

APPENDIX A: LAWS OF COMPOSITION

RELATIONSHIPS OF AMPLIFICATION: "Equal Level" Statements  
(Second statement amplifies first)

RELATIONSHIP	PICTORAL	CONNECTIVES	SCRIPTURAL EXAMPLE
1. SERIES - Series of independent causes	A → □ → □ → □ A was tired and thirsty and hot.	and, moreover, likewise, etc.	"In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God and the Word was God." (John 1:1)
2. PROGRESSION - Series of clauses progressing to a climax	A ↑ A got up, and ate breakfast and washed the dishes.	and, moreover, furthermore, likewise, then	"Those he predestined he also called, and those he called he also justified, and those he justified he also glorified." (Rom. 8:30)
3. ALTERNATIVE - Alternative action assigned but not in contrast	A → □ B → □ A went right but B didn't.	but, on the other hand	"Some were convinced by what he said, but others would not believe." (Acts 28:24)

RELATIONSHIPS OF SUPPORT/CONCLUSION: "Lower/Higher Level" Statements  
(Second statement supports/concludes first)

RELATIONSHIP	PICTORAL	CONNECTIVES	SCRIPTURAL EXAMPLE
9. GROUND - The basis/cause of an action	A → B B stands because A supports.	for, because, since	"Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." (Matt. 5:3)
10. INFERENCE - The action supported by a basis/cause	A → B Since A supports therefore B stands.	therefore, wherefore, consequently, accordingly	"God opposes the proud but gives grace to the humble. Humble yourself, therefore, under God's mighty hand." (1 Pet. 5:5b-6)
11. CAUSE - EFFECT (RESULT) - The direct result of an action	A → B A talked so loud that B was embarrassed.	so that, that	"God so loved the world that he gave his only son." (John 3:16)
12. CONDITIONAL - The conditional result of an action	A → B If A talks loud, B will be embarrassed.	if/then, provided	"If you love me, keep my commandments." (John 14:15)
13. MEANS - END (PURPOSE) - The purpose for an action	A → B A will go in order that B can go.	so that, in order that, for the purpose	"I have become all things to all men so that by all possible means I might save some." (1 Cor. 9:22)
14. TEMPORAL - The occasion on which an action is based	A → B A will happen after B takes place.	when, whenever, then, after, before	"When you fast do not look somber." (Matt. 6:16) "Blessed are you when men hate you." (Luke 6:22)
15. LOCATIVE - The location where an action takes place	A → B B will go where A goes.	where, wherever, whence	"Where you go I will go and where you stay I will stay." (Ruth 1:16)
16. ADVERSATIVE - An action happens despite a contrary state	A → B Although A loves B yet B doesn't love A.	although/yet though/yet	"Though you have ten thousand instructors in Christ yet you do not have many fathers." (1 Cor. 4:15)
17. SITUATION - RESPONSE - a. An unexpected response to a situation - b. An expected response to a situation	a. Like #16 Although A loves B yet B rejects A. b. Like #11 A loved B and so B loves others.		a. "How often I have longed to gather your children together...but you were not willing." (Matt. 23:37) b. "I did one deed, and you all marvel at it." (John 7:21)
18. QUESTION - ANSWER - a. An unexpected answer to a question - b. An expected answer to a question	a. Like #16 Is God real? No. b. Like #8 Is God real? Yes.		a. "Shall we continue in sin that grace may abound? God forbid." (Rom. 6:11) b. "What does the Scripture say? Abraham believed God..." (Rom. 4:3)

RELATIONSHIPS OF CLARIFICATION: "Equal Level" Statements  
(Second statement clarifies first)

RELATIONSHIP	PICTORAL	CONNECTIVES	SCRIPTURAL EXAMPLE
4. WAY - END - Specifies mode of operation	A → □ A went to town by bus.	in that, by	"God did not leave himself without a witness. In that he gave you rain from heaven and crops in their season." (Acts 14:17)
5. COMPARISON - Makes clear by comparison	A → □ B → □ As A went so goes B.	even as, as -- so	"As my father has sent me so send I you." (John 20:21)
6. NEGATIVE - POSITIVE - Restates (+) by denying (-) (contrasting statements)	A → □ B → □ Not A but B.	not...but, (rather)	"Do not be foolish, but understand what the will of the Lord is." (Eph. 5:17)
7. GENERAL - SPECIFIC - Specifies the whole via its parts	A → B C → D A watched TV and saw the news.	(Specifically)	"Jacob has deceived me these two times: (Specifically) He took my birthright and now he's taken my blessing." (Gen. 27:36)
8. FACT - INTERPRETATION - Adds meaning to the original statement	A → □ A drove a car which belongs to his parents.	(What I mean is...), which is	"They drank from the spiritual rock that accompanied them, and that rock was Christ." (1 Cor. 10:4)