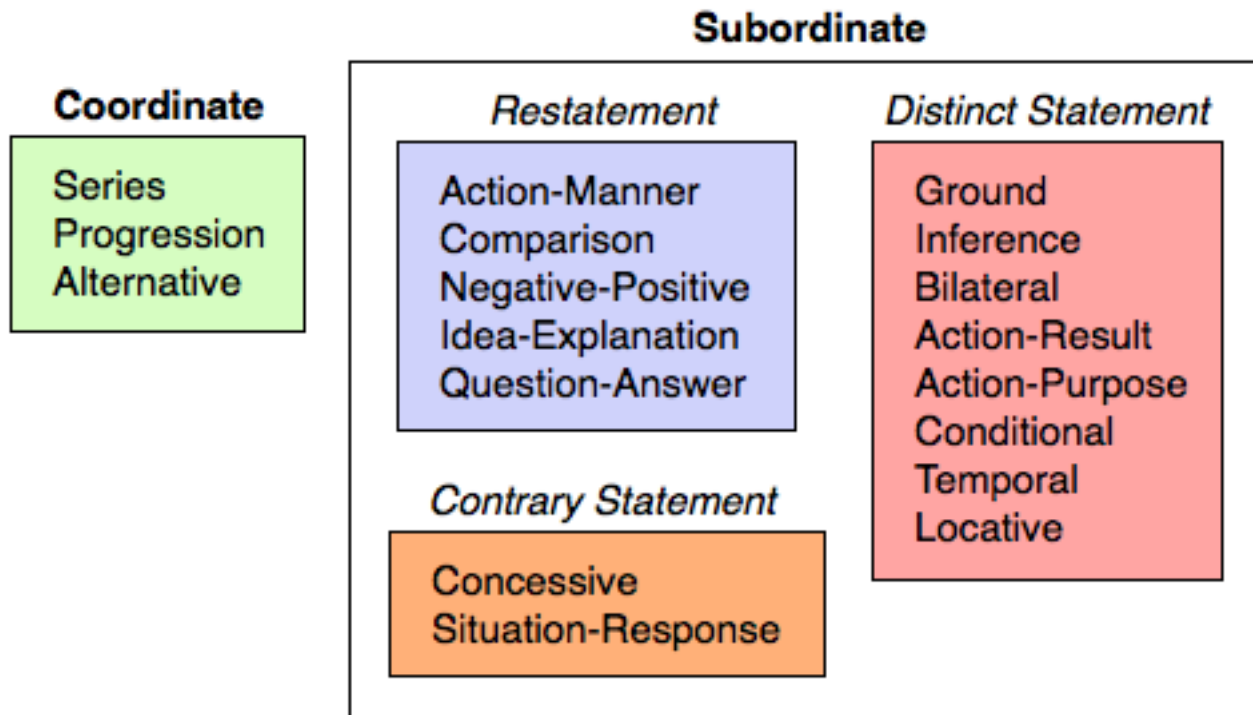
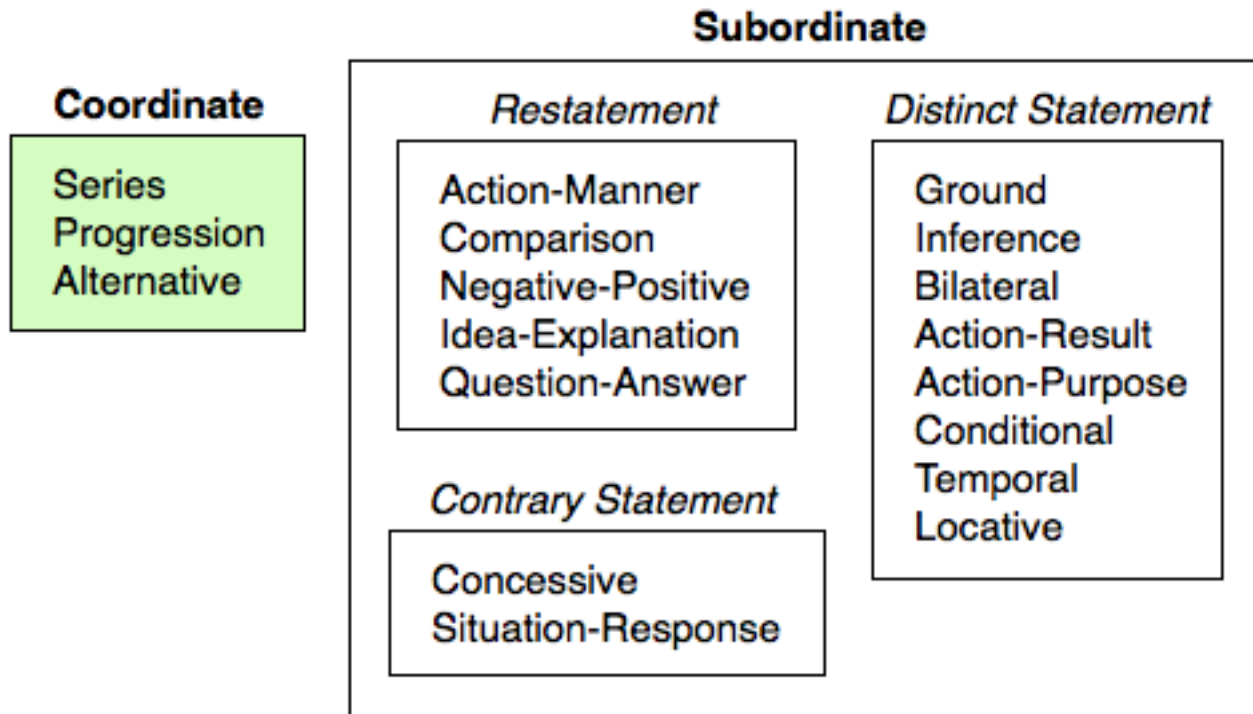


Logical Relationships



Logical Relationships



Series (S)

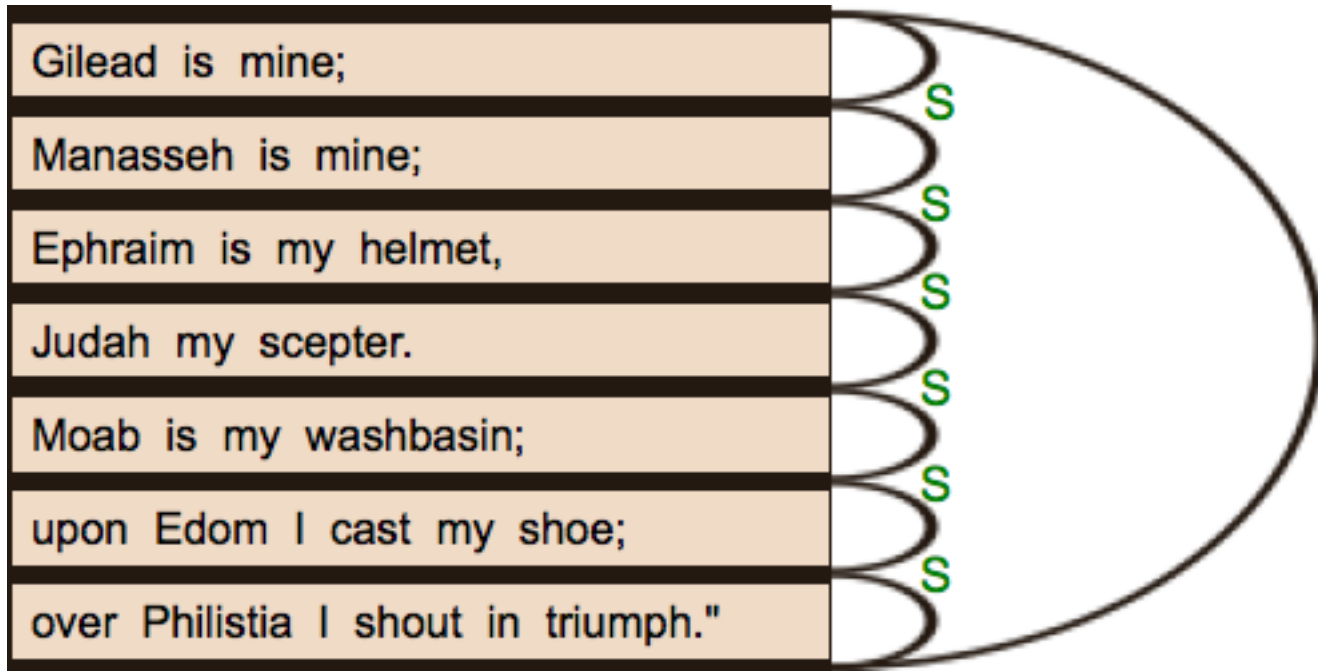
Classification: **Coordinate**

Definition: Each proposition makes its own independent contribution to a whole.

Conjunctions: *and, moreover, furthermore, likewise, neither, nor, etc.*

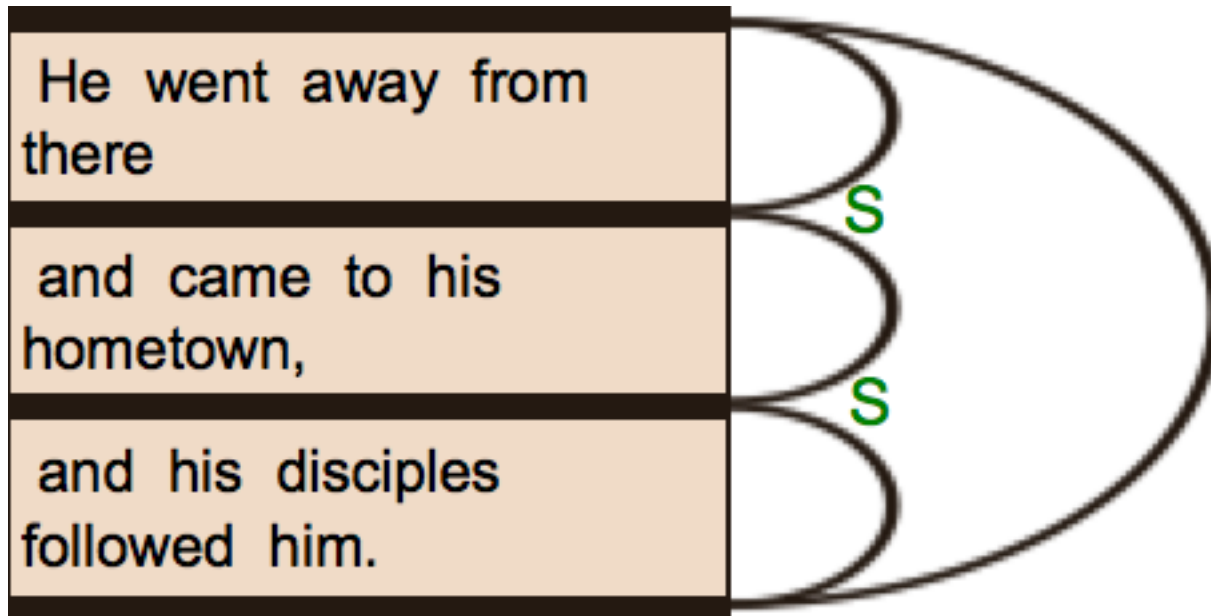
Series (S)

Example: Psalm 108:8-9



Series (S)

Example: Mark 6:1



Progression (P)

