### Coordinate Relationships

**Series (S):** Each proposition makes its own independent contribution to a whole.  
**Conjunctions:** and, moreover, likewise, neither, nor, καὶ, δὲ.  
**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, καὶ, δὲ.  
**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, δὲ, ἀλλὰ, μὲν.  
**Example:** “Are you the one who is to come, or shall we look for another?” (Matthew 11:3)

### Support by Distinct Statement

**Ground (G):** A statement and the argument or reason for that statement (supporting proposition follows)  
**Conjunctions:** for, because, since, γὰρ, ὅτι, ἐπεί, διὸτι.  
**Example:** Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven (Matthew 5:3)

**Inference (I):** A statement and the argument or reason for that statement (supporting proposition precedes)  
**Conjunctions:** therefore, accordingly, οὖν, διό, ὅπως.  
**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, γὰρ, ὅτι, οὖν, διὸ.  
**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, γὰρτε.  
**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 is 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, ὅταν, ἐὰν, ἃρα.  
**Example:** if there is harm, then you shall pay life for life (Exodus 21:23)

**Locative (L):** A statement and the place where it is true or can occur.  
**Conjunctions:** where, wherever, ὅπου.  
**Example:** For where you go I will go (Ruth 1:16)

### 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, ὡς, καθὼς.  
**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, ἀλλὰ.  
**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, γὰρ, ἵνα.  
**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 Contrary Statement

**Concessive (CoV):** A main clause that stands despite a contrary statement.  
**Conjunctions:** although, though, yet, nevertheless, but, however, δὲ, μὴν.  
**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)

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Helping to spread a passion for the glory of God through the careful study of His Word.