Bible Study Principles
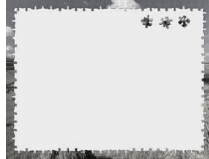
The Observation Of The Details

Again, the analogy of a puzzle; after **observing the picture on the box** *(the subject matter is recognized),* one begins **put together the border** *(providing a framework, and outline for fitting the pieces together),* and then one **separates the pieces into groups by color,** and begins **putting the pieces of the same group together!** The **details** of the puzzle are now beginning to come together! So it is, with the study of the Scriptures **START WITH OBSERVING THE WHOLE, AND THEN THE PARTS, WORKING TOWARD THE DETAILS!**

The **OBSERVATION OF THE DETAILS** is;

"the more precise and minute part of Bible study"

The **Word of God** is an incredibly, and miraculously **detailed** book, and the study of such should be with great diligence, carefulness, and with **PRECISE OBSERVATION,** giving very close attention to details.

❶ **IN OBSERVING DETAILS MAKE USE OF INTERROGATIVES**

Interrogatives are words used to **ask questions,** and are very helpful in **recognizing details** of a verse or passage of Scripture. The most common interrogative words being:

WHO? Identifies a **person** or **persons**.
WHAT? Identifies an **action**.
WHEN? Identifies the **time** of an action.

WHERE? Identifies the **place** of an action.
WHY? Identifies the **reason** for an action.
HOW? Identifies the **manner** or **process** of an action.

These interrogatives can be used in observing the details of a <u>sentence</u>, or a <u>paragraph</u>, or a <u>verse</u>, or a <u>chapter</u>, and even in the study of a <u>book.</u> Not all of the interrogatives need to be, or can be used in every passage. Not all will apply to every passage of Scripture. **There are several ways in which these interrogatives may be used and be helpful:**

Who is speaking? **Who** is being spoken to? **Who** is being spoken of?
What actions or events are taking place? **What** words or ideas are repeated or are central to the passage?
When does this take place? (*Look for references to time*).
Where do the events occur? (*Look for references to places*).
Why-Does the passage offer any reasons, explanations, or statements of purpose?
How did the event happen? **How** is something to be done?

EXAMPLES:
MATTHEW 2:1-2
*"Now when **Jesus** ➡**Who?**

*was **born*** ➡**What** event is taking place.
*in **Bethlehem of Judea*** ➡**Where** the event is taking place.
*in the **days of Herod the king*** ➡**When** the event is taking place.
*behold there **came*** ➡ **What** happened
wise men ➡**Who** came
*from the **east** to **Jerusalem*** ➡**Where** they came from and to.
*saying where is he that is **born king of the Jews*** ➡**How** they came and **How** Jesus was born.
for we have seen his star ➡**Why** they came, **Who** came, and **What** they saw.
*and are **come to worship*** ➡ **Why** they came
Him" ➡**Who** they came to worship.

MATTHEW 2:11
*"And when **they** ➡**Who** the wise men.
*were **come*** ➡**What** they did.
*into **the house*** ➡**Where** they were come.
they ➡**Who** the wise men.
saw ➡**What** they did when they came into the house
*the **young child** and **Mary His mother*** ➡**Who** they saw when they came into the house

and *fell down* and *worshipped* ➡ **What** they did as a result of what they saw.
and when *they* ➡*Who* the wise men.
had *opened their treasures* ➡**What** they did.
they presented ➡**What** they did with the opened treasures. **How** they worshipped**.**
unto Him ➡**Who** the object of their worship and presentation.
gifts ➡**What** they presented.
gold and *frankincense, and myrrh"* ➡**What** constituted the gifts.

MATTHEW 3:1-2
"In those days ➡*When* referring back to previous verses.
came ➡ **What** happened.
John the Baptist ➡**Who** came
preaching ➡**What** John the Baptist came doing.
in the wilderness ➡**Where** he was preaching.
of Judea ➡ **Where** he was preaching with more details.
and saying, Repent ye ➡**What** John the Baptist was preaching.
for the kingdom of heaven is at hand" ➡**Why** he was preaching repentance.

MATTHEW 3:13
"Then ➡**When** referring to the days of John the Baptist.
cometh ➡**What** happened.
Jesus ➡**Who** came.
from Galilee to Jordan ➡**Where** He came from and to.
unto John ➡ **Who** Jesus came to.
to be baptized ➡ **Why** Jesus came.
of him" ➡**Who** Jesus came to be baptized of.

MATTHEW 4:1
"Then ➡**When?** Following Christ's baptism.
was Jesus ➡ **Who**
led ➡**What** happened.
up of the Holy Ghost ➡**How** Jesus was led.
into the wilderness ➡**Where** Jesus was led by the Holy Ghost.
to be tempted ➡**Why** the Holy Ghost led Jesus into the wilderness.
of the devil" ➡ **Who** did the tempting.

EPHESIANS 1:3-4
"Blessed be ➡**What** is the action.
the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ ➡**Who** is being spoken of and **Who** is the recipient of the previously mentioned action.

who hath **blessed us** ➡**Why** stating the reason for the previously mentioned action, and **Who** is the doer of action now mentioned, and **What** is the action now mentioned, and **Who** is the recipient of the action now mentioned.

*with all **spiritual** blessings in **heavenly** places* ➡**What** are the blessings.

in Christ ➡**Where** the blessings are.

*According as **he** hath* ➡**Who** is the doer of the next action.

chosen ➡**What is the action.**

us ➡**Who is the recipient of the action.**

in him ➡**How** the act is done.

***before** the foundation of the world* ➡**When** the act of choosing was done.

that we should be holy and without blame before him in love" ➡**Why** explaining the reason for the act.

PHILIPPIANS 4:13
"I ➡**Who**

can do all things ➡**What**

through Christ ➡**How**

*which **strengtheneth me"*** ➡**Why** the reason I can do all things.

HEBREWS 13:8
*"**Jesus Christ*** ➡**Who** is being spoken of.

*the **same*** ➡**What** He is.

*yesterday, and **to day**, and **for ever"*** ➡**When the time frame of the statement.**
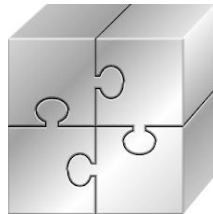
❷ IN OBSERVING THE DETAILS OBSERVE <u>PARTS OF SPEECH</u>

Again, the analogy of a **jigsaw puzzle; every piece has a proper place,** and **each piece fits in its place,** and has **a relation or connection with the pieces around it,** and **relates to the whole puzzle! THERE IS NOT A SINGLE PIECE IN A JIGSAW PUZZLE THAT IS NOT CONNECTED TO ANOTHER PIECE! VIEW EVERY WORD AS A PIECE OF THE PUZZLE!** Just as every piece in the puzzle is important and has a purpose, so **EVERY WORD HAS A PLACE OF IMPORTANCE AND PURPOSE! Words** are **the expression of thoughts, tools to reveal concepts**, and are of immeasurable importance! No where is this more so than the Bible, **THE VERY WORDS OF GOD!** We read of *"the <u>words</u> of God"* (**Numbers 24:4, 16**)**,** and *"These <u>words</u> the LORD spake"* (**Deuteronomy 5:22**)**,** and *"the <u>words</u> which the*

LORD spake" (**Deuteronomy 9:10**)**,** and of *"thy words"* (**Psalm 119:103, 130, 139**)**,** and *"the words of the book"* (**Isaiah 29:18**)**,** and *"Thy words............and thy word"* (**Jeremiah 15:16**)**,** and *"God's words"* (**John 8:47**)**. WORDS ARE IMPORTANT, AND NOWHERE IS THIS MORE SO, THAN WHEN IT IS GOD'S WORDS!** Words are <u>parts</u> or <u>segments</u> of speech, and every word belongs to a category of speech. There are **<u>eight</u>** basic **parts of speech,** and **THESE ARE THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF LANGUAGE!**

NOUN	VERB
PRONOUN	ADVERB
ADJECTIVE	CONJUNCTION
PREPOSITION	INTERJECTION

The **Parts Of Speech** Answer The Questions Of:
WHO?
WHAT?
WHEN?
WHERE?
WHY?
HOW?

EVERY WORD HAS A JOB DESCRIPTION!

PART OF SPEECH	FUNCTION OR JOB
Noun	Names a <u>person</u>, <u>place</u>, <u>thing</u> or <u>idea.</u>
Pronoun	Replaces a noun. Helps a writer or speaker avoid the repetition of nouns. Were it not for pronouns **John 3:16** would read; "For God so loved the world that God gave God's only begotten Son"

PART OF SPEECH	FUNCTION OR JOB
Adjective	Describes, defines, or limits a noun or pronoun. Usually precedes the noun or pronoun it describes, but it may also follow the noun or pronoun it describes. Adjectives provide information about a noun or pronoun, and are a help in creating a word picture.
Preposition	Shows a relation between a noun or pronoun and some other word in a sentence. Helps a noun or pronoun express its relationship. It must be accompanied by a noun or pronoun, which serves as the object of the preposition. Prepositions are <u>connecting</u> and <u>locating</u> words.
Verb	Expresses an <u>action</u>, <u>existence</u>, or <u>occurrence.</u>
Adverb	Describes a verb, adjective or another adverb.
Conjunction	Serves as a connector of words. A conjunction is used to connect words, sentences, and parts of sentences.
Interjection	Expresses strong feeling or emotion; an exclamation. It functions independently of a sentence.

