

Exercise 1

①

Acts 1:8

②

(describing the spirit)

conjunction following clause idea

But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit

personal pronoun, active verb

active verb

noun

adverb

definite article

adjective noun

comes on you; and you will be my witnesses

active verb

preposition

pp.

personal pronoun

conjunction

pp.

active verb

v.

determiner

plural noun

in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria

preposition

noun

conjunction

preposition

an determiner pronoun

noun

conjunction

Samaria noun

and to the ends of the earth.

conjunction

preposition

noun

preposition

definite article

noun

②

Repetition of Words

You is Repeated 3 times.

You Will is used for emphasis

③ And is Repeated ~~twice~~ ⁴ times

Assignment
1.

①

Will ④ is Repeated twice

⑤ And is repeated 4 times because its denoting 4 separate points for effect.

If it just said You will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, Judea and Samaria it would not be as effective as You will be my Witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria

and to the ends of the earth.

In is repeated twice = denotes where = preposition

⑤ Lists of People or places

Jerusalem
Judea
Samaria

and to the ends of the earth

4 place names.

⑥ Cause + Effect ③
| ~~the~~ ^{you} will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you.

effects you will be my witnesses in Judea, etc.

⑦ But - conjunction - ones
and - conjunction - 4 times. 5 conjunctions
Joining 5 different ideas.

⑧ will is a verb
receive is a verb
comes is a verb. all active verbs.
will is a verb.
be is a verb.

⑨ when is an adverb.

⑩ all adverb. completely whole.

⑪ Power = noun.

⑬ Spirit = noun.

13 witnesses - plural noun.

14 Jerusalem - noun.

15 Judea - noun.

16 Samaria - noun.

17 Earth - noun.

18 You is mentioned 3 times personal pronoun.
although the second "you" isn't as pronounced as the first two. example "you will be my witnesses when the Holy Spint comes upon you. And you will be my witnesses in

Judea, etc.

19 all twice - determiner - pronoun.
determines how many or where to go or complete all Judea etc.

my is a determiner - used before a noun.
It's not a pronoun because it doesn't stand alone.

will is a Directive.

This is the Message we have heard from him
n pronoun, n linking verb, determiner, noun, pronoun, active verb, passive verb, preposition, pronoun

and declare to you God is light; in him there is
conjunction, verb, preposition, pronoun, noun, person, verb, noun, adjective, preposition, pronoun, adverb, verb

no darkness at all. If we claim to have fellowship
determiner, adverb, noun, adjective, preposition, determiner, pronoun, conjunction, pronoun, active verb, preposition, active verb, noun

with him and yet walk in the darkness, we lie
preposition, pronoun, conjunction, conjunction, active verb, preposition, definite article, noun, adjective, pronoun, active verb

and do not live out the truth. But if we walk in the
conjunction, active verb, adverb, active verb, adverb, definite article, noun, conjunction, preposition, active verb, preposition, definite article

light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship with
adjective, noun, adverb, pronoun, linking verb, preposition, definite article, noun, adjective, pronoun, active verb, adverb, noun, preposition

one another, and the blood of Jesus, his Son,
pronoun, conjunction, definite article, noun

purifies us from all sin.
active verb, pronoun, preposition, determiner, noun, pronoun

verbs + adverbs

Assignment 2

Observations ②

① I don't know what translation they are using for this book but the first observation that is apparent in this passage is that the author here doesn't use "Capital" "H" for Him and His when he talks of God. (disrespectful because other Bibles Do! And also "he" should be "Him, His, He.

② Fellowship is used twice

③ Light is used 3 times

④ Darkness is used twice

⑤ Darkness and Light are opposites.

⑥ Him is used 3 times

⑦ Truth and lie are opposites

⑧ Fellowship is a noun.

⑨

⑨ Fellowship with him
Fellowship with one another

denotes two ways we can fellowship.

⑩ have fellowship
is repeated twice

⑪ have is repeated 3 times

⑫ have is a verb.

⑬ have fellowship with is twice

have
verb

fellowship
noun

with

preposition (accompanying with another person).

⑭ We have heard

we pronoun

have verb

heard is past tense of hear - passive verb.

⑤. There are 5 commas
to denote separate sections of sentence.

⑤

⊙ used to introduce additional information

⊙ This Colon is used to introduce God is light

⊙ this is used to separate two main clauses that are closely related.

