

## FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE LORD'S SUPPER

Text: 1 Corinthians 11:23-26

INTRO: In this lesson we will consider some things regarding the Lord's supper, especially taking note of the various figures of speech that are used in revealing the Lord's will to us regarding this memorial.

- I. METONYMY – one thing named when a related thing is meant.
  - A. Cup = contents, 1 Cor. 11:26.
  - B. Table = the memorial supper itself, 1 Cor 10:21.
  
- II. SYNECDOCHE – a part for the whole.  
Break bread = break & eat, observe the memorial supper.

Acts 2:42, And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in prayers.

Acts 20:7, Now on the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul, ready to depart the next day, spoke to them and continued his message until midnight.

1 Cor 10:16, The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?

III. METAPHOR – A word expressing similitude without signs of comparison (as, like, etc.).

A. This [bread] is My body = represents My body, 1 Cor. 11:24

B. This cup is My blood of the new covenant, Matt. 26:28; the new testament in My blood, 1 Cor. 11:25..

IV. HYPERBOLE – exaggeration not meant to be taken literally.

A. Supper, 1 Cor. 11:20. Literally, supper is the main meal of the day. Literally, the Lord's supper was instituted "after supper," Luke 22:20; 1 Cor. 11:25.

B. Love feast.

Jude 12, These are spots in your love feasts, while they feast with you without fear, serving only themselves. They are clouds without water, carried about by the winds; late autumn trees without fruit, twice dead, pulled up by the roots.

Susquehanna, Marietta, PA, December 18, 2005