● SOME GENERALITIES ABOUT <u>NOUNS:</u>

GENERAL CLASSES OF NOUNS	EXAMPLES
<u>**Common**</u> **Noun-**Names persons, places, or things in general.	**Genesis 1:3-10** *"light" "darkness" "evening" "morning" "day"* *"firmament" "waters" "heaven" "land" "earth'* **Galatians 1:1** *"apostle"* **Ephesians 1:1** *"apostle" "saints"*
<u>**Proper**</u> **Noun-**Names a specific person, place, or thing. It refers to a specific entity.	**Galatians 1:1** *"Paul" "Jesus Christ" "God the Father"* **Ephesians 1:1** *"Paul" "Jesus Christ" "Ephesus"*

Abstract Noun-A noun that names a quality or attribute.	**I Timothy 2:2** *"godliness" "honesty"*
Concrete Noun-A noun that names a material or tangible object, something recognizable through the senses.	**Joshua 7:24** *"silver" "garment" "gold" "sons" "daughters"* *"oxen" "asses" "sheep" "tent"*
Collective Noun-A noun that is singular in form but names a group.	**Luke 2:8** *"flock"* **Galatians 1:1, 11** *"man"* **Galatians 3:16** *"seed"*

● SOME GENERALITIES ABOUT <u>PRONOUNS</u>:

Personal Pronouns-The forms of personal pronouns are: **First** Person-The person speaking. Singular-*"I" "my" "mine" "me"* Plural-*"we" "our" "ours" "us"* **Second** Person-The person being spoken to. Singular-*"you" "your" "yours" "thou" "thee" "thyself" "thy" thine"* Plural-*"you" "your" yours"* **Third** Person-The person spoken of. Singular-*"he" "she" "it" "his" "her" "hers" "his"* Plural-*"they" "their" "theirs" "them"*	**Psalm 23** **John 15:5** **First Person:** **First Person:** *"my" "I" "mine" "me"* *"I" "me"* **Second Person:** **Second Person:** *"thou" "thy"* *"ye"* **Third Person:** **Third Person:** *"He" his"* *"he" "him"* **John 17:1-20** **First Person:** *"I" "me" "mine"* **Second Person:** *"thy" "thee" "thou" "thine"* **Third Person:** *"him" "they" "them" "they" "themselves"*
Demonstrative Pronouns-used to indicate specific persons or things: *"this" "that" "these" "those"*	**Genesis 5:1** *"<u>This</u> is the book"* **Genesis 10:29** *"<u>these</u>"* referring to *"Ophir, snf Havilah, and Jobab"* **Genesis 14:3** *"all <u>these</u>"* referring to those previously mentioned. **Genesis 14:13** *"<u>these</u>"* referring to those previously mentioned. **Acts 20:24** *"<u>these</u> things"* refer to *"bonds and afflictions"* **Galatians 5:17** *"<u>these</u>"* names *"Spirit"* and *"flesh"*

Indefinite Pronouns-used to refer to persons, places, or things without specifying which ones.	**Genesis 4:15** *"any"* **II Corinthians 3:2** *"all"*
Interrogative Pronouns-used to ask questions referring to person, places or things. *"What" "Which" "Who" "Whom" "Whose"*	**Jonah 1:6** *"what"* **Matthew 6:27** *"which"* **Exodus 15:11; Judges 21:5** *"who"* **Psalm 27:1** *"whom"* **Genesis 24:23** *"whose"*
Possessive Pronoun-used to show possession.	**Ephesians 1:13, 15** *"your"* (second person) What is possessed-*"salvation" "faith"* **Ephesians 1:14** *"our"* (first person plural) What is possessed-*"inheritance"*
Relative Pronoun-relate to persons or objects, used to add more information. *"which" "who" "whom"*	**John 1:9** *"which"* **John 1:15** *"whom"* **John 7:49** *"who"*
Reciprocal Pronoun-used for actions or feelings that are reciprocated. *"each other" "one another"*	**Exodus 18:7; Psalm 85:10;** **II Thessalonians 1:3** *"each other"* **John 13:34; 15:12, 17** *"another"*
Reflexive Pronoun-reflects back to another noun or pronoun and ends in "self" or "selves" **Singular:** *"myself" "himself" "herself" "itself"* **Plural:** *"ourselves" "yourselves" "themselves"*	**Genesis 3:10** *"myself"* reflecting back back to *"I"* **Genesis 22:8** *"himself"* reflecting back to *"God"* **Genesis 23:7** *"himself"* reflecting back to *"Abraham"* **Genesis 18:12** *"herself"* reflecting back to *"Sarah"* **Genesis 1:11** *"itself"* reflecting back to *"fruit"* **John 4:42** *"ourselves"* reflecting back to *"we"* **John 6:43** *"yourselves"* reflecting back to *"them"* **John 6:52** *"themselves"* reflecting back to "*Jews"*

Intensive or **Emphatic Pronoun-**refers back to a noun or pronoun for the purpose of emphasis.	**John 3:28** *"yourselves"* emphasizing *"ye"* **John 6:6** *"himself"* emphasizing *"he"* **Psalm 100:3; II Corinthians 1:4; Titus 3:3** *"ourselves"* emphasizing *"we"*

● SOME GENERALITIES ABOUT ADJECTIVES:

Recognize an **adjective** when you see one! In general, an adjective can answer <u>four</u> questions about a noun or pronoun: **What Kind?** **Which One?** **How Many?** **How Much?**	**What Kind?** *"gopher wood"* (**Genesis 6:14**) *"mighty God"* (**Genesis 49:24**) *"smooth stones"* (**I Samuel 17:40**) *"dry ground"* (**Joshua 3:17; Psalm 107;35**) *"green pastures" "still waters"* (**Psalm 23:2**) *"evil angels"* (**Psalm 78:49**) *"thirsty land"* (**Psalm 143:6**) *"heavy heart"* (**Proverbs 25:20**) *"apple tree"* (**Song Of Solomon 2:3**) *"great rock in a weary land"* (**Isaiah 32:2**) *"filthy rags"* (**Isaiah 64:6**) *"steep place"* (**Matthew 8:32**) *"soft raiment............soft clothing"* (**Matthew 11:8**) *"only begotten Son............everlasting life"* (**John 3:16**) *"precious blood"* (**I Peter 1:19**) *"young men............wicked one............little children"* (**I John 2:13**) *"ungodly lusts"* (**Jude 18**) **Which One?** *"right hand" "left hand"* (**Genesis 48:13, 14**) **How Many?** *"three hundred............ fifty............thirty"* (**Genesis 6:15**). *"seven"* (**Revelation 1:20**) **How Much?** *"little leaven"* (**I Corinthians 5:6**) *"abundant grace"* (**II Corinthians 4:15**), *"abundant mercy"* (**I Peter 1:3**) These **adjectives** are seen all through the instructions for building the tabernacle.
An adjective describes **degrees of comparison:** **Positive-**expresses a quality without comparison. **Comparative-**expresses a higher or lower degree. These have the suffix Words *"er"* **Superlative-**expresses the highest or lowest degree. These have the suffix *"est"*	**Positive:** *"great"* (**Genesis 1:16**) **Comparative:** *"greater" "lesser"* (**Genesis 1:16**) **Superlative:** *"greatest"* (**I Corinthians 13:13**)

Descriptive Adjective-makes a noun or pronoun more precise by giving detail or description. **General** Description. **Specific** Description: Size Shape Age Color Nationality Material	**General Description:** *"beautiful woman"* (**Deuteronomy 21:11**) *"morning early"* (**I Samuel 1:19**) *"wonderful and horrible thing"*(**Jeremiah 5:30**) *"a gorgeous robe"* (**Luke 23:11**) *"a great multitude"* (**John 5:3**) *"much people"* (**John 12:9, 12**) **Specific Description:** Size *"small"* (**Exodus 16:14**) Shape *"round"* (**Exodus 16:14**) Age *"they saw the young child"* (**Matthew 2:11**) Color *"white"* (**Exodus 16:31**) Nationality or Origin *"Egyptian women"* (**Exodus 1:19**) Material *"silver charger............"silver bowl............fine flour"* (**Numbers 7:13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 49, 55, 61, 67, 73, 79**) *"linen cloth"* (**Matthew 27:59**) *"golden candlesticks"* (**Revelation 1:20**) *"fine linen, clean and white"* (**Revelation 19:8**)
Limiting Adjective-limits a noun, defining it rather than describing it. They are used to define or restrict the meaning of a noun. There are three classes of limiting adjectives: **Article Adjectives-**The three articles are *"the"* *"a"* & *"an"* These mark nouns and are used as adjectives. *"The"* is used to refer to specific or particular nouns and is called a definite article. *"A"* and *"an"* are used to refer to non-specific or non-particular nouns and are called indefinite articles. **Numerical Adjectives-** Any digit expressed in words is a numerical adjective. They express: How many-"one" two" "three" etc. Order-"first" "second" "third" etc. **Pronominal Adjectives-**These are pronouns, but when they describe rather than refer to them, they are adjectives.	**Article Adjectives:** **John 14:6** Notice the definite article *"the"* **John 20:1-8** Notice the definite article *"the"* and in **verse 7** there is the indefinite article *"a"* **Numerical Adjectives:** How Many: **Revelation 8:1** *"seven angels............seven trumpets"* Order: **Revelation 8:7, 8, 10, 12** *"first" "second" "third" "fourth"* **Pronominal Adjectives:** *"Now this man"* (**Acts 1:18**) *"each of them"* (**Acts 2:3**) *"a certain man"* (**Acts 4:3**)

