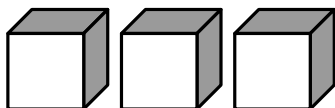
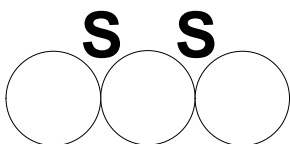
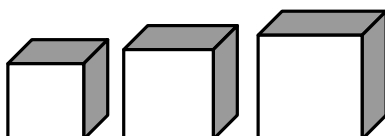


SIMPLIFIED THOUGHT-FLOW ANALYSIS



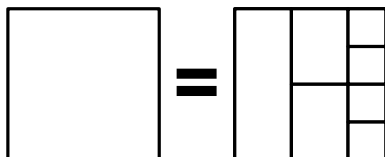
SERIES

Each part of the list (as independent propositions) makes its own, independent contribution to the whole. This is usually seen in a list connected by “and” or commas. The label “S” is placed between the arcs of the listed items, not in each arc of the list.



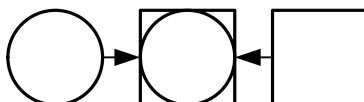
SERIES THAT GROWS TO A CLIMAX

A CLIMAXING SERIES is also called a PROGRESSION. Like a series, each phrase makes its independent contribution to the whole, but each proposition is a further step toward a climax. The propositions appear to be building off of each other. The label “S!” is placed between the arcs of the listed items, not in each arc of the list.



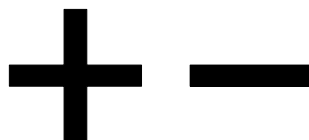
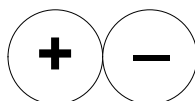
GENERAL - SPECIFIC

The “general” clause states the whole, while the “specific” clause(s) state the parts of the whole. If there is a list of the “parts” then the list is combined as a SERIES and then the entire series together is labeled the SPECIFIC (SP).



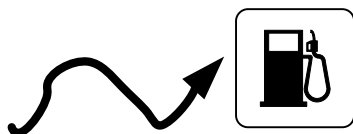
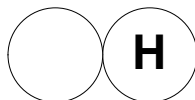
COMPARISON

The “comparison” clause makes the initial statement clearer by showing what the initial statement is LIKE. “The circle is LIKE the square with its corners rounded off.” In this case, the square would be marked with the comparison label.



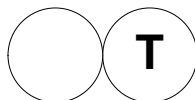
CONTRAST

This set of labels captures the relationship between two alternatives. The negative alternative is denied so that the positive alternative is reinforced.



HOW

The “How” clause tells more explicitly THE MANNER IN WHICH an action was carried out. In the illustration to the left, this statement would answer, “HOW did the person get to the gas station?”



TIME

The “Time” clause tells more explicitly WHEN an action happened.

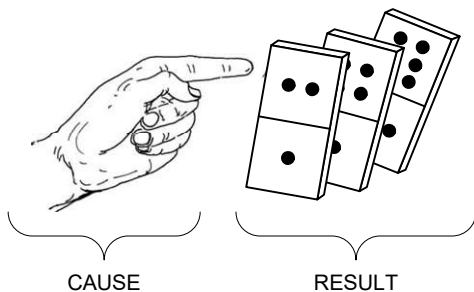


LOCATION

The “Location” clause tells more explicitly the location WHERE an action happened.

C R

-C R



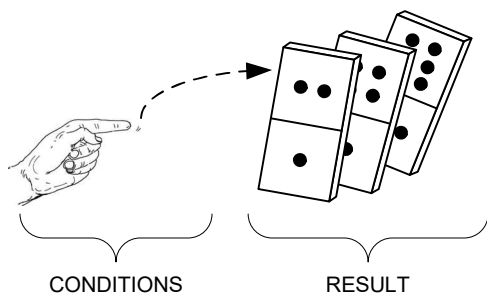
Because the hand touched the first domino, they all fell down.

CAUSE-RESULT (Negative CAUSE)

The statement answers, "WHY did the other proposition happen?" The "C" marks what is the CAUSE or ground of the main clause. The "R" marks what the RESULT or effect of the cause is. If it is clear that the author was emphasizing either the CAUSE or the RESULT, the corresponding "C" or "R" is encircled.

The "-C" marks IN SPITE OF this proposition, the main proposition still happened. In the example to the left, the top labels show that the CAUSE was most important. In the bottom case, the RESULT receives greater emphasis than the IN SPITE OF CAUSE.

? R



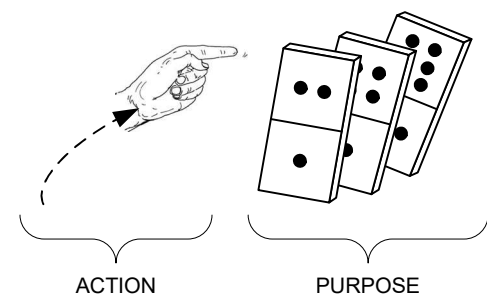
If the finger touches the first domino. They will all fall down.

CONDITIONS-RESULT

The "?" indicates the CONDITION that is needed for a certain RESULT to happen. The two statements are often connected by the thought flow of "IF these conditions exist, THEN these results will follow."