God is light; in him there is no darkness at all.

(separates light and dark.

⑧ Message - noun

⑨ Darkness - noun - can be adjective too.

⑩ Light - noun but can be adjective.

⑪ And the blood of Jesus, his Son, Purifies us from all Sin

This talks of Blood as a symbol.

cause

⑤ If we walk in the light as he is in the light

⑥

effect we have fellowship with one another and the blood of Jesus cleanses us from all sin
(that's another effect.)

⑥ If we claim to have fellowship with him and yet walk in darkness
(cause)

we lie and do not live out the truth (effect).

lie. Sin - these are similar actions where the truth is not present.

⑤ fellowship with him (God is an entire entity here)

⑥ fellowship with one another (more than one person)

⑦ In him there is no darkness at all

As he is in the light — opposite ideas.

① stood light darkness are symbols to represent what can

be Sin - darkness
Light - holiness
Blood - Jesus Dying

② Purifies - active verb.

Sin
Darkness < all synonyms and means Sin
Lie

③ no darkness at all

signifies none

④ all is complete

no darkness at all

+ walk in the light are opposite ideas

①

Blood of Jesus, his Son Purifies us from all sin

(this conveys an image) Figures of Speech.

③③ There are 5 "we"s in this couple of sentences.
Meaning that a group of people are being addressed which is us. The writer is including himself in this!

③④
the message
the truth
the darkness
the light — is repeated. It is emphasised
the light — repeating is used for emphasis.
the blood

all these are nouns before the, the definite article.
Things we must adhere to or not adhere to.

③⑤ AS conjunction
As he is in the light —
this is another thought
because AS is being linked before with "we walk in the light"

(36) But if we walk in the light as he is in the light
comparing here "Us" with "him"

that conveys an image of doing other things than
walking - not walking only
- light conveys sun - but it doesn't only mean sun

(37) And is a conjunction and is used 3 times
message heard from him and declare to you
fellowship with him and yet walk
fellowship with one another and the blood of Jesus.

this conjunction always joins two different ideas.

(38) claim to have fellowship with him and walk in
darkness. This statement starts positive and turns
negative

(39) Blood
Light
Darkness — figures of speech.

surprise, wonder
exclaiming.

exercise

Hear, verb. O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one.
 Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all
 your soul and with all your strength. These commandments
 that I give you today are to be on your hearts.

Hear: verb. O: pronoun. Israel: pronoun. The: definite art. Lord: noun. our: determiner. God: noun. the: definite art. Lord: noun. is: verb. one: number whole pronoun.
 Love: noun. the: def. art. Lord: noun. your: determiner. God: noun. with: preposition. all: determiner. your: determiner. heart: noun. and: conjunction. with: preposition. all: determiner. your: determiner. strength: noun. These: pronoun determiner. Commandments: noun plural.
 your: determiner. soul: noun. and: conjunction. with: preposition. all: determiner. your: determiner. strength: noun.
 that: pronoun. I: pronoun. give: verb active. you: personal pronoun. today: noun. are: verb. to: preposition. be: verb. on: preposition. your: personal pronoun. hearts: noun plural.

Observations

- 1) Again this is quite a different translation from the N.K.J.V. that I use. In this translation there is no exclamation mark after "the Lord is one" that is quite a statement and there should be! In the here is and many others
- 2) Exclamation Marks bring out a point. The absence of one does emphasise this point so much.

② It talks of loving God with all your heart and with all your Soul and with all your strength.

The observation is here that and is connecting all 3. If it just said "Love the Lord with all your heart, Soul and Strength. This verse wouldn't have strength to it. It has emphasis using and so often.

③ Heart
Soul
and strength is a separate list to identify 3 separate entities we must do an action with.

③ Hear - verb

④ Love - noun but can be a verb here. We are told to "Do"

⑤ With all is repeated 3 times for emphasis.

⑥ with all means in a way sincere and a deeply felt way.

⑦ hearts plural denoting more than one heart.

⑧ Israel a place - a people.

9

The Lord, the Lord.

Repetitive Statement for emphasis

10

10 "O"

is exclamation to drive a point home.

11 If it was said "Hear, Israel" it wouldn't stand out as "hear O, Israel" I'm talking to you! It's a call for attention.

12 "O" can be a noun.

13 the is repeated 3 times for added strength.

the Lord
the Lord
the Lord.