● SOME GENERALITIES ABOUT <u>PREPOSITIONS:</u>

MOST COMMON PREPOSITIONS				
about	around	down	of	under
above	at	during	off	until
across	before	except	on	unto
after	behind	for	over	up
against	beside	from	through	upon
along	between	in	throughout	with
amid	beyond	into	to	within
among	by	like	toward	without

FUNCTIONS OF PREPOSITIONS	EXAMPLES
Prepositions Of **Time:** *"at"* to designate specific times. *"on"* to designate days and dates. *"in"* to designate nonspecific times during a day, month, season, or year. *"from"* to designate a starting point. *"to" "unto"* to designate an ending point. *"until"* to designate up to a point of time. *"after"* to designate time following an event. *"before"* to designate time preceding an event. *"throughout"* to designate a continuous period of time.	**Matthew 25:6** *"<u>at</u> midnight"* **Acts 3:1** *<u>at</u> the hour of prayer"* **Genesis 2:2** *"<u>on</u> the seventh day"* **Matthew 12:1** *"<u>on</u> the Sabbath day"* **Genesis 29:23** *"And it came to pass <u>in</u> the evening"* **Matthew 21:8** *"Now <u>in</u> the morning"* **Matthew 1:17** *"<u>from</u> Abraham"* **Matthew 1:17** *"from Abraham <u>to</u> David" "<u>unto</u> Christ"* **Matthew 1:17** *"and from David <u>until</u> the carrying away"* **Matthew 2:15** *"And was there <u>until</u> the death of Herod"* **Matthew 13:30** *"Let both grow together <u>until</u> the harvest"* **John 13:5** *<u>After</u> that he poureth water into a bason"* **Matthew 1:18** *"Mary was espoused to Joseph, <u>before</u> they came together"* **Matthew 6:8** *"<u>before</u> ye ask him"* **Exodus 12:14** *"<u>throughout</u> your generations"*

Prepositions Of Movement And Direction: *"down" "into" "through" "unto" "to"* *"toward"*	**Matthew 1:17** *"carrying away into Babylon unto Christ"* **Matthew 1:20** *"the angel of the Lord appeared unto him............take unto thee"* **Romans 5:21** *"sin hath reigned unto death* **Matthew 8:32** *"they went into the herd of swine: and behold, the whole herd of swine ran violently down a steep place into the sea"* **Matthew 8:33** *"they brought to him"* **Matthew 12:1** *"Jesus went on the sabbath day through the corn"* **Matthew 12:49** *"And he stretched forth his hand toward his disciples"* **Luke 13:22** *"And he went through the cities and villages, teaching and journeying toward Jerusalem"* **Acts 13:6** *"when they had gone through the isle unto Paphos"* **Acts 13:13** *"Paul and his company loosed from Paphos, they came to Perga in Pamphylia: and John departing from them returned to Jerusalem"*
Prepositions Of Specific Places: *"at" "on" "in" "of"*	**Genesis 41:29, 46** *"throughout all the land of Egypt"* **Matthew 2:1** *"in Bethlehem of Judea"* **Matthew 13:2** *"the whole multitude stood on the shore"* **Acts 9:13** *"at Jerusalem"* **Acts 9:19** *"at Damascus"*

Prepositions Designating **Location** Or **Position:**	**Genesis 6:14** *"shalt pitch it within and without with pitch"* **Genesis 7:17** *"above the earth"* **Psalm 23** *"in" "beside" "with" "before"* **Matthew 2:9** *"stood over where the young child was"* **Matthew 4:15, 25** *"beyond Jordan"* **Matthew 4:18** *"And Jesus walking by the sea of Galilee"* **Matthew 4:21** *"with Zebedee"* **Matthew 5:15** *"put it under a bushel"* **Matthew 5:24** *"Leave there thy gift before the altar"* **Matthew 9:20** *"came behind Him"* **Matthew 13:4** *"by the wayside"* **Matthew 13:5** *"upon stony places"* **Matthew 13:7** *"among thorns"* **Matthew 13:8** *"into good ground"* **Matthew 23:35** *"between the temple and the altar"* **Matthew 27:61** *"And there was Mary Magdalene and the other Mary sitting over against the stone"* **John 4:6** *"sat thus on the well"*
Prepositions Designating **Relationship:**	**Psalm 23:3** *"for (in behalf of) his name's sake"* **Acts 13:5** *"the synagogues of the Jews"* **Romans 1:1** *"Paul a servant of Jesus Christ"*

Prepositions Designating **Method** or **Way:**	**Acts 15:11** *"But we believe that <u>through</u> the grace <u>of</u> the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved"* **Romans 3:24** *"Being justified freely <u>by</u> his grace <u>through</u> the redemption that is in Christ Jesus"* **Galatians 4:7** *"an heir of God <u>through</u> Christ"* **Ephesians 2:5, 8** *"<u>by</u> ye are saved"* *"For <u>by</u> grace are ye saved <u>through</u> faith; and that* (referring back to faith) *not of yourselves: it* (referring back to faith) *is the gift <u>of</u> God"* **Ephesians 2:13** *"are made nigh <u>by</u> the blood of Christ"* **Titus 3:5** *"Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us <u>by</u> the washing of regeneration, and renewing <u>of</u> the Holy Ghost"* **Titus 3:7** *"That being justified <u>by</u> his grace"*

● SOME GENERALITIES ABOUT <u>VERBS:</u>

TYPES OF VERBS	EXAMPLES
Action Verbs-show what action the subject is doing or what action is happening to the subject.	**Matthew 3:1** *"In those days <u>came</u> John the Baptist, <u>preaching</u> in the wilderness of Judea"* **Matthew 4:23** *"And Jesus <u>went</u> about all Galilee <u>teaching</u> in their synagogues, and <u>preaching</u> the gospel of the kingdom, and <u>healing</u> all manner of disease among the people"*

Linking Verbs-relate one word to another, linking the <u>subject</u> to the <u>noun</u>, <u>pronoun</u>, or <u>adjective</u> that follows the linking verb. *"am" "are" "was" "were" "have been" "will be"*	*"I (pronoun, referring to Jesus) <u>am</u> (linking verb, expressing a state of existence) the (bread) of life"* The verb links the pronoun to *the bread of life"* **John 10:7** *"I (pronoun referring to Jesus) <u>am</u> (linking verb expressing a state of existence) the (door) of the sheep"* The verb links the pronoun to *"the door of the sheep"* **John 10:11, 14** *"I (pronoun referring to Jesus) <u>am</u> (linking verb, expressing a state of existence) the good (shepherd")* The verb links the pronoun to *"the good shepherd"* **John 11:25** *"Jesus said (action verb) unto her, I (pronoun referring back to Jesus) <u>am</u> (linking verb expressing a state of existence) the (resurrection), and the (life")* The verb links the pronoun to *"resurrection"* and *"life"* **John 14:6** *"I (pronoun referring to Jesus) <u>am</u> (linking verb expressing a state of existence) the (way), the (truth), and the (life")*. The verb links the pronoun to *"way" "truth"* and *"life"* **John 6:63** *"the words that I speak (action verb) unto you, they (pronoun referring to "words") <u>are</u> (linking verb expressing a state of existence) (spirit) and they <u>are</u> (linking verb) (life)"* The verb links the pronoun to *"spirit"* and *"life"* **John 1:4** *"In him (pronoun referring the "Word") <u>was</u> (linking verb) (life) and the (life) <u>was</u> (linking verb) the (light) of men"* The verb links the pronoun to *"life"* and <u>*"light"*</u> **Genesis 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23, 31** *"And the evening (noun) and the morning (noun) <u>were</u> (linking verb) the (first day")*. The verb links the nouns *"morning"* and *"evening"* with the adjective and *"day"* **John 15:27** *"ye (pronoun) <u>have been</u> with me from the beginning"* The verb links the two pronouns *"ye"*and *"me"* **Genesis 31:3** *"I (pronoun referring to God) <u>will be</u> with thee"* The verb links the two pronouns *"I"* and *"thee"*

Auxiliary (helping) **Verbs-**aids or helps another verb.	**Psalm 38:6** *"I am (auxiliary verb helping the following verb) troubled I am (auxiliary verb helping the following verb) bowed down"* **Matthew 14:26** *"they were (auxiliary verb helping the following verb) troubled"* **Matthew 25:35** *"For I was (auxiliary verb) an hungered............I was (auxiliary verb) thirsty"* **Mark 11:27** *"and as he was (auxiliary verb) walking"* **John 15:6** *"they are (auxiliary verb) burned"*
Transitive Verb-a verb which has a receiver of its action.	**Matthew 25:35** *"ye gave (transitive verb) me meat (Jesus is the receiver of the action)............ye gave (transitive verb) me drink............ye took (transitive verb) me in"* Jesus is the receiver of the action. **Matthew 27:34, 48** *"they (pronoun) gave (transitive verb) him (pronoun referring to Jesus, and the receiver of the action) vinegar to drink"* **John 19:2** *"And the soldiers platted (verb) a crown of thorns, and put (transitive verb) it on his head"*
Intransitive Verb-has no receiver of action. All linking verbs are intransitive verbs, and verbs which have no receiver of action are intransitive.	**Matthew 4:17** *"And Jesus walking"* **John 11:35** *"Jesus wept"*
VERB VOICE	**EXAMPLES**
Verb Voice-The voice of a verb indicates whether the subject of the verb acts or is acted upon.	