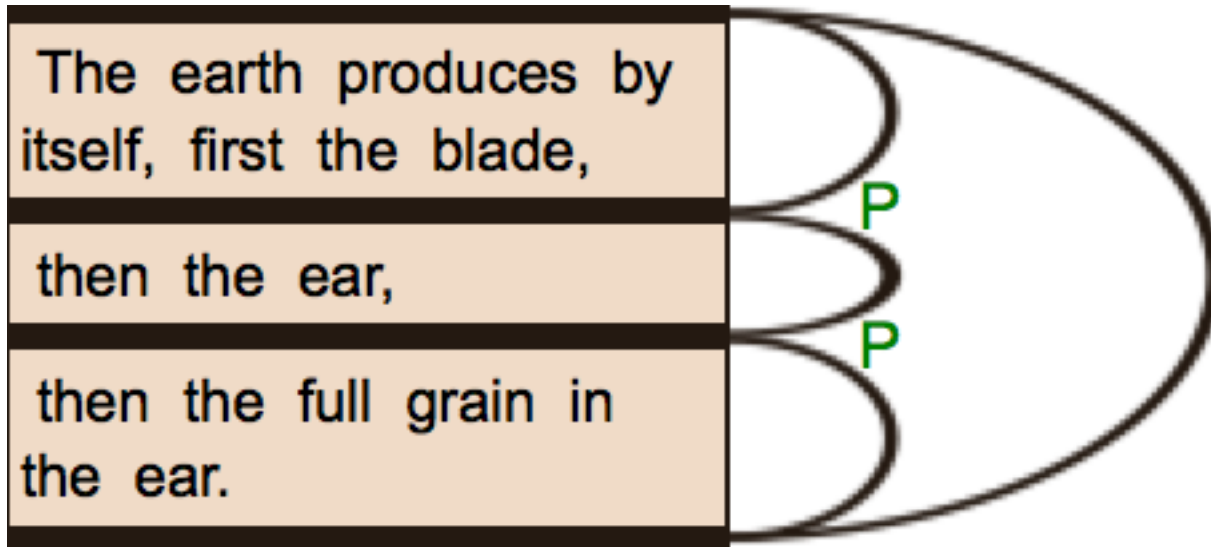
Classification: **Coordinate**

Definition: Like series, but each proposition is a further step toward a climax.

Conjunctions: *then, and, moreover, furthermore, etc.*

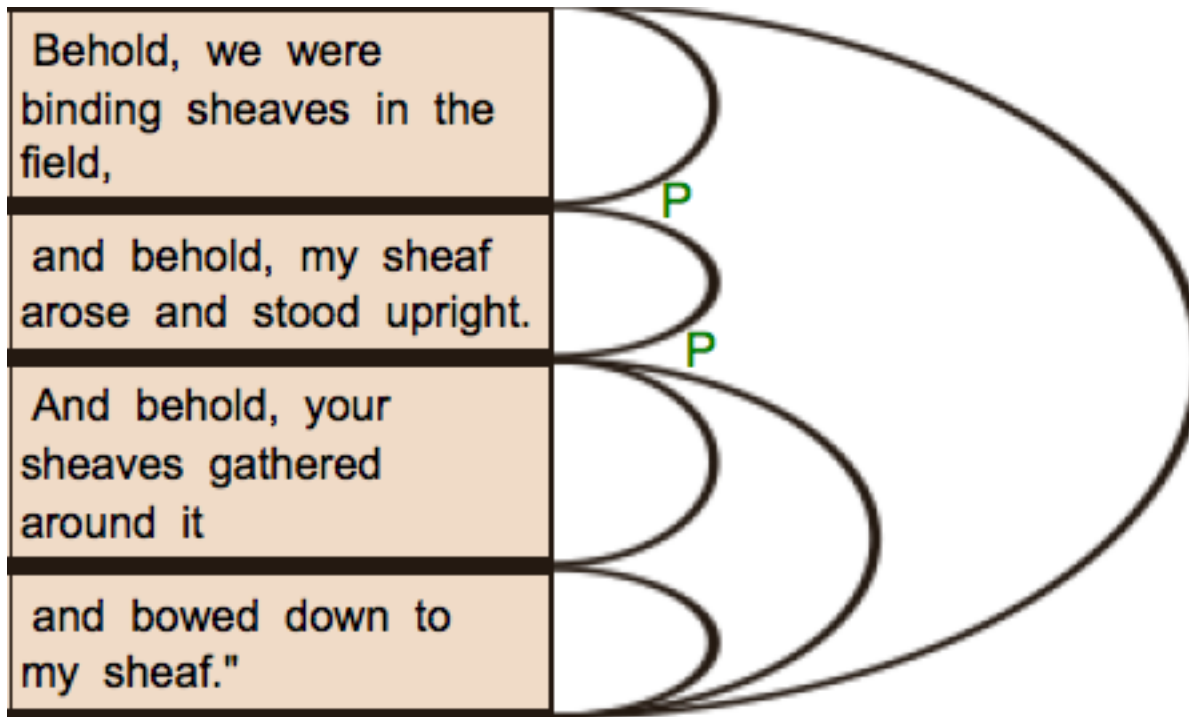
Progression (P)

Example: Mark 4:28



Progression (P)

Example: Genesis 37:7



Progression (P)

Distinction: Series vs. Progression

Progression is different from Series in that Progression moves in a direction, whereas Series takes the form of a cluster of ideas.

One helpful way to make this distinction is to try re-ordering the given propositions. If you can re-order them and the meaning is not significantly changed, it is a Series. If you find, rather, that the order does matter, it is a Progression.

Some of the best things to do in Philadelphia are seeing the liberty bell, going to an Eagle's game and eating a cheesesteak.
(Series)

To tie your shoes, tighten the laces, make a knot, and confirm it is secure. **(Progression)**

Alternate (A)

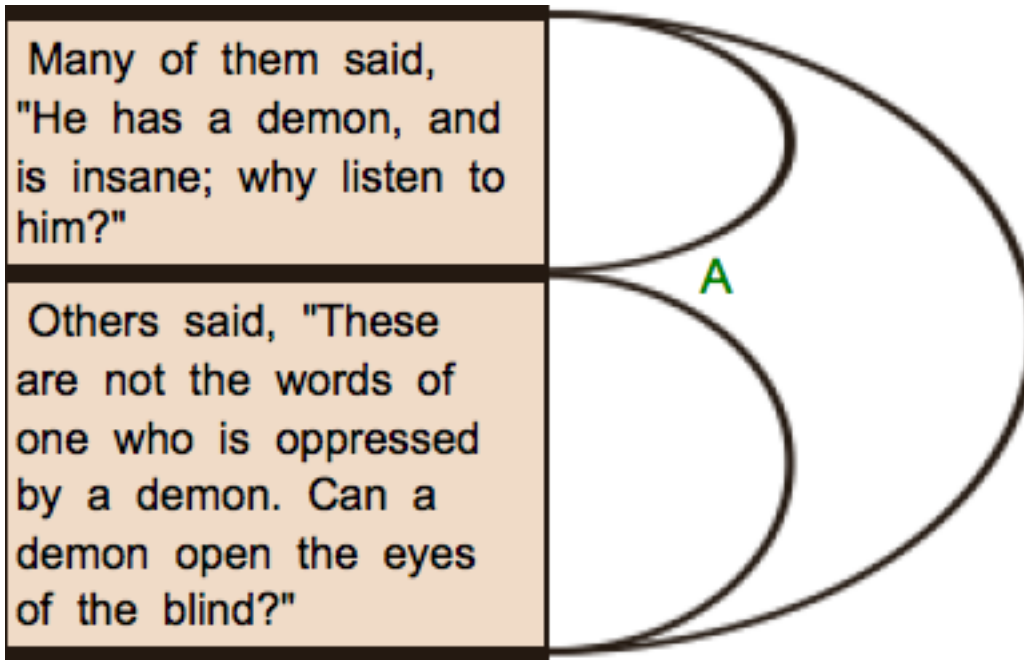
Classification: **Coordinate**

Definition: Each proposition expresses a different possibility arising from a situation.

Conjunctions: *or, but, while, on the other hand, etc.*

Alternate (A)

Example: John 10:20-21



Alternate (A)

Example: Matthew 11:3

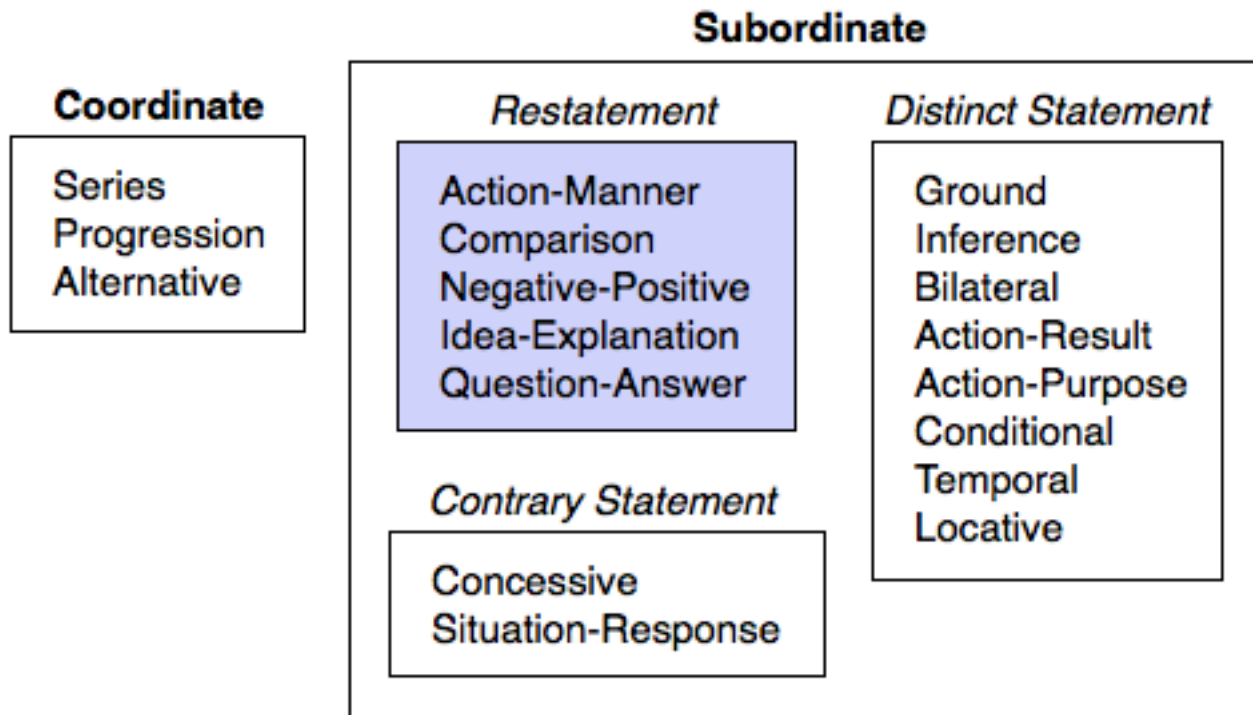
“Are you the one who
is to come,

or shall we look for
another?”



