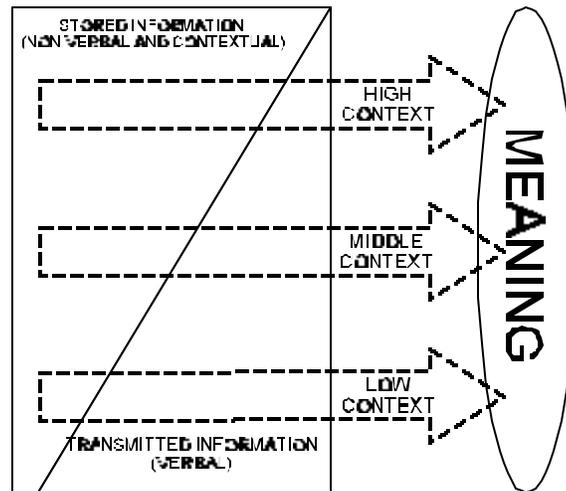
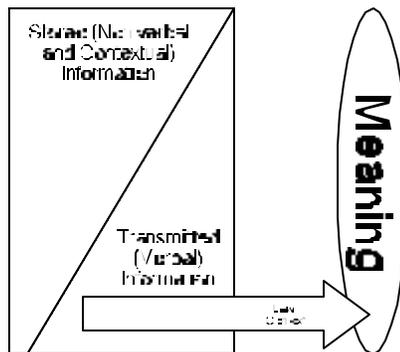
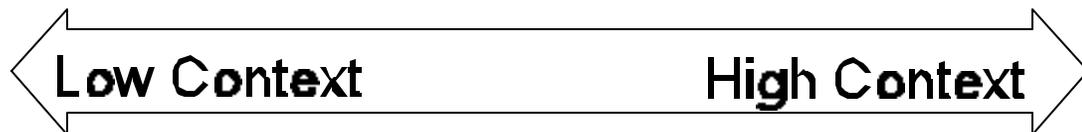


Contexting & Extraverbal Communication

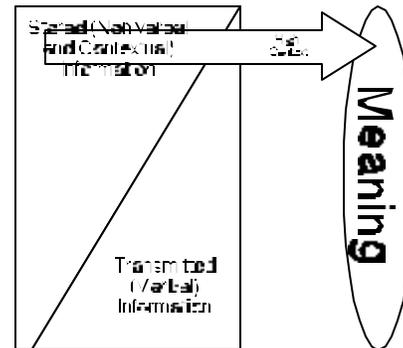
1. "Contexting" refers to a strategy of choosing the appropriate mix of verbal and extraverbal communication to get a message across. Certain cultures (and situations within a culture) demand that more attention be paid to the context, while other cultures (and situations) require less contexting.



2. Hall explains high and low context frameworks (Hall, Beyond Culture, pp. 85-116 and Understanding Cultural Differences, pp. 6-10; see also Kraft, Communication Theory, pp. 183-4; Gudykunst and Nashida, "Attributional Confidence"):



Verbal Skills
Self-expression
Easily changed
Quickly learned but slower to use
Detailed, exacting information desired



Non-verbal Skills
Expression limited
Slow to change
Long to learn but fast to use once learned
Information is in context

The basic ideas may be expanded and applied as in this chart:

Facet	Low	Middle	High
		A low context (LC) communication is one in which the mass of the information used is vested in the explicit code. This chart, for example, is a low context message form.	<----->
Countries/ Peoples	Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia, generally northern European peoples, United States	France	China, Japan, Vietnam, Korea, Arab countries, Mediterranean peoples (southern Europe), African countries
Communication Type	Direct, verbal skills are valued, as the ability to give detailed, exacting information is important.		Indirect, nonverbal skills are valued; direct verbal skills may be held with suspicion.
Variations in One Culture: U.S. Examples	Communication used in business, classroom, law courts ("Just answer the question "Yes" or "No"), scientific and engineering environments, computer programming, etc.		Communication used in home (where a look can convey an entire sentence), intimacy, among clique members, etc.
Actions	Unstable, not necessarily linked to past, quick to change, hectic, danger of information overload		Rooted in the past, slow to change, highly stable, (predictable?), 'comfortable'
Reducing Uncertainty	Done through direct information gathering which is not linked to context and is linked to the individual (e.g., psychological testing methods)		Done through understanding the social context (social background, whether they behave in socially appropriate ways, knowing that they understand other's feelings, knowing whether they make allowance in communication or not) of an individual
Transactions	Information is in the transmitted message and is not dependent on the context for its meaning. It is slower, less efficient, less satisfying (and less 'personal').		Preprogrammed information that is in the receiver and the setting, with only minimal information in the transmitted message. Transactions are economical, fast, efficient, and satisfying. However, they are very reliant on previous contextual "programming".
Contexting as Message	Lowering the contexting usually communicates distance, coolness, or displeasure. We do this with our children when we address them by their full names--indicating that they are in trouble!		Raising the contexting indicates a growing warmth in the relationship. This is seen in the use of informality in greeting people or the use of friendly nicknames.
What Information Is Needed to Make a Decision?	Needs all the information (e.g., detailed background) in order to put the decision in context. Needs to know what is to be put in what compartment before a decision can be made. Tends to give all the information in justifying decisions. Decision made individually or by majority vote--consensus not important.		"All" the information is floating around in the context. More emphasis on group consensus than individual decision making. Generally less rationale is given to justify a decision, since everyone is already expected to know the background.

Facet	Low	Middle	High
	A low context (LC) communication is one in which the mass of the information used is vested in the explicit code. This chart, for example, is a low context message form.	<----->	A high context (HC) communication or message is one in which most of the information is either in the physical context or internalized in the person, while very little is in the coded, explicit transmitted part of the message.
Countries/ Peoples	Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia, generally northern European peoples, United States	France	China, Japan, Vietnam, Korea, Arab countries, Mediterranean peoples (southern Europe), African countries
Communication Type	Direct, verbal skills are valued, as the ability to give detailed, exacting information is important.		Indirect, nonverbal skills are valued; direct verbal skills may be held with suspicion.
Organization	Office design assumes limited flow of information among the "common people". Architecture is closed--private offices (especially at the top) help keep the information flow low. Decision makers gather the information from a few key informants, and only want information related to the decision at hand. People are usually seen one at a time in regulated appointments which allow for few interruptions.		Physical organization of office is based on idea that everyone needs access to the information, so that all can be properly informed. Even top level executives may share offices to facilitate information flow. "Not only are people constantly coming and going, both seeking and giving information, but the entire form of the organization is centered on gathering, processing, and disseminating information. Everyone stays informed about every aspect of the business and knows who is best informed on what subjects." (Hall, <u>Understanding</u> , p. 9)
Responsibility and Bureaucracy	Centered in the individual; more initiative in the middle level ranks of management because they stand in semi-autonomous fashion; less need for top level involvement in decisions concerning exceptions to the rules; more sharply defined job expectations and roles.		Centered in the group; the person at the top is ultimately responsible for all of his/her underlings actions; as a result, there is less middle-level initiative; the group (through the leader) must approve any exceptions; less sharply delineated job expectations and roles.

