

1

GRAMCORD Parsing

This chapter helps you learn how to use the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament to:

- View the GRAMCORD Parsing
- View the GRAMCORD Parsing E x-tensions (Lemma, Syntax)
- Find All Forms of a Greek Word
- Print the GRAMCORD Parsing



1 - 2 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

How to Use the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament (GNP)

Lesson Overview



In this Lesson you will learn how to use the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament (GNP). The GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament (called "GNP" in the List of Texts) is a Biblical Text, like any other Text or Version, which shows the Parsing and Lemma (or Lexeme, *i.e.*, Lexical listing form) for every word in the Greek New Testament (NA^{26/27}/UBS^{3/4}). In addition, several other Greek Tools are dynamically linked to the GNP (Lexicon, Syntax Notes, *etc.*) to provide additional information about the Greek word. Thus in this Lesson you will learn how to:

- Access and View the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament.
- Access and View the GRAMCORD Parsing Extensions, the linked Lexicon, and the linked Syntax Notes.
- Search for all other occurrences of any Form of any Word in the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament.
- Use the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament in conjunction with the regular Nestle Greek New Testament and the Bible Translations.



NOTE: This Tutorial assumes that you have purchased the Bible Companion *Teachers' CD*. If you are using GRAMCORD from a SeedMaster CD or from Floppy Disk only sets, you may not have the version of the New American Standard Bible and Concordance you see used in this Tutorial. If you have the SeedMaster CD, you can substitute the King James Version, which has Strong's numbers and the Thayer's Lexicon associated with it, for the NASB. If you purchased a GRAMCORD only Bible Companion from the GRAMCORD Institute without purchasing either the NASB or KJV, the section of this Tutorial which illustrates their usages will, of course, not apply to you. At present only the NASB and KJV have been synchronized to the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament and its associated tools.



NOTE: If you want a King James Version + Strong's to use either with this Tutorial or permanently, you can download it from <ftp://207.109.44.201/freebies>. The file name is KJV-Str.exe. There are other files there you can download and install as well which will give you a free Nave's Topical and Matthew Henry Concise Commentary ([resources.exe](ftp://207.109.44.201/freebies)), free Psalms' Outlines and fuller Strong's concordance ([strongs.exe](ftp://207.109.44.201/freebies)), a free Greek Textus Receptus (Greek -Tr.exe), etc. Replacement disks can be downloaded from <ftp://207.109.44.201/diskettes>. If you need more information about a replacement diskette, send an email to gntdisks@GRAMCORD.org for more information on downloading and installing replacement diskettes.

Preparing to Use the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament

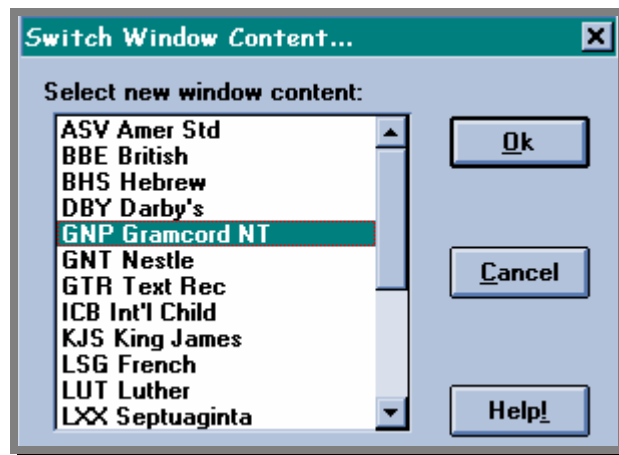
The GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament is Accessed From The Main Screen Of Bible Companion:



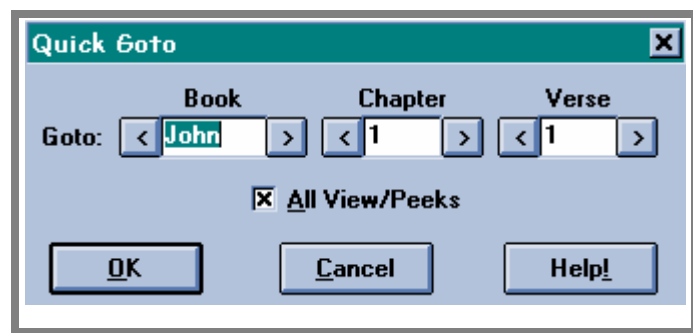
1. Start Bible Companion.
2. Since we want to work exclusively with the GRAMCORD Text at the outset, select from the Menu Bar at the top of the Bible Companion screen: **Window...Close All**.