A

Logical Relationships



Action-Manner (Ac/Mn)

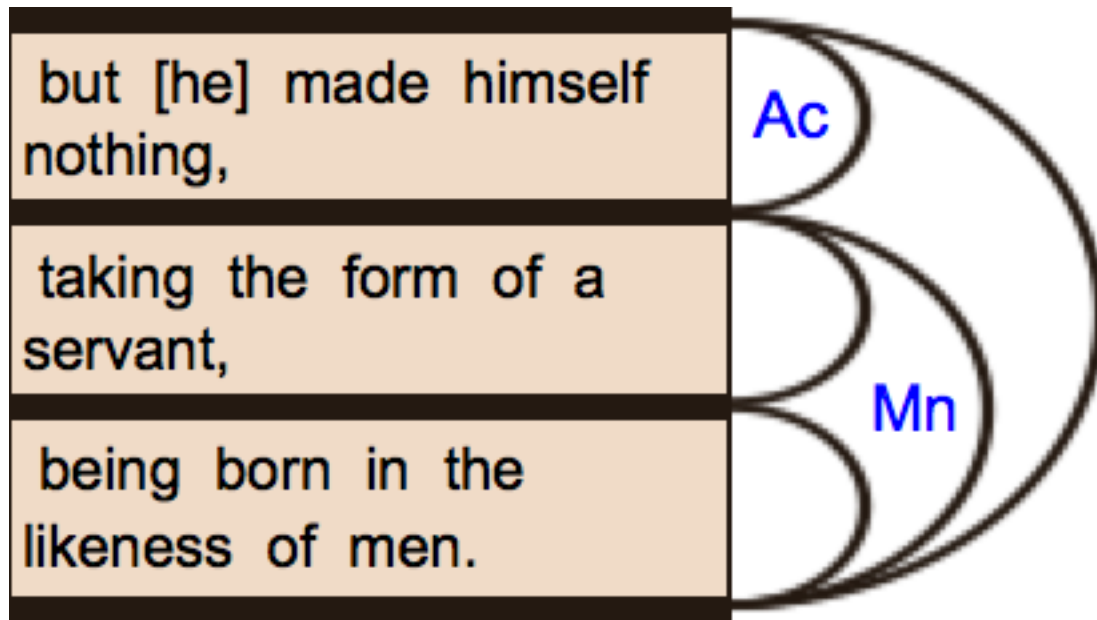
Classification: *Subordinate* > **Restatement**

Definition: An action and a more precise statement indicating the way or manner in which this action is carried out.

Conjunctions: *in that, by, etc. Also adverbial participles.*

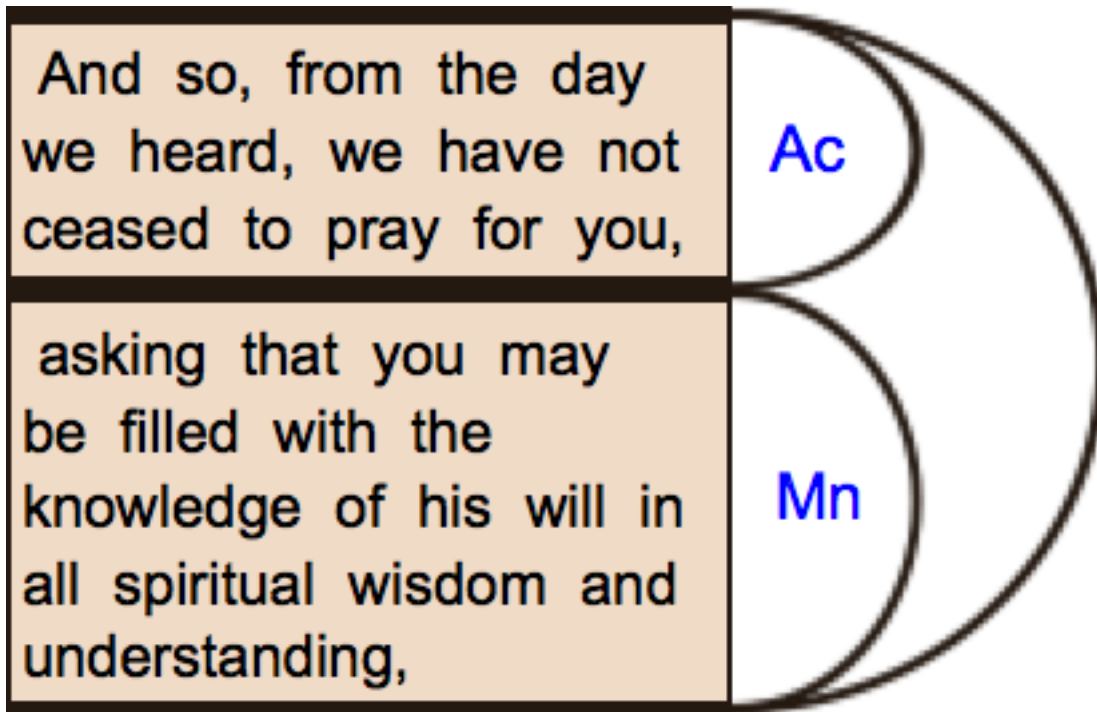
Action-Manner (Ac/Mn)

Example: Philippians 2:7



Action-Manner (Ac/Mn)

Example: Colossians 1:9



Comparison (Cf)

Classification: *Subordinate* > **Restatement**

Definition: An action and a statement that clarifies that action by showing what it is like.

Conjunctions: *even as, as...so, like, just as, etc.*

Comparison (Cf)

Example: 1 Corinthians 11:1

Be imitators of me,

as I am of Christ.

Cf



Comparison (Cf)

Example: 1 Thessalonians 2:7

But we were gentle
among you,

like a nursing mother
taking care of her own
children.

Cf

A diagram consisting of two overlapping circles. The intersection of the two circles contains the text 'Cf' in blue. The circles are positioned to the right of the text boxes, with the top circle overlapping the top box and the bottom circle overlapping the bottom box.

Comparison (Cf)

Distinction: Action-Manner vs. Comparison

Comparison is more specific than Action-Manner. Thus, when you find a proposition that is telling you the manner in which an action happened through the use of comparison, it is better to use the Comparison label as the "deeper" relationship.

He quickly finished his dinner, stuffing the food into his mouth. **(Action-Manner)**

You eat like a man trying to win a hot dog eating contest!
(Comparison)

Negative-Positive (-/+)

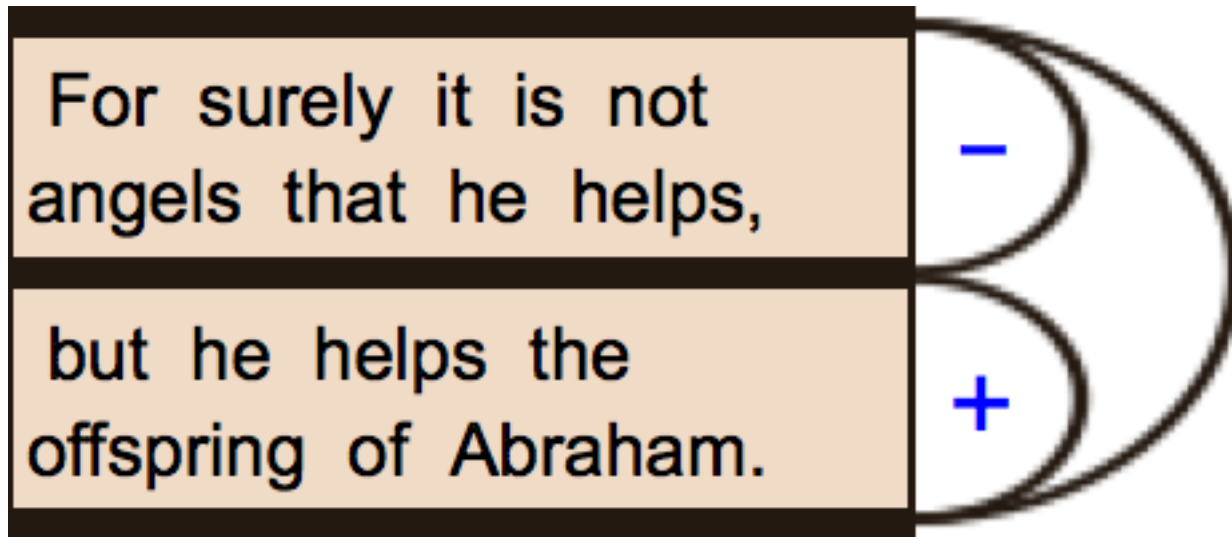
Classification: *Subordinate* > **Restatement**

Definition: 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, etc.*

Negative-Positive (-/+)

Example: Hebrews 2:16



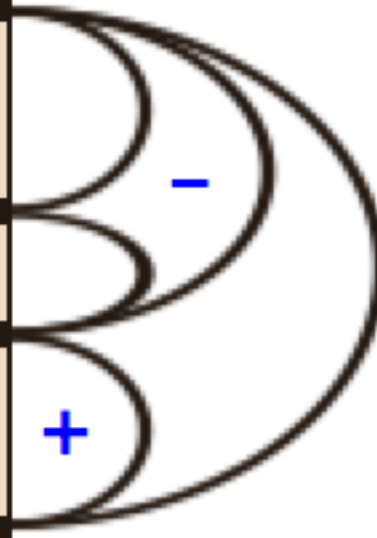
Negative-Positive (-/+)

Example: Ephesians 5:18

And do not get drunk
with wine,

for that is debauchery,

but be filled with the
Spirit,



Negative-Positive (-/+)

Distinction: Alternative vs. Negative-Positive

Alternative is different from Negative-Positive in that with Alternative, there are two options in the author/speaker's mind. Conversely, Negative-Positive acts like two sides of the same coin.

Also, Alternative is a Coordinate relationship (neither proposition is supporting the other) whereas Negative-Positive is Subordinate, the negative proposition supporting the positive.

Hmm... Should I study for the exam this morning or sleep in? (**Alternative**)

I did not lie, but told him the whole story. (**Negative-Positive**)

Idea-Explanation (Id/Exp)

Classification: *Subordinate* > **Restatement**

Definition: 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, etc.*

Idea-Explanation (Id/Exp)

Example: Psalm 2:7

I will tell of the decree:

Id

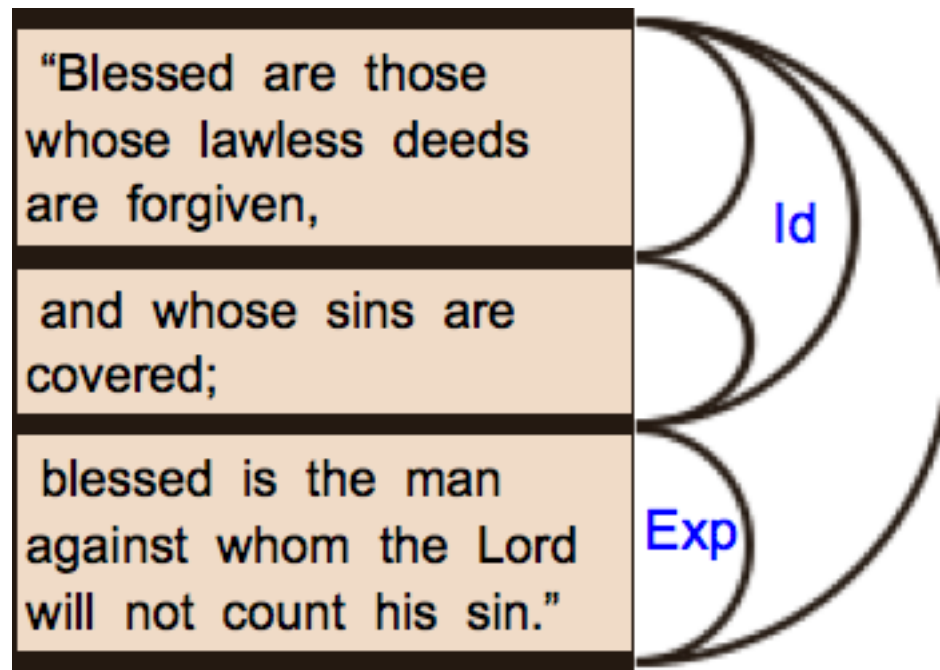
The LORD said to me,
“You are my Son;
today I have begotten
you.