- a. In terms of communication strategy, we must decide how much time to invest in contexting our audience. This is especially important in communicating the Gospel in another culture!
- b. We context through two entirely different but related processes:
 - i. Internal: takes place inside the brain and is a function of either
 - (1) Past experience (programmed, internalized contexting) or
 - (2) The structure of the nervous system (innate contexting) or
 - (3) Both.
 - ii. External: comprises the situation and/or setting in which an event occurs (situational and/or environmental contexting).
- c. No matter where the culture is on the scale, within that particular culture communication events are also relatively higher and lower in context. Through the socialization process people learn the contextual rules for their culture, and apply them "automatically" when encountered. It is this automatic process which is short-circuited in the intercultural setting.
- d. In what ways do we 'context' our perceptions of the world?

Category	Type	Example
Sensory-contexting	Auditory	Experiments in which people were able to "hear" excised portions (in this case up to a full syllable of a word) of a doctored tape recording without even recognizing that it was doctored (Hall, <i>Beyond Culture</i> , pp. 118-119).
	Visual	Experiments in which people were shown a black and white image with only red color, yet were able to see in full color (Hall, <i>Beyond Culture</i> , p. 95); the fact that our perception of shading depends on the color context in which it occurs (<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 94).
	Tactile	Hot and very cold water feel alike (used in torture by making the victim think hot water will be poured on them and then using very cold water instead)
	Gustatory	How long does it take before you know you can't taste when you have a cold?
	Olfactory	Exposure to different smells can cut off or strengthen a desire for eating, intimacy, and so on.
Environmental-Interpretive Contexting	Spatial (proxemic)	Each of us has a certain "intrusion distance"--if someone comes within that distance, we will read more than just physical proximity into the situation.
	Temporal	Definitions of "promptness" vary from culture to culture, and our definition will determine how we interpret an arrival that is before or after an explicitly stated time.
	Architectural	Buildings are not an end in-and-of-themselves--they are for the people who will inhabit them. For example, office space (size, private, public, etc.) communicates different things in different cultures.
	Behavioral	We constantly "read" our perceptions of the behavior of people in light of the context. "Actions speak louder than words" exemplifies this idea.

- e. Generally, the longer a group is together, the higher context its internal communication will be. This can be seen in teenage cliques, which use "in" vocabulary, dress, cosmetics, hair style, products, etc. The next time you read the Wheaton Record, look for examples

of "contexting", such as "Up the Tower" announcements. Also, note how the editorials use and/or ignore contexting.

- f. It is important to also note the relative position on the contexting scale for us as individuals. Even within a single culture some tend to be more high than low context people. That orientation guides us in communication events with others within the same culture.
3. Variations in nonverbal communication types and strategies. **Non- or extra-verbal communication serves within the cultural map to reinforce or express the values of that map.**
- a. The following table summarizes one approach to the source of different strategies in nonverbal communication across cultures (Andersen, "Explaining Intercultural differences in Nonverbal Communication"):

Immediacy	Individualism	Masculinity	Power Distance	Contextuality
Cultures which are "contact" oriented stand closer and touch more often. They are generally located in warmer climates. They include most Arab countries, the Mediterranean region including France, Greece, and Italy; Jewish people, Eastern Europeans and Russians, and Indonesians and Hispanics.	Research suggests that people in individualistic cultures are more nonverbally affiliative than people in collectivist cultures. This is possibly because people in individualistic cultures must "make" friends, while collective people are born into certain relationships.	The more feminine the culture, the more relaxed the vocal patterns.	The higher the power distance, the more limited the interaction (especially tactile) among people of different levels of power. Also, people from cultures of less power distance tend not to realize that higher vocal volume can be offensive.	Explicit verbal codes are more prevalent in low context cultures. Much greater conscious attention is paid to nonverbal communication in high context cultures. They expect others to see and understand the nonverbal cues more readily than those from low context cultures.

- b. Another systems approach may also be helpful (adapted from Gudykunst and Kim, "Nonverbal Dimensions and Context-Regulation", 274-5)

Non-Verbal Style	Unique Explicit	Unique Implicit	Group Explicit	Group Implicit
Clusters of Hofstede values	Individualist Small PD, low UA	Individualist Large PD, high UA	Collectivist Small PD, low UA	Collectivist Large PD, high UA
Examples	Australia, US	Belgium, France	Hong Kong, Singapore	Japan, Korea
General Nonverbal Focus	Regulates individual privacy	Protects individual privacy	Ensures group norms and regulates public face	Upholds group norms and public face
Nonverbal Gesture Type and Purpose	Expressive nonverbal gestures signal immediacy, potency, and responsiveness	Subdued nonverbal gestures to display relational liking and power distance	Expressive nonverbal gestures signal immediacy, potency and responsiveness	Subdued nonverbal gestures to display relational liking and power distance

4. Proposed functions of extraverbal communication (Samovar, Porter, and Jain; Understanding Intercultural Communication, pp. 158-9; Argyle, "New Developments in the Analysis of Social Skills). In each case, the message we send by extraverbal communication channels may be the same as or radically different from the message we send by the verbal channel.

Samovar, Porter, and Jain	Argyle
"First impressions": we develop our initial impression of others largely on the basis of extraverbal factors, and we convey impressions to others by the same means.	
Relational messages: how we feel about or like each other, ourselves, and the relationship we share.	Conveying interpersonal attitudes
Affect: how we feel in terms of our emotional state	Expressing emotional states
Self-presentation: we use nonverbal cues to present ourselves to others (to influence their thinking about us)	Regulating self-presentation
Persuasion of others: we use extraverbal channels to influence the general thinking and behavior of others.	Managing conversations
	Exchanging rituals

5. David Hesselgrave lists seven primary characteristics of non-verbal communication (Communicating Christ Cross-Culturally, pp. 283-4). Para-verbal coding is one, and the other six include:

Area	Involves These Factors	Entails this Information
Physical Characteristics	Physique, body shape, general attractiveness, body and breath odors, height, weight, skin color or tone	What physical characteristics are admired or liked? How will the source's physical characteristics be regarded? What part does race play in interpersonal relationships? What effects accrue to differences in the body sizes of source and respondent?
Body Motion (Kinesics)	Gestures, movements of the body or trunk (somatics), movements of the hands (dextrics), movements of the feet and legs (podiatrics), facial expressions (prognatics), eye behavior (oculesics), posture	The equivalents of basic gestures such as pointing, beckoning, refusing, agreeing How various emotions are expressed Gestures that are considered proper and improper The degree of and occasions for eye contact Acceptable postures for men and women
Touching Behavior (Haptics)	Stroking, hitting, greetings, farewells, holding, guiding another's movements	Is group X a contact or a noncontact group? How are greetings performed? With whom is touch appropriate and in what situations (especially in contact between the sexes)?