1. Open up a New Bible Window by clicking once on **the New Bible Window button** on the Bible Companion Button bar (the one which matches the button to the left of this paragraph).
1. Choose the **GNP GRAMCORD (Parsed Greek) NT** (as shown below), click on the **Ok button**, and the GNP will appear.



1. Press **Ctrl-G** on your keyboard to activate the "Quick Go-To" dialogue box. Your cursor will be in the Book box, so type in John and hit Enter to Go To the Gospel of John, Chapter 1, Verse 1.



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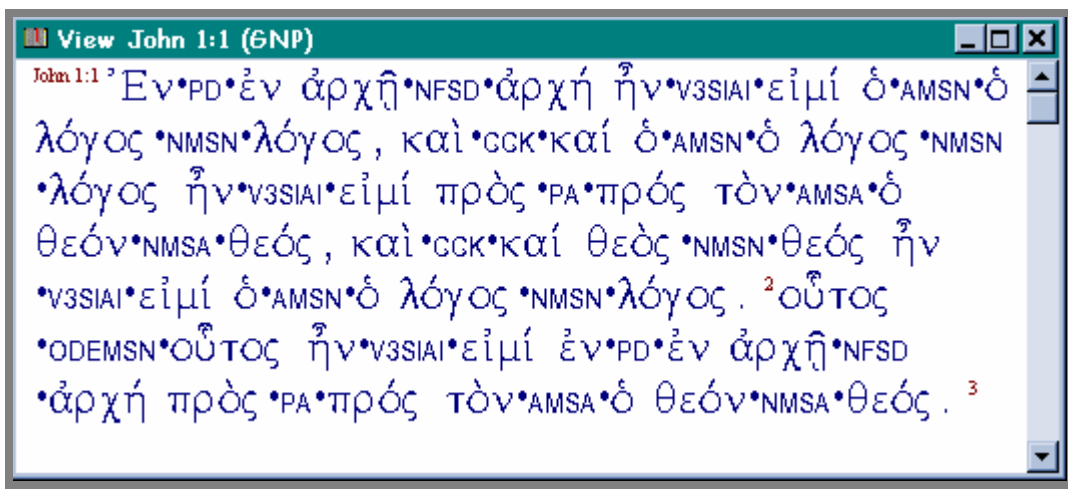
Note: This *Go-To* function was necessary because the GNP will be set to whatever verse you were previously at, and if that was in the Old Testament the Text Window will be basically empty.



Note: In the following examples from the GNP, the text will appear to be simply black and white. However, on the screen the GNP displays with different colors for each part of the Parsing. These colors can be changed through the **Options...Screen Fonts...Change Colors**. The first element, the "Word," is tied to the "Bible Text" Color; the second element, the "Parsing," is tied to the "Hypertext Jumps" color; the third element, the "Lemma," is tied to the "Lexicon" color. Changing those colors will change the corresponding element in the GNP.

The GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament

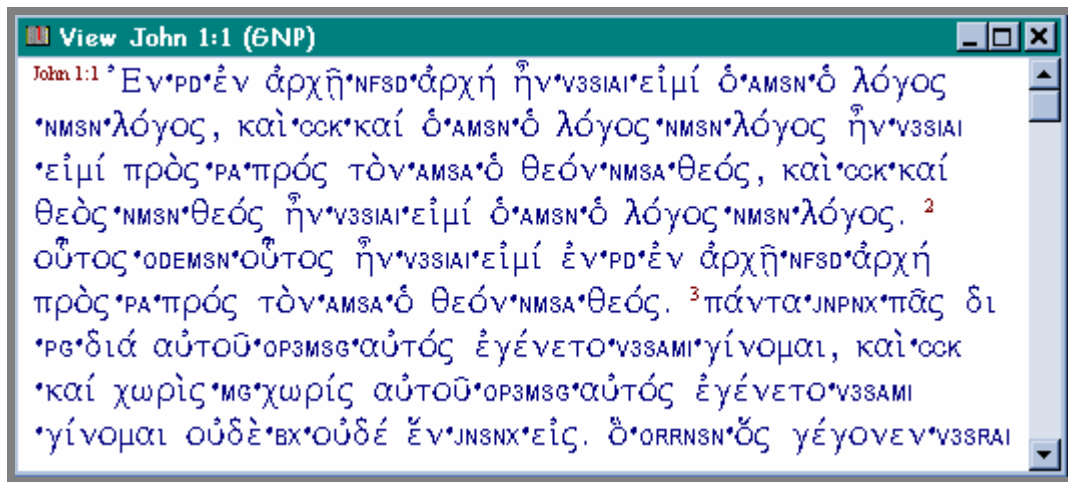
If you did the above correctly you should now see the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament (GNP) in the Bible Companion main window, with the **View** set to **John 1:1 (GNP)**.