Exp



Idea-Explanation (Id/Exp)

Example: Romans 4:7-8



Idea-Explanation (Id/Exp)

Distinction: Action-Manner vs. Idea-Explanation

Action-Manner can be thought of as the Idea-Explanation of verbs.

Whereas with Idea-Explanation we find the explanation describing a *single noun* or an *entire concept*, Action-Manner tells us more about the *action* happening. You should be able to paraphrase an Action-Manner with the word "by."

Bill drove to New Jersey, speeding the entire way. (Action-Manner)

Bill drove to New Jersey, going home to where he grew up. (Idea-Explanation)

Idea-Explanation (Id/Exp)

Distinction: Comparison vs. Idea-Explanation

Comparison is more specific than Idea-Explanation. Thus, when you find a proposition that is *explaining* another more through the use of comparison, it is better to use the Comparison label as the "deeper" relationship.

That restaurant serves amazing pizza, like the kind they make in Italy. (Comparison)

That restaurant serves amazing pizza; its deep dish crust is second to none. (Idea-Explanation)

Question-Answer (Q/A)

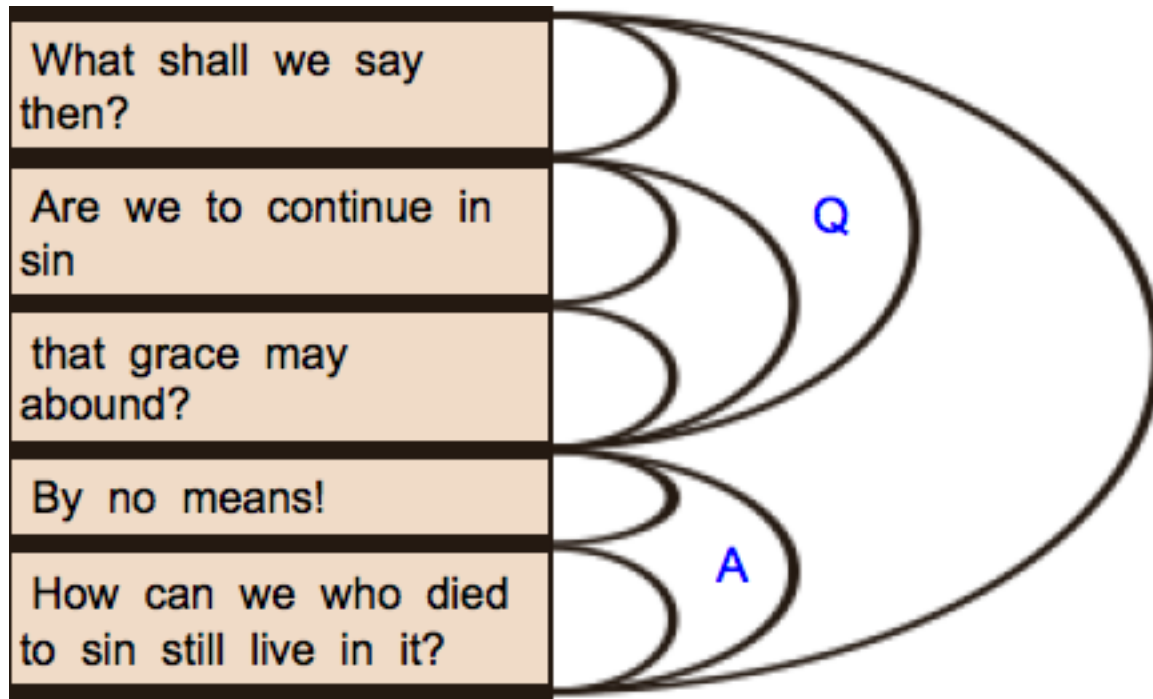
Classification: Subordinate > Restatement

Definition: The statement of a question and the answer to that question.

Conjunctions: (question mark)

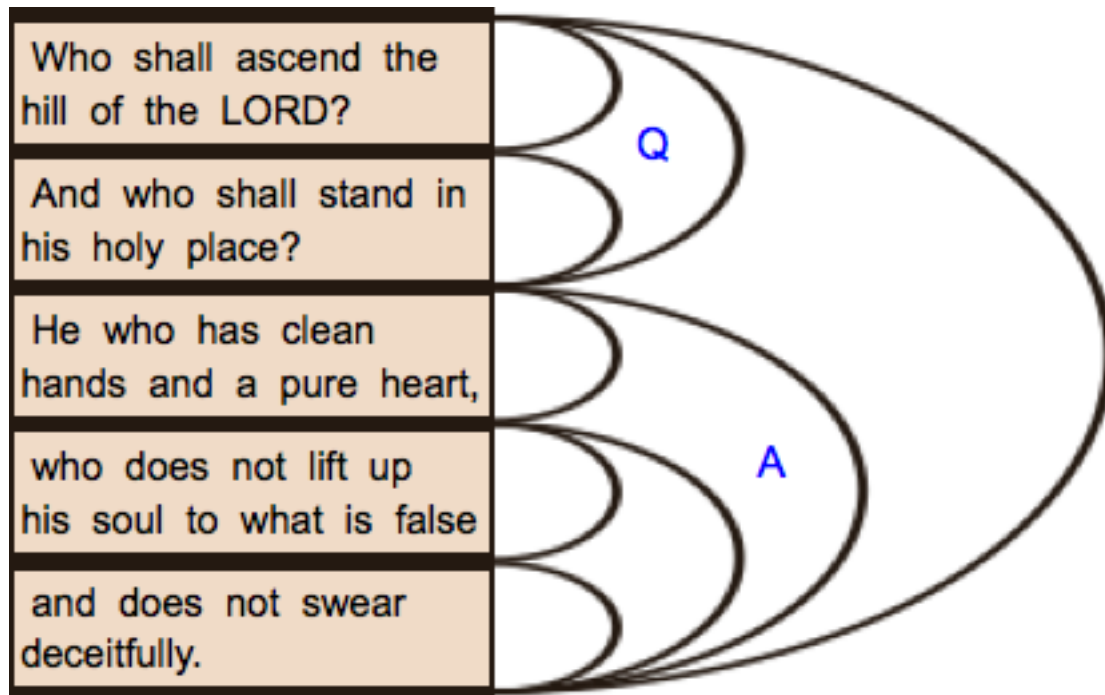
Question-Answer (Q/A)

Example: Romans 6:1-2

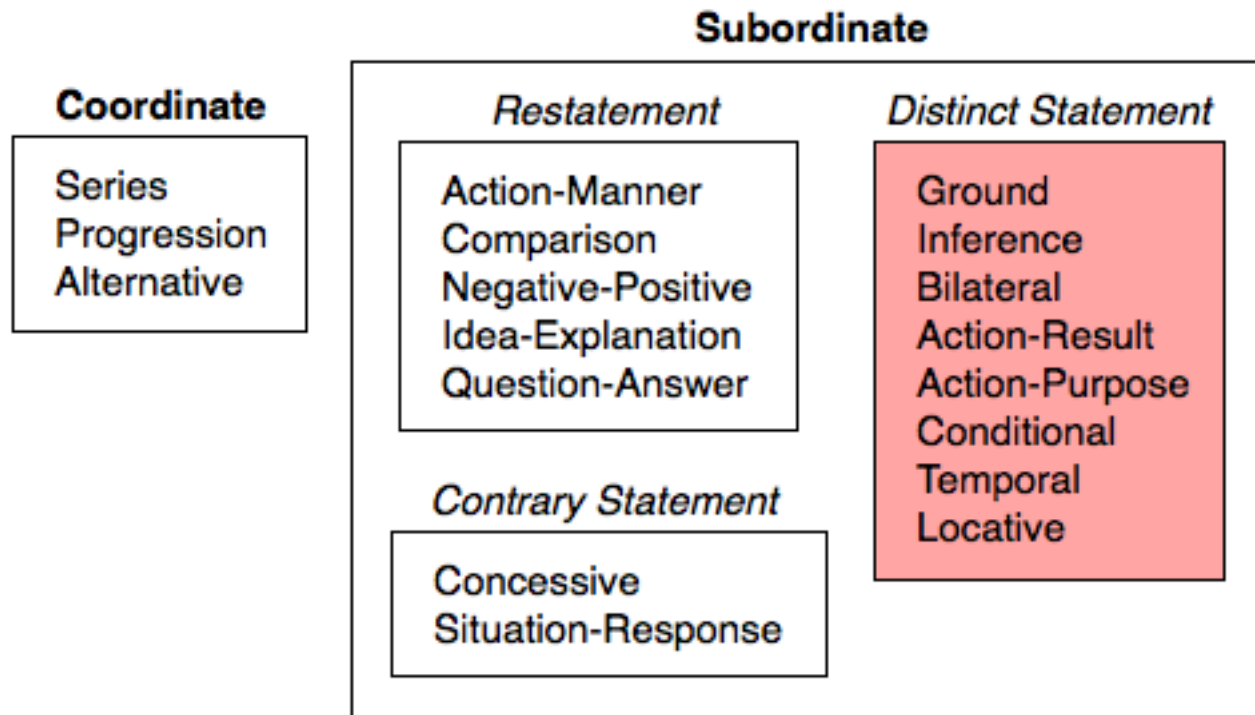


Question-Answer (Q/A)

Example: Psalms 24:3-4



Logical Relationships



Ground (G)

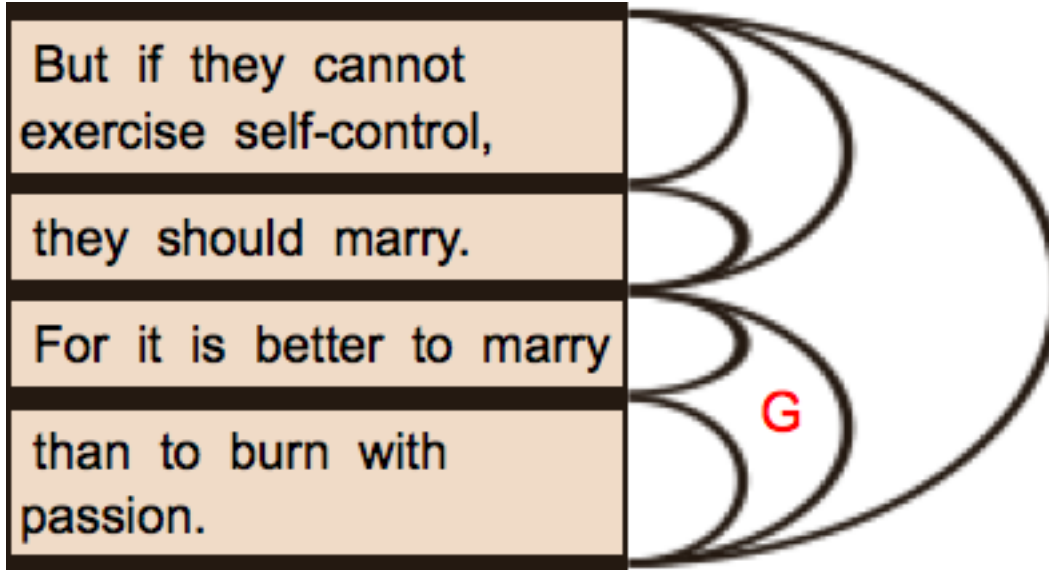
Classification: *Subordinate* > **Distinct Statement**

Definition: A statement and the argument or reason for the statement (supporting proposition follows).

