

Abracadabra

Abracadabra, of mysterious, obscure, late Latin origin, after Religio, is the presence and appearance of spiritual beings and things, good and evil, thoroughly throughout the Holy Bible; God, The Father, Jesus Christ, The Holy Spirit, angels, light, bread, cloud, fire, the devil.

Genesis 1:1-8, 2:6-7,21-22, 3:5,8-10,22-24, 6:1-7, 11:1-9, 15:1,12,17 and 22:11,15, Exodus 13:21-22 and 40, Job 1:6-12, 38:1 and 40:6, Isaiah 4:5-6, Daniel 7:13-14, Matthew 24:30, Luke 1, John 6:51 and 8:12, Acts 2:1-4, 1 Corinthians 2:5, Ephesians 6:12, Hebrews 1 and Revelation.

Fear is real but God is peaceful. Spiritual events are often too controversial to talk about because a wicked generation seeks a sign. Being in the real world implies existing in a worldly realm. Abracadabra in the Holy Bible is when God and angels appear, people fear. Locutions!

Nobel Peace neuroscience states hallucinations must be rejected. Dualism scientific theory goes as far in introduction to skip and merely mention in passing metabolism to affirm good language up to vocables because all experience mental events. Hopefully soon, peaceful locutions.

Abracadabra as a spiritual event is the psychology of detachment, particularly forthcoming, preeminent, peaceful detachment. Fear is real. The world is fearful, abusive, contesting, lying. Fear God! You were fearfully and wonderfully made. Rest in the bosom of God. Luke 16:19-31.

Vocables are nonsensical. Locutions are spiritual and mystical. Abracadabra feels like detachment psychology theory; for example, even when there is no bread, thank God. The world is evil. God preempts lures. Leviticus 7:13, Micah, Bethlehem, Luke 22:19, John 6:23 and Acts 27:35.

East Hastings by Godspeed You! Black Emperor from the album $F\sharp A\sharp \infty$ is a perfect example of street preaching Jesus Christ and vocables, personifying the fiery furnace being turned up and dancing with Jesus, trawling a net of reductionist, emphatic expression tone. Daniel 3:25.

Abridged Edition

Abridged Edition is the reduced form of an original text or book. The Holy Bible is a collection of books being typically 66 books; 39 Old Testament books and 27 New Testament books and the Catholic and Orthodox traditions contain some more; 66 books partly Abridged to the whole.

Abridged Edition exemplifies the Audience and Critical Apparatus of the generation and language vernacular. The Holy Bible original languages are Hebrew and Greek and some Aramaic. It has been translated into most languages and any distortion or disparity is relative to language.

Abridged Edition of the Holy Bible is the New Testament which is understood from the Old Testament yet contains enough Old Testament quotes to be understood separately, and translators, publishing companies and churches have their own Audience, Critical Apparatus and Bible Study.

Absolute

Absolute is a free flowing form, independent from an object or noun and of influence; poetic, in euphemism or idiom, grammatically a transitive verb without an object or adjective without a noun. Chance happens. Keep watch. Ecclesiastes 9:11, Matthew 14:25 and 24:42 and John 3:8.

Abstract and Abstraction

Abstract is mental thought of ideals away from material world things and Abstraction is qualities of drawing away from processes. The Promise Land. Take no thought for your life. Land flowing with milk and honey. Behold the fowls of the air. Deuteronomy 26:15 and Matthew 6:25-26.

An Abstract and Abstraction of the Holy Bible is the Promise Land is Spiritual. Hebrew land flowing with milk and honey is reversed to eat and drink and honey and milk in Ecclesiastes 2:24, the Song of Solomon 5:1, Matthew 6:25-34 and the Last Supper, the Eucharist, or Communion.

Absolutes, Abstract and Abstraction

An Absolute, Abstract and Abstraction is the Absolute consistent continuity to be of good cheer from the Critical Apparatus of a newer translation to take heart in the Abstract to overcome and the Abstraction the world psychological state of psychology and philosophy. John 16:33.

Absolutes in the Gospel of Jesus Christ according to John, different to Mathew, Mark and Luke in Audience, Content, Perspective, Philosophy and Style, include good cheer and the Critical Apparatus of a newer translation take heart and Early Christian Spirit consistent continuity.

Abstract and Abstraction in the Gospel of Jesus Christ according to John, different to Mathew, Mark and Luke in Audience, Content, Perspective, Philosophy and Style, is the Abstract verb overcome being ideal and Abstraction noun the world being spiritually away from the material.