NOTE: If the Greek Text on your screen doesn't look exactly like the example above, it's probably due to the fact that your font is set to a different size than the one above. Bible Companion comes set to size 19 by default, to provide users with a large, easily readable font size. Most users have found that a font size of 12 is very readable and, thus, allows them to get more text on the screen at one time and have more Text or Commentary Windows open at the same time. To change the font size, choose **Options...Screen Fonts...** from the Menu; then from the Dialogue Box choose **Set Normal (NOT Set Greek)**, and then select the Font Size you desire from the Scroll List of Font Sizes; then choose **OK**. Normal sets the size for all the Texts, even Greek and Hebrew. If you set the Font Size to 12, the GNP would look like the example below.



NOTE: If your screen is no longer full of text after you change the font size, go to *Menu: Options...Screen Format...Verse Buffer Size*. This is set by default to its lowest setting, 30, to conserve memory use. Try raising it by increments of 5 until your entire screen is again full; usually a reading between 40 and 50 will be sufficient.



The Parts of the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament

Each Greek word of the New Testament is divided into three basic parts in the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament, each separated by a large dot (•): Thus the first entry in John 1:1 looks like the following:

ἔν·PD·έν

The three parts of the entry stand for the following:

ἔν

The first part of the entry represents the Greek Word as it stands in the text.

PD

The second part of the entry represents, in abbreviated form, the parsing of the Greek word, in this case: Preposition, followed by the Dative.

έν

The third part of the entry represents the Lemma for the Greek word, in this case the same as the non-inflected word in the text.

Using the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament

The Uses and Limits of the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament (GNP)

The GNP is not intended to be a substitute for the power of a GRAMCORD Search (for which see Chapter 2). Its purpose is three-fold:

1. **On-Screen Parsing of Every Word** from the GRAMCORD Greek New Testament Parsed Database is available in the GNP.
2. **Electronic Dictionary and Syntax Information** on any specific word in the Greek New Testament can be accessed directly from the GNP.

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3. **All of the Occurrences of a Particular Morphological/Grammatical Form** of any specific word in the Greek New Testament can be found from the GNP.

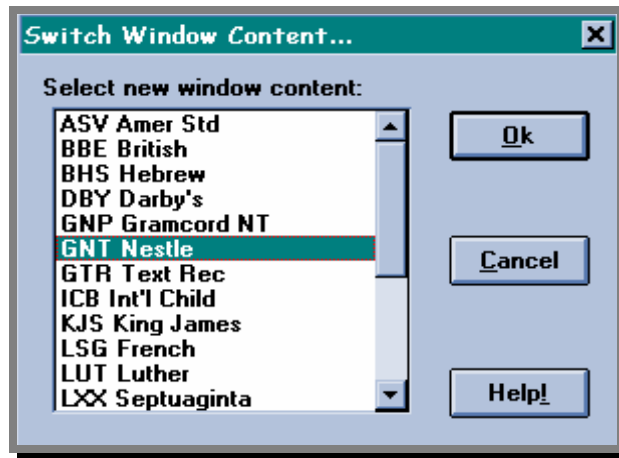
Viewing the Parsing for the Greek New Testament

Above we demonstrated how you get the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament on the screen. The GNP can be used in conjunction with other versions of the New Testament to provide quick access to parsing information. Following are two examples of the use of the GNP with other New Testament texts, the first with the normal Nestle Greek New Testament and the second with The New American Standard Bible (*remember, the NASB can be substituted for by the KJV if that is what you have; if you have neither you will not be able to reproduce that part of the Tutorial.*).