Conjunctions: *for, because, since, etc.*

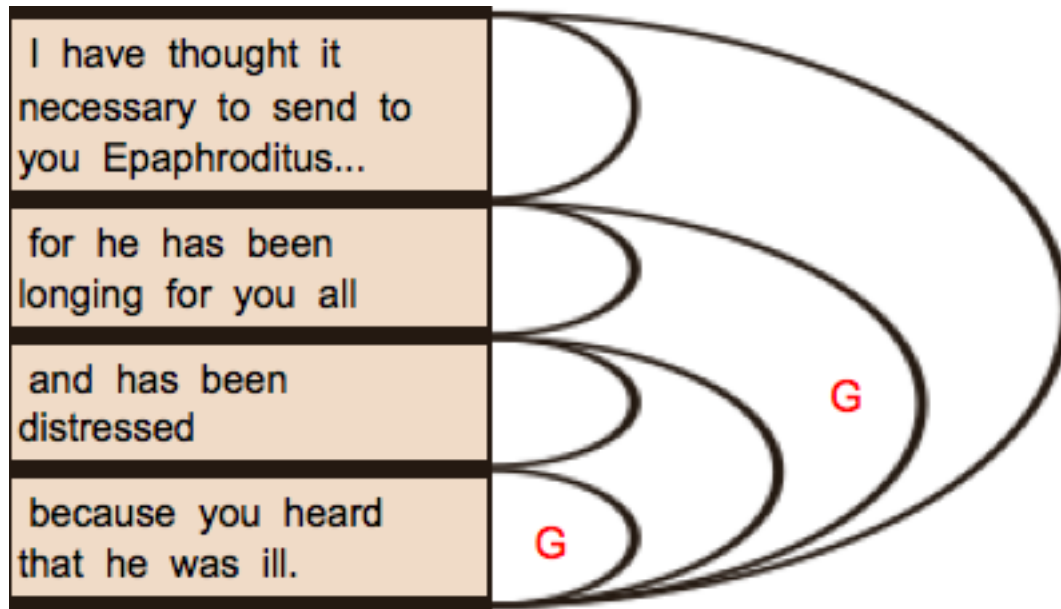
Ground (G)

Example: 1 Corinthians 7:9



Ground (G)

Example: Philippians 2:25-26



Ground (G)

Distinction: Idea-Explanation vs. Ground

"For" and "because" are common connecting words which indicate a Ground relationship. However, sometimes we find these words presenting a further explanation of what preceded, not a logical basis.

The easiest way of determining which relationship is more appropriate for a given text is to ask whether the author/speaker is restating what was said before with further explanation (Idea-Explanation) or making a distinct statement which supports what preceded (Ground).

Jesus is glorious, for he shines forth perfection. (Idea-Expl)

Jesus is glorious, for he is just like the Father. (Ground)

Inference (∴)

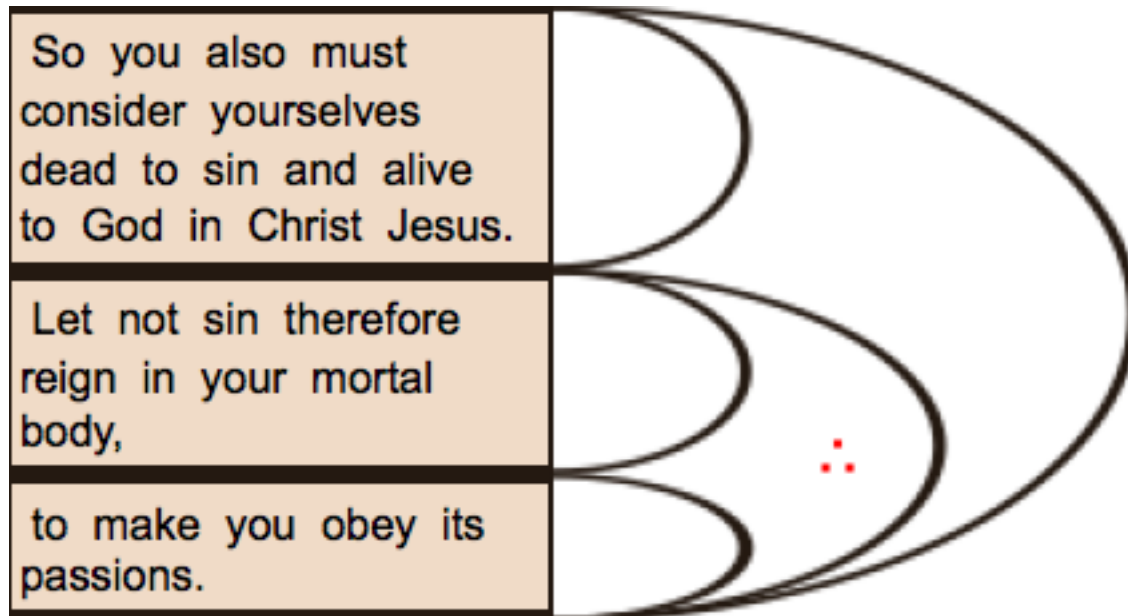
Classification: *Subordinate* > **Distinct Statement**

Definition: A statement and the argument or reason for the statement (supporting proposition precedes).

Conjunctions: *therefore, consequently, accordingly, etc.*

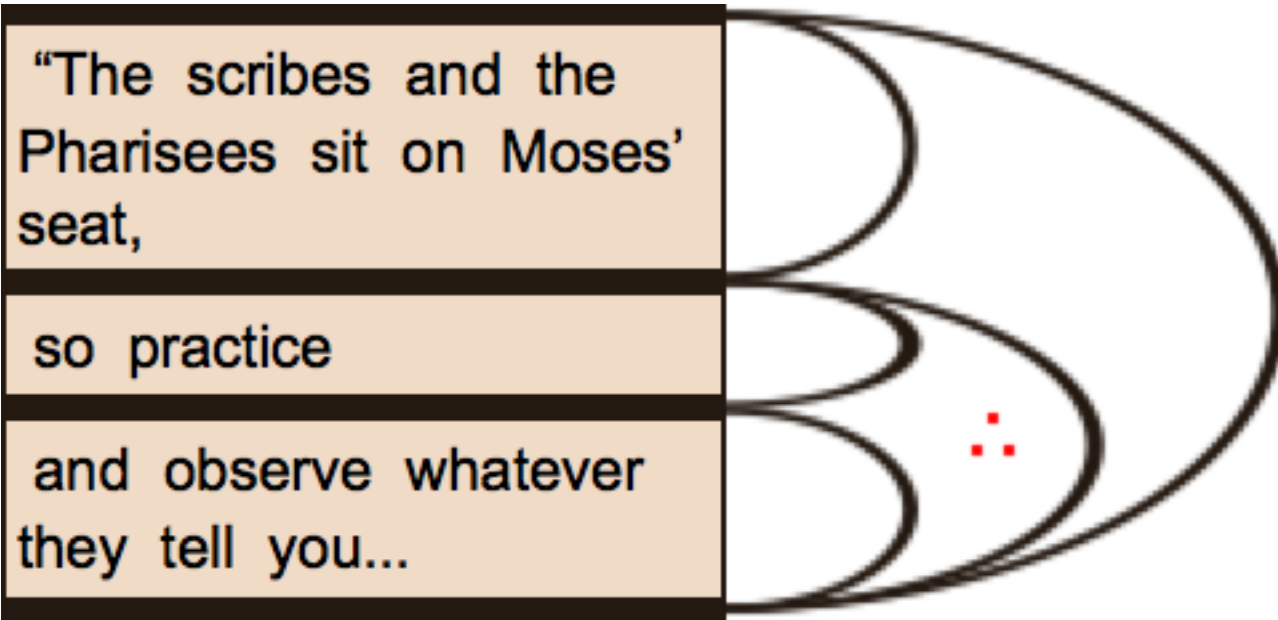
Inference (◡◡)

Example: Romans 6:11-12



Inference (◡ ◡)

Example: Matthew 23:2-3



Inference (◡)

Distinction: Ground vs. Inference

When the supporting statement precedes, it is an Inference relationship. When the supporting statement follows, it is a Ground relationship.

Thus, in both cases the label will always be in the second of the two arcs.

Bill ate the donut because he was hungry. (Ground)

Bill was hungry and so ate the donut. (Inference)

Bilateral (BL)

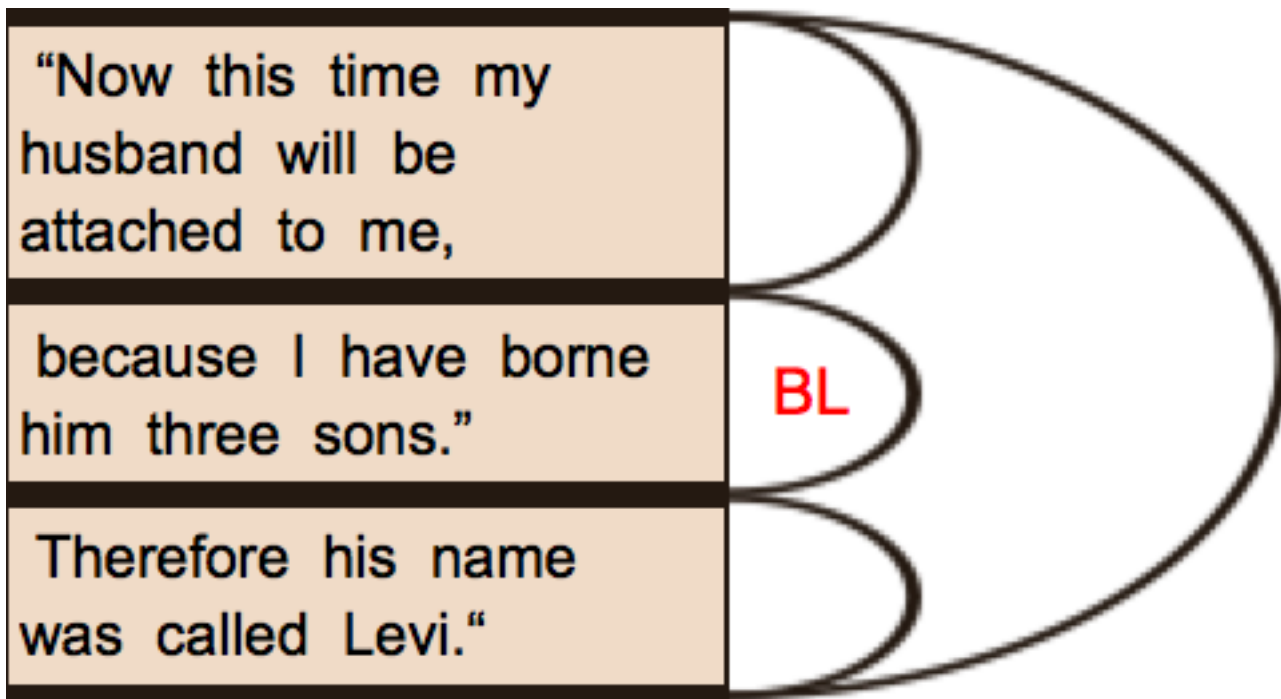
Classification: *Subordinate* > **Distinct Statement**

Definition: A proposition that supports two other propositions, one preceding and one following.

