Biblearc EQUIP

ENGLISH CONJUNCTIONS, CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS FOR PHRASING[1]

and their associated relationship(s), with examples taken from the ESV

about	Temporal	Mt 20:6
	Reference	Rom 1:19
above	Locative	Is 14:14
according to	Standard	Num 36:5
after	Temporal	Mt 2:1
against	Disadvantage	Mt 18:15
	Locative	Mrk 15:46
along	Locative	Acts 27:5
although	Concessive	Rom 8:10
among	Locative	Lk 24:5
around	Locative	Mrk 1:6
as	Comparison	Jam 2:26
	Standard	Rom 1:17
	Temporal	Acts 7:17
at	Temporal	Mt 1:11
	Locative	Mt 5:23
because	Ground	Gen 27:23
before	Temporal	Mt 6:8
	Locative	Mt 11:10
behind	Locative	Heb 9:3
beside	Locative	Mt 13:1
besides	Distinction	Num 28:10
beyond	Comparison	Gal 1:14
	Locative	2Co 10:16
but	Negative[2]	Ps 118:17
	Concessive	Rom 14:14
by	Agency	Mt 2:15
	Locative	Mt 4:18
	Means	Rom 8:3
by means of	Means	Lk 16:9
concerning	Reference	Rom 9:27
due to	Ground	Eph 4:18
during	Temporal	Lk 4:2
especially	Example	Tts 1:10
even	Explanation	Php 2:8
even as	Comparison	Lk 6:36
even though	Concessive	Mrk 14:29
except	Concessive	Acts 20:23
	Condition	Mt 5:32
for [*conj.*]	Ground	Is 54:4
	Result	1Th 5:4
for [*prep.*]	Temporal	Lk 12:19
	Purpose	Jhn 9:39
	Advantage	Rom 5:8
	Reference	Is 26:8
for the sake of	Advantage	Col 1:24
from	Source	Zch 10:4
	Temporal	Mrk 10:20
	Separation	Dan 9:13
if	Ground	Rom 11:6
	Condition	Rom 4:2
in	Locative	Mt 5:25
	Temporal	Mt 3:1
	Manner	Tts 3:3
	Context	Col 2:23
in order that	Purpose	Phm 13
in order to	Purpose	1Jn 3:5
in place of	Substitution	Mt 2:22
in that	Manner	Rom 5:8
	Ground	Gen 42:21
	Explanation	Ruth 3:10
in the same way	Comparison	Acts 1:11
	Standard	1Jn 2:6
in the time of	Temporal	Lk 4:27
in this way	Manner	Mt 1:18
	Explanation	Acts 13:34
instead of	Negative	Hab 2:16
into	Locative	Mt 3:10
just as	Comparison	Mt 12:40
just like	Comparison	Lev 7:7
lest	Purpose	Mt 5:25
like	Comparison	Mt 7:26
likewise	Comparison	Lk 20:31
more than	Comparison	Mt 10:37
namely	Explanation	Rom 1:20
not	Negative	Tts 2:3
on	Locative	Mt 4:5
on account of	Ground	Jhn 14:11
on behalf of	Advantage	Eph 3:1
out of	Source	Mt 13:52
over	Locative	Eph 1:22
rather	Negative[2]	Gal 3:12
rather than	Negative	Hos 6:6
since	Ground	Heb 9:17
	Temporal	Col 1:6
so	Result	Gen 19:3
	[Ground][3]	Rev 3:19
	Comparison	1Co 15:22
so that	Result	Mt 8:24
	Purpose	Acts 8:19
such as	Example	1Co 14:7
that	Content	Jhn 14:2
that is	Explanation	Rom 9:30
therefore	[Ground][3]	1Pe 4:7
though	Concessive	2Co 7:8
through	Locative	Lk 1:65
	Agency	Jhn 1:17
	Means	Rom 7:11
throughout	Locative	Mt 4:24
to *[+ noun]*	Destination	Neh 2:11
to *[+ verb]*	Purpose	Jon 1:17
	Content	Is 1:17
toward	Locative	Ezk 4:3
	Reference	Acts 24:16
unless	Condition	Mt 5:20
upon	Locative	Rom 9:28
when	Temporal	1Jn 3:2
whenever	Temporal	Mrk 3:11
where	Locative	Mt 6:19
whereas	Negative	2Co 7:10
wherever	Locative	Mt 8:19
while	Temporal	Mt 14:22
	Negative	1Co 14:22
with	Accompaniment	Lk 1:58
	Manner	2Ch 30:21
	Means	Job 19:24
	Reference	1Co 4:3
with regard	Reference	Acts 28:22
with respect to	Reference	1Pe 4:4
yet	Concessive	Hos 7:10

[1]This list is not exhaustive, but an aid to identifying the logical relationships indicated by common English conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs, and prepositions. The conjunction “and” has not been included because it can express many of the relationships.

[2]A Negative phrase beginning with “but” or “rather” shouldn’t automatically be made subordinate and given the label; rather, it may be the anchor phrase, and the preceding phrase subordinated and labelled Negative. If a phrase begins with “yet,” the context will show if it is the subordinate phrase, or if it should be the anchor phrase the Concessive phrase is subordinate to.

[3]The conjunctions “so” and “therefore” indicate a Ground relationship. However, the phrase introduced by the conjunction is not the Ground; rather, the phrase before it is the Ground.