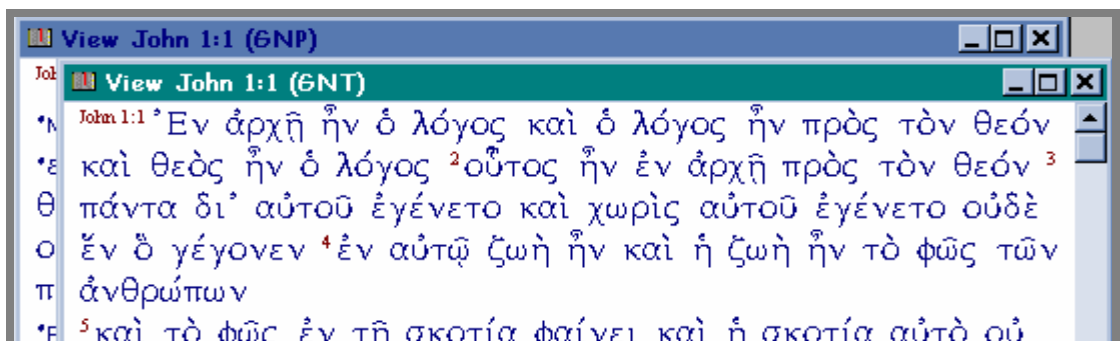
To View the GNP Parallel and Synchronized with the Nestle Text, do the following:



1. Open a new text, by clicking on the **New Bible Window** button.
1. Select the **GNT Nestle** Greek New Testament and Click **Ok**.



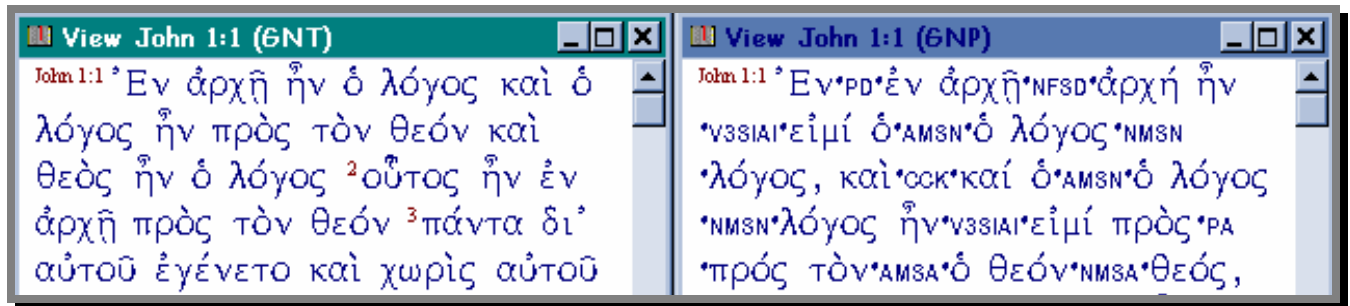
1. The screen will have the GNP and the GNT cascaded on top of one another in the Main Window.



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1. Click on the **Vertical Tile button** (like the one in the left margin) to see the two texts displayed side by side.



NOTE: When you press the **Vertical Tile button**, the text you have chosen as your main text (*i.e.*, the one with the highlighted Ribbon at the top of the text's Window), will be placed on the left side of the screen. If you have more than one text Window Open, the Main Window will be the Top Window on the Left Side of the Screen.



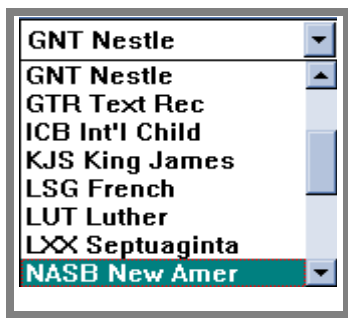
NOTE: Make sure that the **Synchronize button** (at right) on the button bar is depressed so that these two texts will scroll together.



With the GNP and GNT Synchronized Side-by-Side you can read the Greek New Testament and then quickly check the GRAMCORD Parsing for any word. Press the **Up** or **Down Arrow Keys** or the **PageUp** or **PageDown Keys**, or use the Scroll Bar, and move around in the text to see how the Synchronized Scrolling works. Make sure you end up back at John 1:1 for the next part of the Tutorial.