Area	Involves These Factors	Entails this Information
Spatial Relationships (Proxemics)	Seating arrangements, spatial arrangements as related to leadership, crowding, size and layout of residence, conversational distance, territoriality	What is a comfortable conversational distance? At what distance can a person be before I must interact? Can the local people feel comfortable in my house?
Temporal Relationships (Chronemics)	Punctuality, duration of meetings, length of conversations, the part of the day or night, special times and seasons	What value does time have? How it is regarded? At what time should meetings be held? At what time would visits in the home be welcome? When is punctuality important? How much time should be allotted to meetings?
Artifacts and Environmental Factors	Architectural style, furniture, interior decorating, smells, colors, clothes, missionary outfit, cosmetics, adornment, material symbols	What is the functional and symbolic significance of indigenous style? What do colors communicate? What possessions constitute status symbols?

6. Categories of body movements (Lustig and Koester, Intercultural Competence, 192-5) include:

Emblems	Nonverbal behaviors that have direct verbal counterparts (e.g., the peace symbol in the US and Europe). They are used as a substitute for the verbal channel, either by choice or when it is blocked for some reason. Sign language is essential emblematic nonverbal communication.
Illustrators	Nonverbal behaviors that are directly tied to, or accompany, the verbal message. They are used to emphasize, explain, and support a word or phrase. They literally illustrate and provide a visual representation of the verbal message (e.g., using hands to show how big the fish was).
Affect Displays	Facial and body movements that show feelings and emotions. It is currently thought that seven emotional states may be universally recognized: anger, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness, surprise, and [possibly] contempt; Matsumoto, Willbott, Scherer, "Emotions in Intercultural Communication" 284).
Regulators	Behaviors that help synchronize the back-and-forth nature of conversations; they help control the flow and sequencing of communication (regulating the 'dance of life').
Adaptors	Personal body movements that occur as a reaction to an individual's physical or psychological state (e.g., scratching an itch, fidgeting, tapping a pencil, rubbing the hands together, etc.)

7. Behavioral categories (some food for thought). H. Russell Bernard notes that many researchers consider the following behavioral categories universal (that they occur in all cultures, not that they occur in the same way in all cultures; originally developed by R. F. Bales in 1952; Bernard, Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology, pp. 274-5):

Manifestations in I.C. Settings	Major Type	Observation Category	Manifestations in HC Settings
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	Positive Reactions	SHOWS SOLIDARITY , raises other's status, gives help, reward	
		SHOWS TENSION RELEASE , jokes, laughs, show satisfaction	
		AGREES , shows passive acceptance, understands, concurs, complies	
	Attempted Answers	GIVES SUGGESTIONS , direction, implying autonomy for other	
		GIVES OPINION , evaluation, analysis, expresses feeling, wish	
		GIVES ORIENTATION , information, repeats, clarifies, confirms	
	Questions	ASKS FOR ORIENTATION , information repetition, confirmation	
		ASKS FOR OPINION , evaluation, analysis, expression of feeling	
		ASKS FOR SUGGESTION , direction, possible ways of action	
	Negative Reactions	DISAGREES , shows passive rejection, formality, withholds help	
		SHOWS TENSION , asks for help, withdraws out of field	
		SHOWS ANTAGONISM , deflates other's status, defends or asserts self	

8. The cross-cultural communicator and behavioral norms: Hesselgrave suggests a three-fold responsibility in regard to missionary behavior (Communicating Christ, 285):
- a. (S)He must behave according to the standards revealed by God in the Scriptures and in her or his own conscience.
 - b. (S)He must accommodate to behavioral patterns considered right and proper within the respondent culture.
 - c. (S)He must be able to distinguish between supracultural and cultural norms.

Evidence of Extraverbal Channels of Communication Used in the Bible

1. Cephalics (head and neck):

Genesis 48:14: But Israel reached out his right hand and put it on Ephraim's head, though he was the younger, and crossing his arms, he put his left hand on Manasseh's head, even though Manasseh was the firstborn.

Leviticus 14:9: On the seventh day he must shave off all his hair; he must shave his head, his beard, his eyebrows and the rest of his hair. He must wash his clothes and bathe himself with water, and he will be clean.

Leviticus 19:27: "Do not cut the hair at the sides of your head or clip off the edges of your beard.

Leviticus 21:10: "The high priest, the one among his brothers who has had the anointing oil poured on his head and who has been ordained to wear the priestly garments, must not let his hair become unkempt or tear his clothes.

Numbers 6:5: "During the entire period of his vow of separation no razor may be used on his head. He must be holy until the period of his separation to the LORD is over; he must let the hair of his head grow long.

Judges 13:5: because you will conceive and give birth to a son. No razor may be used on his head, because the boy is to be a Nazirite, set apart to God from birth, and he will begin the deliverance of Israel from the hands of the Philistines."

1 Samuel 10:1: Then Samuel took a flask of oil and poured it on Saul's head and kissed him, saying, "Has not the LORD anointed you leader over his inheritance?"

2 Samuel 13:19: Tamar put ashes on her head and tore the ornamented robe she was wearing. She put her hand on her head

and went away, weeping aloud as she went.

2 Samuel 15:30: But David continued up the Mount of Olives, weeping as he went; his head was covered and he was barefoot. All the people with him covered their heads too and were weeping as they went up.

2 Samuel 15:32: When David arrived at the summit, where people used to worship God, Hushai the Arkite was there to meet him, his robe torn and dust on his head.

2 Kings 19:21: This is the word that the LORD has spoken against him: "The Virgin Daughter of Zion despises you and mocks you. The Daughter of Jerusalem tosses her head as you flee.

Ezra 9:3: When I heard this, I tore my tunic and cloak, pulled hair from my head and beard and sat down appalled.

Esther 6:8: have them bring a royal robe the king has worn and a horse the king has ridden, one with a royal crest placed on its head.

Esther 6:12: Afterward Mordecai returned to the king's gate. But Haman rushed home, with his head covered in grief,

Job 1:20: At this, Job got up and tore his robe and shaved his head. Then he fell to the ground in worship

Job 10:15: If I am guilty-- woe to me! Even if I am innocent, I cannot lift my head, for I am full of shame and drowned in my affliction.

16 If I hold my head high, you stalk me like a lion and again display your awesome power against me.

Job 16:4: I also could speak like you, if you were in my place; I could make fine speeches against you and shake my head at you.

Psalms 3:3: But you are a shield around me, O LORD; you bestow glory on me and lift up my head.

Psalms 35:14: I went about mourning as though for my friend or brother. I bowed my head in grief as though weeping for my mother.

Psalms 75:5: Do not lift your horns against heaven; do not speak with outstretched neck."

Song of Solomon 1:10: Your cheeks are beautiful with earrings, your neck with strings of jewels.

Jeremiah 2:16: Also, the men of Memphis and Tahpanhes have shaved the crown of your head.

Jeremiah 2:37: You will also leave that place with your hands on your head, for the LORD has rejected those you trust; you will not be helped by them.

