

Propositions and how they are related

I. Coordinate

A. Series

B. Progression

C. Alternative

II. Subordinate

A. Restatement

1. **__-Mn*** Way-End - means, instrumental
2. **__-Cp*** Comparative - manner
3. **- +*** Neg. Pos. - negative/positive
4. **Gn-Sp*** General-Specific - general/specific
5. **Ft-In*** Fact-Interpretation - fact/interpretation
6. **Q-A*** Question-Answer - question/answer
7. **D-C*** Disclosure-Content - quoting, disclosure formula

B. Distinct Statement

1. **__ G** Ground -causal, reason
2. **__ ∴** Inference -causal, implication
3. **C-E** Cause-Effect -Result
4. **C?-E*** Conditional -conditional
5. **C-Pp*** Means-End -Purpose
6. **T __*** Temporal -time reference
7. **L __*** Local -location reference
8. **S-R*** Situation-Response -result

C. Support by Contrary Statement

1. **__ Ad*** Adversative -concessive
2. **S-R*** Situation-Response -result

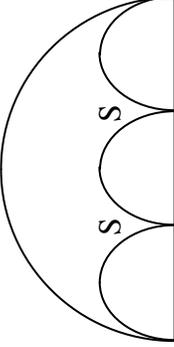
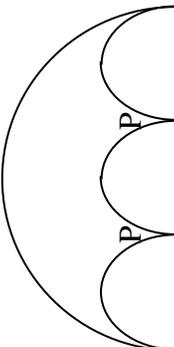
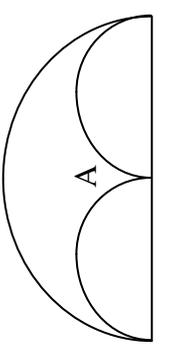
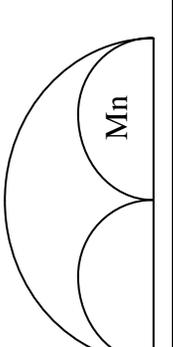
D. Relative Clause

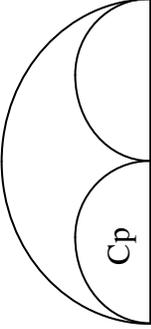
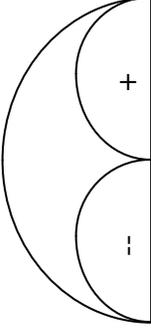
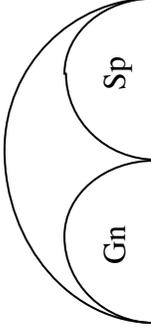
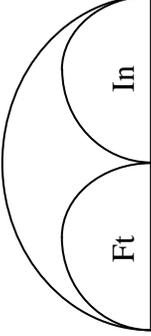
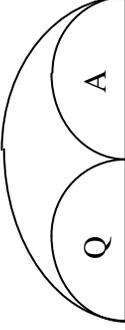
1. **__ (=)*** Simple relative -clarifying, defining
2. **__ (+)*** Progressive relative -clarifying, defining, but implies a forward movement of thought

* For these relationships, the order of the propositions may be reversed.

For example: "If I see a ghost, I will run" would be C? - E
and "I will run if I see a ghost" would be E - C?

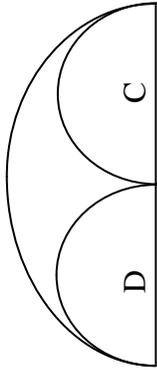
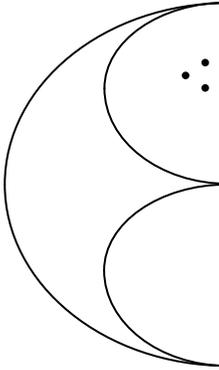
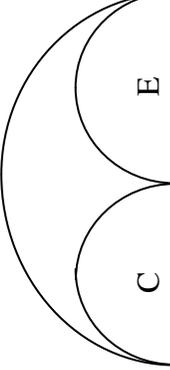
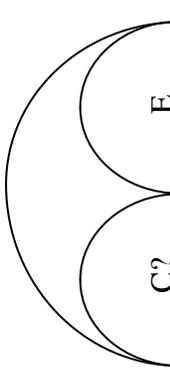
Propositions and how they are related