Absolutes in the Christian tradition and the celebration of faith in the Absolute, Abstract and Abstraction of consistent continuity, straining, striving, and in newer form to the Absolute good cheer, include sayings such as let's eat, let's drink, or let's drink to, or drink up.

Abstract and Abstraction include the spiritual presence of saying and doing spiritual things away from the material world such as prayer and reception; blessing food, grace, and celebrating faith, feast days, thanksgiving, and receiving Holy water and the Eucharist, or communion.

Acatalectic

Acatalectic is verse with even syllables. Jews read the law annually to conclude each law book with a Hebrew Acatalectic Verse line: Hazak, hazak, v'nit' chazek! The Verse line in English is Acatalectic and also a Blank Verse line: Be strong, be strong, and let us be strengthened!

Acatalectic Verse in the dialogue of Jesus with His disciples, John 9:2-3, New International Version (NIV), records Jesus as Rabbi in a Blank Verse line following a Catalectic, Truncated, paused half-line Balancing of Sounds, which is Compensation in the King James Version (KJV).

Accent

Accent is the rise in tone of voice of the speaker such as Jesus speaking the word verily at the start of a sentence proposition which follows with a stress on the importance of a message such as Jesus speaking about commandments and His Holy Spirit. Matthew 5:17-20 and John 3:5.

Accent in language of spoken pitch regardless of a glottal stop or windy swerve has been reduced to mother tongue brogue command to keep multicultural peace much the same way craft of poetry has been reduced to counting and form relinquishing technique from educational ignorance.

Accented

Accented, typographically, is the capitalised first alphabetical letter of a word; a noun place name or personal pronoun name. Accented, modernly, typographically and grammatically, is the capitalised first alphabetical letter after sentence clause punctuation or in title casing.

Accented letters, alphabetical characters, lettering, featured largely decorated in medieval manuscripts and capitalised in the Holy Bible King James Version text of noun place names and personal pronouns and in the first word or words of a page heading title and page paragraphs.

Accent, or Accented, is the personal pronoun capitalised, either the full personal pronoun or the first letter of the personal pronoun, such as LORD being the personal pronoun of God the Father and Lord being the personal pronoun of God the Son, Jesus Christ. Isaiah 1:2 and 7:14.

Accidence

Accidence is grammar of the inflection of words such as formal, archaic phrasings including prayer, greetings and salutations: I pray thee, we pray thee, I pray you, we pray you, I pray God and I beseech you. Pray God! Romans 12:1 and 15:30, 2 Corinthians 5:20 and 2 Timothy 4:16.

Acronym, or Acrostic

Acronym, or Acrostic, is the poetic writing representing the alphabet in words to form a word, typically sequentially from the first letters of words. GRACE, God's Riches At Christ's Expense, or God's Righteousness At Christ's Ensample, or God's Righteousness At Christ's Example.

Act and Action, or Action in Drama

Act is the present continuous tense of acting, or action, and a section of a play. Since act is acting, or action, and a play, or drama, key characters are God and His followers, and Satan, or the devil, and the evilness of enemies in the world as a stage to be drawing away from.

Act in the Old Testament is the sense of acting in the wisdom poetry of the Book of Job, which contains dramatic dialogue throughout of which chapters are each an act of the play where at the start Satan approached God about Job and at the end God spoke to Job from the whirlwind.

Act in the New Testament is the sense of action from the Old Testament Act in the Book of Job where the word Satan is recorded in an action context and the act, or Action in Drama, is Christ's enmity and crucifixion and resurrection to be King of kings and Lord of lords as Judge.

Act and Action in Drama is in the Old Testament the Book of Job and Song of Solomon and in the New Testament John the Baptist Adaption to Play, Jesus with his mother at the wedding in Cana of Galilee and Lazarus. There are others but those are best examples of literary technique.

Act as a verb is in The Life of Christ by Frederic Farrar when Jesus used in Ad Lib, Woman, yet the queenliest, and so gentle that it might be, and was, addressed at the tenderest moments to the most fondly loved, and in Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen in the Act of diversion.

Job, Proverbs 3:27, New International Version, Do not withhold good from [people], (those to whom it is due), when it is in your power to Act, Song of Solomon, Isaiah 7, Matthew 3, 11:1-27, 14:1-12 and 16, Mark 6 and 8:27-33, Luke 7:11-35, 9:1-22 and 16 and John 2:1-12 and 11-12.

Adaptation

Adaptation is the changing of text for another Audience. The New Testament is in a way an Abridged Edition of the Old Testament with quotes making it also in a way an Adaptation of the Old Testament inasmuch as it is a New Covenant and translation applied with Critical Apparatus.