Active Voice-The subject is the one who performs or produces the action. The action is accomplished by the subject.	**Romans 5:8** *"But God (the <u>subject</u> of the verb), <u>commendeth</u> his love toward us............Christ (the <u>subject</u> of the verb) <u>died for us</u>"* **II Corinthians 5:21** *"For he (referring back to God, the <u>subject</u> of the verb), <u>hath made</u> him (Christ), to be sin for us"* **Ephesians 1:3** *"who (referring back to God and Father, the <u>subject</u> of the verb), <u>hath blessed</u> us"* **Ephesians 1:4** *"he (the <u>subject</u> of the verb), <u>hath chosen</u> us"* **Ephesians 1:6** *"he (the <u>subject</u> of the verb), <u>hath made</u> us accepted in the beloved"* **Ephesians 1:8** *"Wherein (grace), he (the <u>subject</u> of the verb), <u>hath abounded</u> toward us"*
Passive Voice-The subject is being acted upon by an outside force or power. The subject is the recipient or receiver of the action.	**II Corinthians 5:21** *"that we (the <u>subject</u> of the verb), might <u>be made</u> the righteousness of God in him"* **Ephesians 1:7** *"we (the <u>subject</u> of the verb), <u>have</u> redemption"* **Ephesians 1:11** *"In whom also <u>we</u> (the <u>subject</u> of the verb), <u>have obtained</u> an inheritance, <u>being predestinated</u>"* **Ephesians 2:8** *"For by grace <u>are</u> ye (the <u>subject</u> of the verb), <u>saved</u>"* **Ephesians 2:13** *"ye (the <u>subject</u> of the verb), who were afar off are <u>made</u> nigh by the blood of Christ"*
VERB <u>MOOD</u>	**EXAMPLES**
Verb <u>Mood</u>-the manner in which the <u>action</u> or <u>condition</u> is conceived, the form of the verb that indicated the <u>mode</u> or <u>manner</u> in which the thought is expressed.	

Indicative Mood-expresses <u>fact</u> and <u>reality.</u>	**Romans 5:8** *"God <u>commendeth</u> his love toward us............Christ <u>died</u> for us"* **II Corinthians 5:21** *"For he hath <u>made</u> him to be sin for us"* **Ephesians 1:3** *"who <u>hath blessed</u> us with all spiritual blessings"* **Ephesians 1:4** *"he <u>hath chosen</u> us"* **Ephesians 1:6** *"<u>made</u> us accepted in the beloved"* **Ephesians 1:8** *"he <u>hath abounded</u> toward us"*
Imperative Mood-expresses a <u>command.</u>	**John 3:7** *"Ye <u>must be born</u> again"* <u>Passive</u> voice, <u>Imperative</u> mood.
Interrogative Mood-expresses a <u>question.</u>	**Romans 8:31-35**
Conditional Mood-expresses a <u>condition.</u>	**John 6:51; 7:17, 37; 10:9**
Subjunctive Mood-expresses a <u>doubt</u>, a <u>wish</u> or a <u>hypothetical.</u>	**Genesis 16:2** *"it <u>may be</u> that I <u>may obtain</u> children by her"* **II Corinthians 13:2** *"as if I were present"*
VERB <u>TENSE</u>	**EXAMPLES**
Verb <u>Tense</u>-specifies <u>time</u> of action (*past, present, future*), as well as <u>kind</u> of action (*simple, complete, or ongoing*).	
Present Tense-expresses action which is going on at the present time or which occurs always, repeatedly, or habitually.	**Psalm 23:1-5** **John 6:63** *"It <u>is</u> the Spirit that <u>quickeneth</u>; the flesh <u>profiteth</u> nothing: the words that I <u>speak</u> unto you, they <u>are</u> spirit, and they <u>are</u> life"* **John 14:6** *"I <u>am</u>"*

Present Perfect Tense-expresses past action at an unspecified time which has present consequences. It is Perfect Present Tense when the Present Tense of "have" is used.	**Psalm 119:54** *"Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage"* **Ephesians 1:3** *"who hath blessed us"* **Ephesians 1:4** *"he hath chosen us"* **Ephesians 1:5** *"Having predestinated us"*
Past Tense-the action happened (*started and ended*) in the past.	**Genesis 1:31** *"And God saw............it was very good............And the evening and morning were the sixth day"*
Past Perfect Tense-expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past.	**Genesis 1:31** *"And God saw everything that he had made"*
Future Tense-expresses action which will take place in the future.	**Psalm 23:6** *"Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me............and I will dwell in the house of the LORD forever"*
Future Perfect Tense-expresses action in the future before another action in the future.	**Matthew 18:18** *"Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven"*

● SOME GENERALITIES ABOUT ADVERBS:

FUNCTIONS OF AN ADVERB	EXAMPLES
Simple **Adverb-**typically answers four questions; "How?" "What extent?" "When?" Where?" From these questions we see that there are adverbs of manner, degree, time, and place.	Adverbs Describing Manner; answering "How?" **Mark 5:13** *"the herd ran violently down a steep place"* **Acts 27:7** *"And when we had sailed slowly"* **Ephesians 5:15** *"See that that ye walk circumspectly"* Adverbs Describing Degree; answering to "What extent?" **Psalm 119:87** *"They had almost consumed me"* **Romans 5:7** *"For scarcely for a righteous man will one die"* **Ephesians 5:20** *"Giving thanks always"* **Philippians 4:4** *"Rejoice in the Lord alway"* **Matthew 18:31** *"they were very sorry"* Adverbs Describing Time; answering "When?" **Psalm 68:19** *"Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits"* **I Corinthians 13:12** *"now" "then"* **I Corinthians 15:20** *"But now is Christ risen from the dead"* **II Corinthians 6:2** *"Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation"* **Ephesians 5:8** *"For ye were sometimes darkness, but now are ye light in the Lord"* Adverbs Describing Place; answering "Where?" **Matthew 12:41-42** *" is here"* **Luke 15:1** *"Then drew near unto Him"* **John 18:6** *"they went backward"*

Interrogative Adverb-used in asking a question.	**Matthew 2:2** *"Saying, <u>Where</u> is he that is born King of the Jews?"* **Matthew 8:26** *"And he saith unto them, <u>Why</u> are ye fearful?"*
Conjunctive Adverb-used to connect clauses, and phrases to clarify what the writer is saying. *"accordingly" "also" "besides" "moreover" "nevertheless" "then" "therefore" "yet"*	**Isaiah 59:18** *"According to their deeds, <u>accordingly</u> he will repay"* **Romans 8:11, 17, 26, 29, 30, 34** <u>*"also"*</u> **Hebrews 11:36** <u>*"moreover"*</u> (*as a further matter*). **Luke 5:5** <u>*"nevertheless*</u> (*in spite of*), *at thy word I will let down the net"* **Galatians 2:20** *"I am crucified with Christ: <u>nevertheless</u> I live"* **II Timothy 1:12** *"For the which cause I also suffer these things: <u>nevertheless</u> I am not ashamed"* **Ephesians 5:15** *"See <u>then</u>* (*in that case, referring back to the previous statement*), *that ye walk circumspectly"* **I Timothy 2:13** *"For Adam was first formed <u>then</u>* (*afterward*), *Eve"* **Hebrews 4:14** *"Seeing <u>then"</u>* (*in that case referring back to the previous statement*). **Matthew 10:16** *"Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: be ye <u>therefore</u>* (*consequently*), *wise as serpents, and harmless as doves"* **Galatians 5:11** *"And I brethren, if I <u>yet</u>* (*from now until the future*), *preach circumcision, why do I <u>yet</u>* (*up until the present*), *suffer persecution?"* **Colossians 1:21** <u>*"yet"*</u> (*in spite of*), *now hath he reconciled"*

● SOME GENERALITIES ABOUT <u>CONJUNCTIONS:</u>

FUNCTIONS OF A CONJUNCTION	EXAMPLES
<u>**Coordinating** </u>**Conjunction-**they connect words, phrases, and clauses that are **of the same parts of speech**. They give equal emphasis. There are <u>seven</u> coordinating conjunctions: *"and"* used to connect two of the same parts of speech that are to be taken jointly. *"but"* used to contrast two of the same parts of speech. *"or"* used to link alternatives of the same part of speech. *"nor"* used to <u>l</u>ink negatives of the same part of speech. *"for"* used to state a reason between two of the same parts of speech. *"so"* used to state a reason or aim, purpose or result between two of the same parts of speech. *"yet"* used to link time, having the meaning of *"at the same time"*	*"and"* **Acts 13:43, 46** *"Paul <u>and</u> Barnabas"* The conjunction *"and"* joins two <u>nouns</u>. *"Then Paul and Barnabas waxed bold <u>and</u> said"* The conjunction *"and"* joins the <u>verbs</u>. **Acts 15:9** *"us <u>and</u> them"* The conjunction *"and"* joins the <u>pronouns</u> together. **Revelation 18:12** The conjunction *"and"* joins the <u>adjectives</u> together describing the noun *"merchandise"* *"but"* **Matthew 3:11** *"I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance: <u>but</u> he"* The conjunction *"but"* contrasts the two <u>pronouns.</u> **Matthew 5:15** *"Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, <u>but</u> on a candlestick"* The conjunction *"but"* contrasts the two <u>nouns.</u> *"or"* **Ephesians 3:20** *"ask <u>or</u> think"* The conjunction *"or"* links the alternative <u>verbs.</u> **Philippians 1:20** *"by life <u>or</u> by death"* The conjunction *"or"* links the alternative <u>nouns.</u> *"nor"* **Ephesians 5:4** *"Neither filthiness <u>nor</u> foolish talking, <u>nor</u> unclean person, <u>nor</u> covetous man"* *"for"* **Matthew 5:2-10** The conjunction *"for"* states the reason for *"Blessed"* *"so"* **Romans 6:4; I Thessalonians 2:4** *"yet"* **Matthew 6:26; Colossians 1:21; 2:5**

