

MA in Intercultural Studies with a Translation Concentration

(Total: 24 unit Core+15 Translation units+18 Biblical units= 57 Units)

CORE COURSES (24 units/hours)

ICST 5131 Missiology
ICST 5232 Missiological Anthropology
ICST 5133 Cross-Cultural Leadership, Leadership Empowerment, & Team Dynamics
ICST 5234 Mission Theology
ICST 5135 Second Language and Culture Acquisition
ISCT 6031 Missionary Formation
ISCT 6032 Area Studies
ISCT 6433 Intercultural Studies Integrative Project

TRANSLATION (15 units)

ICLI 5810 Translation Linguistics

Undergraduate pre-requisite: ICST 3136 Introduction to Linguistics

May be replaced 2 UG courses: ICLI 3410 Grammatical Analysis and

ICLI 2610 Phonetics and Phonology

ICLI 6210 Semantics, Pragmatics & Discourse

ICLI 6410 Translation Models and Methods

ICLI 6610 Translation Process

ICLI 6810 Scripture Engagement

BIBILICAL (18 units)

BIBL 5431 Critical Introduction to the Old Testament

BIBL 5433 Critical Introduction to the New Testament

OT Specialty

HBRW 5530 Biblical Hebrew for Translators A

HBRW 5533 Biblical Hebrew for Translators B

BIBL 6503 Old Testament Exegetical Methods

BIBL 6505 Old Testament Book Study

or

NT Specialty

GREK 5540 New Testament Greek for Translators A

GREK 5543 New Testament Greek for Translators B

BIBL 6333 New Testament Exegetical Methods

BIBL 6303 New Testament Book Study

Translation (15 Units)		
ICLI 5810 Translation Linguistics	A study of phonetics, phonology, and grammar necessary to implement a Bible translation project. It includes the study of phonetics and phonology needed to develop a writing system. The course also includes the study of morphology and syntax for understanding how the language communicates meaning through grammatical structures.	1. The student will be able to identify and produce sounds in the International Phonetic Alphabet for the purpose of transcribing unwritten languages. 2. The student will be able to document phonemes within a given language data set as a part of the process of establishing an orthography 3. The student will demonstrate the ability to recognize phonological processes in a given data set and their potential impact on orthographic decisions. 4. The student will demonstrate the ability to identify bound and free morphemes and the way they interact to impact orthographic decisions. 5. The student will be able to identify constituent structures and the grammatical forms a language uses to communicate meaning on the clause level. 6. The student will be able to analyze complex sentence constructions in a variety of languages.
ICLI 6210 Semantics, Pragmatics and Discourse	This course is designed to equip the student to identify key terms and to analyze and translate the meaning of words, phrases, sentences, and discourses from one language to another.	1. The student will demonstrate the ability to translate the meaning of words with particular emphasis on biblical key terms. 2. The student will be able to analyze meaning on a propositional level. 3. The student will be able to analyze meaning on a discourse level.
ICLI 6410 Translation Models and Methods	This course addresses models and methods applicable to meaning-based translation and issues commonly arising in translating the biblical text. Topics covered include accuracy, clarity, naturalness, the source--meaning--receptor translation model, cultural factors in translation, and the relevance theory of communication.	1. The student will articulate the principles underlying meaning-based translation. 2. The student will demonstrate the ability to apply translation models to biblical text. 3. The student will evaluate the appropriateness of a translation for specific audiences. 4. The student will understand the approaches to handling common translation issues in biblical texts. 5. The student will create a translation for a particular audience.
ICLI 6610 Translation Process	This course examines the process of translating the Bible including considerations of acceptability and style. This includes collaboration and partnerships, sociolinguistics surveying, orthography development, drafting, exegetical check, comprehension testing, consultant checking, publication, and distribution concerns. It also includes translation approaches such as oral drafting, cluster projects and adaptations. The course introduces software commonly	1. The student will articulate the nature of collaboration in the Bible translation movement toward translating the Word of God into each language that needs it. 2. The student will demonstrate comprehension of each step needed to start and complete a translation project. 3. The student will demonstrate comprehension of alternative strategies to organize a translation project in a way that leverages local resources to maximize speed and quality. 4. The student will articulate their selected approach to addressing issues of translation style that impact

	used by translators for language data collection, management, and analysis as well as written translation, oral drafting and adaptation.	acceptability of the Scriptures by the church. 5. The student will demonstrate awareness of available software for language data collection, management, and analysis, written translation, oral drafting and adaptation.
Scripture Engagement	This course equips the student to maximize scripture engagement by examining factors influencing the use of scripture, highlighting the significance of community involvement. Topics include appropriateness of publication and distribution, church and community involvement, digital distribution, modeling scripture use, oral storying, and audio recording.	1. The student will identify factors influencing the use of Scripture in various cultural and linguistic contexts. 2. The student will demonstrate the ability to evaluate the resource options available for producing and distributing Scripture. 3. The student will design a strategy to raise Scripture awareness and engagement within a specific context.

