

Hello. /We will begin the eleventh lecture on homiletics. /We are currently studying the structure of sermons. /Last time, we studied the classification of main topics and the introduction of the sermon.

/At this time, we will study (3) the conclusion of the sermon. /① The importance of the conclusion. The conclusion of the sermon will leave the greatest impact on the congregation. /We must make sure that the congregation remembers the conclusions of sermons.

/The end of all things is most important. /Likewise, the preacher must end his sermons with conclusions of the core contents of his sermons that will be planted in the spirits of believers. /There must then be concise and powerful conclusions of sermons.

/The preacher must first review the main contents of the entire biblical text when he concludes his sermon. /Once he has summarized the contents, he must then powerfully proclaim the core points of the sermon.

/In doing so, the congregation will apply the important contents of the sermon to their lives. /The congregation who hears the sermon must see change in their lives. /Isn't that the purpose of sermons?

/The ultimate purpose of sermons is to bring about change in the congregation and change in the believers' lives. /For an effective conclusion, the preacher can tell a story related to the sermon.

/There is a need for the preacher to bring in other passages from the Bible into his sermons. /It is also acceptable to ask questions at the end so that the congregation would treasure the sermon in their hearts.

/Ultimately, it is most important that the conclusion helps the congregation remember God's word for a very long time. /Now, let's look at some things we must be careful of when forming the conclusion. /The preacher will review his sermon and repeat the main points in the conclusion.

/This will plant the important contents of the sermon in the hearts of the congregation. /The summary will then be the conclusion of the sermon. /However, we must be careful that the summary does not go over the entire sermon.

/We previously discussed the importance of not repeating the contents of a sermon. ② What to watch out for in the conclusion. /There are five things that we must watch out for. /First, the conclusion must not add new ideologies that have nothing to do with the sermon.

/What would happen if the preacher begins to talk about factors that are not related to the sermon in any way? /The congregation will forget the contents of the sermon and will become confused. /Second, /the conclusion must agree with the contents of the main

biblical text.

/One preacher always concludes his sermons in the same way. /If he ended every sermon with, “How wonderful are blessings from heaven,” believers will grow tired of it.

/Some preachers emphasize repentance in their sermons. /Some speak of material blessings. /All these are necessary in our faith. /All these are in the Bible.

/However, the congregation will get bored if the conclusion is always the same. /Some preachers pray blessings. They conclude with blessings. /Blessings are good.

/However, the congregation will not be moved if the conclusion is always the same. /The congregation will later feel, “The preacher always says the same things.” /Therefore, when the preacher concludes his sermon, the contents of his conclusion must be related to the contents of the main biblical text.

/The conclusion can also be diverse, depending on the sermon. /If the sermon is about blessings, the sermon must end with blessings. /If the sermon is about repentance, the conclusion must include repentance.

/The conclusion is different, depending on the contents of the sermon. /Third, /one good method is to emphasize the contents of the introduction again in the conclusion. /We must begin our sermons with an introduction.

/The introduction puts forth important points, and the congregation holds them in their hearts. /Then the preacher continues with the body of the sermon. /Then in the conclusion, it is necessary to repeat the things that were introduced in the introduction.

/That way, the contents of the introduction to the conclusion will be organically connected. /When the introduction and the conclusion agree with each other, the beauty of the sermon will be displayed. /This means that the introduction and the conclusion will both agree with the theme.

/Yet, this does not mean that the introduction and the conclusion must be the same in all sermons. /Fourth, /the conclusion must be short like the introduction. /The conclusion must be shorter than the introduction.

/There is no need for interpretations or explanations in the conclusion. /The preacher preached with diligence, and the congregation heard his sermon. /Now, the congregation will be at a point in which their concentration level will be at its limit.

/Hence, the preacher must finish his effective sermon with a concise conclusion. /Fifth, /the conclusion must not be given on impulse. /The preacher takes into consideration the smallest parts when composing his sermons.

/However, there are times when the preacher writes his conclusion on an impulse. /He is

very precise when writing other parts of the sermon but does not record the conclusion, and hence, he gives his conclusion on an impulse.