FUNCTIONS OF A CONJUNCTION	EXAMPLES
Correlative Conjunction-they are used in pairs to connect related words: *"either............or"* *"neither............nor"* *"not only...........but also"* *"both............and"* Whatever part of speech follows *"either"* will also follow *"or"* and so on.	*"either............or"* **Matthew 6:24** *"No man can serve two masters:for <u>either</u> hewill hate the one; <u>or</u> else he will hate the other"* **Matthew 12:33** *"<u>Either</u> (make) the tree good, and his fruit good; <u>or</u> else (make) the tree corrupt"* *"neither............nor"* **Matthew 6:20** *"where <u>neither</u> (moth) <u>nor</u> (rust) doth corrupt"* *"not only............but also"* **I Thessalonians 1:8** *"<u>not only</u> (in) Macedonia and Achaia, <u>but also</u> (in) every place"* *"both............and"* **Matthew 10:28** *"<u>both</u> (soul) <u>and</u> (body) in hell"* **Matthew 22:10** *"<u>both</u> (bad) <u>and</u> (good)"*
Subordinating Conjunction-they are used to connect two clauses, an <u>independent</u> clause and a <u>dependent</u> (subordinate) clause. The **subordinate conjunction** has <u>two</u> jobs: It provides a necessary transition between the two ideas in a sentence. This transition will indicate <u>time</u>, <u>place</u>, or <u>cause</u> and <u>effect.</u> It also can reduce the importance of one clause, so that the reader can understand which of the two ideas is more important.	**Mark 4:26** *"So is the kingdom of God* (main idea) *<u>as if</u>* (conjunction) *a man should cast seed into the ground"* (subordinate idea). **Romans 7:1** *"the law hath dominion over a man* (main idea) *<u>as long as</u>* (conjunction) *he liveth"* (subordinate idea). **Genesis 44:11** *"Fill the man's sacks with food* (main idea) *<u>as much as</u>* (conjunction) *they can carry"* (subordinate idea). **Luke 9:53** *"And they did not receive him* (main idea) *<u>because</u>* (conjunction) *his face was as though he would go to Jerusalem"* **Hebrews 3:3** *"this man was counted worthy of more glory than Moses* (main idea) *<u>inasmuch as</u>* (conjunction) *he that buildeth the house"* (subordinate idea). **John 3:20** *"lest"* is the subordinating conjunction. **Psalm 27:13** *"I had fainted <u>unless</u> I had believed"*

● SOME GENERALITIES ABOUT <u>INTERJECTIONS:</u>

FUNCTIONS OF AN INTERJECTION	EXAMPLES
An **Interjection** is used to express feeling or emotion, such as happiness, fear, anger, pain, surprise, or sorrow. *"Amen"* expressing strong <u>affirmation</u>, and <u>belief</u>. *"Alas"* expressing <u>grief</u> or <u>pity.</u> *"Ah"* expressing <u>surprise</u>, <u>pleasure</u>, and <u>realization.</u> *"Aha"* expressing <u>triumph.</u> *"Lo"* expressing <u>amazement</u>, conveying the idea of "Look" *"O" "Oh"* used to express an arrange of emotions. *"Woe"* expressing great <u>sorrow</u> or <u>distress</u>.	*"Amen"* **Psalm 41:13; 72:19; 89:52; Luke 24:53; Romans 1:25; 9:5; 11:36; II Peter 3:18** *"Alas"* **Numbers 12:11; Judges 11:35; I Kings 13:30; II Kings 6:5, 15; Jeremiah 30:7; Revelation 18:10, 16, 19** *"Ah"* **Isaiah 1:4; Jeremiah 1:6; 32:17** *"Aha"* **Psalm 35:21; 40:15; 70:3** *"Lo"* **Genesis 8:11; 15:12; Psalm 59:3; 92:9; 139:4; Isaiah 6:7** *"O"* (occurring 1065 times)*"Oh"* occurring 38 times) **Genesis 17:18; 18:30, 32; 24:12; Exodus 15:6, 11; Judges 6:13; Job 7:7; Psalm 3:3; 4:2; 6:1-4; 31:19; 119:97; Acts 26:19; Romans 7:24; 9:20; 11:33; I Corinthians 15:55; II Corinthians 6:11; Galatians 3:1** *"Woe"* **Isaiah 6:5**

● IN THE OBSERVATION OF WORDS MAKE A LIST OF EACH WORD IN A VERSE OR TEXT:
EXAMPLES:
GENESIS 1:1
In
the
beginning
God
created
the
heaven
and
the

earth

JOHN 1:1
In
the
beginning
was
the
Word
and
the
Word
was
with
God
and
the
Word
was
God

❸ IN OBSERVING DETAILS OBSERVE <u>SENTENCES</u>

Again, it is important to remember that though each verse begins with a capital letter, **a verse does not necessarily constitute a sentence.** A <u>**sentence**</u> **is clear in its meaning**, and is:
"a group of words expressing a complete thought"

In observing sentences make us of the <u>**interrogatives**</u>; <u>Who?</u> <u>What?</u> <u>When?</u> <u>Where?</u> <u>Why?</u> <u>How?</u> and make careful observation of the <u>**parts of speech.**</u>

In order to be grammatically complete, a <u>**sentence**</u> must have <u>two</u> parts; a <u>**SUBJECT**</u> and a <u>**PREDICATE.**</u> **The heart of a sentence is the <u>subject</u>, and the rest of the sentence centers upon the subject, is a statement about the subject, and is the <u>predicate.</u>**

The **SUBECT** = **What The Sentence Is About.**
It consists of a **noun or pronoun,** a <u>Person</u>, <u>Place</u>, or <u>Thing.</u>
(To determine the <u>subject</u> ask <u>"Who?"</u> or <u>"What?)</u>
The **PREDICATE** = **What Is Said About The Subject**.
These two parts; **SUBJECT** and **PREDICATE** express a complete thought.

● **IN OBSERVING THE DETAILS OF A SENTENCE OBSERVE THE <u>SUBJECT</u> AND <u>PREDICATE</u>**

It is helpful in observing the details and understanding a sentence to always be mindful that **the heart of a sentence is the <u>subject</u>,** and **the rest of the sentence centers upon the subject,** and is **a statement about the subject.** The **<u>subject</u>** part of a sentence contains the **subject**, and usually (*but not always*) is the first part of the sentence, in some sentences a portion of the **predicate** precedes the **subject.** The **subject** part of the sentence usually ends at the **verb.** The **<u>predicate</u>** part of the sentence generally begins at the **verb. The verb of the sentence relates the <u>subject</u> to the <u>predicate.</u>**

EXAMPLES:
PSALM 46:1

"God/is (verb) our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble"
The <u>Subject:</u>

"God"
<u>Statements</u> About The Subject:

"is our"
"refuge"
"and strength"
"a very present"
"help"
"in trouble"

PSALM 119:105

"Thy word/<u>is</u> (verb) a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path"
The <u>Subject:</u>

"Thy word"

Statements About The Subject:

{

"is a lamp"
"unto my feet"
"and a light"
"unto my path"

PROVERBS 4:23

"Keep (*verb, in this case precedes the subject*) *thy heart*/*with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life"*

The Subject:

{

"thy heart"

Statements About The Subject:

{

"Keep"
"with all diligence"
"for" (*conjunction, stating the reason for the action*)
"out of it"
"are the issues of life"

LAMENTATIONS 3:55

"I/*called* (*verb*) *upon thy name, O LORD, out of the low dungeon"*

The Subject:

{

"I"

Statements About The Subject:

{

"called upon thy name"
"O LORD"
"out of"
"the low dungeon"

MATTHEW 4:1

"Then was Jesus/ *led* (*verb*) *up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil"*

The Subject:

{

"Jesus"

Statements About The Subject:

ʃ

"led up"
"of the Spirit"
"into the wilderness"
"to be tempted"
"of the devil"

JOHN 5: 8

"Jesus/ saith (verb) unto him; Rise, take up thy bed, and walk"

The **Subject:**

ʃ

"Jesus"

Statements About The Subject:

ʃ

"saith"
"unto him"
"Rise"
"take up"
"thy bed"
"and walk"

JOHN 10:23

"And Jesus/ walked (verb) in the temple in Solomon's porch"

The **Subject:**

ʃ

"Jesus"

Statements About The Subject:

ʃ

"walked"
"in the temple"
"in Solomon's porch"

JOHN 11:1

"Now a certain man/was (verb, indicating a state of being) sick, named Lazarus, of Bethany, the town of Mary and her sister Martha"

The **Subject:**

ʃ

"certain man"

<u>Statements</u> About The Subject:

{

"was sick"
"named Lazarus"
"of Bethany"
"the town of Mary"
"and her sister Martha"

EPHESIANS 6:1

"Children/ <u>obey</u> (verb) your parents in the Lord: for this is right"

The <u>Subject:</u>

{

"Children"

<u>Statements</u> About The Subject:

{

"obey"
"your parents"
"in the Lord"
"for this is right"

PHILIPPIANS 4:13

"<u>I</u>/ <u>can do</u> (verb) all things through Christ which strengtheneth me"

The <u>Subject:</u>

{

"I"

<u>Statements</u> About The Subject:

{

"can do"
"all things"
"through Christ"
"which strengtheneth"
"me" (*referring back to the subject*)

COLOSSIANS 2:9

"For in him/ <u>dwelleth</u> (verb) all the fulness of the Godhead bodily"

The <u>Subject:</u>

{

"him" (*Jesus*)

Statements About The Subject:

❨

"dwelleth"
"all the fulness"
"of the Godhead"
"bodily"