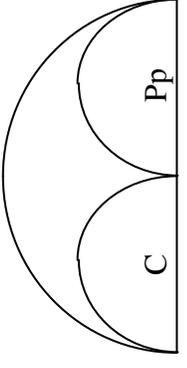
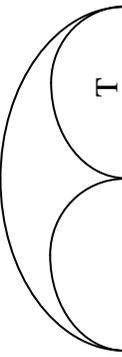
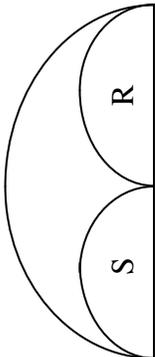
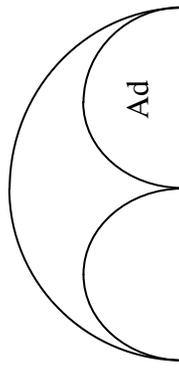
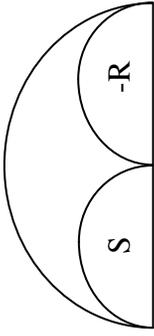
Relationships	Connectives	Examples	Symbols
I. Coordinate Relationships			
A. Series- the relationship between coordinate parts of a single type or group	And, likewise, moreover, furthermore, και, δε, τε, ι	John 1:1 In the beginning was the Word, <u>and</u> the Word was with God, <u>and</u> the Word was God. Cf. the Beatitudes (Mt.5:3-11)	
B. Progression- the relationship between units in a series whose continuity suggests movement or flow toward a climax	(All of the above, plus) then, not only- but μεν-δε	James 1:14-15 each one is tempted when... he is dragged away and enticed. <u>Then</u> , after desire has conceived, it gives birth to sin; <u>and</u> sin, when it is full-grown, gives birth to death. Cf. Rom. 8:30	
C. Alternative- the relationship between units expressing opposite possibilities within the same class	But, on the other hand Αλλα, και, δε, ι ἢ	Acts 28:24 Some were convinced by what he said, <u>but</u> others would not believe. Cf. John 10:20-21	
II. Subordinate Relationships			
A. Restatement			
1. Manner, Means- the relationship between a statement expressing the action and one that tells more explicitly what is involved in carrying out this action. Can be reversed.	In that, by, participles, dative case, εν τῷ + inf. Inf.cs. + ὃ	Judges 2:11 the Israelites offended the LORD <u>by</u> serving the Baals. Acts 14:17 and yet He did not leave Himself without witness, <u>in that</u> He did good... Cf. Matt. 27:4, Eph 1:20	

<p>2. Comparative- the relationship between a statement expressing action and one making that action clearer by saying it is like that action. Can be reversed</p>	<p>As, like, just as-so also, καθώς, ὡς, ὡσπερ, οὕτως, καθάπερ, כִּי, כַּד כִּי,</p>	<p>John 20:21 <u>As</u> the Father has sent me, I am sending you." Psalm 42:1 <u>As</u> the deer pants for streams of water, <u>so</u> my soul pants for you, O God.</p>	
<p>3. Negative-Positive- the relationship between two alternatives, one of which is affirmed and one is denied. The relationship implied in contrasting statements. May be reversed</p>	<p>Not-but, but, but rather, alla, men-de,</p>	<p>Ephesians 5:17 Therefore do <u>not</u> be foolish, <u>but</u> understand what the Lord's will is. Deuteronomy 9:5 It is <u>not</u> because of your righteousness or your integrity ... <u>but</u> on account of the wickedness of these nations Cf. I Cor. 4:10</p>	
<p>4. General-Specific- the relationship between a statement representing a general, larger reality and one representing a distinguishable part of the whole, giving an example or specific details</p>	<p>In part, to be specific, that is, for example</p>	<p>Genesis 27:36 He has deceived me these two times: He took my birthright... Ephesians 5:21-22 Submit to one another out of reverence for Christ. Wives, submit to your husbands as to the Lord. Cf. I Cor. 9:19-22</p>	
<p>5. Fact-Interpretation- the relationship between a statement of fact and a second statement which interprets, explains or states the significance of the first one.¹</p>	<p>That is, I mean, This means,</p>	<p>1 Corinthians 10:4 for they drank from the spiritual rock that accompanied them, and that rock was Christ. 1 Corinthians 5:9-10 I have written you in my letter not to associate with sexually immoral people-- <u>not at all meaning</u> the people of this world who are immoral</p>	
<p>6. Question-Answer- the relationship between a question and its given answer.²</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Romans 6:1-2 Shall we go on sinning so that grace may increase? By no means! Cf. Rom 4:3</p>	

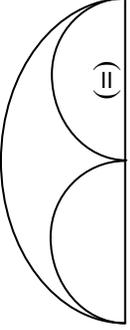
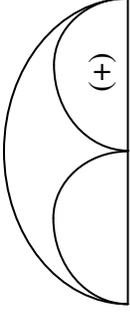
¹ Differs from Gn-Sp in that the second statement is not a distinguishable part of the preceding whole.

² When a question is merely rhetorical and is not answered, it usually functions as a declarative statement, e.g. "Are you so blind?" really means "You are so blind".

