

Flow of thought- How Propositions Relate

I. **Coordinate statements**- Independent statements

A. Series

Def: Two statements (or commands, questions etc.) that follow one after another, without much specific connection- “and”

Eng: I listened to music. And I went to the store.

John 1:1 Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.
In beginning was the word and the word was with (the) God and God was the word.

Greek construction: καὶ “and” δε “and, but” τε “and” no marker

B. Progression

Def: Two statements that follow one another, similar to series, but suggest movement, growth and flow toward a climax- “and”

Eng: I got on my bike and I went to the store.

Rom 8:30 οὐς δὲ προώρισεν, τούτους καὶ ἐκάλεσεν· καὶ οὐς ἐκάλεσεν, τούτους καὶ
who and He predestined these also He called and who He called these also
ἐδικαίωσεν· οὐς δὲ ἐδικαίωσεν, τούτους καὶ ἐδόξασεν.
He justified who and He justified these also He glorified

Greek construction: καὶ “and” δε “and, but” μεν ...δε... “not only... but also...”

C. Alternative

Def: Two statements that say the opposite, contrasting statements or two alternative possibilities- “but”, “or”

Eng: I will go to the store, *or* I will go to the park.
I went to the store. But I didn't go to the park.

Acts 28:24 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπίθοντο τοῖς λεγομένοις,
And they on the one hand were convinced by the words spoken
οἱ δὲ ἠπίστουν·
(different) they on the other hand refused to believe

Greek construction: ἀλλὰ “but” δε “and, but” μεν...δε... “on the one hand...on the other hand...”

II. Subordinate statements- dependent statements- (larger independent sentences and paragraphs can also be related in these ways)

A. Restatement

1. means, manner

Def: The subordinate clause tells the means or manner by which the main action is accomplished, answers the question “how?” - “by...”

Eng: I went to the store by riding my bike.

Matt. 6:27 τίς δὲ ἐξ ὑμῶν μεριμνῶν δύναται προσθεῖναι
who but from you by worrying is able to add
ἐπὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ πήχυς ἕνα;
upon the lifespan of him cubit one ?

Greek Construction: Usually participle

2. comparative

Def: A statement is clarified by saying it is “like” another statement- “as, like”

Eng: Just like a daredevil rides, I rode to the store.

John 20:21 καθὼς ἀπέσταλκέν με ὁ πατήρ, καὶ γὰρ πέμπω ὑμᾶς.
Just as He sent me the Father I also I am sending you

Greek Construction: ὡς “as, like” καθως “just like”

3. negative-positive

Def. Two alternative statements are contrasted, one is explicitly affirmed and one explicitly denied. - “Not..., but...”

Eng: I did not go to the Arcade, but I went to the store.

Eph 5:17 μὴ γίνεσθε ἄφρονες, ἀλλὰ συνίετε τί τὸ θέλημα τοῦ κυρίου.
not be foolish but understand what the will of the Lord (is)

Greek Construction: ου/μη...αλλα... “not....but...”

4. general-specific

Def. A statement is elaborated by giving a specific example. -“for example...”

Eng: I bought some food. I bought bread. I bought soup.

Eph. 5:21-22 Ὑποτασσόμενοι ἀλλήλοις ἐν φόβῳ Χριστοῦ,
Submit to one another in fear of Christ
αἱ γυναῖκες τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνδράσιν
the wives to the their own husbands

Greek Construction – no markers (logical connection, not grammatical)

5. fact-interpretation

Def. A statement is explained by elaborating on some facet. -“that is...”

Eng: I wrecked my bike. I fell over the handlebars and rolled down the hill.

I Cor. 10:4 ἔπινον γὰρ ἐκ πνευματικῆς ἀκολουθούσης πέτρας,
they drank for from spiritual following rock
ἡ πέτρα δὲ ἦν ὁ Χριστός.
the rock and was (the) Christ

Greek Construction- no markers (logical connection, not grammatical)

6. question-answer

Def: A question (rhetorical or direct) is followed by the answer.

Eng: Where is my bike? It is at the store.