Jeremiah 16:6: "Both high and low will die in this land. They will not be buried or mourned, and no one will cut himself or shave his head for them.

Jeremiah 48:37: Every head is shaved and every beard cut off; every hand is slashed and every waist is covered with sackcloth.

Ezekiel 5:1: "Now, son of man, take a sharp sword and use it as a barber's razor to shave your head and your beard. Then take a set of scales and divide up the hair.

Zechariah 3:5: Then I said, "Put a clean turban on his head." So they put a clean turban on his head and clothed him, while the angel of the LORD stood by.

Matthew 6:17: But when you fast, put oil on your head and wash your face,

Matthew 27:29: and then twisted together a crown of thorns and set it on his head. They put a staff in his right hand and knelt in front of him and mocked him. "Hail, king of the Jews!" they said. 30 They spit on him, and took the staff and struck him on the head again and again.

Luke 7:46: You did not put oil on my head, but she has poured perfume on my feet.

John 19:30: When he had received the drink, Jesus said, "It is finished." With that, he bowed his head and gave up his spirit.

1 Corinthians 11:10: For this reason, and because of the angels, the woman ought to have a sign of authority on her head.

1 Corinthians 11:13: Judge for yourselves: Is it proper for a woman to pray to God with her head uncovered?

Revelation 1:14: His head and hair were white like wool, as white as snow, and his eyes were like blazing fire.

Revelation 10:1: Then I saw another mighty angel coming down from heaven. He was robed in a cloud, with a rainbow above his head; his face was like the sun, and his legs were like fiery pillars.

Revelation 12:1: A great and wondrous sign appeared in heaven: a woman clothed with the sun, with the moon under her feet and a crown of twelve stars on her head.

Revelation 13:1: And the dragon stood on the shore of the sea. And I saw a beast coming out of the sea. He had ten horns and seven heads, with ten crowns on his horns, and on each head a blasphemous name.

2. Optics (eyes, lids, and brows):

1 Samuel 14:27: But Jonathan had not heard that his father had bound the people with the oath, so he reached out the end of the staff that was in his hand and dipped it into the honeycomb. He raised his hand to his mouth, and his eyes brightened.

2 Kings 19:22: Who is it you have insulted and blasphemed? Against whom have you raised your voice and lifted your eyes in pride? Against the Holy One of Israel!

Job 14:3: Do you fix your eye on such a one? Will you bring him before you for judgment?

Job 15:12: Why has your heart carried you away, and why do your eyes flash,

Job 16:9: God assails me and tears me in his anger and gnashes his teeth at me; my opponent fastens on me his piercing eyes.

Job 16:16: My face is red with weeping, deep shadows ring my eyes;

Job 17:7: My eyes have grown dim with grief; my whole frame is but a shadow.
Psalms 35:19: Let not those gloat over me who are my enemies without cause; let not those who hate me without reason maliciously wink the eye.
Proverbs 4:25: Let your eyes look straight ahead, fix your gaze directly before you.
Proverbs 6:13: who winks with his eye, signals with his feet and motions with his fingers,
Proverbs 6:25: Do not lust in your heart after her beauty or let her captivate you with her eyes,
Proverbs 10:10: He who winks maliciously causes grief, and a chattering fool comes to ruin.
Proverbs 16:30: He who winks with his eye is plotting perversity; he who purses his lips is bent on evil.
Proverbs 23:29: Who has woe? Who has sorrow? Who has strife? Who has complaints? Who has needless bruises? Who has bloodshot eyes?
Proverbs 30:12: those who are pure in their own eyes and yet are not cleansed of their filth; 13 those whose eyes are ever so haughty, whose glances are so disdainful;
Proverbs 30:17: "The eye that mocks a father, that scorns obedience to a mother, will be pecked out by the ravens of the valley, will be eaten by the vultures.
Song of Solomon 4:9: You have stolen my heart, my sister, my bride; you have stolen my heart with one glance of your eyes, with one jewel of your necklace.
Song of Solomon 6:5: Turn your eyes from me; they overwhelm me. Your hair is like a flock of goats descending from Gilead.
Isaiah 3:16: The LORD says, "The women of Zion are haughty, walking along with outstretched necks, flirting with their eyes, tripping along with mincing steps, with ornaments jingling on their ankles.
Ezekiel 23:40: "They even sent messengers for men who came from far away, and when they arrived you bathed yourself for them, painted your eyes and put on your jewelry.
Luke 4:20: Then he rolled up the scroll, gave it back to the attendant and sat down. The eyes of everyone in the synagogue were fastened on him,
Luke 18:13: "But the tax collector stood at a distance. He would not even look up to heaven, but beat his breast and said, 'God, have mercy on me, a sinner.'
Acts 13:9: Then Saul, who was also called Paul, filled with the Holy Spirit, looked straight at Elymas and said,
Revelation 1:14: His head and hair were white like wool, as white as snow, and his eyes were like blazing fire.
Revelation 21:4: He will wipe every tear from their eyes. There will be no more death or mourning or crying or pain, for the old order of things has passed away."

3. Prognatics (face, general):

Genesis 4:5: but on Cain and his offering he did not look with favor. So Cain was very angry, and his face was downcast. 6. Then the LORD said to Cain, "Why are you angry? Why is your face downcast?
Genesis 38:15: When Judah saw her, he thought she was a prostitute, for she had covered her face.
Exodus 3:6: Then he said, "I am the God of your father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob." At this, Moses hid his face, because he was afraid to look at God.
Exodus 34:29: When Moses came down from Mount Sinai with the two tablets of the Testimony in his hands, he was not aware that his face was radiant because he had spoken with the LORD. 30 When Aaron and all the Israelites saw Moses, his face was radiant, and they were afraid to come near him.
Exodus 34:33: When Moses finished speaking to them, he put a veil over his face.
Exodus 34:35: they saw that his face was radiant. Then Moses would put the veil back over his face until he went in to speak with the LORD.
Leviticus 13:45: "The person with such an infectious disease must wear torn clothes, let his hair be unkempt, cover the lower part of his face and cry out, 'Unclean! Unclean!'
Numbers 12:14: The LORD replied to Moses, "If her father had spit in her face, would she not have been in disgrace for seven days? Confine her outside the camp for seven days; after that she can be brought back."
Deuteronomy 25:9: his brother's widow shall go up to him in the presence of the elders, take off one of his sandals, spit in his face and say, "This is what is done to the man who will not build up his brother's family line."
1 Samuel 1:18: She said, "May your servant find favor in your eyes." Then she went her way and ate something, and her face was no longer downcast.
2 Samuel 19:4: The king covered his face and cried aloud, "O my son Absalom! O Absalom, my son, my son!"
Ezra 9:6: and prayed: "O my God, I am too ashamed and disgraced to lift up my face to you, my God, because our sins are higher than our heads and our guilt has reached to the heavens.
Nehemiah 2:2: so the king asked me, "Why does your face look so sad when you are not ill? This can be nothing but sadness of heart."
Job 11:15: then you will lift up your face without shame; you will stand firm and without fear.