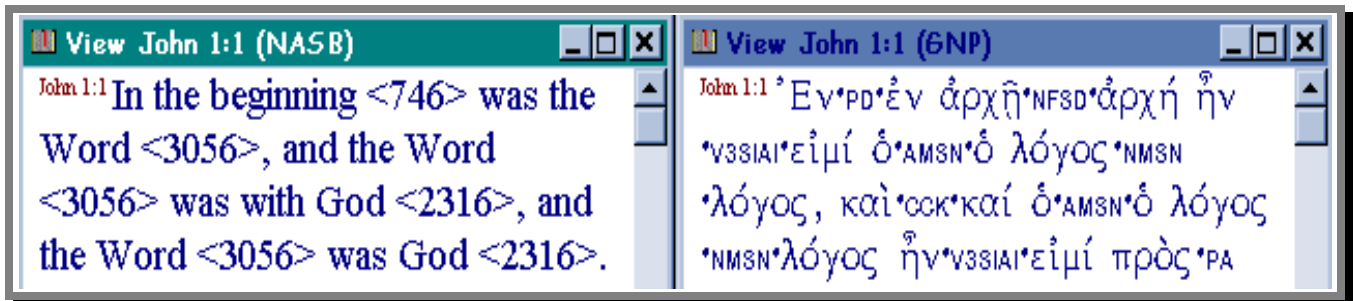
To View the GNP Parallel and Synchronized with an English Translation, do the following:

1. Click on the GNT Window to make it active (you can tell that its the Active Window by the brighter Color of the Title Bar, which reads "View John 1:1 (GNT)").
1. Pull down the **Change window content** List and click on **NASB New Amer** to select the New American Standard Bible as your new Text parallel to the GNP.



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- Your screen will now have the NASB and GNP side -by-side and synchronized, as below.



NOTE: Make sure that the **Strong's Button** (see right margin) is depressed so that the Strong's Reference Numbers are displayed within the NASB text.



Now as you Read and Study the English Translation you can see both the Greek text and the GRAMCORD Parsings behind the Translation. This, of course, assumes that you know Greek well enough to be able to tell which Greek word lies behind which English word. However, for those who may need a little help figuring out the relationship between the English and the Greek texts, the GNP provides another level of information.

Finding Dictionary and Syntax Information for the Greek New Testament

In addition to the onscreen GRAMCORD Parsings available in the GNP, we have provided other tools to assist you in studying the Greek text. The Greek text (in addition to the Strong's encoded King James Version and New American Standard Bible) has direct access to several Greek dictionaries, the United Bible Societies' *Greek Dictionary*, Thayer's [Abridged] *Lexicon*, and the New American Standard Concordance *Dictionary*. Moreover, from the GNP you have direct access, through hyper-text links, to a complete set of Greek Syntax Notes.

How to Access the GNP Parsing Extensions and Greek Dictionary:

The GNP Parsing Extensions and the United Bible Societies' *Greek Dictionary* are automatically linked to each Parsed Word group in the GNP. To get the Extensions and the Dictionary **Ctrl-Mouse** on the Parsing part of the Parsed Word group. Thus to access the Parsing Extensions and Dictionary for the second word in John 1:1 (ἀρχῆν•NFSD•ἀρχή), you should **hold down the Ctrl key and point your mouse cursor** at the Parsing (NFSD). Bible Companion will bring up two (2) new Windows, one containing the Parsing Extensions, which further explains this specific Parsing, and the other containing the Greek Dictionary for the Lemma of this specific word. Your screen should now look like the following:

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Gramcord Parsings # 0

UBS GNT Dict. # 864 (Str#746)

N ἀρχή, ἥς *f beginning, first* (τὴν ἀ. ὅ τι καὶ λαλῶ ὑμῖν *what I have told you from the very beginning or why do I talk to you at all? #Joh 8:25 ; origin, first cause; ruling power, authority, ruler (whether earthly or spiritual); what is elementary, elementary principle #Heb 5:12, 6:1 ; corner (of a cloth)*)

h

⁴In Him was life <2222>, and the life <2222> was the light <5457> of men <444>. ⁵And the light <5457> shines

ἡ ἦν λόγος ὃς παθεός, ἦν ἡ εἰμί ἐν πρὸς πάντα αὐτός ἐγένετο γίνομαι, καὶ ὁ κκαὶ χωρὶς χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ὁ πρὸς αὐτός ἐγένετο



NOTE: You will note that the Dictionary and Parsing Extensions come up as their own Windows. Bible Companion does this so that you can resize, place, and keep open these Windows, which will continue to be interactive with the GNP, changing every time you choose a new Parsed word in the GNP. For instructions on permanently preserving the Layout as a "Desktop" see the Bible Companion *Users' Manual*, p. 1-8.