Adaptation of an Act and Action in Drama is through movement and expression of creative art such as music and dancing. Psalms is an Adaptation of historic Acts. 1 Chronicles 15:29, 2 Chronicles 29:28, 1 Samuel 16:14-23 and 18:6, 2 Samuel 6:1-16, Luke 15:11-32 and Colossians 3:16.

Adaptation of the Old Testament Song of Miriam is the New Testament Song of Mary. Adaptation of the Old Testament Serpent Cross Moses lifted up is the New Testament Wood Cross Christ was lifted up on and crucified on. Exodus 15:1-21, Numbers 21:5-9, Luke 1:46-55 and John 3:13-17.

Ad Libitum, or Ad Lib

Ad Libitum, or Ad Lib, is impromptu speech expression, saying. Jesus used Ad Lib in a good context to his mother, Mary, "Woman, what have I to do with thee?" and in a bad context to his disciple, Peter, "Get thee behind me, Satan." Matthew 16:23, Mark 8:33, Luke 4:8 and John 2:4.

Ad Lib was used by Jesus when he fulfilled an Old Testament Torah law book spiritual event and spoke to his mother at a wedding reception where he performed his first miracle and turned water into wine and showed Spirit. Numbers 22, John 2:1-12 and Hebrews 4:13-14, 7:25 and 9:24.

Jesus taught on marriage in terms of a new, ideal way of Spirit from law and culture, heterosexually and social welfare; divorce a bad ideal from the hardening of hearts and asexuality and way of Spirit a good ideal to His Church being the bride united in Spirit to Him the groom.

Ad Lib was used by Jesus in a good and bad context and from the personal pronoun used in a bad context, Satan, or the devil, and few mentions of that personal pronoun; fire and brimstone is another example of Ad Lib in a bad context which refers to the evil of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Christian marriage and sexuality teaching is in terms of law, being clean, or pure, and culture, social welfare, Levirate marriage, all being an asexual Spiritual ideal. Marriage in the Holy Bible is from a heterosexual perspective because of the law, culture and limited science.

Christian teaching on homosexuality is that it is unnatural. However, homosexuality is taught to be unnatural because of infection which modern science prevents with contraception. The law and the culture of the modern world now represents and supports inclusion of homosexuality.

Christian teaching is homosexuality is biologically rare, yet perhaps homosexuals can not help the way they feel because the Age of Reason has been so offset in promiscuity and/or neglect and/or abuse affected their psyche. Psyche is a Classical World Greek science word and term.

Jesus, His disciples and apostles taught on the ideal of being married in Spirit or otherwise biologically, heterosexually faithfully espoused and against immoral sexuality with the Spirit revealing the knowledge of God for believers to know and feel growing in measures of faith.

Ad Lib in terms of marriage, law, culture, Classical World Greek science and modern science, reasons the ideal of the way of the Holy Spirit reveals the knowledge of God for both heterosexuals and homosexuals as the Holy help to act upon gently and humbly for any new restoration.

Genesis 1-3 and 19:1-29, Numbers 22, Deuteronomy 21-25, Matthew 16:21-23, 19:3-12 and 22:1-33, Mark 8:27-33, Luke 4:1-13, 10:21-22, 17:32-37 and 20:27-47, John 2:1-12, Romans 1:11-32, 1 Corinthians 7, Galatians 3 and 6:1, 1 Timothy 3-5, Hebrews 4:13-14, 7:25 and 9:24 and James 1.

Ad Locum, or Ad Loc

Ad Locum, or Ad Loc, is a place of significance. Hebrew is filled with nouns, particularly personal pronouns for the many names of God and place names for the many places of God. A place of significance of Yeshua, Jesus, is stone, oak and sanctuary. Joshua 24:26 and Matthew 28:2.

Allonym

Allonym is although men technically wrote down the Word of God, God is the author of all Scripture. All Scripture is God breathed of the writers who were carried along by the Holy Spirit of God and therefore God is assumed and is the author. 2 Timothy 3:16-17 and 2 Peter 1:20-21.

Antepenult

Antepenult is a word with three syllables with stress on the last syllable; repented, repentance and citizen. Genesis 6:6, Hosea 13:14, Matthew 3:8, Acts 19:35, 20:21 and 21:39, Romans 2 and 11:28-29, 2 Corinthians 7:10, Philippians 1:27 and 3:20, Hebrews 6:1 and Revelation 3:12.