Job 13:24: Why do you hide your face and consider me your enemy?
Job 15:27: "Though his face is covered with fat and his waist bulges with flesh,
Job 22:26: Surely then you will find delight in the Almighty and will lift up your face to God.
Job 29:24: When I smiled at them, they scarcely believed it; the light of my face was precious to them.
Psalms 44:15: My disgrace is before me all day long, and my face is covered with shame
Proverbs 7:13: She took hold of him and kissed him and with a brazen face she said:
Proverbs 15:13: A happy heart makes the face cheerful, but heartache crushes the spirit.
Proverbs 16:15: When a king's face brightens, it means life; his favor is like a rain cloud in spring.
Ecclesiastes 7:3: Sorrow is better than laughter, because a sad face is good for the heart.
Ecclesiastes 8:1: Who is like the wise man? Who knows the explanation of things? Wisdom brightens a man's face and changes its hard appearance.
Jeremiah 30:6: Ask and see: Can a man bear children? Then why do I see every strong man with his hands on his stomach like a woman in labor, every face turned deathly pale?
Daniel 5:6: His face turned pale and he was so frightened that his knees knocked together and his legs gave way.
Hosea 2:2: "Rebuke your mother, rebuke her, for she is not my wife, and I am not her husband. Let her remove the adulterous look from her face and the unfaithfulness from between her breasts.
Nahum 2:10: She is pillaged, plundered, stripped! Hearts melt, knees give way, bodies tremble, every face grows pale.
Matthew 6:17: But when you fast, put oil on your head and wash your face,
Mark 10:22: At this the man's face fell. He went away sad, because he had great wealth.

4. Brachiotics (arms and hands)

Arms:

Genesis 24:30: As soon as he had seen the nose ring, and the bracelets on his sister's arms, and had heard Rebekah tell what the man said to her, he went out to the man and found him standing by the camels near the spring.
Genesis 33:4: But Esau ran to meet Jacob and embraced him; he threw his arms around his neck and kissed him. And they wept.
Numbers 20:11: Then Moses raised his arm and struck the rock twice with his staff. Water gushed out, and the community and their livestock drank.
Job 38:15: The wicked are denied their light, and their upraised arm is broken.
Psalms 98:1: A psalm. Sing to the LORD a new song, for he has done marvelous things; his right hand and his holy arm have worked salvation for him.
Proverbs 31:20: She opens her arms to the poor and extends her hands to the needy.
Song of Solomon 2:6: His left arm is under my head, and his right arm embraces me.
Song of Solomon 8:6: Place me like a seal over your heart, like a seal on your arm; for love is as strong as death, its jealousy unyielding as the grave. It burns like blazing fire, like a mighty flame.
Isaiah 52:10: The LORD will lay bare his holy arm in the sight of all the nations, and all the ends of the earth will see the salvation of our God.
Ezekiel 4:7: Turn your face toward the siege of Jerusalem and with bared arm prophesy against her.
Ezekiel 16:11: I adorned you with jewelry: I put bracelets on your arms and a necklace around your neck,
Zechariah 11:17: "Woe to the worthless shepherd, who deserts the flock! May the sword strike his arm and his right eye! May his arm be completely withered, his right eye totally blinded!" An Oracle
Mark 9:36: He took a little child and had him stand among them. Taking him in his arms, he said to them,
Mark 10:16: And he took the children in his arms, put his hands on them and blessed them.

Hands:

Genesis 14:22: But Abram said to the king of Sodom, "I have raised my hand to the LORD, God Most High, Creator of heaven and earth, and have taken an oath
Genesis 24:2: He said to the chief servant in his household, the one in charge of all that he had, "Put your hand under my thigh.
Genesis 48:13: And Joseph took both of them, Ephraim on his right toward Israel's left hand and Manasseh on his left toward Israel's right hand, and brought them close to him. 14 But Israel reached out his right hand and put it on Ephraim's head, though he was the younger, and crossing his arms, he put his left hand on Manasseh's head, even though Manasseh was the firstborn.
Leviticus 16:21: He is to lay both hands on the head of the live goat and confess over it all the wickedness and rebellion of the Israelites-- all their sins-- and put them on the goat's head. He shall send the goat away into the desert in the care of a man appointed for the task.

- Leviticus 24:14: "Take the blasphemer outside the camp. All those who heard him are to lay their hands on his head, and the entire assembly is to stone him.
- Numbers 14:30: Not one of you will enter the land I swore with uplifted hand to make your home, except Caleb son of Jephunneh and Joshua son of Nun.
- Numbers 27:23: Then he laid his hands on him and commissioned him, as the LORD instructed through Moses.
- Deuteronomy 11:18: Fix these words of mine in your hearts and minds; tie them as symbols on your hands and bind them on your foreheads.
- 2 Samuel 13:19: Tamar put ashes on her head and tore the ornamented robe she was wearing. She put her hand on her head and went away, weeping aloud as she went.
- 1 Kings 13:4: When King Jeroboam heard what the man of God cried out against the altar at Bethel, he stretched out his hand from the altar and said, "Seize him!" But the hand he stretched out toward the man shriveled up, so that he could not pull it back.
- 2 Chronicles 6:12: Then Solomon stood before the altar of the LORD in front of the whole assembly of Israel and spread out his hands. 13 Now he had made a bronze platform, five cubits long, five cubits wide and three cubits high, and had placed it in the center of the outer court. He stood on the platform and then knelt down before the whole assembly of Israel and spread out his hands toward heaven.
- Esther 5:2: When he saw Queen Esther standing in the court, he was pleased with her and held out to her the gold scepter that was in his hand. So Esther approached and touched the tip of the scepter.
- Job 21:5: Look at me and be astonished; clap your hand over your mouth.
- Job 31:21: If I have raised my hand against the fatherless, knowing that I had influence in court,
- Job 34:37: To his sin he adds rebellion; scornfully he claps his hands among us and multiplies his words against God."
- Psalms 44:20: If we had forgotten the name of our God or spread out our hands to a foreign god,
- Psalms 134:2: Lift up your hands in the sanctuary and praise the LORD.
- Proverbs 6:1: My son, if you have put up security for your neighbor, if you have struck hands in pledge for another,
- Proverbs 30:32: "If you have played the fool and exalted yourself, or if you have planned evil, clap your hand over your mouth!
- Song of Solomon 5:4: My lover thrust his hand through the latch-opening; my heart began to pound for him. 5 I arose to open for my lover, and my hands dripped with myrrh, my fingers with flowing myrrh, on the handles of the lock.
- Isaiah 2:6: You have abandoned your people, the house of Jacob. They are full of superstitions from the East; they practice divination like the Philistines and clasp hands with pagans.
- Jeremiah 1:9: Then the LORD reached out his hand and touched my mouth and said to me, "Now, I have put my words in your mouth.
- Jeremiah 47:3: at the sound of the hoofs of galloping steeds, at the noise of enemy chariots and the rumble of their wheels. Fathers will not turn to help their children; their hands will hang limp.
- Jeremiah 48:37: Every head is shaved and every beard cut off; every hand is slashed and every waist is covered with sackcloth.
- Lamentations 2:15: All who pass your way clap their hands at you; they scoff and shake their heads at the Daughter of Jerusalem: "Is this the city that was called the perfection of beauty, the joy of the whole earth?"
- Ezekiel 6:11: "This is what the Sovereign LORD says: Strike your hands together and stamp your feet and cry out "Alas!" because of all the wicked and detestable practices of the house of Israel, for they will fall by the sword, famine and plague.
- Ezekiel 7:27: The king will mourn, the prince will be clothed with despair, and the hands of the people of the land will tremble. I will deal with them according to their conduct, and by their own standards I will judge them. Then they will know that I am the LORD."
- Ezekiel 21:14: "So then, son of man, prophesy and strike your hands together. Let the sword strike twice, even three times. It is a sword for slaughter-- a sword for great slaughter, closing in on them from every side.
- Micah 7:16: Nations will see and be ashamed, deprived of all their power. They will lay their hands on their mouths and their ears will become deaf.
- Nahum 3:19: Nothing can heal your wound; your injury is fatal. Everyone who hears the news about you claps his hands at your fall, for who has not felt your endless cruelty?
- Matthew 8:3: Jesus reached out his hand and touched the man. "I am willing," he said. "Be clean!" Immediately he was cured of his leprosy.
- Matthew 27:24: When Pilate saw that he was getting nowhere, but that instead an uproar was starting, he took water and washed his hands in front of the crowd. "I am innocent of this man's blood," he said. "It is your responsibility!"
- Mark 10:16: And he took the children in his arms, put his hands on them and blessed them.
- Acts 12:17: Peter motioned with his hand for them to be quiet and described how the Lord had brought him out of prison. "Tell James and the brothers about this," he said, and then he left for another place.
- Acts 13:3: So after they had fasted and prayed, they placed their hands on them and sent them off.
- Acts 21:11: Coming over to us, he took Paul's belt, tied his own hands and feet with it and said, "The Holy Spirit says, 'In this way the Jews of Jerusalem will bind the owner of this belt and will hand him over to the Gentiles.'"
- Acts 26:1: Then Agrippa said to Paul, "You have permission to speak for yourself." So Paul motioned with his hand and began his defense:

Galatians 2:9: James, Peter and John, those reputed to be pillars, gave me and Barnabas the right hand of fellowship when they recognized the grace given to me. They agreed that we should go to the Gentiles, and they to the Jews.

1 Timothy 2:8: I want men everywhere to lift up holy hands in prayer, without anger or disputing.

1 Timothy 5:22: Do not be hasty in the laying on of hands, and do not share in the sins of others. Keep yourself pure.

Revelation 1:16: In his right hand he held seven stars, and out of his mouth came a sharp double-edged sword. His face was like the sun shining in all its brilliance. 17 When I saw him, I fell at his feet as though dead. Then he placed his right hand on me and said: "Do not be afraid. I am the First and the Last.

Revelation 10:5: Then the angel I had seen standing on the sea and on the land raised his right hand to heaven.

Revelation 13:16: He also forced everyone, small and great, rich and poor, free and slave, to receive a mark on his right hand or on his forehead,

5. Dextrics (fingers and hands)

Genesis 41:42: Then Pharaoh took his signet ring from his finger and put it on Joseph's finger. He dressed him in robes of fine linen and put a gold chain around his neck.

Proverbs 6:13: who winks with his eye, signals with his feet and motions with his fingers,

Isaiah 58:9: Then you will call, and the LORD will answer; you will cry for help, and he will say: Here am I. "If you do away with the yoke of oppression, with the pointing finger and malicious talk,

Mark 7:33: After he took him aside, away from the crowd, Jesus put his fingers into the man's ears. Then he spit and touched the man's tongue.

John 8:6: They were using this question as a trap, in order to have a basis for accusing him. But Jesus bent down and started to write on the ground with his finger.

6. Podiatrics (legs and feet)

Genesis 18:4: Let a little water be brought, and then you may all wash your feet and rest under this tree.

Genesis 49:33: When Jacob had finished giving instructions to his sons, he drew his feet up into the bed, breathed his last and was gathered to his people.

Exodus 29:20: Slaughter it, take some of its blood and put it on the lobes of the right ears of Aaron and his sons, on the thumbs of their right hands, and on the big toes of their right feet. Then sprinkle blood against the altar on all sides.

Deuteronomy 28:35: The LORD will afflict your knees and legs with painful boils that cannot be cured, spreading from the soles of your feet to the top of your head.

Deuteronomy 33:24: About Asher he said: "Most blessed of sons is Asher; let him be favored by his brothers, and let him bathe his feet in oil.

Joshua 9:5: The men put worn and patched sandals on their feet and wore old clothes. All the bread of their food supply was dry and moldy.

Joshua 10:24: When they had brought these kings to Joshua, he summoned all the men of Israel and said to the army commanders who had come with him, "Come here and put your feet on the necks of these kings." So they came forward and placed their feet on their necks.

Ruth 3:4: When he lies down, note the place where he is lying. Then go and uncover his feet and lie down. He will tell you what to do."

1 Samuel 25:24: She fell at his feet and said: "My lord, let the blame be on me alone. Please let your servant speak to you; hear what your servant has to say.

2 Samuel 19:24: Mephibosheth, Saul's grandson, also went down to meet the king. He had not taken care of his feet or trimmed his mustache or washed his clothes from the day the king left until the day he returned safely.

Job 13:27: You fasten my feet in shackles; you keep close watch on all my paths by putting marks on the soles of my feet.

Proverbs 6:13: who winks with his eye, signals with his feet and motions with his fingers,

Isaiah 20:2: at that time the LORD spoke through Isaiah son of Amoz. He said to him, "Take off the sackcloth from your body and the sandals from your feet." And he did so, going around stripped and barefoot.

Ezekiel 25:6: For this is what the Sovereign LORD says: Because you have clapped your hands and stamped your feet, rejoicing with all the malice of your heart against the land of Israel,

Matthew 10:14: If anyone will not welcome you or listen to your words, shake the dust off your feet when you leave that home or town.

Matthew 28:9: Suddenly Jesus met them. "Greetings," he said. They came to him, clasped his feet and worshiped him.

Mark 6:11: And if any place will not welcome you or listen to you, shake the dust off your feet when you leave, as a testimony against them."

Luke 7:38: and as she stood behind him at his feet weeping, she began to wet his feet with her tears. Then she wiped them with her hair, kissed them and poured perfume on them.

Luke 7:44: Then he turned toward the woman and said to Simon, "Do you see this woman? I came into your house. You did not give me any water for my feet, but she wet my feet with her tears and wiped them with her hair. 45 You did not give me a kiss, but this woman, from the time I entered, has not stopped kissing my feet. 46 You did not put oil on my head, but she has poured perfume on my feet.