Now click on the **Vertical Tile button** and all four (4) texts will be displayed in their entirety, as below:

UBS GNT Dict. # 864 (Str#746)

ἀρχή, ἥς *f beginning, first* (τὴν ἀ. ὅ τι καὶ λαλῶ ὑμῖν *what I have told you from the very beginning or why do I talk to you at all? #Joh 8:25 ; origin, first cause; ruling power,*

Gramcord Parsings # 0

Noun [7](#)
Feminine [14](#)
Singular [17](#)
Dative [23](#)

About GRAMCORD [150](#)

View John 1:1 (GNP)

John 1:1 Ἐν ἰν ἀρχῇ ἦν λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν

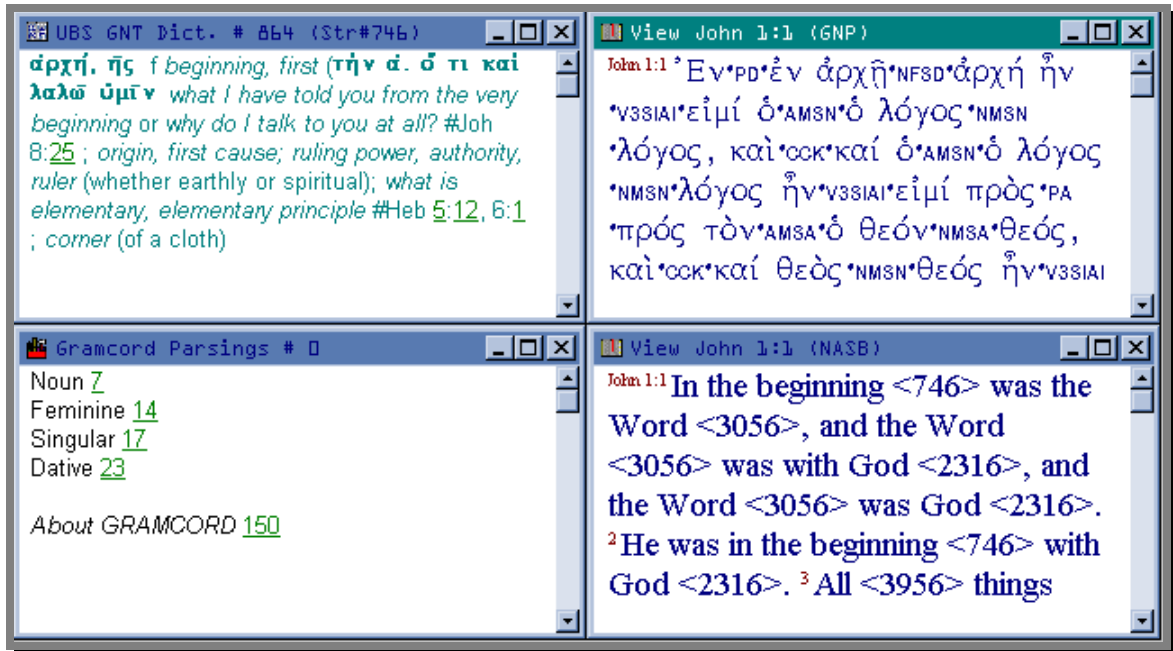
View John 1:1 (NASB)

John 1:1 **In the beginning** <746> was the **Word** <3056>, and the **Word** <3056> was with **God** <2316>, and the **Word** <3056> was **God** <2316>. ²He was in the **beginning** <746> with **God** <2316>. ³All <3956> things

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NOTE: You'll note that the font size of the Dictionary and the Parsing Extensions is considerably larger than the font for the Biblical texts. This is because Bible Companion sets the default font size for all Resource materials (Commentaries, Lexicons, etc.) to seventeen (17). We have personally found that a font size of ten (10) using the font named **ARIEL**, produces a very readable screen (you may however wish to make it smaller or larger). Using ARIEL 10 for Resources will result in a screen which looks like the following:



NOTE: Changing the font size was covered earlier in the Lesson; the only difference for this change is that after selecting **Options...Screen Fonts**, you choose **Set Resource**, and then make the Font Size and Type changes.