The Holy Bible King James Version records the verb repented, past tense, in the Old Testament 18 times and in the New Testament Gospel of Jesus Christ according to Matthew and Luke 14 times and the noun repentance in the Old Testament 1 time and across the New Testament 25 times.

The Holy Bible King James Version records the noun citizen 3 times and the Critical Apparatus of it in newer translations more with the noun heaven shows the Christian sense of Antepenult in repentance from repented, presence in Greek grammar, faith in God and state of the world.

Derision is an antepenult. It functions as such in a Christian context pertaining to prophecy such as writings of the Old Testament prophets holding culture in derision from antepenults of a preceding past tense repented to succeeding future tense citizen of heaven. Isaiah 1:2-3.

Archive

Archive is the Body of Christ Church library reference system on the Deity of God. The Holy Bible is the Word of God and with it in Archive is included works of faith constantly being updated as revealed such as Prayers, Hymns, Art and Articles. Colossians 3:16 and James 1:20-22.

Argument

The argument is metaphysics is argumentative. The only way to change the fabric of society is by using good language with good motives. The world is an evil place yet with all the scientific, empirical knowledge and proof it seems the only way to counteract it is post regulation.

Asterisk

Asterisk is from the Latin word for star and in the Holy Bible is a single star or cross and yet most modernly sequential, alphabetical letter representations for multiple references of interpretation in columns or footnotes of one verse where multiple singular uses is confusing.

Assimilation

Assimilation is the cultural assuming of identity. Jesus Christ probably had olive coloured skin and represented servant identity through his environment, the Mount of Olives. Numbers 21:8-9, Isaiah 41:25, Zechariah 14:4, Matthew 20:28, Mark 10:45, John 3:14-15 and Philippians 2.

Assimilation of Jesus Christ to his community though his Mount of Olives environment, having probably olive coloured skin and probably a darker coloured skin than Solomon, represents cultural servanthood. Matthew 6:29, 12:42, 24:3 and 26:30 and Luke 11:31, 12:27, 19:37 and 22:37.

Association

Association is the cultural ties or connection with identity, historically usually religiously. Jesus Christ fulfilled Judaism and upholding it, did away with it, replacing it with a better, more most virtuous and ideal Spirituality, Christianity. Numbers 21:8-9 and John 3:14-15.

Association of Jesus Christ was exemplified by his disassociation to Judaism. The Jews leaned and leered at his teachings and questions, so much so, he referred to them as a brood of vipers which was fulfilled by his death. Matthew 3:7, 12:34 and 23:33, Luke 3:7 and John 3:14-15.

Attitude

Attitude is tone. Attitude is compelling from an Old Testament poetry perspective, but Attitude of voice and context comparisons from the Old to much less poetry New Testament is challenging, convincing and life. Ecclesiastes 9:11-12, John 2:13-25 and 3:16-17 and 2 Corinthians 5.

Attitude is tone and style and voice differs from the Old Testament to the New Testament. The Old Testament is written with hard law and compelling poetry. The New Testament is woven with challenging ideals and virtuous love. Compelling. Convincing. Proverbs 14:12-13 and John 16.

Balanced Sentence

Balanced Sentence is a corresponding form of words in a sense of parallel repetition, balanced and superfluous, of concepts often used with grammatical conjunct coordination and comparison such as the words and, or, but, yet and/or comma clauses. Ephesians 3:18 and 2 Peter 1:5-7.

Ballad

Ballad is a song accompanied with music and dance. The Song of Solomon, a performance, historical, religious and romantic, employs many literary terms, including Ballad, as with David's Psalms. 1 Samuel 16:23, 2 Samuel 6:5, Psalms, Song of Solomon, Luke 15:25 and Colossians 3:16.

Barbarism

Barbarism is speech or wording of improper language use to a normal standard. Barbarism of the proliferation of English now being so stubbed, cryptic and reduced is of culture, metaphysics and reductionism. 1 Corinthians 6:19, Ephesians 4:22 and 4:30, Philippians 3:2 and James 3.

Anglo Saxon Old English does not curse the ground or use offensive language but coaxes the ox and/or plough through good soil. The Year 1000. According to history, language, religion and culture, the first line interpretation of the Beowulf poem including the word Spear is peace.

Bard

Bard of the Holy Bible is the Hebrew poets celebrated in Christianity with Psalms and Proverbs like a missal and the mindful and prayerful English state poetry tradition so implicitly referenced to the King James Version of the Holy Bible; Renaissance to late Reformation decline.

Basic English

Basic English is simple and limited language use of particularly concise Critical Apparatus Vernacular to specific target Audience or market. Holy Bible Basic English publications include the Good News Translation (GNT), Contemporary English Version (CEV) and the Essential Jesus.

