

Propositions and how they are related

I. Coordinate

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| A. Series | S |
| B. Progression | P |
| C. Alternative | A |

II. Subordinate

A. Restatement

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. __-Mn* | Means, manner | - 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 | Causal Ground | -causal, reason |
| 2. __ ∴ | Causal Inference | -causal, implication |
| 3. C-E | Cause-Effect | -Result |
| 4. C?-E* | Conditional-Effect | -conditional |
| 5. C-Pp* | Cause-Purpose | -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 |

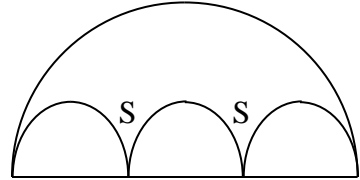
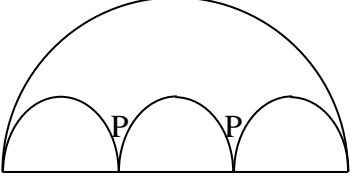
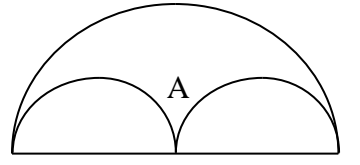
D. Relative Clause

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| 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

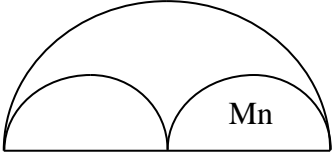
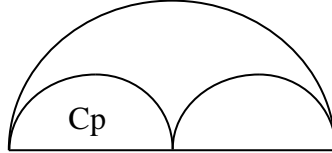
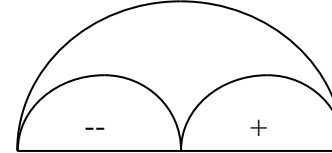
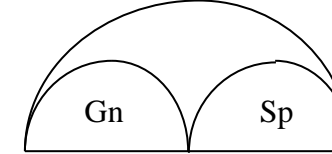
Relationships	Connectives	Examples	Symbols
I. Coordinate Relationships			
A. Series ¹ - the relationship between coordinate parts of a single type or group, A list or series of statements or commands all having the same weight and function.	And, likewise, moreover, furthermore, και, δε, τε, ι	John 1:1 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)	² 
B. Progression ¹ - the relationship between units in a series whose continuity suggests movement or flow toward a climax. A list of statements or commands where the next somehow depends on the first.	(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	² 
C. Alternative- the relationship between units expressing different options within the same class. All options are seen as being equally possible.	But, on the other hand, or Αλλα, και, δε, ι ις	Genesis 19:17 Flee to the mountains or you will be swept away!" Cf. John 10:20-21	

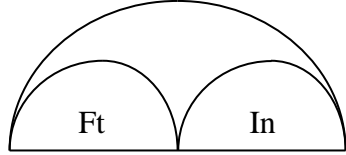
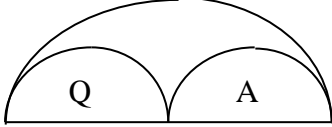
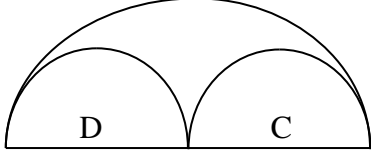
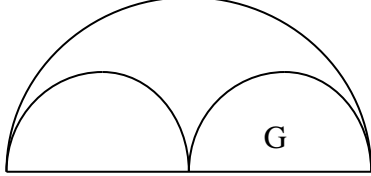
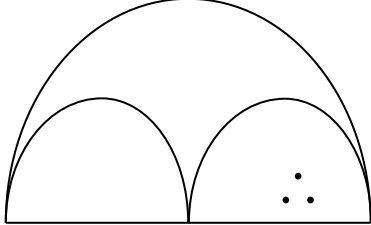
¹ The difference between a series and progression can be seen by reversing the order of the statements. If the meaning does not change, it is most likely a series. But if the meaning is changed or doesn't make sense, it is most likely a progression. E.g. 'I tripped and fell down and hit the ground.' is a progression because 'I hit the ground and fell down and tripped.' does not make the same sense.