Listen up peoples

Repeating brings strength to words.

14

LORD

Capital letters all 3 times, denotes authority
also Jehovah (as not Jesus at this time)

⑧ Lord is a noun.

⑨ Our Someone talking to the people.
and he is including himself in this conversation

⑩ Our is a determiner
belonging to or associated with the speaker.

⑪ God is twice - noun.

⑫ the Lord our God
the Lord your God.

he identifies with God with himself and them
Using both titles to really emphasise who God is and who He
belongs to them Israel and him Moses!

⑬ Is is in use here because God is God is active a verb.
pronoun, too

One - noun whole.
pronoun here
referring to a person easily identified

⑮ Israel - meaning people
hearts - people hearts.

⑯ Connecting Ideas
place name Israel

hearts of the people

hearts of Israel

Another way to explain what is meant by the nation of Israel

⑰ Commandments - plural
more than one

Israel - more than one

hearts - more than one

Commandments - more than one.

⑱ Repeating Statement

the Lord is One

So we get the point.

"One" can mean important, or "whole" or "Big"

19) Hear O Israel: the Lord our God, the Lord is one.

Using all God's titles to get the point across.
2 titles in fact.

20) are is a verb.

21) to preposition

22) be. verb. means exist.

23) your determiner. used here it is repeated 3 times your heart
your soul your strength.

no-one else's

It's completely their doing. Indicating talking to them.

24) Giving is a verb.

25) One if a figure of speech.

Command those who are rich in this present world
 not to be arrogant nor to put their hope in wealth,
 which is so uncertain, but to put their hope in God, who
 richly provides us with everything for our enjoyment.

Command them to do good, to be rich in good deeds,
 and to be generous and willing to share. In this

way they will lay up treasure for themselves as
 a firm foundation for the coming age, so that
 they may take hold of the life that is truly life.

Observations

②

① The word "so" is used to emphasise the point. If the writer said "uncertain" only we may not get the point. But "So uncertain" gives it a stronger point. It is So likely.

② "So" adverb - to such a great extent = So here adds more meaning to the sentence.

③ Command is used twice - a strong word. The writer could have used "tell" them but he didn't "Command them is like ordering them.

④ No comma after "nor" needs to be because its another thought. It is there in the NKJV and needs to be here cos its connecting two thoughts

⑤ Nor is Negative

⑥ Arrogant is negative too

⑦ Command is Repeated because of the two statements being made.

⑧ Rich is twice and Richly once (ج)

⑨ Life is used twice

⑩ Life is a noon.

⑪ hope is used twice

⑫ present world < different ideas < maybe opposite
coming age < but similar < ideas.

⑬ those - twice
they - twice
their - twice
them - once
themselves - once

that - pronoun determiners

⑭ The word "those" is used with plural nouns when reference to an object or person that is far from the speaker.

⑮ "Who are rich in this present world" therefore it is used near world.

⑯ Rich is an adjective

① world is a noun.

④

⑫ their is used twice

⑬ their determiner

⑭ they pronoun

⑮ they used twice

⑲ put their hope is a phrase used twice

⑳ put their hope in God < opposites
put their hope in wealth

㉒ God is Spirit - person - spirit
wealth is thing -

㉓ treasure < synonyms mean the same virtually
rich
richly
wealth

㉔ good = is repeated twice

(27) So, in the last sentence, So is used as an adverb, not so much to stress the point, as in the first few sentences, like so uncertain, but so that is joining the two sentences coming up with a reason for the last sentence.

(28) Wealth is a noun
But similar words are used for it, richly, rich, treasure.

(29) Generous < synonyms for giving or distributing something.
Share =

(30) Firm < are opposites
Uncertain

(31) Command is a verb or a noun

(32) Firm foundation describes what foundation we must have
So uncertain < is opposite

(33) Repeating
Command them to do good deeds to be Rich in good.
deeds and to be generous in good deeds is all one idea

but expressed 3 ways emphasizing that if we do this there will be an outcome.

③ Cause Command them... who are rich... not to be arrogant... but to put their hope in God.

effect who richly provides us with everything for our enjoyment

④ Cause Command them to do good, to be rich in good deeds and to be generous and willing to share.

Effect that they will lay up treasure for themselves as a firm foundation for the coming age.

another effect that they may take hold of the life that is truly life.

⑤ present world and age are opposites here present world coming age.