Conjunctions: *for, because, therefore, so, etc.*

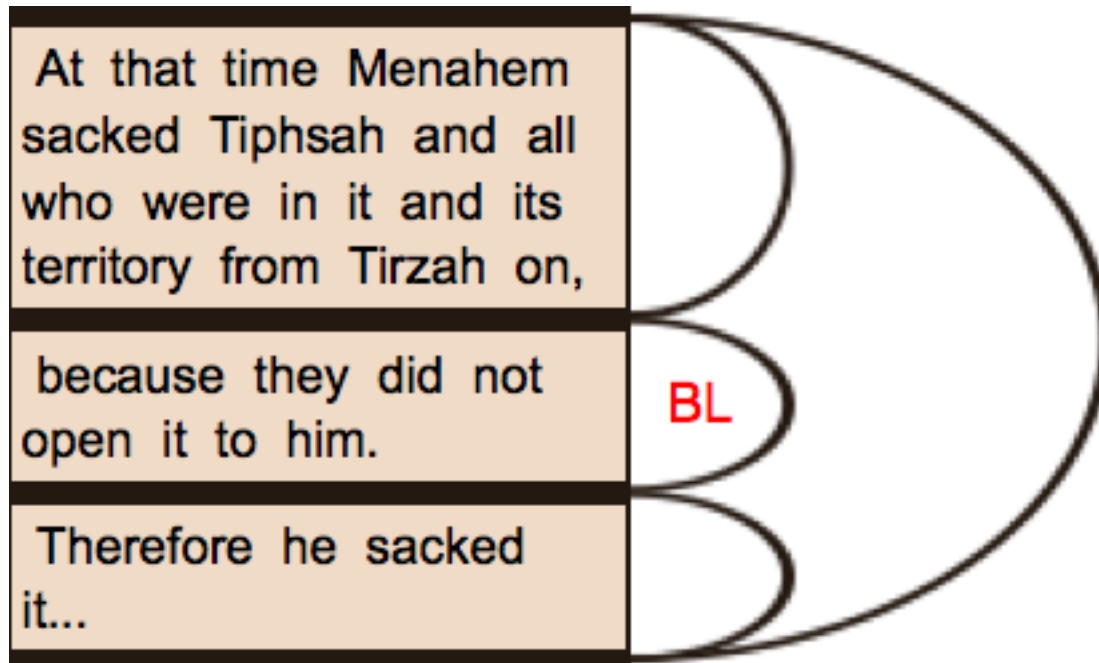
Bilateral (BL)

Example: Genesis 29:3-4



Bilateral (BL)

Example: 2 Kings 15:16



Bilateral (BL)

Distinction: Ground & Inference vs. Bilateral

Use Bilateral when you have three propositions that you want to relate, the grounding one sandwiched between two inferences. Conversely, Ground and Inference will only relate two propositions (or groups of propositions).

I need to do my taxes because it is already April. (Ground)

It is already April. I really need to do my taxes! (Inference)

I need to do my taxes because it is April 14th. I really need to do my taxes! (Bilateral)

Action-Result (Ac/Res)

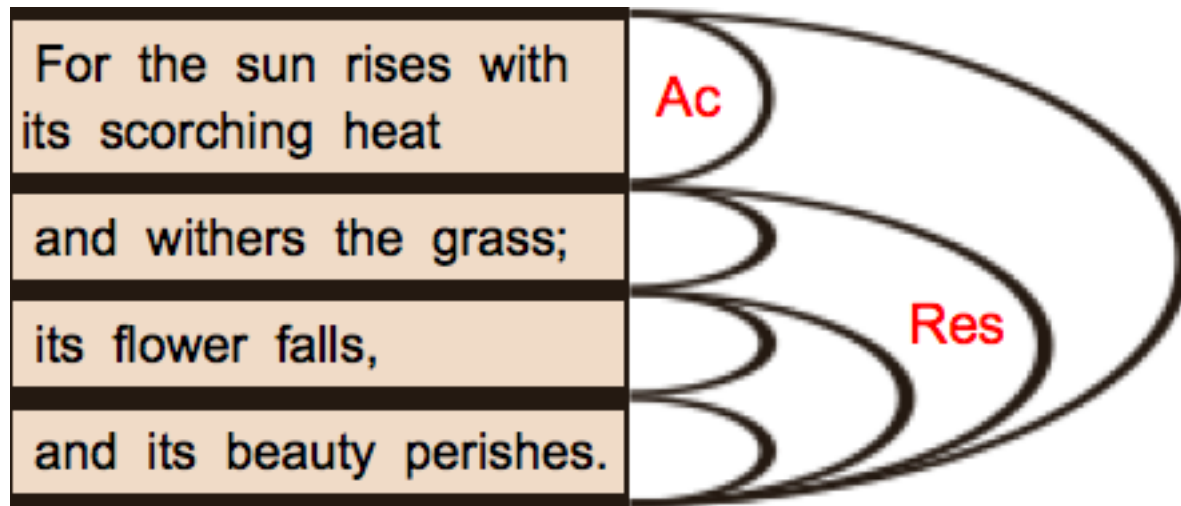
Classification: *Subordinate* > **Distinct Statement**

Definition: An action and a consequence or result which accompanies that action.

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

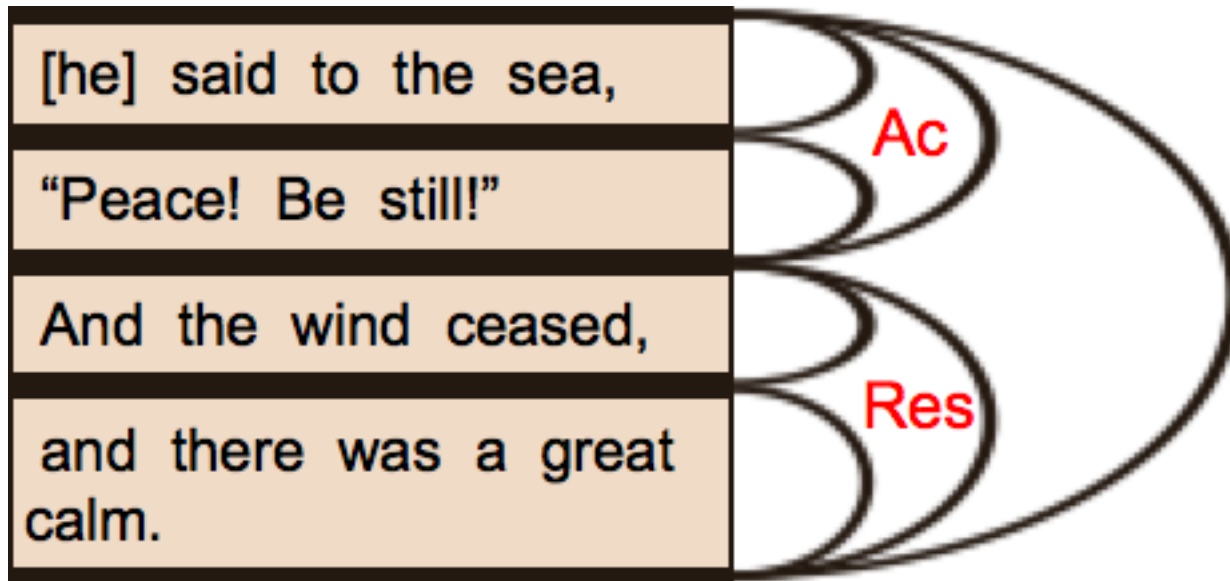
Action-Result (Ac/Res)

Example: James 1:11



Action-Result (Ac/Res)

Example: Mark 4:29



Action-Result (Ac/Res)

Distinction: Action-Manner vs. Action-Result

Action-Manner is support by restatement, whereas Action-Result and Action-Purpose are support by distinct statement. Therefore the manner is not telling you something entirely distinct from the action, but telling you more information about the action.

Bill threw the ball by swinging his arm around in a circle. **(Action-Manner)**

Bill threw the ball and it broke his grandmother's vase. **(Action-Result)**

Action-Result (Ac/Res)

Distinction: Inference vs. Action-Result

Inference focusses more on the *logical* outcome of a truth or reality. Action-Result connotes a cause-effect relationship.

Jesus commanded that the sea be still. Therefore we need not be afraid. (Inference)

Jesus commanded that the sea be still and it was still. (Action-Result)

Action-Purpose (Ac/Pur)

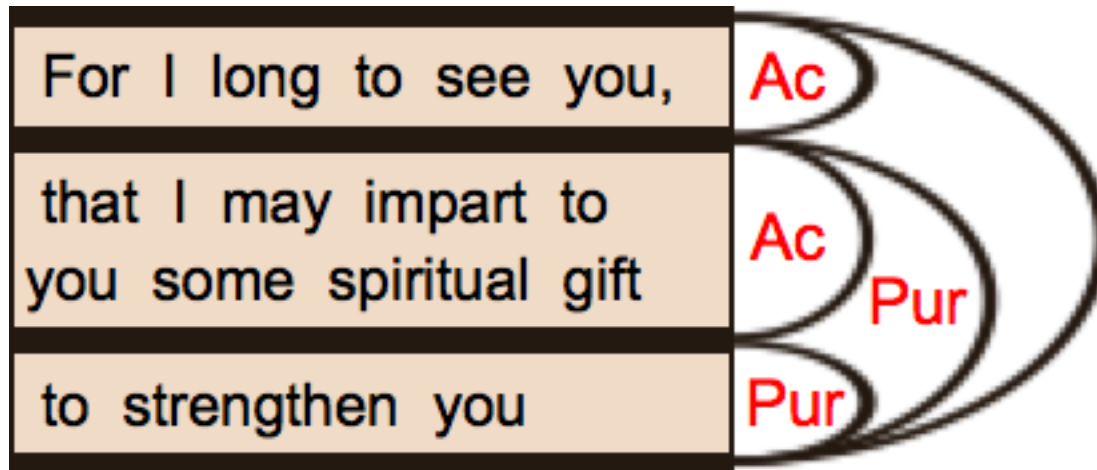
Classification: *Subordinate* > **Distinct Statement**

Definition: An action and the one that is intended to come as a result.

