

## 7. The Conjunction (*Pang-ugnay*)

- a) The word conjunction comes from the Latin cognate: *con* = with or together, and *jungere* meaning “to join.”
- b) Part of speech that joins together two words or phrases.
- c) Examples: “and,” “if,” and “or.”
- d) Two kinds of conjunctions:
  - 1) Coordinating conjunctions – joining together two similar nouns. Ex. “Mary and Joseph.”
  - 2) Subordinating conjunctions – placed at the beginning of dependent clauses (short sentences with a subject and verb but need something else to complete the thought). Example: (Ps. 127:1) “A Song of degrees for Solomon. Except the LORD build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the LORD keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.”

## 8. The Interjection (*Pandamdang*)

- a) The word interjection comes from the Latin cognate: *inter* = between, and *jacere* meaning “to throw.”
- b) An interjection is a word or phrase that is thrown in between or introduced abruptly.
- c) Usually reveals emotions like surprise or sorrow, etc.
- d) Examples of interjections: Alas, Aha, Behold!, Lo, and “Ha!”

## Punctuation (*Bantas*)

A punctuation separates the words on a page and forms intelligible thought which helps make the meaning clear. These are the basic punctuation marks in the KJV:

1. Period (.) – shows the end of a complete sentence.
2. Comma (,) – shows a slight separation of ideas within a sentence.
3. Semi-colon (;) – shows a separation of ideas greater than a comma but lesser than a period.
4. Colon (:) – shows the most separation of ideas within a sentence. It usually introduces another clause of equal importance.
5. Question (?) – shows the thought before the mark to be of a questioning nature.
6. Exclamation (!) – shows the thought before the mark to be of an emotional nature – surprise, lament, or anger.

Illustrations: A Declarative Sentence ends with a period.

Does an Interrogative Sentence end with a question mark?

Exclamation Sentences usually ends with bang!

A Command Sentence tells others what to do.

## Additional grammatical information to enhance the reading and understanding of the King James Bible:

- Hence: “from here”
- Hither: “to here”
- Howbeit (“how be it”): “however”
- Thence: “from there”
- Thither: “to there”
- Whence: “from where”
- Whither: “to where”

- Wherefore: “therefore” or “why therefore” (if used in a sentence that ends with a question mark)

Present tense

Abide

Beseech: “ask”

Bid: “ask” / “invite”

Let (related to “late”): “delay”

List (related to “lust”): “desire”

Prevent (related to “Advent”): “come before”

Quicken: “make alive”

Shew: “show”

Smite: “strike”

Suffer: “allow”

Wit/Wot (related to “witty”): “know”

Work

Past tense

Abode

Besought: “asked”

Bade: “asked” / “invited”

Let (related to “late”): “delayed”

Listed (related to “lusted”): “desired”

Prevented (related to “Advent”): “came before”

Quickened: “made alive”

Shewed: “showed”

Smote: “struck”

Suffered: “allowed”

Wist (related to “wise”): “knew”

Wrought: “worked”

Unique KJV terms to notice:

- Careful: “full of care (i.e. anxious)”
- Conversation: “conduct”
- Divers: an old spelling of “diverse”
- Nigh: “near”
- Nought: “nothing”
- Ought (used as pronoun): “anything”
- Peradventure: “perhaps”
- Quit yourselves like men: “conduct yourselves like men”
- Twain: an old word that means “two,” used to prevent the hearer from confusing it with “too” (e.g. Mark 10:8 says, “And they twain shall be one flesh.” When this verse is spoken, the hearer understands that it says, “they two” rather than “they too.”)
- Will: “want” or “desire” (e.g. “Not as I will....”)
- Would (in the subjunctive mood): “wish” (e.g. “I would thou wert cold or hot.”)

Italics (*Italicized* words in the KJV) – these are used to supplement the reader’s understanding by using additional words that do not appear in the original languages (Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek) but are necessary for the completion of thought. (ex. Gen. 1:25)

Helpful KJV English Language Resources:

1. Noah Webster's 1828 American English Dictionary – online or hard copy.
2. James Strong's Exhaustive Concordance – online or hard copy.
3. The King James Bible Companion by David W. Daniels (Chick Publications, ©2000). – pocket size, insert it in your Bible.
4. The Believer's Bible Dictionary by David W. Cloud (Way of Life Publications, ©2020). (soft cover and PDF e-book available). This is a condensed version of Bro. Cloud's Way of Life Encyclopedia.
5. White's Dictionary of the King James Language by Stephen J. White ©2005, Vol. 2 ©2010. Vol. 3 is still in progress. (soft cover books)
6. Archaic Words and the Authorized Version by Laurence M. Vance (Vance Publishers, ©1999). (soft cover book)
7. Trinitarian Bible Society's A Bible Word List and Reading Plan – PDF FILE (TBS, ©2016). Online or hard copy.
8. The Defined King James Bible by Donald Waite (Bible For Today Publishers, ©1998).