In a simple sentence, both the **subject** and the **predicate** may be **compound.** That is, a sentence may contain <u>two</u> or more **subjects** and **predicates.** Again, the **subject** part of the sentence generally ends at the **verb** and the **predicate** part of a sentence generally begins at the **verb.**

EXAMPLES:
Two **Subjects**, One **Predicate:**
NUMBERS 14:5
*"Then **Moses** and **Aaron** (subjects), fell (verb), on their faces before all the assembly of the congregation of the children of Israel" (predicate).*

JOHN 10:30
"I (Jesus) and my Father (subjects) are (verb) one"

One **Subject**, Two **Predicates:**
EXODUS 8:30
*"And **Moses** (subject), went (verb), out from Pharaoh (predicate), and intreated (verb), the LORD" (predicate).*

ACTS 13:12
*"Then the **deputy** (subject), when he saw (verb), what was done (predicate), believed (verb) and was astonished (verb), at the doctrine of the Lord" (predicate).*
ACTS 18:1
*"After these things **Paul** (subject) departed (verb) from Athens (predicate) and came (verb) to Corinth" (predicate).*

Multiple **Subjects**, And **Predicates:**
PSALM 40:1
*"**I** (subject) waited (verb beginning the predicate portion of the sentence) patiently for the LORD; and **he** (subject) inclined (verb beginning the predicate portion of the sentence) unto me, and heard my cry"*

Matthew 1:21

*"And **she** (Mary, subject) shall bring (verb beginning the predicate portion of the sentence) forth a son, and **thou** (subject) shalt call (verb beginning another predicate portion of the sentence) his name JESUS: for (conjunction stating the reason) **he** (subject) shall save (verb beginning another predicate portion of the sentence) his people from their sins"*

JOHN 15:1

*"**I** (Jesus, subject) am (verb beginning the predicate portion of the sentence) the true vine, and (conjunction introducing another subject) my **Father** (subject) is (verb beginning another predicate portion of the sentence) the husbandman"*

ACTS 13:13

*"Now when **Paul** and his **company** (subjects), **loosed** (verb, beginning the predicate portion of the sentence), from Paphos, **they** (Paul and his company, the subjects) came (verb, beginning the predicate portion of the sentence), to Perga in Pamphylia: and **John** (subject), departing (verb, beginning the predicate portion) from them (Paul and his company) returned (verb, the predicate portion of the sentence) to Jerusalem"*

ACTS 16:25

*"And at midnight **Paul** and **Silas** (subjects) prayed and sang (verb, the predicate portion of the sentence) unto God: and the **prisoners** (subjects) heard (verb, beginning the predicate portion), "them"*

Again, a sentence must have a **subject** and a **predicate**, and in some cases the **subject** is not specifically named, but is assumed, and in such cases the **verb** is still the beginning of the **predicate** portion of the sentence.

EXAMPLES:

I THESSALONIANS 5:16

"Rejoice (verb) "evermore" (predicate).

I THESSALONIANS 5:17

"Pray (verb) without ceasing" (predicate).

I THESSALONIANS 5:21

"Prove (verb) all things (predicate), hold (verb) fast that which is good" (predicate).

● IN OBSERVING THE DETAILS OF A SENTENCE OBSERVE <u>DIRECT</u> AND <u>INDIRECT</u> OBJECTS:

A **predicate** may contain a **<u>DIRECT</u> OBJECT.** The **direct object** is that which is related to the **<u>subject</u>** by the verb. It is **the object of the action, that which directly results from the verb.** Only action verbs can have **direct objects.** The **direct object** can usually be determined by asking the question **<u>"what?</u>"** or **<u>"who?"</u>** in relation to a verb.

<u>SUBJECT</u> + <u>VERB</u> + <u>WHAT</u> OR <u>WHO</u> = **<u>DIRECT</u> OBJECT**

EXAMPLES:

GENESIS 1:1
"In the beginning
Subject (*God***) + Verb (***created***) + What (***the heaven and the earth***).**
The direct object is *"heaven and earth"*

GENESIS 1:2
"And the
Subject (*Spirit of God***) + Verb (***moved***) + What (***upon the face of the waters***).**
The direct object is *"the face of the waters"*

ACTS 9:20
"And straightway
Subject (*he***) + Verb (***preached***) + What (***Christ***).**
The **direct object** is *"Christ"*

ACTS 14:7
"And there
Subject (*they***) + Verb (***preached***) + What (***the gospel***).**
The **direct object** is *"the gospel"*

ACTS 14:25
"And when
Subject (*they***) + Verb (***had preached***) + What (***the word***).**
The **direct object** is *"the word"*

A **predicate** may also contain an **INDIRECT OBJECT.** The **indirect object** is the **affected** participant in the event, the **recipient.** The **INDIRECT OBJECT** is **who** or **what** receives the direct object of a sentence. There must be a **direct object** in order to have an **indirect object!** The **INDIRECT OBJECT** can usually be determined by asking **"to whom?"** or **"for whom?"** something was done. The **indirect object** generally comes between the **verb** and the **direct object.**

SUBJECT + VERB + TO WHOM OR FOR WHOM = **INDIRECT OBJECT**

EXAMPLES:
DEUTERONOMY 9:11
"And it came to pass at the end of forty days and forty nights, that the
Subject (*LORD***) + Verb (***gave***) + To Or For Whom (***me***) + What (***the two tables of stone, even the tables of the covenant***).**
The **indirect object** of the verb is *"me"* and the **direct object** is *"two tables of stone"* and *"the tables of the covenant"*

JOHN 6:31
Subject (*He***) + Verb (***gave***) + To Or For Whom (***them***) + What (***bread from heaven***).**
The **indirect object** of the verb is *"them"* and the **direct object** is *"bread"*

JOHN 7:22
Subject (*Moses***) + Verb (***gave***) + To Or For Whom (***you***) + What (***circumcision***).**
The **indirect object** of the verb is *"you"* and the **direct object** is *"circumcision"*

JOHN 13:15
Subject (*I***) + Verb (***have given***) + To Or For Whom (***you***) + What (***an example***).**
The **indirect object** of the verb is *"you"* and the **direct object** is *"example"*

ACTS 13:20
"And after that
Subject (*he***) + Verb (***gave***) + To Or For Whom (***them***) + What (***judges***).**
The **indirect object** of the verb is *"them"* and the **direct object** is *"judges"*

● **IN OBSERVING THE DETAILS OF A SENTENCE OBSERVE ITS CLAUSES AND PHRASES:**
A sentence is made up of **clauses** and **phrases**, and **clauses** are made up of **phrases** which act like **parts of speech** within the **clause.** These **clauses** and **phrases** are groups of related words that serve as the **building blocks** of the sentence on a larger scale than **parts of speech.**

A **clause** is:

"a group of words containing a <u>subject</u> and a <u>verb.</u> All sentences are clauses, but not all clauses are sentences.

CLAUSES ARE BROADLY CATEGORIZED INTO TWO MAJOR TYPES:

<u>Independent</u> Clause   **<u>Dependent</u> Clause**

expresses an independent thought that makes complete sense when standing alone, and can exist by itself as a complete sentence.

cannot stand alone as a sentence because it does not provide a complete thought. Like an independent clause, it contains a subject and a verb, and may contain compound subjects and verbs but it is dependent upon an independent clause to express its full meaning.

A **phrase** is:

"a group of two or more words within a sentence or clause that does not contain a <u>subject</u> and a <u>predicate</u>. They may have <u>nouns</u> and <u>verbs</u> but it does not have a <u>subject</u> doing a <u>verb</u>."

WITHIN CLAUSES AND PHRASES THERE IS A WEALTH OF INFORMATION AND DETAILS

CLAUSES AND PHRASES ARE A TREASURE OF RICHES

They can reveal:

Contrast
Reason
Place
Purpose
Result or Effect
Cause
Time
Condition

And they can answer the questions of:

Who
What
When
Where
Why
How

By dividing a sentence into **clauses** and **phrases** one is able to view it in a format that makes details more obvious. Dividing a passage into **clauses** and **phrases** makes it easier to think about what one is reading, and helps in clarifying what the writer is saying. THIS WAY OF READING GREATLY ENHANCES ACCURACY!

EXAMPLES
IC=Independent Clause
DC=Dependent Clause
[   ]=Phrase
BOLD=Main Idea

GENESIS 1:1
[*"In the beginning*] ***God created*** [*the heaven and the earth"*] **(IC)**.