/However, even the greatest preacher must not be hasty in his conclusion. /Even if the preacher needs to give up some time writing other parts of the sermon, he must spend a great time with the conclusion.

/We have studied the conclusion of the sermon. /If the preacher does not properly conclude his sermons, he will be like a pilot who does not land his plane well. /The plane must have a good landing, but the plane will not land and circle the airfield.

/This means that the conclusion of the sermon is very important. /Lastly, let's look at the title of the sermon of the structure of the sermon. /We discussed that we must first prepare the main topics when preparing for sermons.

/Then we prepare the introduction, /then the conclusion, /and lastly, we must prepare the title of the sermon.

/(4) The title of the sermon. When is the best time to prepare the title of the sermon? /The title of the sermon is extremely important. /This is because the title represents the entire sermon. /All preachers must start thinking of the title from the first step in preparing sermons, and they must be prepared.

/However, we said that we must classify the main topics, write the introduction and the conclusion, and then lastly, we choose our titles. /Yet, just because we choose a title does not mean that the title is fixed.

/It is best to choose the title of the sermon at the very end. /We will study how to compose sermons in the next chapter. /We also think about the title as we write up the body of the sermon.

/Because of this, the title of the sermon is chosen at the very end. /When we actually give a sermon, we read the biblical passage first, and then we tell the congregation the title of the sermon.

/The title of the sermon is the first thing we say when we give sermons. /However, the title is the last thing preachers choose when preparing sermons. /The title must deliver the core point of the biblical passage.

/It is best to take expressions from the biblical passage when delivering the core point of the passage. /It is best to take the authority of the biblical passage and make it the title, and as a result, remember the core point of the biblical passage well.

/If the core point of the biblical passage becomes the title, the contents of the sermon will be easier to remember when one hears the title. /We have discussed the structure of the sermon in preparing sermons.

/We will then begin chapter 6, composing the sermon. /We have seen this chart many times. /We begin with the biblical text when we give a sermon. /Then we choose the purpose of the sermon, and then write the title of the sermon.

/Up until last time, we discussed the structure of the sermon. /Lastly, we write out the sermon. /We write the sermon at the end. /Some people object to writing out sermons and preaching on them.

/These people say, “Sermons should be given by the power of the Holy Spirit.” /Thus, they believe that it is not good to write out a sermon before going up on the pulpit. /They say, “The best way to give sermons is through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.”

/This is important in some ways. /It is important to understand God’s word through research and prayer, and it is important to deliver God’s word through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. /However, we must be able to differentiate the preaching of past prophets from the preaching of preachers today.

/When prophets of the Old Testament preached, they preached through revelations and inspiration from God. /Before the Bible was recorded, people directly received inspiration from God, and they preached with power from God.

/Yet, this is not the case today. /In this generation, we must properly read God’s word. /Then we must meditate on God’s word and study it. /Today, the Holy Spirit works through preachers who hold on to God’s word and prepare sermons diligently.

/Again, the Holy Spirit holds on to preachers who faithfully prepare sermons, and he moves the hearts of believers through such preachers. /Thus, the preacher must faithfully write out his sermons.

/The Holy Spirit will inspire sermons that are faithfully written. /It is foolish to wait for the inspiration of the Holy Spirit without making any preparations. /Then what benefits will there be in writing out sermons? /Let’s look at some of them.

/We will look at six things about benefits from writing out sermons. /First, when the sermon is written out, the contents of the sermon will be clear and precise. /Until this point, the preacher prayed, studied, and meditated for his sermon.

/Prayer and studying is done in the preacher’s head. /When the things in his head become written words, he enters the step in writing out his sermon. /The sermon becomes organized when the preacher writes down his thoughts into words.

/He is able to edit his writing anytime. /Second, /he can adjust the main topics so that they are appropriately balanced. /Sermons are given in a set time.

/Sermons are given in a set time, and when the sermon is not recorded, the preacher may

spend too much time on the first main topic. /Hence, the preacher will lack time at the end. /It is necessary to write out sermons for good time management.