42. Share + generous are similar

43. Life that is truly life - should have a comma after the 1st life because one would pause there. describing another thought.

44. Arrogant and willing are opposites. If you are arrogant, you aren't willing to share.

45. Nor conjunction is used here to join two ideas not to be arrogant, nor to put their trust in wealth.

Exercise 5.

①

Then Jesus Come to them and Said, "All authority in heaven
 and on earth has been given to me. Therefore Go and
 make Disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name
 of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit,
 and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded
 you. And Surely I am with you always, to the very end
 of the age.

adverb

noun

passive verb

PP. pronoun

conjunction

verb

determiner

noun

preposition

noun

conjunction

noun

conjunction of this verb

verb

passive verb

PP. pronoun

adverb

adverb

verb

conjunction

transitive verb

noun

PP. pronoun

noun

verb

verb

pronoun

preposition

determiner

noun

preposition

noun

conjunction

PP. definite article

noun

conjunction

PP. definite article

adjective

noun

conjunction

verb active

pronoun

PP. verb

pronoun

pronoun

pronoun

possessive verb

passive verb

passive verb

pronoun

conjunction

adverb

pronoun

verb

preposition

pronoun

adverb

preposition

determiner

noun

PP. determiner

noun

determiner definite article

adverb

noun

Observations

- ① Baptising is Spelt wrong. It should be Baptizing
- ② There should be a comma after Surely, because it's emphasizing a point, a strong point.
- ③ Surely is used for emphasis
- ④ Doesn't Need a comma after Holy Spirit because and is a conjunction ~~into~~ another thought and a comma represents another thought, so the comma here is superfluous.
- ⑤ them in the name of the Father
and of the Son
and of the Holy Spirit

The writer puts and in the front of these 2 entities
Describing 3 entities to be different points

The Writer doesn't just say, the name of the father, Son
and Holy Spirit.

And is here for emphasis. It wouldn't be a strong point if it was just Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit emphasises strength. emphasises we need to listen to these different points.

⑥ Father, and of the Son is a list
and of the Holy Spirit

⑦ of appears 3 times
before of the Father
of the Son
of the Holy Spirit

⑧ of - preposition
expressing the relationship between the Father, Son and the
Holy Spirit.

⑨ Earth
heaven
nations
age - a list of place names - noun.

⑩ Age = simile for Earth
simile for nations
simile for era - which is not here but could mean it

⑪ opposite heaven -- opposite to age

⑫ All pronoun - complete

⑬ all is repeated

14) Age and heaven are opposites - different places
age - earth
heaven - heaven.

15) 3 action verbs

go
baptising
obey
teaching
Commanded < more actually.

16) everything
all - all is repeated
everything is similar emphasising completeness
(not making around).

17) me

Jesus is talking about himself
Me should be in Capital letters
for respect. It isn't as it is in other translations.

18) me is the object
it is a pronoun.

19) Therefore (adverb)

20) Therefore (for this reason)
telling why he wants this action

21) Surely adverb
22) Surely used to emphasise speaker's firm belief that what they are saying is true.

23) Lo in other bibles where it has surely in this translation.

24) Not really an observation but while I'm reading this passage my mind is going to... Lo, in the NKJV, meaning Surely but in the KJV it has Lo, too. But in NKJV for 1 Kings 1:22 it has "and Just then" in the KJV it has Lo. But while Just replaces Lo in this verse for emphasis Just could not replace

Lo for and Lo I am with you always
and Just I am with you always - does not make sense or add anything
and surely I am with you always.

We say these days Lo and Behold. Lo actually means Look so Surely I am with you always
or Look I am with you always
writer is making it plain.

(25)

always - end are opposite

(26)

always denotes time and time again

(27)

end denotes finish

(28) Therefore relates back to Jesus saying in the last sentence that He has authority.

(29) And is 7 times joining 7 ideas.

(30) Very is used here for emphasis
not only a slight end
" the very end

(31) Very describes the depth and strength of the statement.

(32) even in other translations

(33)

authority & commanded < are similar

Commanded
Passive verb.

(34) Cause + effect

All authority has been ^{cause} given to me

effect
Go and make disciples

(35)

Cause
And Surely I am with you always

effect
to the very end of the age.

(36)

Came
passive verb.

been
passive verb

given
passive verb.

39

Go

active verb

make

active verb.

baptising

active verb.

teaching

active verb

obey

active verb