How to Use The United Bible Societies' Greek New Testament Dictionary:

In the upper left corner of your screen you can see the UBS GNT Dictionary, which is displaying the entry for the lemma **ἀρχή**, which is the Greek word you Ctrl-Moused on. With the Dictionary now open you can see the definition for the Greek word you are looking at. The use of the Dictionary (e.g., Searching it, Printing it, etc.) is covered in the Bible Companion Manual under those various topics.

One feature to notice on the Dictionary's ribbon bar is that the Strong's number is listed for the Lemma [= (Str#746)]. If you look at the NASB, you'll find the same Strong's number to the right of the English translation of the Greek word you are looking at.

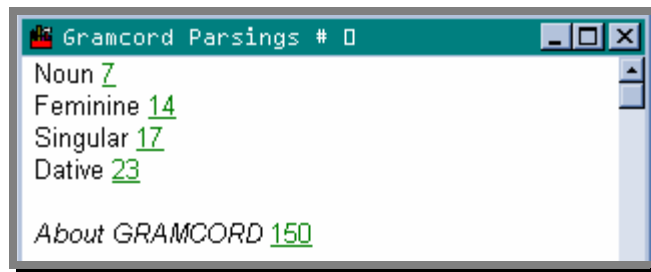


GRAMCORD PARSINGS (GNP) 1 - 11

This will help in those cases where the Dictionary definition may not match exactly the English translation; with the Strong's numbers you can still determine which English word goes with the Greek word you are studying.

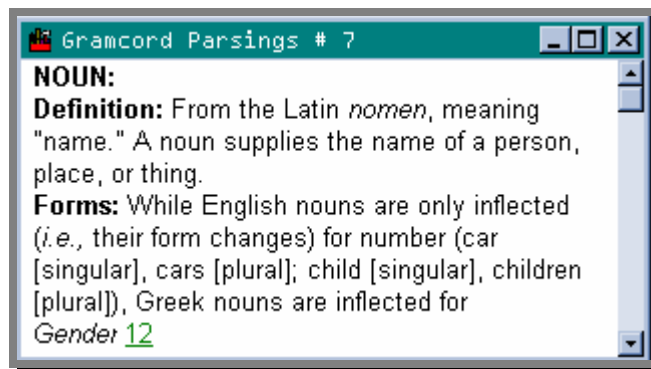
How to Use the GRAMCORD Parsing Extensions and Syntax Notes:

Since there is no way to unambiguously encode an electronic Parsed Greek New Testament, we provide an explanation of the tagging codes in the GRAMCORD Parsing Extensions, which are now in the bottom left corner of the Bible Companion screen. In this case the Parsing Code for ἀρχή is NFSD, which the Parsing Extensions expand as:



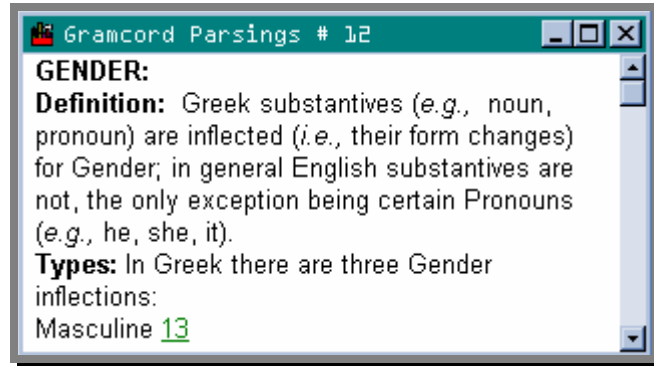
After each Parsing Definition you will note underlined numbers in Green (unless you changed the default colors). These are the hyper-link numbers which take you into the Syntax Notes. If you double click on one of the numbers it will take you to the first level of explanation for the item you have chosen.

Double-click on the number 7 after Noun. Your screen will display the following (*you will need to scroll down to see the rest of the entry*):



You'll note at the bottom of the GRAMCORD Parsings' Window another hyper-link to *Gender*. Double-click on the number 12 to go to the Syntax Notes' discussion of Gender.

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If you scroll down (or maximize the Window), you will see more hyper-link numbers and the rest of the Syntax discussion about Gender.



NOTE: Bible Companion has a very easy way for you to get back to any previous screen when you are using hyper-link jumps to explore the Syntax Notes (or any other hyper-linked text). You simply click **the RIGHT Mouse button (or press the Esc key)**. Try it now; click the RIGHT Mouse button twice anywhere on the GRAMCORD Parsings' Window (or press Esc twice), and you will return to the original Parsing Extensions' Window, where you started.