PSALM 1:1
*"**Blessed is the man** that walketh not* [*in the counsel*] [*of the ungodly*] **(IC)**, *nor standeth* [*in the way*] [*of sinners*] **(DC)**, *nor sitteth* [*in the seat*] [*of the scornful"*] **(DC)**

PSALM 3:6
*"**I will not be afraid** [of ten thousands] [of people]* **(IC)**, *that have set themselves* [*against me round about"*] **(DC)**

PSALM 4:7
*"**Thou hast put gladness** [in my heart]* **(IC)**, *more than* [*in the time that their corn and their wine increased"*] **(DC)**

PSALM 7:10
*"**My defence is** [of God]* **(IC)**, *which saveth* [*the upright*] [*in heart"*] **(DC)**

PSALM 9:1
*"**I will praise thee, O LORD**, [with my whole heart]* **(IC)**, *I will shew forth* [*all thy marvelous works"*] **(IC)**

PSALM 9:11

*"**Sing praises** [to the LORD] **(IC)**, which dwelleth [in Zion] **(DC)**, declare [among the people his doings"] **(IC)***

PSALM 18:3

*"**I will call upon the LORD (IC)**, who is worthy [to be praised] **(DC)**, so shall I be saved [from mine enemies"] **(DC)***

PSALM 19:7-9

*"**The law of the LORD** is perfect, [converting the soul] **(IC)**, **the testimony of the LORD** is sure, [making wise the simple.] **(IC)**. "**The statutes of the LORD** are right, [rejoicing the heart] **(IC)**, **the commandments of the LORD** is pure, [enlightening the eyes"] **(IC)**, **The fear of the LORD** is clean, [enduring forever] **(IC)**, **the judgments of the LORD** are [true and righteous altogether"] **(IC).***

PSALM 23:1-6

*"The **LORD is** [my shepherd] **(IC)**, I shall not want" **(IC)**. "**He maketh me** [to lie down] [in green pastures] **(IC)**, **he leadeth me** [beside the still waters"] **(IC)**. "**He restoreth** my soul **(IC)**, **he leadeth me** [in the paths] [of righteousness] [for His names's sake"] **(IC)**. "Yea, though **I walk** [through the valley] [of the shadow] [of death] **(DC)**, I will **fear no evil:** [for thou] art [with me **(IC)**, [thy rod] **and** [thy staff]they [comfort me"] **(IC)**. "**Thou preparest** [a table] [before me] [in the presence] [of mine enemies"] **(IC)**. Surely **goodness and mercy shall follow me** [all the days of my life] **(IC)**, and **I will dwell** [in the house] [of the LORD forever"] **(IC)**.*

PSALM 46:1

*"**God is** our [refuge and strength] **(IC)**, [a very present] **help** [in trouble"] **(DC).***

PSALM 91:1

*"**He that dwelleth** [in the secret place] [of the most High] shall abide [under the shadow] [of the Almighty"] **(IC).***

PSALM 115:15

*"**Ye are blessed** [of the LORD] **(IC)**, which made heaven and earth" **(DC).***

PSALM 119:1

*"**Blessed are the undefiled** [in the way] **(IC)**, who walk [in the law] [of the LORD"] **(DC).***

PSALM 119:11

*"**Thy word have I hid** [in mine heart] **(IC)**, that I [might not sin against thee"] **(DC).***

PSALM 119:14

*"**I have rejoiced** [in the way] [of thy testimonies] **(IC)**, as much as [in all riches"] **(DC).***

PSALM 119:15
"I will meditate [*in thy precepts*] **(IC)**, *and have respect* [*unto thy ways"*] **(DC)**.

PSALM 119:105
"Thy word is [*a lamp*] [*unto my feet*] **(IC)**, *and a light* [*unto my path"*] **(DC)**.

JOHN 1:11-13
"But as many as received him, [*to them gave he power*] [*to become the sons of God*] **(IC)**, *even to them* [*that believe that believe*] [*on his name*] **(DC)**, *which were born, not* [*of blood*], *nor* [*of the will*] [*of the flesh*], *nor* [*of the will*] [*of man*], *but* [*of God"*] **(DC)**.

ROMANS 6:12
"Let not sin reign [*in your mortal body*] **(IC)**, *that ye should obey it* [*in the lusts thereof"*] **(DC)**.

ROMANS 16:1
"I commend unto you Phebe [*our sister*] **(IC)**, *which is* [*a servant*] [*of the church*] **(DC)**, *which is* [*at Cenchrea"*]

EPHESIANS 6:10
"Finally [*my brethren*], *be strong* [*in the Lord*], *and* [*in the power*] [*of his might"*] **(IC)**.

EPHESIANS 6:11
"Put on [*the whole armour*] [*of God*] **(IC)**, *that ye may be able* [*to stand against the wiles*] [*of the devil"*] **(DC)**.

READ PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE BY DIVIDING IT INTO CLAUSES AND PHRASES!

● IN OBSERVING CLAUSES AND PHRASES ONE CAN OBSERVE THE STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF A SENTENCE:

It is always helpful to make an observation of the **STRUCTURE** of a verse or passage of Scripture.

Structure is:
> *"the <u>construction</u>, the <u>framework</u>, the <u>arrangement</u>, and the <u>format</u> of a verse or passage of Scripture"*

Structure is:
> *"the <u>relationship</u> of ideas or actions to one another within a verse or passage of Scripture"*

The purpose of writing is to **communicate a message, to reveal a thought or an idea.** It is no different with the Bible, for it too was written with a purpose; **THE PURPOSE OF COMMUNICATING THE MESSAGE OF GOD!** A writer seeks to construct his writing in a way that will most effectively convey his message or the point that he is trying to make. The way that a writer constructs a sentence or a paragraph reveal the points of the message that he wishes to emphasize. In reading; **if we can observe how the writer constructs or organizes his writing, we can better understand the message he is communicating, and the particular points that the writer is emphasizing!** The Holy Spirit inspired and led men to write the Bible using a variety of techniques, all intended to get the message of God across most effectively. When **reading** and **studying** the Word of God it is very helpful in understanding the message or the point that is being made, to **observe the structural features** that the writer uses. Again, the analogy of a **jigsaw puzzle;** in working a puzzle it is always easier to work with the pieces if they are laid out in some order, **this is true in reading the Word of God as well!** There needs to be **a clear logical organization of the parts!**

Connected Clauses Can Emphasize Agreement:

✔ **By carrying forward the thought or idea of the first clause**:
PSALM 38:4
*"as an heavy burden/they are **too** heavy for me"*

✔ **By providing another detail**:
PSALM 1:3
*"And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water/that bringeth forth his fruit in his season/**his leaf also shall not wither**/and **whatsoever he doeth shall prosper**"*

LUKE 16:20-21
*"And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus/which was **laid at his gate**/**full of sores**/and **desiring to be fed with the crumbs**/which **fell from the rich man's table**/**moreover the dogs came and licked his sores**"*

✔ **By making a comparison**:
MATTHEW 5:48
*"Be ye therefore perfect/**even as your Father**/which is in heaven **is perfect**"*

ACTS 1:11
*"this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven/**shall so come in like manner**/ **as** ye have seen him **go into heaven**"*

HEBREWS 2:14

*"Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood/he also himself **likewise took part of the same**"*

✓ **By way of explanation, or by practically repeating the first clause in more specific terms**:

ACTS 1:19

*"insomuch as that field is called in their proper tongue, Aceldama,/ **that is** to say, **The field of blood**"*

Acts 15:22

*"Then pleased it the apostles and elders, with the whole church, to send chosen men to Antioch with Paul and Barnabas;/ **namely Judas surnamed Barsabas, and Silas**/chief men among the brethren"*

ACTS 19:4

*"Then said Paul, John verily baptize with the baptism of repentance/saying unto the people/that they should believe on him which should come after him/ **that is, on Christ Jesus**"*

✓ **By way of emphasizing that which was said in the first clause:**

PSALM 29:10

*"The LORD sitteth upon the flood/ **yea, the LORD sitteth King forever**"*

JOHN 16:2

*"They shall put you out of the synagogues/ **yea, the time cometh**, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service"*

Connected Clauses Can Show <u>Disagreement:</u>

✓ **By standing in contrast to one another:**

GALATIANS 2:20

*"I am **crucified with Christ**/ **nevertheless I live**"*

COLOSSIANS 2:5

*"For though **I be absent in the flesh**/ **yet**, am I **with you in the Spirit**"*

✓ **By presenting an alternative or choice:**

JOHN 1:13

*"Which were born/not of blood/ **nor** of the will of the flesh/ **nor** of the will of man"*

ROMANS 11:6

*"And if by grace, then it is no more of works/ **otherwise** grace is no more grace"*

PHILIPPIANS 1:20
*"Christ shall be magnified in my body/ whether it be by life/ **or** by death"*

Connected Clauses Can Show <u>Cause</u> And <u>Effect</u>:

✓ **The second clause can be the consequence of the first:**
GENESIS 48:10
*"Now the eyes of Israel were dim for age/ (<u>cause</u>), so that **he could not see**"* (<u>effect</u>).

MATTHEW 24:12
"And because iniquity shall abound (<u>cause</u>)*, the love of many shall wax cold"* (<u>effect</u>).

COLOSSIANS 1:19
*"For it pleased the Father/ (<u>cause</u>), that **in him should all fulness dwell**"* (<u>effect</u>).

✓ **The second clause can draw a conclusion from the first:**
ROMANS 13:12
*"The night is far spent, the day is at hand/ (<u>cause</u>), let us therefore **cast off the works of darkness**/ and let us **put on the armour of light**"* (<u>effect</u>)**.**

I CORINTHIANS 6:20
*"For ye are bought with a price/ (<u>cause</u>), therefore **glorify God in your body**/ (<u>effect</u>) and **in your spirit**"* (<u>effect</u>).

I PETER 4:7
*"But the end of all things is at hand/ (<u>cause</u>), **be ye** therefore **sober, and watch unto prayer**"* (<u>effect</u>)**.**

I JOHN 4:11
*"Beloved, if God so loved us/ (<u>cause</u>), we ought also **to love one another**"* (<u>effect</u>).

Connected Clauses Can Show <u>Effect</u> To <u>Cause</u>:
ROMANS 5:5
*"And hope maketh not ashamed/ (<u>effect</u>), because **the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit**"* (<u>cause</u>).

HEBREWS 4:6
*"and they to whom it was first preached entered not in/ (<u>effect</u>), because of **unbelief**"* (<u>cause</u>).

I JOHN 4:19
*"We love him/ (<u>effect</u>), because **he first loved us**"* (<u>cause</u>).