Conjunctions: *in order that, so that, that, with a view to, to the end that, lest, etc.*

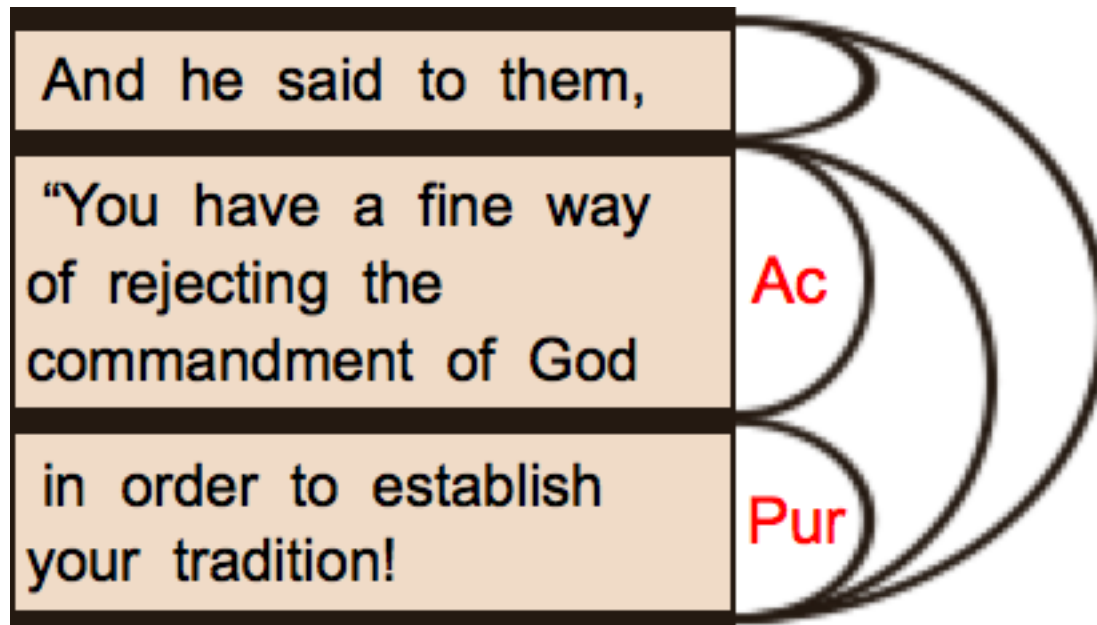
Action-Purpose (Ac/Pur)

Example: Romans 1:11



Action-Purpose (Ac/Pur)

Example: Mark 7:9



Action-Purpose (Ac/Pur)

Distinction: Ground vs. Action-Purpose

Both Ground and Action-Purpose answer the question "Why?". The difference is that with Ground, the supported action or reality looks back (chronologically or logically) to the truth of the grounding idea. Conversely, with Action-Purpose, the action looks forward with the intention to bring about the purposed result.

Bill kicked the football because he was the field goal kicker. (Ground)

Bill kicked the football in order to attempt a field goal. (Action-Purpose)

Action-Purpose (Ac/Pur)

Distinction: Action-Result vs. Action-Purpose

The difference between Action-Result and Action-Purpose lies in the question of intention. Was it a *purpose* intended by the actor? Or was it a *result*, not particularly sought by the one doing the action? (Note: Actions with non-personal actors will be Action-Result.)

The line between these two can be thin, however, when God is the actor. (Could we not say that God has purpose in *every* action?) In this case, ask the question of whether purpose is being emphasized.

Bill threw the ball and it broke his mother's vase. (Ac-Res)

Bill threw the ball in order to knock over the cans. (Ac-Pur)

Conditional (If/Th)

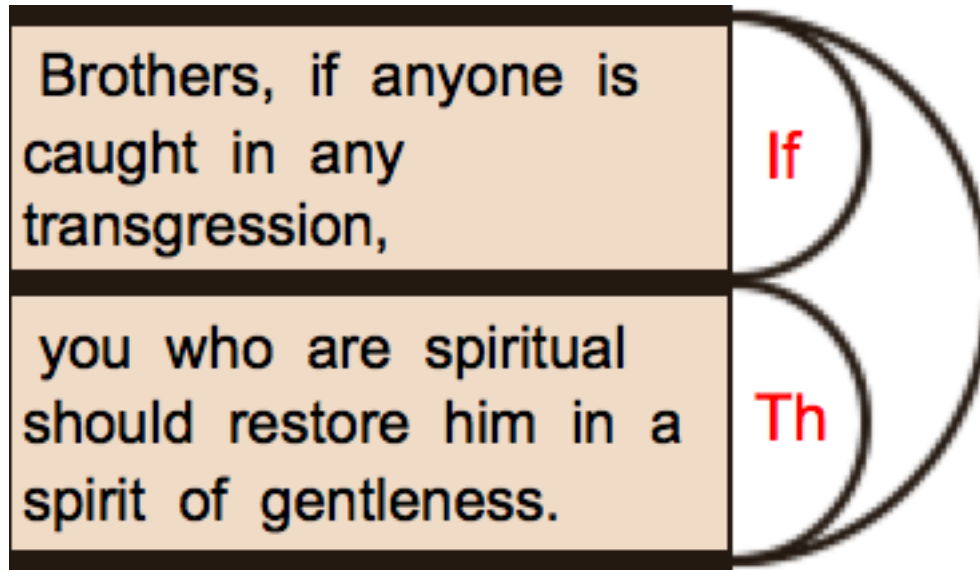
Classification: *Subordinate* > **Distinct Statement**

Definition: Like Action-Result, except that the existence of the action is only potential.

Conjunctions: *if...then, provided that, except, etc.*

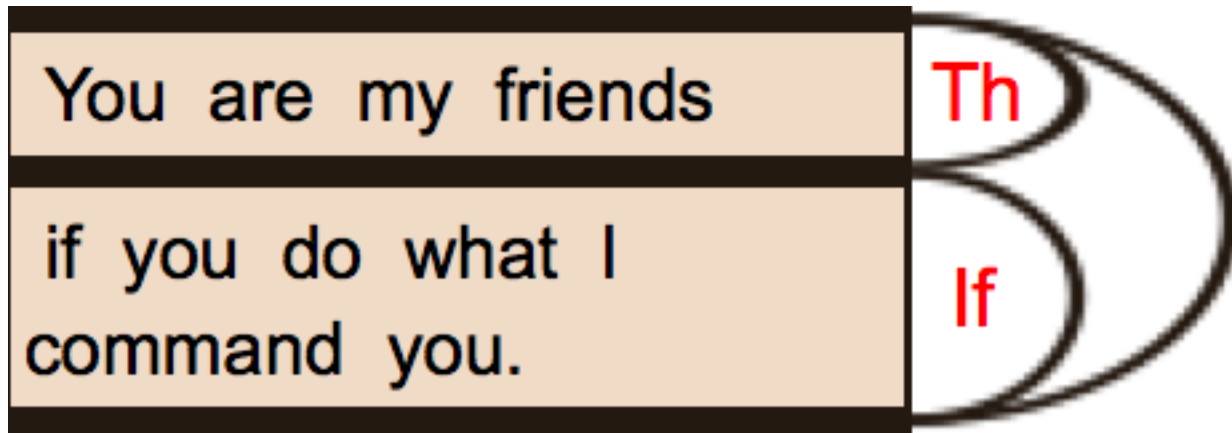
Conditional (If/Th)

Example: Galatians 6:1



Conditional (If/Th)

Example: John 15:14



Conditional (If/Th)

Distinction: Action-Result vs. Conditional

Both Action-Result and Conditional contain the idea of an outcome that results from an action or truth. The difference lies in Conditional stressing the contingent nature of the action or truth (and therefore the contingent nature of the outcome).

Bill parked in front of the fire hydrant and received a ticket. **(Action-Result)**

If you park in front of a fire hydrant, you will receive a ticket. **(Conditional)**

Temporal (T)

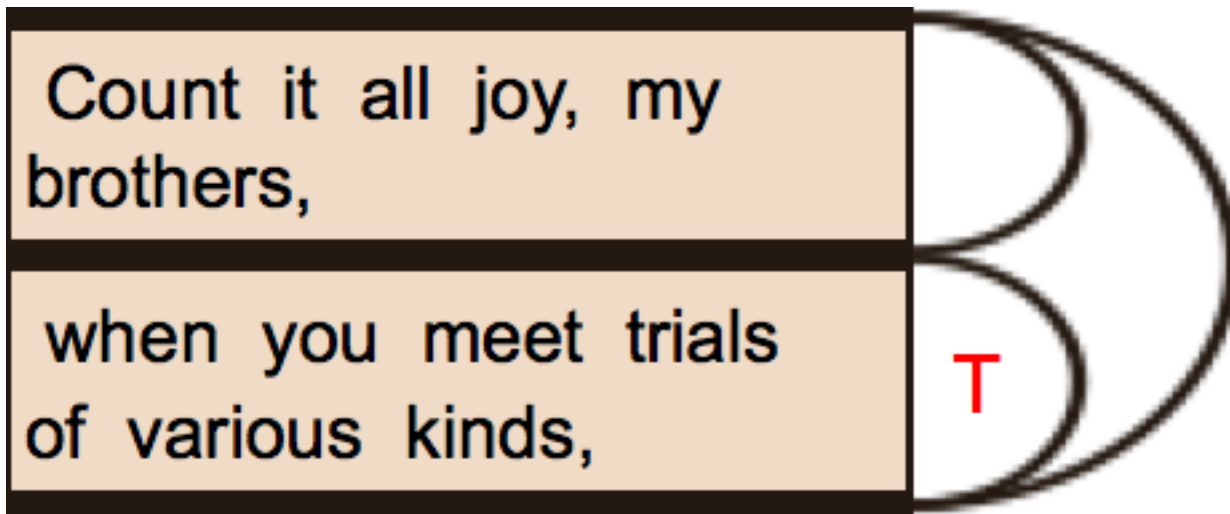
Classification: *Subordinate* > **Distinct Statement**

Definition: A statement and the occasion when it is true or can occur.

Conjunctions: *when, whenever, after, before, etc.*

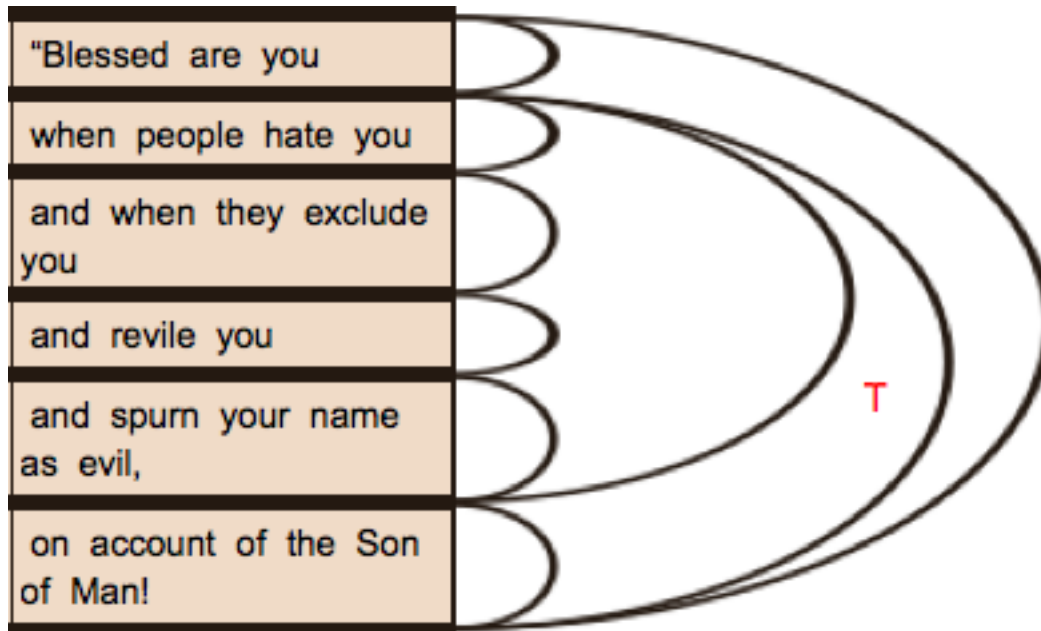
Temporal (T)

Example: James 1:2



Temporal (T)

Example: Luke 6:22



Locative (L)

Classification: *Subordinate* > **Distinct Statement**

Definition: A statement and the place where it is true or can occur.