² Series and Progression may have two or more propositions. The examples are drawn with three to show that they may have more than two.

II. Subordinate Relationships

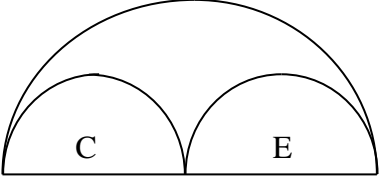
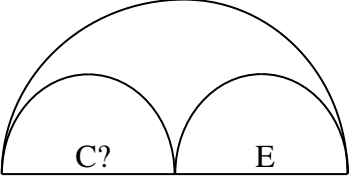
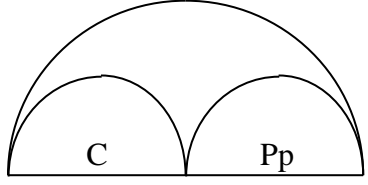
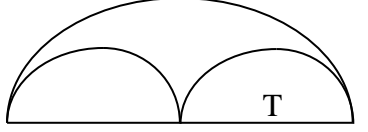
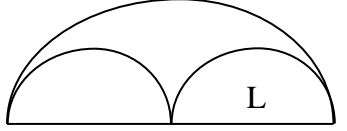
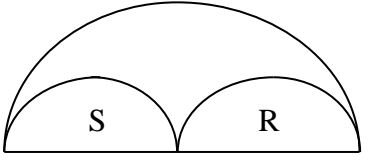
A. Restatement

<p>1. Manner, Means- the relationship between an action and what is involved in carrying out this action. Answers the question "How is this done?" Can be reversed.</p>	<p>In that, by, participles, dative case, εἰ τῷ + inf. Inf.cs. + ἕ</p>	<p>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>	
<p>2. Comparative- the relationship between a statement expressing action and one illustrating and clarifying by saying it is like something else. Can be reversed</p>	<p>As, like, just as-so also, καθως, ὡς, ὡσπερ, οὕτως, καθαπερ, כִּי, כְּמוֹ, כַּעַ,</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>	

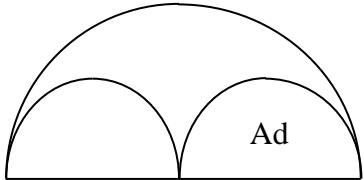
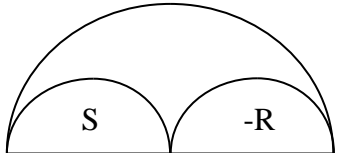
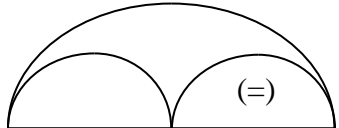
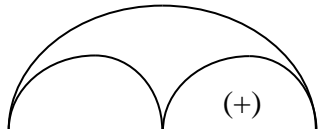
5. Fact-Interpretation- the relationship between a statement of fact and a second statement which interprets, explains or states the significance of the first one. ³	That is, I mean, This means,	1 Corinthians 10:4 for they drank from the spiritual rock that accompanied them, and that rock was Christ. 1 Corinthians 5:9-10 I have written you in my letter not to associate with sexually immoral people-- <i>not at all meaning</i> the people of this world who are immoral	
6. Question-Answer- the relationship between a question and its given answer. ⁴	?	Romans 6:1-2 Shall we go on sinning so that grace may increase? By no means! Cf. Rom 4:3	
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.	It is written, Scripture says, He said,	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."	
B. Distinct Statement			
1. Causal-Ground (reason) – The relationship between a statement or command and the argument or basis on which it stands when this argument comes <u>after</u> the statement. It gives the reason why the first is true.	for, because, since, γαρ, ὅτι, διότι, ὅ	Matthew 5:3 "Blessed are the poor in spirit, <i>for</i> theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Romans 5:5 And hope does not disappoint us, <i>because</i> God has poured out his love into our hearts by the Holy Spirit, whom he has given us. Cf. Phil. 2:25-26	
2. Causal-Inference – The relationship between a statement and the conclusion or command drawn from this statement and which is supported by it. Similar relation to 'Ground' above, except the reason comes before the main statement.	therefore, wherefore, consequently, accordingly, ἄρα, οὖν, ὥστε, δια τουτο,	Romans 12:1 <i>Therefore</i> , 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, <i>therefore</i> , under God's mighty hand,	