Luke 9:5: If people do not welcome you, shake the dust off your feet when you leave their town, as a testimony against them."

John 13:5: After that, he poured water into a basin and began to wash his disciples' feet, drying them with the towel that was wrapped around him. 6 He came to Simon Peter, who said to him, "Lord, are you going to wash my feet?"

John 13:14: Now that I, your Lord and Teacher, have washed your feet, you also should wash one another's feet.

Acts 13:51: So they shook the dust from their feet in protest against them and went to Iconium.

7. Haptics (touch):

Genesis 27:21: Then Isaac said to Jacob, "Come near so I can touch you, my son, to know whether you really are my son Esau or not." 22 Jacob went close to his father Isaac, who touched him and said, "The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

Genesis 27:26: Then his father Isaac said to him, "Come here, my son, and kiss me." 27 So he went to him and kissed him. When Isaac caught the smell of his clothes, he blessed him and said, "Ah, the smell of my son is like the smell of a field that the LORD has blessed.

Genesis 29:11: Then Jacob kissed Rachel and began to weep aloud.

Genesis 29:13: As soon as Laban heard the news about Jacob, his sister's son, he hurried to meet him. He embraced him and kissed him and brought him to his home, and there Jacob told him all these things.

Genesis 31:28: You didn't even let me kiss my grandchildren and my daughters good-by. You have done a foolish thing.

Genesis 31:55: Early the next morning Laban kissed his grandchildren and his daughters and blessed them. Then he left and returned home.

Genesis 33:4: But Esau ran to meet Jacob and embraced him; he threw his arms around his neck and kissed him. And they wept.

Genesis 45:14: Then he threw his arms around his brother Benjamin and wept, and Benjamin embraced him, weeping. 15 And he kissed all his brothers and wept over them. Afterward his brothers talked with him.

Genesis 48:10: Now Israel's eyes were failing because of old age, and he could hardly see. So Joseph brought his sons close to him, and his father kissed them and embraced them.

Genesis 50:1: Joseph threw himself upon his father and wept over him and kissed him.

Exodus 4:27: The LORD said to Aaron, "Go into the desert to meet Moses." So he met Moses at the mountain of God and kissed him.

Exodus 18:7: So Moses went out to meet his father-in-law and bowed down and kissed him. They greeted each other and then went into the tent.

Exodus 19:12: Put limits for the people around the mountain and tell them, 'Be careful that you do not go up the mountain or touch the foot of it. Whoever touches the mountain shall surely be put to death.

Exodus 29:37: For seven days make atonement for the altar and consecrate it. Then the altar will be most holy, and whatever touches it will be holy.

Exodus 30:29: You shall consecrate them so they will be most holy, and whatever touches them will be holy.

Leviticus 5:2: "Or if a person touches anything ceremonially unclean-- whether the carcasses of unclean wild animals or of unclean livestock or of unclean creatures that move along the ground-- even though he is unaware of it, he has become unclean and is guilty. 3 "Or if he touches human uncleanness-- anything that would make him unclean-- even though he is unaware of it, when he learns of it he will be guilty.

Leviticus 12:4: Then the woman must wait thirty-three days to be purified from her bleeding. She must not touch anything sacred or go to the sanctuary until the days of her purification are over.

Leviticus 15:5: Anyone who touches his bed must wash his clothes and bathe with water, and he will be unclean till evening.

Leviticus 15:7: "Whoever touches the man who has a discharge must wash his clothes and bathe with water, and he will be unclean till evening.

Leviticus 15:19: "When a woman has her regular flow of blood, the impurity of her monthly period will last seven days, and anyone who touches her will be unclean till evening.

Leviticus 15:24: "If a man lies with her and her monthly flow touches him, he will be unclean for seven days; any bed he lies on will be unclean.

Leviticus 22:4: "If a descendant of Aaron has an infectious skin disease or a bodily discharge, he may not eat the sacred offerings until he is cleansed. He will also be unclean if he touches something defiled by a corpse or by anyone who has an emission of semen, 5 or if he touches any crawling thing that makes him unclean, or any person who makes him unclean, whatever

the uncleanness may be. 6 The one who touches any such thing will be unclean till evening. He must not eat any of the sacred offerings unless he has bathed himself with water.

Numbers 19:13: Whoever touches the dead body of anyone and fails to purify himself defiles the LORD's tabernacle. That person must be cut off from Israel. Because the water of cleansing has not been sprinkled on him, he is unclean; his uncleanness remains on him.

Numbers 19:16: "Anyone out in the open who touches someone who has been killed with a sword or someone who has died a natural death, or anyone who touches a human bone or a grave, will be unclean for seven days.

Judges 6:21: With the tip of the staff that was in his hand, the angel of the LORD touched the meat and the unleavened bread. Fire flared from the rock, consuming the meat and the bread. And the angel of the LORD disappeared.

Ruth 1:9: May the LORD grant that each of you will find rest in the home of another husband." Then she kissed them and they wept aloud

Ruth 1:14: At this they wept again. Then Orpah kissed her mother-in-law good-bye, but Ruth clung to her.

1 Samuel 10:1: Then Samuel took a flask of oil and poured it on Saul's head and kissed him, saying, "Has not the LORD anointed you leader over his inheritance?"

1 Samuel 20:41: After the boy had gone, David got up from the south side [of the stone] and bowed down before Jonathan three times, with his face to the ground. Then they kissed each other and wept together-- but David wept the most.

2 Samuel 14:33: So Joab went to the king and told him this. Then the king summoned Absalom, and he came in and bowed down with his face to the ground before the king. And the king kissed Absalom.

2 Samuel 15:5: Also, whenever anyone approached him to bow down before him, Absalom would reach out his hand, take hold of him and kiss him.

2 Samuel 19:39: So all the people crossed the Jordan, and then the king crossed over. The king kissed Barzillai and gave him his blessing, and Barzillai returned to his home.

2 Samuel 20:9: Joab said to Amasa, "How are you, my brother?" Then Joab took Amasa by the beard with his right hand to kiss him.

1 Kings 9:9: People will answer, 'Because they have forsaken the LORD their God, who brought their fathers out of Egypt, and have embraced other gods, worshiping and serving them-- that is why the LORD brought all this disaster on them.'

1 Kings 19:18: Yet I reserve seven thousand in Israel-- all whose knees have not bowed down to Baal and all whose mouths have not kissed him."

1 Kings 19:20: Elisha then left his oxen and ran after Elijah. "Let me kiss my father and mother good-bye," he said, "and then I will come with you." "Go back," Elijah replied. "What have I done to you?"

Esther 5:2: When he saw Queen Esther standing in the court, he was pleased with her and held out to her the gold scepter that was in his hand. So Esther approached and touched the tip of the scepter.

Job 31:27: so that my heart was secretly enticed and my hand offered them a kiss of homage,

Psalms 2:12: Kiss the Son, lest he be angry and you be destroyed in your way, for his wrath can flare up in a moment. Blessed are all who take refuge in him.