Bastard Title

Bastard Title, now commonly referred to as half-title, is used as the initial abbreviation convention standard of the Holy Bible referencing system of its books, chapters, verses and words, including punctuation and Asterisk star or cross, when citing it as a primary source text.

Bathos

Bathos is depth and height in writing or speech betwixt and startling of extreme, polar-opposite comparisons, more sudden than Anticlimax because it is contained in a sentence or breath and more abrupt than Ad Lib because it sounds absurd. Matthew 9:24 and 15:26 and John 1:43-51.

Bead Roll

Bead Roll is a rolled parchment including a written prayer of a deceased priest. It originates from the Old English word for prayer, gebed. Bead Christian worship tradition is to kneel and pray a set prayer, silently in mind, or whispering with the wind of the Holy Spirit inside.

Biography

Biography of God is the Holy Bible is the Word of God and the Holy Gospels content, writing style and referencing to the text both prior and subsequent is fulfilled in Jesus Christ who is the incarnation of God relative to all human existence and of Spiritual identity. Hebrews 4.

Black Letter

Black Letter is the printed font style of first Holy Bible printings from Germanic printing presses. Germany was first to print it in Gutenberg Bible Gothic style font. England then printed it in King James Version Black Letter style font from which derived Canterbury style font.

Blank Verse

Blank Verse is the poetry form of ten syllabled lines unless paused Catalectic. Blank is from the French word Blanc for white for Blank page. Best Christian examples of Blank Verse is Paradise Lost and Regained by John Milton and The Complaint, or Night Thoughts, by Edward Young.

Bleed

Bleed is the technique of printing on a page without margin and to the edge which originated in antiquity on stone carvings, much later in writing when supply of paper was restricted from being scarce and so expensive by scribes and is modernly a common Christian tract format.

Blind Tooling

Blind Tooling is a technique of fabrication craftsmanship particularly used in medieval times where precious stones were fastened to metal casings or framings of books and adorned the covers of illuminated manuscripts in all decorated art which were considered community property.

Boustrophedon

Boustrophedon is exemplified with an ox ploughing and turning soil, further represented with Apodosis in Matthew 11:25-30, verse 30, given Mathew is most intended for a Jewish Audience of singularity noun Culture examples which is further contextualised of metre in Luke 10:17-28.

Boustrophedon is when Jesus drew a line in the sand and wrote words about law showing Assimilation and Association of His humble and forgiving identity as God incarnate who fulfilled the written law and provides forgiveness and newness of life. John 8:1-11 and Philippians 2:1-11.

Boustrophedon is when Jesus drew a line in the sand and wrote words about law showing Assimilation and Association of His God incarnate humble and forgiving identity and taught the woman caught in the act of adultery to be faithful and humble. John 8:1-11 and Philippians 2:1-11.

Brachylogy

Brachylogy is short speech or a short piece of writing which is derived from the Ancient Greek language vernacular in Southern Greece. Paul's Church letter to Titus in Crete is Brachylogy given the proximity of Crete to Sparta. Paul's Church letter to Philemon is also Brachylogy.

Braggadocio

Braggadocio is the bragging Old Testament Songs from boast in the Lord to New Testament faith, hope and love through Jesus. Exodus 15:1-21, 1 Samuel 18:7, 21:11 and 29:5, Psalm 34:2, the Song of Solomon, or Song of Songs, Jeremiah 9:23-24, Luke 1 and 1 Corinthians 1:31 and 13:13.

The word justice is not in the New Testament of Jesus Christ, King James Version. The Justice of God was placed upon Christ. The word respect is thus used of no better regard of persons from the Justice of God being placed upon Christ. Christians live in His Glory. Hebrews 11:26.

The West according to government censuses identifies as a more than half Christian majority Western historically Europe and North America and subsequently other usually English speaking countries in the developed world but Western Music and Film is oft Jewish Braggadocio Culture.

Breviary

Breviary is the formal appropriation of textual Order of Service of the Church, initially circulated amongst the priesthood only, these days publicly displayed electronically for any to read and make an informed decision on Christian belief, Spiritual observances and disciplines.

Bucolic

Bucolic is a shepherd and shepherding exemplified as Spiritual protection, or leadership, and the voice of God. David was an earthly shepherd and king. Jesus is the Spiritual Shepherd and King. 1 Samuel 17:36, Psalm 8:2 and 21, Matthew 18:12-14, Luke 15:4-7 and 21:16 and John 10.