This is different than the C-R relationship that labels the CAUSE that actually did lead to the RESULT. The CONDITIONS-RESULT labels that the RESULT can *potentially* happen if the CONDITIONS are met.

A P



He reached his finger out and touched the first domino, so that the rest of them would fall.

ACTION-PURPOSE

The label "P" indicates that the section marked provides the PURPOSE of the ACTION. It answers, "WHY did it happen?" This is like the CAUSE label except that the C-R label looks backward and completes the thought, "BECAUSE of this, the results were . . ." The PURPOSE label looks forward and indicates the resulting PURPOSE why an action was carried out.

Several men decided to go on a retreat.

Their names were Bill, Jim, and Stan.

They decided to go on a Fall retreat,

not a Spring retreat,

like their wives had done.

If they were able to take the time needed,

and if their families agreed it was a good idea,

they were going to head out for Cran Hill,

in Rodney, Michigan,

so that they might enjoy some relaxation,

fellowship,

spiritual refreshment,

and personal growth.

These men needed the time away

because of their hectic schedules

and the emotional demands of their jobs.

After the weekend was over

the men thought back and decided that it was
well worth the time,

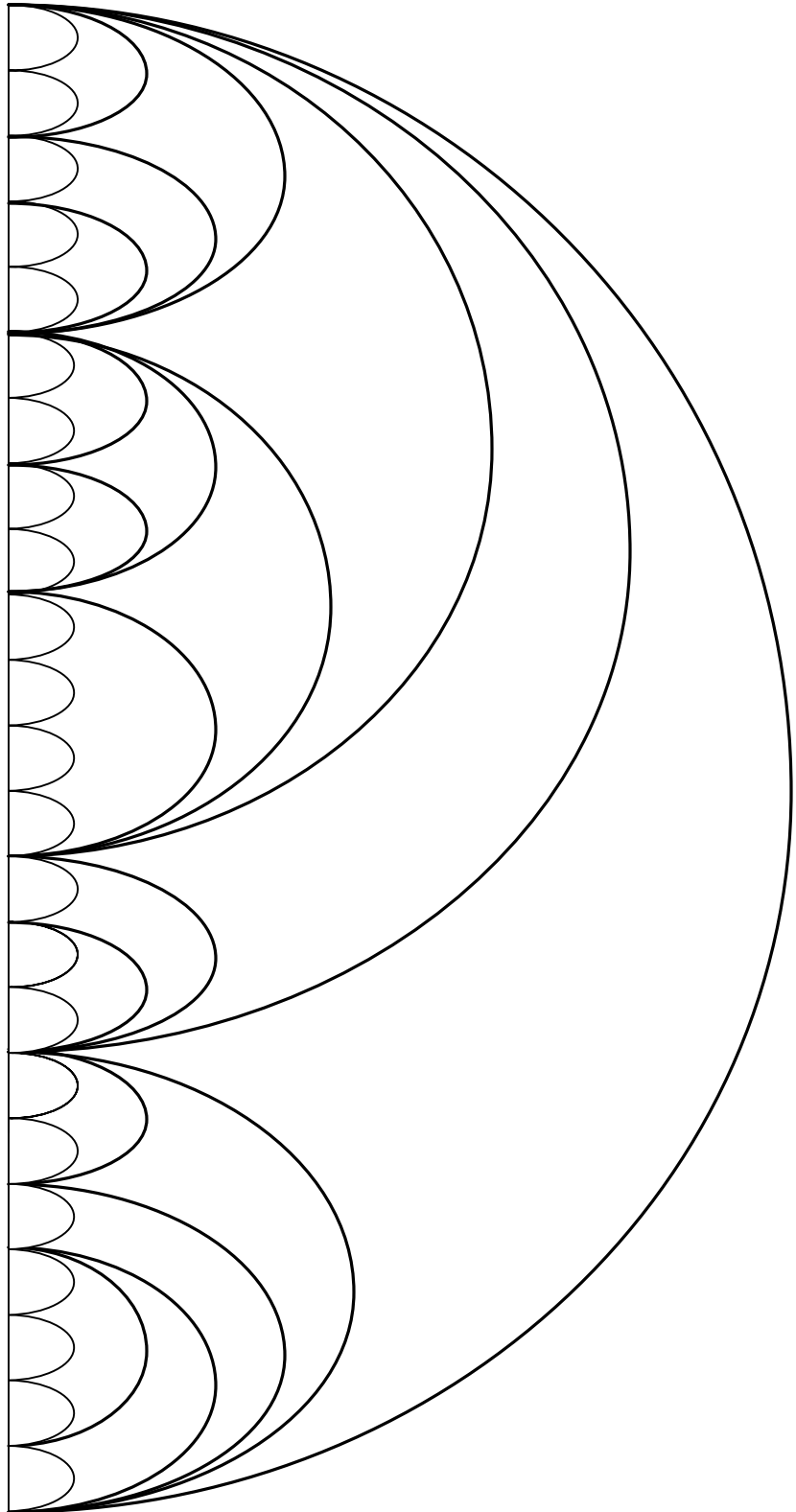
for they really received a spiritual uplifting,

as God had used the main speaker,

the seminars,

and just some time away

for His glory.



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