Biblical Studies (18 Units)

BIBL 5431	Critical Introduction to the Old Testament	This course offers a study of the authorship, date, provenance, audience, occasion, purpose, and major themes of each of the Old Testament writings. Attention will be given to the ways in which different schools of biblical interpretation attempt to answer these introductory questions. Students will consider Jewish chronology, theories regarding the formation of the Pentateuch and the Deuteronomistic History, Second Temple Judaism, the Wisdom Tradition, Apocalypticism, the Old Testament canon, and other issues important for translators.	1. Articulate responses to the “introductory questions” (authorship, date, provenance, audience, occasion, purpose, and major themes) for each Old Testament writing, including the evidence, assumptions, and methodologies supporting those responses. 2. Demonstrate a working knowledge of Jewish chronology, theories regarding the formation of the Pentateuch and the Deuteronomistic History, Second Temple Judaism, the Wisdom Tradition, Apocalypticism, and other issues related to the “introductory questions.” 3. Discuss criteria by which the Church chose to include certain writings in its Old Testament canon while excluding other writings.	3
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BIBL 5433	Critical Introduction to the New Testament	This course offers a study of the authorship, date, provenance, audience, occasion, purpose, and major themes of each of the New Testament writings. Attention will be given to the ways in which different schools of biblical interpretation attempt to answer these introductory questions. Students will consider the Synoptic Problem, Pauline chronology, the Johannine community, the New Testament canon, and other issues important for translators.	1. Articulate responses to the “introductory questions” (authorship, date, provenance, audience, occasion, purpose, and major themes) for each New Testament writing, including the evidence, assumptions, and methodologies supporting those responses. 2. Demonstrate a working knowledge of the Synoptic Problem, Pauline chronology, the Johannine community, and other issues related to the “introductory questions.” 3. Discuss criteria by which the Church chose to include certain writings in its New Testament canon while excluding other writings.	3
<i>Specialty (choose one specialty to study)</i>				
<u>Old Testament Specialty</u>				
HBRW 5530	Biblical Hebrew for Translators A	This introduction to the elements of Biblical Hebrew focuses on common vocabulary, grammatical forms, basic syntax, and sentence structure. Students learn to use scholarly tools, such as Hebrew Testaments, lexicons, and grammars.	1. Recognize and explain the primary range of meaning for the three hundred most frequently used words (i.e., 300 dictionary entry forms) in the Hebrew Bible. 2. Identify the grammatical forms and basic functions of Hebrew words, including nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, infinitives, participles, and prepositions. 3. Analyze the structure of simple Hebrew sentences and prepare basic translations. 4. Demonstrate the ability to employ study tools, such as Hebrew Testaments, lexicons, and grammars.	3
HBRW 5533	Biblical Hebrew for Translators B	In this advanced course in Biblical Hebrew, students increase their reading vocabulary, expand their knowledge of Hebrew grammar and syntax, and further develop their translation skills. They also practice using scholarly tools, such as Hebrew Testaments, lexicons, grammars, syntaxes, and commentaries. Prerequisite: HBRW 5530 Biblical Hebrew for Translators A .	1. Recognize and explain the primary range of meaning for the five hundred most frequently used words (i.e., 500 dictionary entry forms) in the Hebrew Bible. 2. Describe the grammatical forms and main syntactic features of Biblical Hebrew. 3. Demonstrate the ability to read fluently and with understanding an extended Hebrew narrative text (5+ chapters) one has previously studied, explaining the grammatical forms and syntactic functions operating in that text. 4. Demonstrate the ability to read and translate other texts in the Hebrew Bible with the help of reference aids. 5. Demonstrate the ability to employ Hebrew study tools, such as lexicons, syntaxes, and	3

			commentaries, in analyzing and translating biblical texts.	
BIBL 6503	Old Testament Exegetical Methods	This course introduces tools and methodologies useful for sound “exegesis” (discerning authorial intent) of Old Testament writings. Students learn foundational principles, tools, and methods related to textual criticism, historical criticism, grammatical/ syntactical analysis, literary structure and genre, form criticism, redaction criticism, word studies, outlining, theological claims, and contemporary relevance. Students then apply these principles to the study of selected texts from at least three different Old Testament genres. Prerequisites: HBRW 5530 Biblical Hebrew for Translators A, HBRW 5533 Biblical Hebrew for Translators B.	1. Define “exegesis” and articulate sound principles of exegesis. 2. Apply principles of textual criticism in evaluating the manuscript evidence supporting multiple Old Testament texts. 3. Employ scholarly tools and techniques to determine the historical and cultural settings of Old Testament texts. 4. Complete grammatical/syntactical analyses and prepare original translations of Old Testament texts. 5. Analyze the literary structure of Old Testament texts and prepare outlines which highlight that structure. 6. Prepare high quality word studies that shed light on how a given Old Testament writer understands key terms and concepts. 7. Apply additional study methods, such as form criticism and redaction criticism, to texts for which those methods are appropriate. 8. Identify theological claims made in Old Testament texts. 9. Reflect on the contemporary relevance of Old Testament texts. 10. Demonstrate a working knowledge of exegetical tools for original language study, such as textual apparatus, lexicon, and concordance. 11. Recognize, describe, and choose between, alternative interpretations based on sound exegetical principles.	3
BIBL 6505	Old Testament Book Study	Students apply the Hebrew language and exegetical skills learned in earlier courses to a selected text(s) from the Old Testament. As students employ this systematic approach to the Scriptures, they gain deeper knowledge of the content, structure, and theology of Old Testament writings; continue to strengthen and develop their translation and exegetical skills; and become better equipped to use those skills in the service of Christ. Prerequisites: HBRW 5530 Biblical Hebrew for Translators A, HBRW 5533	1. Produce a grammatical/syntactical analysis and translation of an Old Testament writing. 2. Develop a brief exegetical commentary on that text, which explores its historical and cultural setting, genre, structure, literary context, meaning, translation issues, theological claims, and other important concerns. 3. Demonstrate the ability to employ Bible and language study tools in a responsible manner.	3

