

## Coordinate Relationships

**Series (S):** Each proposition makes its own independent contribution to a whole.

**Conjunctions:** *and*, moreover, likewise, neither, nor, *καί*, *δέ*.

**Example:** warning everyone *and* teaching everyone with all wisdom (Colossians 1:28)

**Progression (P):** Like series, but each proposition is a further step toward a climax.

**Conjunctions:** then, and, moreover, *furthermore*, *καί*, *δέ*.

**Example:** The earth produces by itself, first the blade, *then* the ear, *then* the full grain in the ear (Mark 4:28)

**Alternative (A):** Each proposition expresses a different possibility arising from a situation.

**Conjunctions:** or, but, while, *on the other hand*, *δέ*, *ή*, *μέν*.

**Example:** Are you the one who is to come, *or* shall we look for another? (Matthew 11:3)

## Subordinate Relationships

## Support by Restatement

**Action-Manner (Ac/Mn):** An action and a statement indicating the way or manner that action is carried out. This relationship can also be used to indicate means.

**Conjunctions:** in that, by, participles.

**Example:** he did good *by giving* you rains from heaven and fruitful seasons (Acts 14:17)

**Comparison (Cf):** An action and a statement that clarifies that action by showing what it is like.

**Conjunctions:** even as, as...so, *like*, just as, *ώς*, *καθώς*.

**Example:** Be imitators of me, *as* I am of Christ (1 Corinthians 11:1)

**Negative-Positive (-/+):** Two statements, one of which is denied so that the other is enforced. This is also the relationship implicit in contrasting statements.

**Conjunctions:** *not...but*, *ἀλλά*.

**Example:** do *not* be foolish, *but* understand what the will of the Lord is (Ephesians 5:17)

**Idea-Explanation (Id/Exp):** The relationship between an original statement and one clarifying its meaning. The clarifying proposition may expound on only one word of the associated arc or its entirety.

**Conjunctions:** *that is*, in other words, *ὅτι*, *γάρ*, *ἴνα*.

**Example:** Blessed are those whose lawless deeds are forgiven, and whose sins are covered; blessed is the man against whom the Lord will not count his sin (Romans 4:7-8)

**Question-Answer (Q/A):** The statement of a question and the answer to that question.

**Conjunctions:** question mark.

**Example:** what does the Scripture say? Abraham believed God, and it was counted to him as righteousness (Romans 4:3)

## Support by Distinct Statement

**Ground (G):** A statement and the argument or reason for that statement (supporting proposition follows)

**Conjunctions:** for, *because*, since, *γάρ*, *ὅτι*, *ἐπεί*, *διότι*.

**Example:** Blessed are the poor in spirit, *for* theirs is the kingdom of heaven (Matthew 5:3)

**Inference (:):** A statement and the argument or reason for that statement (supporting proposition precedes)

**Conjunctions:** *therefore*, accordingly, *οὖν*, *διό*, *ὁπῶς*.

**Example:** The end of all things is at hand; *therefore* be self-controlled and sober-minded (1 Peter 4:7)

**Bilateral (BL):** A proposition that supports two other propositions, one preceding and one following.

**Conjunctions:** for, because, therefore, so, *γάρ*, *ὅτι*, *οὖν*, *διό*.

**Example:** For the mind that is set on the flesh is hostile to God, *for* it does not submit to God's law; indeed, it cannot. Those who are in the flesh cannot please God. (Romans 8:7-8)

**Action-Result (Ac/Res):** An action and a consequence or result which accompanies that action.

**Conjunctions:** so that, that, *with the result that*, *ὥστε*.

**Example:** there arose a great storm on the sea, *so that* the boat was being swamped by the waves (Matthew 8:24)

**Action-Purpose (Ac/Pur):** An action and its intended result.

**Conjunctions:** *in order that*, so that, that, lest, *ἵνα*, *εἰς τὸ*.

**Example:** I say this *in order that* no one may delude you with plausible arguments (Colossians 2:4)

**Conditional (If/Th):** Like Action-Result except that the existence of the action is only potential and the result is contingent upon that action.

**Conjunctions:** *if...then*, provided that, except, unless, *εἰ*, *ἐάν*, *εἴτε*, *ἄρα*.

**Example:** *if* there is harm, *then* you shall pay life for life (Exodus 21:23)

**Temporal (T):** A statement and the occasion when it is true or can occur.

**Conjunctions:** *when*, whenever, after, before, *ὅταν*, *ὅτε*, *πρίν*.

**Example:** And *when* you fast, do not look gloomy (Matthew 6:16)

**Locative (L):** A statement and the place where it is true or can occur.

**Conjunctions:** *where*, wherever, *οπου*.

**Example:** For *where* you go I will go (Ruth 1:16)

## Support by Contrary Statement

**Concessive (C<sub>sv</sub>):** A main clause that stands despite a contrary statement.

**Conjunctions:** although, though, yet, *nevertheless*, but, however, *δέ*, *πλήν*.

**Example:** I intend always to remind you of these qualities, *though* you know them (2 Peter 1:12)

**Situation-Response (Sit/R):** A situation and its surprising or counter-intuitive response.

**Conjunctions:** and.

**Example:** How often would I have gathered your children together as a hen gathers her brood under her wings, *and* you were not willing! (Matthew 23:37)