Psalms 85:10: Love and faithfulness meet together; righteousness and peace kiss each other.

Proverbs 5:20: Why be captivated, my son, by an adulteress? Why embrace the bosom of another man's wife?

Proverbs 6:29: So is he who sleeps with another man's wife; no one who touches her will go unpunished.

Proverbs 7:13: She took hold of him and kissed him and with a brazen face she said:

Proverbs 24:26: An honest answer is like a kiss on the lips.

Proverbs 27:6: Wounds from a friend can be trusted, but an enemy multiplies kisses.

Song of Solomon 1:2: Let him kiss me with the kisses of his mouth-- for your love is more delightful than wine.

Song of Solomon 2:6: His left arm is under my head, and his right arm embraces me.

Song of Solomon 8:1: If only you were to me like a brother, who was nursed at my mother's breasts! Then, if I found you outside, I would kiss you, and no one would despise me.

Song of Solomon 8:3: His left arm is under my head and his right arm embraces me.

Isaiah 6:7: With it he touched my mouth and said, "See, this has touched your lips; your guilt is taken away and your sin atoned for."

Jeremiah 1:9: Then the LORD reached out his hand and touched my mouth and said to me, "Now, I have put my words in your mouth.

Lamentations 4:14: Now they grope through the streets like men who are blind. They are so defiled with blood that no one dares to touch their garments.

Daniel 8:18: While he was speaking to me, I was in a deep sleep, with my face to the ground. Then he touched me and raised me to my feet.

Daniel 10:10: A hand touched me and set me trembling on my hands and knees.

Daniel 10:16: Then one who looked like a man touched my lips, and I opened my mouth and began to speak. I said to the one standing before me, "I am overcome with anguish because of the vision, my lord, and I am helpless.

Daniel 10:18: Again the one who looked like a man touched me and gave me strength.

Hosea 13:2: Now they sin more and more; they make idols for themselves from their silver, cleverly fashioned images, all of them

the work of craftsmen. It is said of these people, "They offer human sacrifice and kiss the calf-idols."

Matthew 8:3: Jesus reached out his hand and touched the man. "I am willing," he said. "Be clean!" Immediately he was cured of his leprosy.

Matthew 8:15: He touched her hand and the fever left her, and she got up and began to wait on him.

Matthew 9:20: Just then a woman who had been subject to bleeding for twelve years came up behind him and touched the edge of his cloak. 21 She said to herself, "If I only touch his cloak, I will be healed."

Matthew 9:29: Then he touched their eyes and said, "According to your faith will it be done to you";

Matthew 14:36: and begged him to let the sick just touch the edge of his cloak, and all who touched him were healed.

Matthew 17:7: But Jesus came and touched them. "Get up," he said. "Don't be afraid."

Matthew 20:34: Jesus had compassion on them and touched their eyes. Immediately they received their sight and followed him.

Matthew 26:48: Now the betrayer had arranged a signal with them: "The one I kiss is the man; arrest him." 49 Going at once to Jesus, Judas said, "Greetings, Rabbi!" and kissed him.

Mark 1:41: Filled with compassion, Jesus reached out his hand and touched the man. "I am willing," he said. "Be clean!"

Mark 3:10: For he had healed many, so that those with diseases were pushing forward to touch him.

Mark 5:27: When she heard about Jesus, she came up behind him in the crowd and touched his cloak, 28 because she thought, "If I just touch his clothes, I will be healed."

Mark 5:30: At once Jesus realized that power had gone out from him. He turned around in the crowd and asked, "Who touched my clothes?" 31 "You see the people crowding against you," his disciples answered, "and yet you can ask, 'Who touched me?'"

Mark 6:56: And wherever he went-- into villages, towns or countryside-- they placed the sick in the marketplaces. They begged him to let them touch even the edge of his cloak, and all who touched him were healed.

Mark 7:33: After he took him aside, away from the crowd, Jesus put his fingers into the man's ears. Then he spit and touched the man's tongue.

Mark 8:22: They came to Bethsaida, and some people brought a blind man and begged Jesus to touch him.

Mark 10:13: People were bringing little children to Jesus to have him touch them, but the disciples rebuked them.

Mark 14:44: Now the betrayer had arranged a signal with them: "The one I kiss is the man; arrest him and lead him away under guard." 45 Going at once to Jesus, Judas said, "Rabbi!" and kissed him.

Luke 5:13: Jesus reached out his hand and touched the man. "I am willing," he said. "Be clean!" And immediately the leprosy left him.

Luke 6:19: and the people all tried to touch him, because power was coming from him and healing them all.

Luke 7:14: Then he went up and touched the coffin, and those carrying it stood still. He said, "Young man, I say to you, get up!"

Luke 7:38: and as she stood behind him at his feet weeping, she began to wet his feet with her tears. Then she wiped them with her hair, kissed them and poured perfume on them. 39 When the Pharisee who had invited him saw this, he said to himself, "If this man were a prophet, he would know who is touching him and what kind of woman she is-- that she is a sinner."

Luke 7:45: You did not give me a kiss, but this woman, from the time I entered, has not stopped kissing my feet.

Luke 8:44: She came up behind him and touched the edge of his cloak, and immediately her bleeding stopped. 45 "Who touched me?" Jesus asked. When they all denied it, Peter said, "Master, the people are crowding and pressing against you." 46 But Jesus said, "Someone touched me; I know that power has gone out from me." 47 Then the woman, seeing that she could not go unnoticed, came trembling and fell at his feet. In the presence of all the people, she told why she had touched him and how she had been instantly healed.

Luke 15:20: So he got up and went to his father. "But while he was still a long way off, his father saw him and was filled with compassion for him; he ran to his son, threw his arms around him and kissed him.

Luke 18:15: People were also bringing babies to Jesus to have him touch them. When the disciples saw this, they rebuked them.

Luke 22:47: While he was still speaking a crowd came up, and the man who was called Judas, one of the Twelve, was leading them. He approached Jesus to kiss him, 48 but Jesus asked him, "Judas, are you betraying the Son of Man with a kiss?"

Luke 22:51: But Jesus answered, "No more of this!" And he touched the man's ear and healed him.

Luke 24:39: Look at my hands and my feet. It is I myself! Touch me and see; a ghost does not have flesh and bones, as you see I have."

Acts 19:12: so that even handkerchiefs and aprons that had touched him were taken to the sick, and their illnesses were cured and the evil spirits left them.

Acts 20:37: They all wept as they embraced him and kissed him.

Romans 16:16: Greet one another with a holy kiss. All the churches of Christ send greetings.

1 Corinthians 16:20: All the brothers here send you greetings. Greet one another with a holy kiss.

2 Corinthians 13:12: Greet one another with a holy kiss.

Colossians 2:21: "Do not handle! Do not taste! Do not touch!?"

1 Thessalonians 5:26: Greet all the brothers with a holy kiss.

1 Peter 5:14: Greet one another with a kiss of love. Peace to all of you who are in Christ.