		Biblical Hebrew for Translators B, BIBL 6503 Old Testament Exegetical Methods.		
<u>New Testament Specialty</u>				
GREK 5540	New Testament Greek for Translators A	This introduction to the fundamentals of New Testament Greek focuses on common vocabulary, pronunciation, grammatical forms, elementary syntax, sentence structure, and basic translation. Students learn to use scholarly tools, such as Greek Testaments, lexicons, and grammars.	1. Recognize and explain the primary range of meaning for the three hundred most frequently used words (i.e., 300 dictionary entry forms) in the Greek New Testament. 2. Identify the grammatical forms and basic functions of Greek words, including nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, infinitives, participles, and prepositions. 3. Analyze the structure of simple Greek sentences and prepare basic translations. 4. Demonstrate the ability to employ study tools, such as Greek Testaments, lexicons, and grammars.	3
GREK 5543	New Testament Greek for Translators B	In this advanced course in New Testament Greek, students increase their reading vocabulary, expand their knowledge of Greek grammar and syntax, and further develop their translation skills. They also practice using scholarly tools, such as Greek Testaments, lexicons, grammars, syntaxes, and commentaries. Prerequisite: GREK 5540 New Testament Greek for Translators A.	1. Recognize and explain the primary range of meaning for the five hundred most frequently used words (i.e., 500 dictionary entry forms) in the Greek New Testament. 2. Describe the grammatical forms and main syntactic features of New Testament Greek. 3. Demonstrate the ability to read fluently and with understanding an extended Greek text (5+ chapters) one has previously studied, explaining the grammatical forms and syntactic functions operating in that text. 4. Demonstrate the ability to read and translate other New Testament texts with the help of reference aids. 5. Demonstrate the ability to employ Greek study tools, such as lexicons, syntaxes, and commentaries, in analyzing and translating biblical texts.	3
BIBL 6333	New Testament Exegetical Methods	This course introduces tools and methodologies useful for sound “exegesis” (discerning authorial intent) of New Testament writings. Students learn foundational principles, tools, and methods related to textual criticism, historical criticism, grammatical/ syntactical analysis, literary structure and genre, form criticism, redaction criticism, word studies, outlining,	1. Define “exegesis” and articulate sound principles of exegesis. 2. Apply principles of textual criticism in evaluating the manuscript evidence supporting multiple New Testament texts. 3. Employ scholarly tools and techniques to determine the historical and cultural settings of New Testament texts. 4. Complete grammatical/syntactical analyses and prepare original translations of New Testament texts. 5. Identify the genre of New Testament texts and	3

		theological claims, and contemporary relevance. Students then apply these principles to the study of selected texts from at least three different New Testament genres. Prerequisites: GREK 5540 New Testament Greek for Translators A, GREK 5543 New Testament Greek for Translators B.	discuss the implications of genre for interpretation. - Analyze the literary structure of New Testament texts and prepare outlines which highlight that structure. - Prepare high quality word studies that shed light on how a given New Testament writer understands key terms and concepts. - Apply additional study methods, such as form criticism and redaction criticism, to texts for which those methods are appropriate. - Identify theological claims made in New Testament texts. - Reflect on the contemporary relevance of New Testament texts. - Demonstrate a working knowledge of exegetical tools for original language study, such as textual apparatus, lexicon, and concordance. - Recognize, describe, and choose between, alternative interpretations based on sound exegetical principles.	
BIBL 6303	New Testament Book Study	Students apply the Greek language and exegetical skills learned in earlier courses to a selected text(s) from the New Testament. As students employ this systematic approach to the Scriptures, they gain deeper knowledge of the content, structure, and theology of New Testament writings; continue to strengthen and develop their translation and exegetical skills; and become better equipped to use those skills in the service of Christ. Prerequisites: GREK 5540 New Testament Greek for Translators A, GREK 5543 New Testament Greek for Translators B, BIBL 6333 New Testament Exegetical Methods.	- Produce a grammatical/syntactical analysis and translation of a New Testament writing. - Develop a brief exegetical commentary on that text, which explores its historical and cultural setting, genre, structure, literary context, meaning, translation issues, theological claims, contemporary relevance, and other important concerns. - Demonstrate the ability to employ Bible and language study tools in a responsible manner.	3