<p>7. Disclosure- Content- The first statement is a formula stating that a source is about to be quoted. The second statement is the content of the quote.</p>	<p>It is written, Scripture says, He said,</p>	<p>Ephesians 5:14 This is why it is said: "Wake up, O sleeper, Titus 1:12 Even one of their own prophets has said, "Cretans are always liars, evil brutes, lazy gluttons."</p>	
<p>B. Distinct Statement</p>			
<p>1. Ground, reason – The relationship between a statement and the argument or basis on which it stands when this argument comes <u>after</u> the statement</p>	<p>for, because, since, γαρ, ὅτι, διότι, ὅ</p>	<p>Matthew 5:3 "Blessed are the poor in spirit, <u>for</u> theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Romans 5:5 And hope does not disappoint us, <u>because</u> God has poured out his love into our hearts by the Holy Spirit, whom he has given us. Cf. Phil. 2:25-26</p>	
<p>2. Inference – The relationship between a statement and the conclusion drawn from this statement and which is supported by it. Similar relation to 'Ground' above, except the reason comes before the main statement.</p>	<p>therefore, wherefore, consequently, accordingly, ἄρα, οὖν, ὥστε, δια τούτου,</p>	<p>Romans 12:1 <u>Therefore</u>, I urge you, brothers, in view of God's mercy [referring to the whole of chs 1-11], to offer your bodies as living sacrifices, 1 Peter 5:5-6 "God opposes the proud but gives grace to the humble." Humble yourselves, <u>therefore</u>, under God's mighty hand,</p>	
<p>3. Cause-Effect, Result - The relationship between a cause and its automatic respect. The emphasis is on the result as much as on the relationship between the two statements.</p>	<p>so that, resulting in, ὥστε, ἵνα</p>	<p>Acts 16:26 suddenly there came a great earthquake, <u>so that</u> the foundations of the prison house were shaken 1 Thessalonians 1:6-7 You became imitators of us and of the Lord...And <u>so</u> you became a model to all the believers...</p>	
<p>4. Conditional – The same as the 'Cause-Effect' relationship except that the reality of the cause is uncertain, and the reality of the effect is dependent on whether the cause is actual or not.</p>	<p>if, if – then, provided..., if only, εἰ, εἰν, ἴν, εἰς, ὅ, ἄ</p>	<p>John 14:15 "If you love me, you will obey what I command. Romans 8:10 But <u>if</u> Christ is in you, your body is dead because of sin, cf. Rom 8:9</p>	

<p>5. Purpose – The relationship between an action and the hoped-for, intended purpose that it will achieve. The focus is on the purpose.</p>	<p>so that, in order that, for the purpose of, ἵνα + subj., εἰς το + inf., ἕνεκα, ἕνεκα + inf.cs.</p>	<p>Isaiah 51:10 ...who made a road in the depths of the sea <u>so that</u> the redeemed might cross over? John 17:26 I have made you known to them.... <u>in order that</u> the love you have for me may be in them</p>	
<p>6. Temporal – The relationship between an action and the time when this action happened or will happen.</p>	<p>when, then, whenever, after, before, while</p>	<p>Luke 6:22 Blessed are you <u>when</u> men hate you Acts 1:8 But you will receive power <u>when</u> the Holy Spirit comes on you</p>	
<p>7. Location – The relationship between an action and the place where this action happened or will happen.</p>	<p>where, at, next to, near, ὅπου</p>	<p>Ruth 1:16 <u>Where</u> you go I will go Matthew 24:28 <u>Wherever</u> there is a carcass, there the vultures will gather.</p>	
<p>8. Situation-Response – The relationship between a circumstance and a person's reaction to it. The reaction is not a necessary result.³</p>	<p>then, next</p>	<p>John 7:21 "I did one miracle, and you are all astonished.</p>	
<p>C. Support by Contrary Statement</p>			
<p>1. Adversative, Concessive – The relationship between a statement that stands despite a contrary statement which is conceded.</p>	<p>although- yet, though- yet, even though - yet</p>	<p>1 Corinthians 4:15 Even though you have ten thousand guardians in Christ, you do not have many fathers 1 Corinthians 9:19 Though I am free and belong to no man, I make myself a slave to everyone</p>	
<p>2. Situation- Response – The relationship between a circumstance and a person's reaction to it. The reaction is not a necessary result.³</p>	<p>then, next</p>	<p>Jeremiah 25:4 And though the LORD has sent all his servants the prophets to you again and again, you have not listened or paid any attention.</p>	

³ The difference between the two Situation- Response categories is that in one case, the response seems to be the expected proper response, and the second seems to be an unexpected or improper response.

D. Relative Clause			4
<p>1. Simple Relative – A statement with a relative pronoun that simply further defines a noun</p>	<p>who, which, whichever, ὅς οὗτος, ὅστις</p>	<p>Mark 10:42 You know that those <u>who</u> are regarded as rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, Luke 19:30 you will find a colt tied there, <u>which</u> no one has ever ridden. Colossians 1:14-15 in whom we have redemption through his blood..., who is the image of the invisible God</p>	
<p>2. Progressive Relative – A relative clause that doesn't simply function as an adjective, but functions as a separate proposition</p>	<p>who, which, whichever, ὅς οὗτος, ὅστις</p>	<p>Colossians 1:14-15 in whom we have redemption through his blood..., who is the image of the invisible God</p>	

⁴ A simple relative usually does not need to be arc'd because it simply functions as an adjective, not as a separate proposition.