Revelation 2:4
"Nevertheless I have somewhat against thee (*effect*), *because thou hast left thy first love"* (*cause*).

Connected Clauses Can Show <u>Time:</u>
JOHN 5:7
*"The impotent man answered him/Sir, I have no man/**<u>when the water is troubled</u>** (time), to put me into the pool/but **<u>while</u> I am coming** (time), another steppeth before me"*

ROMANS 7:1
*"the law hath dominion over a man/**<u>as long as he liveth</u>"* (time).

II THESSALONIANS 2:7
*"For the mystery of iniquity doth already work:/only he who now letteth will let/**<u>until</u>** (time), he be taken out of the way"*

Connected Clauses Can Emphasize <u>Condition:</u>
JOHN 7:37
*"**<u>If</u>** (condition) **any man thirst**/let him come unto me, and drink"*

HEBREWS 2:1
*"Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard/**<u>lest</u>** (condition), **at any time we should let them slip**"*

Connected Clauses Can Emphasize <u>Place:</u>
JOHN 1:28
*"These things were done in Bethabara beyond Jordan/**<u>where</u>** (place), **John was baptizing**"*

Connected Clauses Can Emphasize <u>Manner:</u>
JOHN 5:21
*"For **<u>as</u>** (manner) the Father raiseth up the dead, /and quickeneth them/**<u>even so</u>** (manner) **the Son quickeneth whom He will**"*

JOHN 5:26
*"For **<u>as</u>** (manner) **the Father hath life in Himself**/*

● OBSERVE THE STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF A PASSAGE:

There are basically <u>seven</u> structural features that go into making up a <u>sentence</u>, a <u>verse</u>, or a <u>passage</u> of Scripture. Not all of these **structural features** will be found in every passage, but **EVERY SENTENCE, VERSE AND PASSAGE HAS STRUCTURAL FEATURES!**

PRINCIPLES OF STRUCTURE

REPETITION	The use or reiteration of the same word or phrase. **This is done for emphasis.**
SIMILARITY	The use of similar words, phrases, or ideas. This is another method of repetition, and **is done for emphasis.**
CONTRAST	Associating things that are opposite to make a point. Contrasts are identified by such words as *"Although" "Whereas" "However" "But"* **This is done to make a point more plain.**
COMPARISON	Associating things that are alike. Comparisons are identified by such words as *"like"* "likewise" *"as"* and *"even so"* **This is done to clarify a point.**
GENERAL TO PARTICULARS	Moving from a concept or idea to specific examples of the same. **This is done to more fully explain.**
CAUSE TO EFFECT	Moving from a cause or reason to the effect or the result it produces. **This is done to emphasize consequences or results.**
EFFECT TO CAUSE	Moving from an effect or result to the cause or reason that produces it. **This is done to emphasize reasons.**

EXAMPLE
JOHN 10:1-18, 26-30

REPETITION:

𝄆

"Shepherd" <u>six</u> times (**verses 2, 11, 12, 14, 16**).
"I am the <u>good</u> shepherd" <u>two</u> times (**verses 11, 14**).
"I am" <u>five</u> times (**verses 7, 9, 10, 11, 14**).
"Sheep" <u>seventeen</u> times (**verses 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 26, 27**).
"my sheep" (**verses 14, 26, 27**).
"I lay down my life" <u>two</u> times (**verses 15, 17**).
"hear" <u>four</u> times (**verses 3, 8, 16, 27**).
"My Father" <u>six</u> times (**verses 17, 18, 25, 29, 30**).
"No man" <u>two</u> times (**verses 18, 29**).

> From these repetitions, it is observed that the emphasis is upon **Christ as the Shepherd in relation to the Father and to the sheep.**

SIMILARITY:

𝄆

"giveth His life" (**verse 11**).
"I lay down my life" (**verses 15, 17**).
"I lay it down" (**verse 18**).

> This further emphasizes one of the aspects of the Shepherd's office.

CONTRAST:

𝄆

The actions of the *"thief"* and the *"robber"* with the actions of the *"shepherd"* (**verses 1-2, 10**).
The reaction of the *"sheep"* to the *"shepherd"* with the reaction of the *"sheep"* to a *"stranger"* (**verses 3-5**).
The action of the *"shepherd"* with the action of the *"hireling"* (**verses 11-12**).
Those who are not sheep with those who are (**verses 26-27**).

> This further emphasizes the point of the character of the shepherd, and the character of His sheep.

COMPARISON:

𝄆

"As the Father knoweth Me, **even so** *know I the Father"* (**verse 15**).

GENERAL TO PARTICULARS:
⌠

"the good shepherd giveth his life" **(verse 11),** to the **particular-***"for the sheep"* **(verses 11, 15).**
"I lay down my life" **(verse 17)**, to the **particular** *"No man taketh it from Me"* **(verse 18).**

CAUSE TO EFFECT:
⌠

Because Christ knows the sheep, the sheep know Him **(verse 14).**
Because Christ must bring the sheep, they shall hear His voice **(verse 16).**
"I give unto them eternal life" **(verse 28)** to the **effect-***"they shall never perish"* **(verse 28).**

EFFECT TO CAUSE:
⌠

"But ye believe not" **(verse 26)** to the **cause-***"because ye are not of My sheep"* **(verse 26).**

❹ IN OBSERVING DETAILS OBSERVE <u>PARAGRAPHS</u>

A **paragraph** is;
"a unit or distinct block of thought usually containing several sentences, related to a particular topic or central theme"

A **paragraph** is;
"usually a group of sentences developing a single topic"

The sentences in logical sequence become the <u>paragraph.</u> Like a sentence, a **paragraph** has a **subject** *(a key concept or main idea)*, and this is stated in the **<u>topic</u> sentence** of the paragraph. The **<u>topic</u> sentence** announces the **general theme** to be dealt with in the paragraph. The **<u>topic</u> sentence** provides **focus** for the writer while writing, and for the reader while reading. Although the **<u>topic</u> sentence** may occur anywhere in the paragraph, it is usually the first sentence. Again, a **paragraph** usually contains several sentences including **a <u>topic</u> sentence,** and one or more **<u>supporting</u> sentences** that provide the supporting <u>details</u>, and enlarge upon and further explain the **<u>topic.</u>** A **paragraph** is **A BOX OF THOUGHT,** fitted together, containing a **main <u>topic</u>**, and the **<u>development</u>** of the topic.

MAIN TOPIC

SUPPORTING SENTENCES

the development of the main topic

EXAMPLES:

GENESIS 1:1-2

The **topic** sentence is *"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth"* The **main idea** being; *"God created"* The remaining sentences **(verse 2)** are the **supporting sentences**, providing the details.

GENESIS 1:3-5

The **topic** sentence is *"And God said, Let there be light: and there was light"* The **main idea** being the **creation of light.** The remaining sentences are the **supporting sentences** and give the details of the creation of light.

GENESIS 1:6-8

The **topic** sentence is *"And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters"* The **main idea** being the *"firmament"* The remaining sentences are the **supporting sentences** and give the details of the creation of the firmament.

GENESIS 1:9-13

The **topic** sentence is **verse 9**, the **main idea** being; *"waters"* and *"dry land"* The remaining sentences are the **supporting sentences** and give the details of the creation of the waters and the dry land.

PSALM 23

The **topic** sentence is **verse 1**, the **main idea** being *"The LORD is my shepherd"* The remaining sentences are the **supporting sentences**, and enlarge upon the main idea.

MATTHEW 6:1-4

The **topic** sentence is **verse 1**, the **main idea** being *"do not your alms before men, to be seen of them"* The remaining sentences are the **supporting sentences** and enlarge upon and further explain the main idea.

MATTHEW 6:5-15

The **topic** sentence is **verse 5**, the **main idea** being *"when thou prayest thou shalt not be as the hypocrites"* The remaining sentences are the **supporting sentences** and give the main details of the main topic which is how to pray.

MATTHEW 6:16-18

The **topic sentence** is **verse 16**, the **main idea** being *"when ye fast be not as the hypocrites"* The remaining sentences are the **supporting sentences**, and give the details and further explain the main idea.

Once the **main topic** of a paragraph has been discovered, it becomes easier to list the details from the **supporting sentences** within the paragraph that support the main idea, thus creating an outline of the paragraph.

The Bible is the **very word of God, a dictation from God, a declaration from God,** communicating **the most important message of all;** THE MESSAGE OF GOD! The Bible is **a revelation of the mind, and ways of God,** and IS SUFFICIENT TO REGULATE EVERY ASPECT OF ONE'S LIFE! The Bible is what God uses to **illuminate and make wise!** It is what God uses to **give instruction and guidance through the maze of life!** The Bible is what the Holy Spirit uses **to impart life**, and **to revive, sustain,** and **feed** His people! It is what the Holy Spirit uses **to bring about spiritual growth**, and **to keep** and **protect** His people! The Bible is what the Holy Spirit uses **to alter the course of lives,** and **to train His people in righteousness,** and **to equip them for every good work!** The Bible is truly the most **unique** of books, the most **remarkable, magnificent,** and **wonderful** of all books! Because of what the Bible is; EVERY READER OUGHT TO DILIGENTLY SEARCH OUT THE DETAILS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS BOOK! To more accurately observe the details of Scripture:

✓ Always Be Asking **Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?**
✓ Carefully Observe Parts Of Speech, And The Function Of Words.
✓ Divide A Verse Or Passage Into Sentences, And Sentences Into Clauses, Recognizing Phrases Within Clauses.
✓ Look For Such Features As **Repetition, Similarity, Contrast, Comparison, General To Particulars, Cause To Effect,** And **Effect To Cause.**