³ Differs from Gn-Sp in that the second statement is not a distinguishable part of the preceding whole.

⁴ 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>3. Cause-Effect (Result) - The relationship between a cause and its automatic result. The emphasis is usually on the result.</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-Effect – 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 possible cause actually happens (happened) or not.⁵</p>	<p>if, if – then, provided..., if only, εἰ, εἰαν, ἴν, אם, כי, לִי</p>	<p>John 14:15 "<u>If</u> 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. Cause-Purpose – The relationship between an action and the hoped-for, intended purpose that it will achieve. The focus is on the purpose and intended result.</p>	<p>so that, in order that, for the purpose of, ἵνα + subj., εἰς το + inf., לְמַעַן, ל + 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.⁶</p>	<p>then, next</p>	<p>John 7:21 "I did one miracle, and you are all astonished.</p>	

⁵ Sometimes a conditional statement is made, but it is clear from the context that the author is certain that the condition is or is not true. E.g. “if Christ has not been raised, your faith is futile” I Cor. 15:17, “If God is for us, who can be against us?” Rom. 8:31

C. Support by Contrary Statement			
1. Adversative, Concessive – The relationship between a statement that is true despite a contrary statement which seems to contradict yet is conceded.	although- yet, though- yet, even though - yet	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	
2. Situation- Response – The relationship between a circumstance and a person's reaction to it. The reaction is not a necessary result. ⁶	then, next	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.	
D. Relative Clause			
1. Simple Relative – A statement with a relative pronoun that simply further defines a noun	who, which, whichever, ὅς οὗτος, ἃς	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.	
2. Progressive Relative – A relative clause that doesn't simply function as an adjective, but functions as a separate proposition, taking the argument forward.	who, which, whichever, ὅς οὗτος, ἃς	Colossians 1:14-15 in whom we have redemption through his blood..., who is the image of the invisible God	

⁶ 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.

⁷ A simple relative usually does not need to be arc'd because it simply functions as an adjective, not as a separate proposition.

Help with distinguishing between similar types of relationships

_ -G	Result, followed by Reason	Emphasis on the Reason
_ - ∴	Reason, followed by Logical Result	Emphasis on the Logical Result/Necessity
C-E	Reason, followed by Actual Result	Emphasis on Actual Result

C-E	Reason followed by Actual Result	Emphasis on Actual Result
C?-E	Possible Reason connected to Contingent Result	Emphasis on Contingency
C-Pp	Reason connected to Intended Result	Emphasis on Intention

C-E	Reason followed by Actual Result	Result is certain and automatic
S-R	Stimulus connected to Response	Response is not automatic, but loosely caused
Series	Action connected to Action	No causal connection implied

	Type of Connection?	Does it claim the Result actually happens?	Does it claim the result is intentional?	Does it claim a connection between the cause and result?
_ -Mn	Action	Yes	Unknown	Yes
_ -G	Logical	Yes	No	Yes
_ - ∴	Logical	No	No	Yes
C-E	Action	Yes	Unknown	Yes
C?-E	Logical/Action	No	No	Yes
C-Pp	Logical	No	Yes	Yes
S-R	Action	Yes	No	No (some)
Series	Action	Yes	No	No