Romans 6:1-2 ...ἐπιμένωμεν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ ...; μὴ γένοιτο.
shall we remain in the sin? not may it be!

Greek Construction ; (question mark)

7. disclosure-content

Def: The first statement is a formula stating that a source is about to be quoted. The second statement is the content of the quote.

Eng: I said to my brother, “Let’s go ride bikes.”

Ephesians 5:14 διὸ λέγει, Ἔγειρε, ὁ καθεύδων
Therefore it says “wake up” the one sleeping

Greek Construction γέγραπται λέγει

B. Distinct statement

1. causal- ground

Def. The reason or cause of a statement is given after the statement- “because”

Eng: I went to the store because I was hungry.

Matt. 5:5 μακάριοι οἱ πραεῖς, ὅτι αὐτοὶ κληρονομήσουσιν τὴν γῆν.
Blessed the meek because they will inherit the land, earth

Greek Construction: γαρ “for, because” ὅτι “because”

2. causal- inference

Def: The same relationship as ground, but in reverse order, the reason or cause is given first, then the action or fact that naturally follows as a consequence- “therefore”

Eng: I have no food. Therefore, I am going to the store.

Matt. 23:3 πάντα οὖν ὅσα ἐὰν εἴπωσιν ὑμῖν ποιήσατε καὶ τηρεῖτε,
...they sit in Moses’ seat, all things therefore which if they say to you, do and keep

Greek Construction: ἀρα “therefore” οὖν “therefore” ἀρα οὖν

3. result- cause/effect

Def: relationship between one statement and automatic result- “so that”

Eng: I ate all the candy so that I felt sick.

Acts 16:26 ἄφνω δὲ σεισμός ἐγένετο μέγας ὥστε σαλευθῆναι τὰ θεμέλια
suddenly and earthquake there was great so that to shake the foundations

Greek Construction: ὥστε “so that” ὥστε + infinitive εἰς “into”

4. conditional/effect

Def: Same as causal except one statement may or may not be true and the other depends on the first statement- “if...then..”

Eng: If the store has donuts, then I’ll be happy.

John 14:15 Ἐὰν ἀγαπᾷτέ με, τὰς ἐντολὰς τὰς ἐμὰς τηρήσετε·
If you love me the commands the mine keep

Greek Construction: εἰ “if” εἰαν “if”

5. purpose- means to an end

Def: gives the intent/perceived reason for an action with focus on the intended outcome whether that outcome takes place or not.- “in order that”

Eng: I went to the store in order to buy food.

I Cor. 9:12 ἀλλὰ πάντα στέγομεν, ἵνα μή τινα ἐγκοπὴν δώμεν
...but all things we bear in order that not some hindrance we may give

Greek Construction: εἰς “into” ἵνα + subjunctive “in order that”
Infinitive “to” εἰς + infinitive

6. temporal- time relationships- (3 kinds)

a. preceding

Def: dependent clause takes place before the main clause.- “after”

Eng: I went home after I went to the store.

John 4:43 Μετὰ δὲ τὰς δύο ἡμέρας ἐξῆλθεν
after but the two days he went out...

Greek Construction: μετα “after” μετα το + infinitive aorist participle

b. contemporary

Def: dependent clause takes place at the same time as main- “when”

Eng: I had fun when I rode my bike.

Luke 24:51 ἐν τῷ εὐλογεῖν αὐτὸν αὐτοὺς διέστη ἀπ’ αὐτῶν
while blessing He them he departed from them

Greek Construction: εν “in, when” εν τω + infinitive present participle

c. following

Def: dependent clause takes place after the main clause- “before”

Eng: I tied my shoes before I rode my bike.

John 4:49 κατὰβηθι πρὶν ἀποθανεῖν τὸ παιδίον μου.
come down before dies the child of mine

Greek Construction: ἕως “until” προ “before” ἀχρι “until” πρην
“before” πρην + infinitive προ + infinitive future participle

7. Location

Def: The relationship between an action and the place where this action happened or will happen.

Eng: Wherever there is a steep hill, I will ride my bike.