Conjunctions: *where, wherever, etc.*

Locative (L)

Example: 2 Corinthians 3:17

Now the Lord is the
Spirit,

and where the Spirit of
the Lord is,

there is freedom.



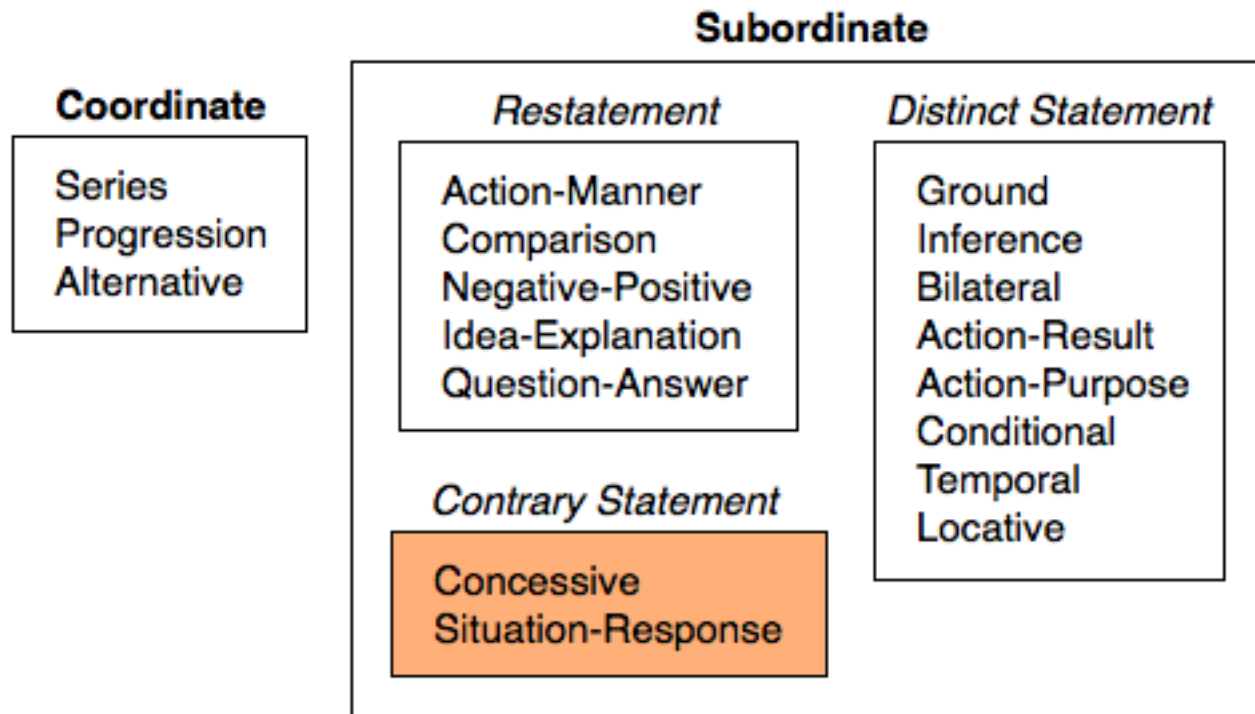
L

Locative (L)

Example: Ruth 1:16

For where you go	L
I will go,	
and where you lodge	L
I will lodge.	

Logical Relationships



Concessive (Csv)

Classification: *Subordinate* > **Contrary Statement**

Definition: A statement and a seemingly contrary statement that the author/speaker acknowledges.

Conjunctions: *although...yet, although, yet, nevertheless, but, however, etc.*

Concessive (Csv)

Example: 1 Corinthians 4:15

For though you have
countless guides in
Christ,

you do not have many
fathers.



Csv

The diagram shows a large right-facing curly bracket on the right side of the text boxes. The word 'Csv' is written in orange text inside the upper curve of this bracket, indicating that the concessive structure applies to the entire sentence.

Concessive (Csv)

Distinction: Negative-Positive vs. Concessive

With Negative-Positive, we find the author/speaker asserting one thing in two ways: with negation and affirmation. With Concessive, we also find the author/speaker asserting a single thing, but in a different manner; the author/speaker makes a concession of a seemingly contrary truth whose acknowledgement turns to strengthen his/her declaration.

Bill does not like black coffee, but really enjoys his cream and sugar. (Negative-Positive)

Bill is a picky eater, but he does like fish. (Concessive)

Situation-Response (Sit/R)

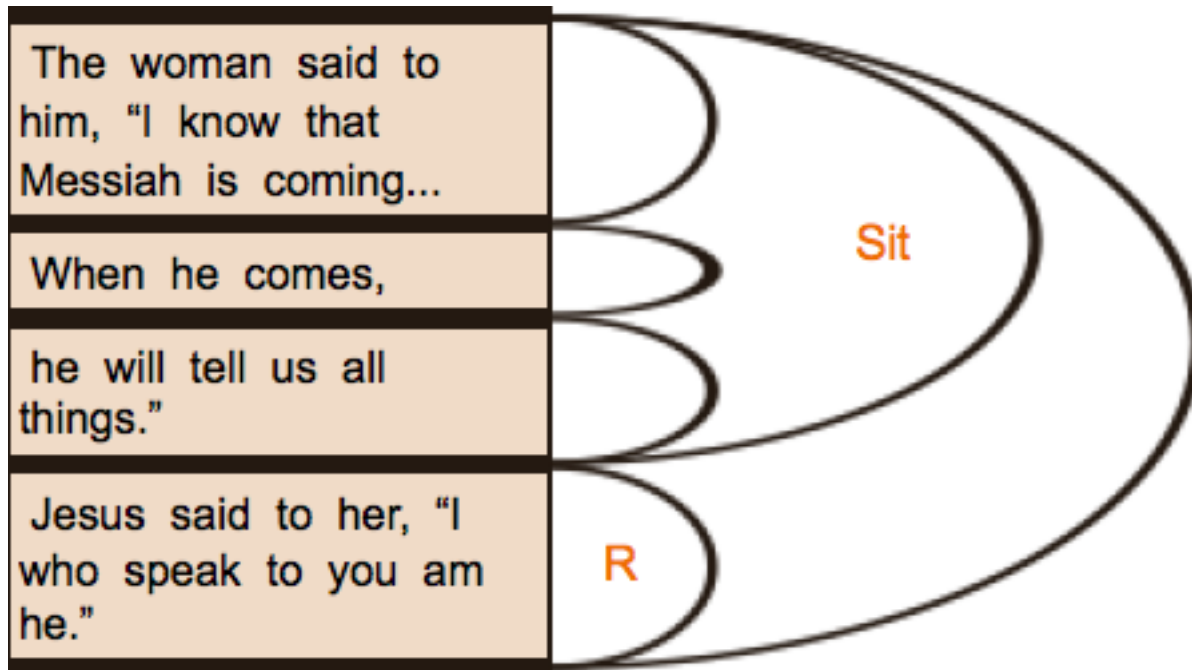
Classification: *Subordinate* > **Contrary Statement**

Definition: A situation and its surprising or counter-intuitive response.

Conjunctions: *and, etc.*

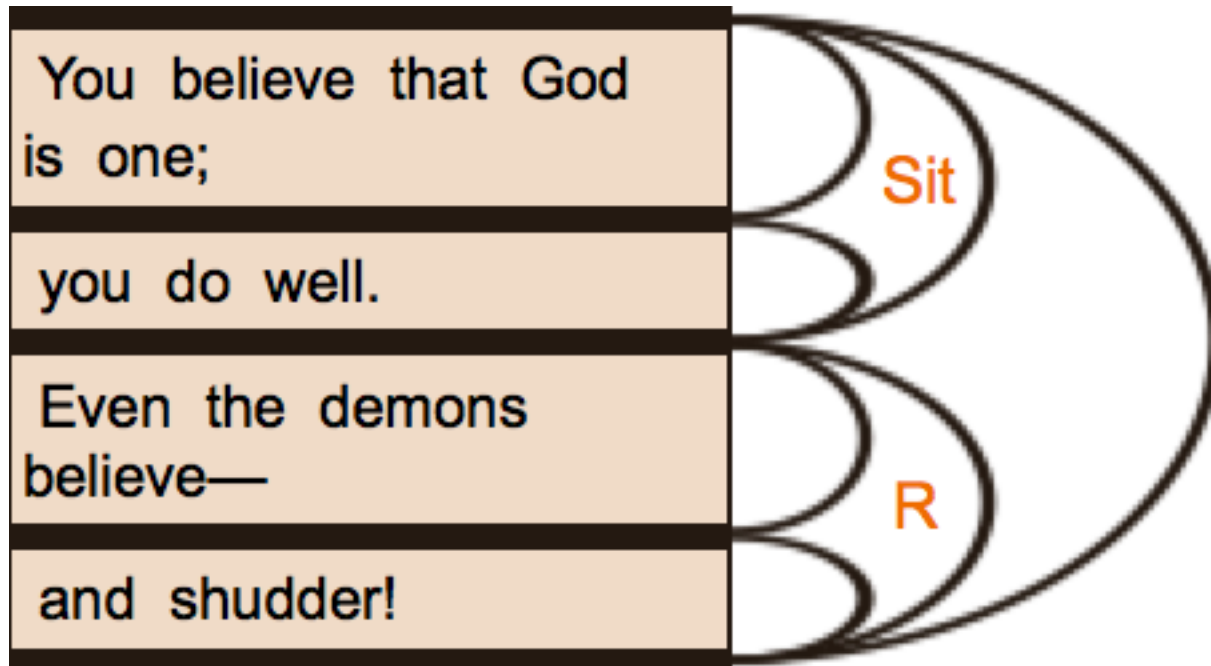
Situation-Response (Sit/R)

Example: John 4:25-26



Situation-Response (Sit/R)

Example: James 2:19



Situation-Response (Sit/R)

Distinction: Action-Result vs. Situation-Response

Additionally, these two logical relationships differ in where they emphasize volition. With Action-Result, the action is most often that of a person, with the result being the natural consequence. With Situation-Response, the emphasis of choice falls more upon the response.

Bill went sailing when it was not windy and got stuck on the lake.
(Action-Result)

Even though it was not windy out, Bill still went sailing.
(Situation-Response)

Situation-Response (Sit/R)

Distinction: Concessive vs. Situation-Response

The primary difference between these two relationship is one of emphasis. With Concessive, the stress is that something is true despite the fact of a reality that seems to contradict at first glance. With Situation-Response, on the other hand, we find an emphasis placed on someone's surprising response to a situation.

I am not hungry, but I do still want to eat. (Concessive)

It was an all-you-can-eat buffet, but I did not eat much. (Situation-Response)

Logical Relationships