/Third, /the sermon will become more abundant. /When the preacher writes out his sermon, he will remember things he forgot. /When he reorganizes his sermon, his words will become more abundant in content.

/In other words, the sermon will become organized as the preacher records his sermon. /The preacher also realizes new things as he records his sermon. /Fourth, /the preacher can carefully observe his language and style. /Sermons are given through the everyday language.

/However, sometimes the sermon can be written in a different literary style. /Therefore, when the preacher writes his sermon, he must not write in a literary style, but in a colloquial style.

/He must think of how he would speak when he preaches on the pulpit. /He must express through his writing how he would speak to his congregation when he preaches.

/The preacher will need to think of all things. /Fifth, /he will completely remember the contents of the sermon. /The preacher will understand the contents of his sermon as he writes out his sermon.

/When the preacher absolutely remembers the contents of his sermon, he will be able to preach with more liveliness. /There is also one thing that I want to stress about writing the sermon. /It is best to write the sermon by hand.

/In this generation, most people compose documents on the computer. /Some even have a computer monitor on the pulpit when they preach. /It is good that modern people are capable of using the computer.

/However, the way our minds process things is different when something is written by hand and is typed on the computer. /Hence, it is best to write sermons by hand.

/It is best to use different colored pencils when writing sermons. /It is important to mark or write important parts in red.

/It is also good to mark places where we would take a break. /Sometimes, we throw questions at the congregation. /In my case, I draw a square around questions I want to ask the congregation.

/When the sermon is written in different colors, the colors stand out easily on the pulpit. /Sixth, /the preacher will be able to stand on the pulpit with a relaxed mental attitude. /Preachers get nervous when they stand on the pulpit.

/They cannot put their minds to rest until the sermon is over. /Thus, when the preacher

forgets the contents of his sermon, he will become disconcerted. /Therefore, we must prepare sufficiently and write our sermons before we stand on the pulpit.

/Preachers who faithfully write out their sermons will have peace in their hearts. /If they get stuck as they preach, they can then refer to their written sermon. /Sometimes, the preacher may go off on a tangent, and the written sermon will bring him back.

/Preachers must faithfully write their sermons because of these reasons. /However, there may be two types of written sermons.

/One type is a written summary of the sermon. /Another type is a sermon that is entirely written out. /What is “a written summary of the sermon?” /A written summary of the sermon does not record all contents of the sermon, but is a short summary of the entire sermon.

/There are some preachers who preach with summaries of their sermons. /Some preachers write out entire sermons before they go up the pulpit.

/What way do you think is best? /It can differ depending on the preacher’s experiences and thoughts. /Let’s first think about preaching with a summary of the sermon.

/It is acceptable if the preacher fully understands the contents of his sermon and preaches with a summary of his sermon. /This type of preacher has the contents of his sermon in his head, and he is able to preach with only a summary of his sermon.

/He does not rely on his written sermon, and he preaches with what is in his head, and therefore, his sermon is more real. /He will meet each person, each member of the congregation eye-to-eye as he preaches. /That is good, but there are also flaws in this.

/What will happen if the preacher forgets the contents of his sermon? /He will become baffled. /Then he will roughly go over it. /Therefore, a summary of the sermon should only apply to preachers with lots of experience.

/Second, let’s think about preachers who write out their entire sermons. /There will be no problems if they forget the contents of their sermons. /They can simply refer to their written sermons. /However, there are still problems regarding this.

/Sometimes, the preacher will simply recite his sermon. /Then he will lack immediacy. /He will lack communication with the congregation. /He may sometimes lose grace and inspiration from the Holy Spirit.

/It is best that preachers who have just begun to preach, who are learning homiletics, write out their entire sermons. /It is good to train this way at first. /It is also acceptable for experienced preachers to preach with summaries of their sermons.

<About 20 lines deleted.>

/With this we will conclude the eleventh lecture on homiletics.

/We have omitted the twelfth and thirteenth lectures on homiletics.

/Thank you.