Matthew 24:28 ὅπου ἐάν ᾗ τὸ πτώμα, ἐκεῖ συναχθήσονται οἱ ἀετοί.
Where if it may be the corpse there gather together the vultures

Greek Construction: ὅπου “where” ὅθεν “from where”

8. Situation- Response

Def: The relationship between a circumstance and a person’s reaction to it. The reaction is not a necessary result.

Eng: My bike got a flat. I screamed at my bike.

John 7:21 Ἐν ἔργον ἐποίησα καὶ πάντες θαυμάζετε.
One work I did and everything you marvel at

Greek Construction: No specific marker

C. Support by contrary statement

1. concessive, adversative

Def: the statement is affirmed in spite of apparently contrary information- “even though”

Eng: I went to the store *even though* I had no money.

Eph 2:5 καὶ ὄντας ἡμᾶς νεκροὺς συνεζωοποίησεν τῷ Χριστῷ
And (*even though*) being us dead he made alive with the Christ

Greek Constructions: participle ἀλλὰ “but” μάλλον “rather”

2. Situation- (-)Response

Def: The relationship between a circumstance and a person's reaction to it. The reaction is not a necessary result. In this case, the reaction goes against the reasonably expected result

Eng: I offered Joey a ride on my bike, but he hit me!

John 7:21 Ἐν ἔργον ἐποίησα καὶ πάντες θαυμάζετε.
One work I did and everything you marvel at

Greek Construction: No specific marker

D. Relative statement

1. simple relative

Def: A complete sentence functions as an adjective by using the relative pronoun- there is really only one statement being made- “who”, “which”

Eng: I went to the store which is at the end of the street.

Gal 3:10 Ἐπικατάρατος πᾶς ὃς οὐκ ἐμμένει πᾶσιν τοῖς γεγραμμένοις
Cursed all who not remain in all the things written

Greek Construction: ὃς relative pronoun “who, which”

2. progressive relative

Def: A complete sentence functions as an adjective by using the relative pronoun- In this case, it has the form of a simple adjectival idea, but it really functions to move the argument forward “who”, “which”

Eng: I saw my friend, who ran after me.

Colossians 1:13-15 τοῦ υἱοῦ ... ὃς ἐστὶν εἰκὼν τοῦ θεοῦ
the Son who is image of the God

Greek Construction: ὃς relative pronoun “who, which”

Function of infinitives

I. Infinitive without article (“the”)

- A. Simple Infinitive
 - 1. Purpose
 - 2. Result (cause-effect)
 - 3. Means to end (rare)
 - 4. Subject
 - 5. Direct object
- B. $\pi\rho\iota\nu$ + Infinitive- following time
- C. $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ + Infinitive
 - 1. Purpose
 - 2. Result (cause-effect)
- D. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ + Infinitive
 - 1. Purpose (rare)
 - 2. Result (cause-effect)

II. Infinitive with article

- A. Without preposition**
 - 1. Article in *nominative* case- Subject
 - 2. Article in *accusative* case- Direct object
 - 3. Article in *genitive* case
 - a. Purpose
 - b. Result (cause-effect)
 - c. Contemporary time
 - 4. Very rare with *dative* case
- B. With preposition**
 - 1. $\delta\iota\alpha$ $\tau\omicron$ + infinitive
 - a. causal- ground
 - b. contemporary time (rare)
 - 2. $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\tau\omicron$ + infinitive
 - a. Purpose
 - b. Result (cause-effect)
 - 3. $\epsilon\nu$ $\tau\omega$ + infinitive
 - a. Result (rare)
 - b. Contemporary time
 - c. Means to end
 - 4. $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$ $\tau\omicron$ + infinitive- preceding time
 - 5. $\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$ $\tau\omicron$ + infinitive
 - a. Purpose
 - b. Result (cause-effect)

Function of Participles

- I. **With article**- adjectival
 - A. modifying noun- adjective “the running dog”
 - B. with no noun- substantival “the one running”
- II. **Without article**- adverbial- exact function from helping words and logical context
 - A. Temporal- time
 - B. Means to end
 - C. Cause
 - D. Condition
 - E. Concessive
 - F. Purpose
 - G. Result (cause-effect)
 - H. Periphrastic- “to be” verb + participle function as one verb