Using the GNP and Its Associated Tools with Other Tools

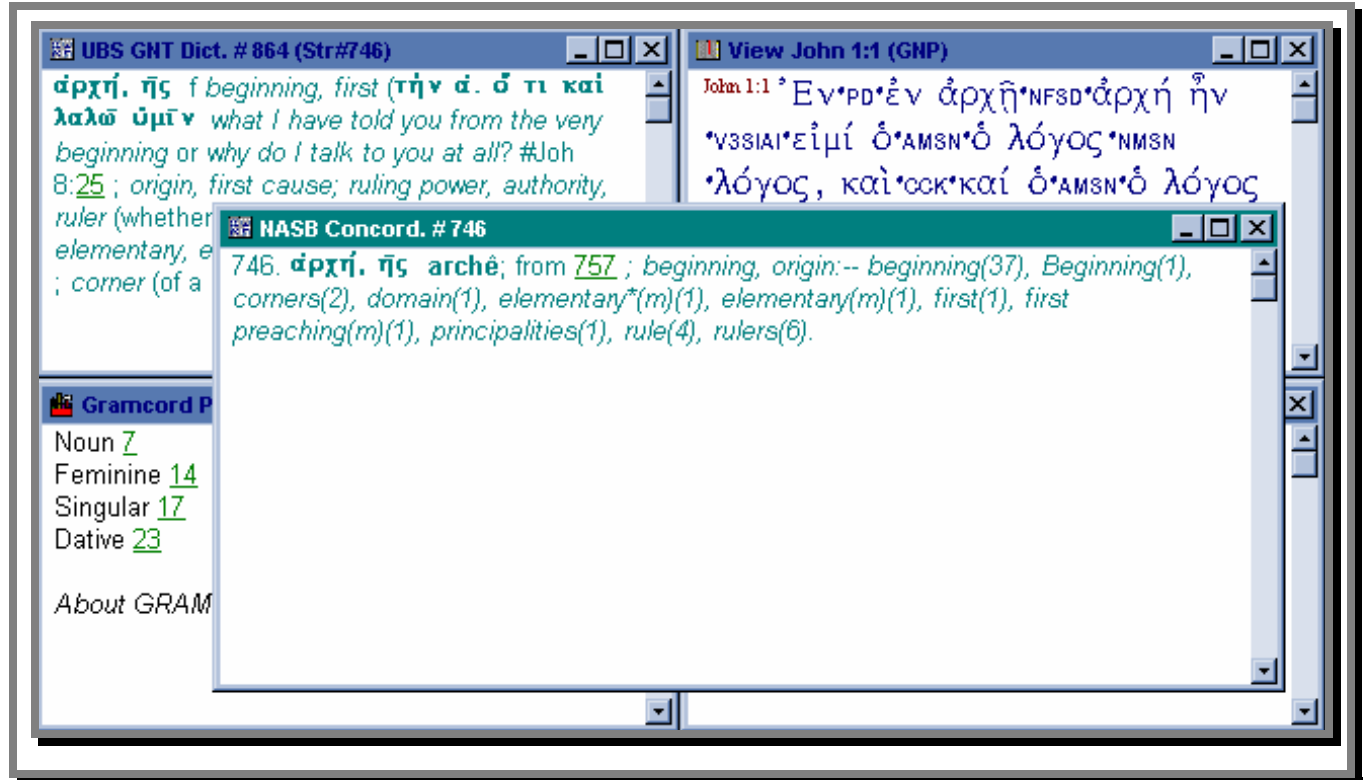
One of the exceptional features of Bible Companion with GRAMCORD is that the various Bible versions and Tools can be synchronized together not only at the Verse level, but some can even be synchronized at the **Word** level. The next section will show you how this works, and how you can use this feature in your own study.

Currently your screen should have four texts on it; the GNP, the NASB, the Parsing Extensions/Syntax Notes, and the UBS Greek Dictionary. These texts are synchronized together on the basis of the Greek word **ἀρχή**, chosen from the GNP. Now we are going to add two more Tools to the display to further enhance the connection between the Greek text and the English text.

The first additional Tool we will add is another Dictionary, the Greek Dictionary from the NASB *Exhaustive Concordance* (If you are using the KJV just follow the same instructions below and the Thayer's Lexicon will come up). To get this Dictionary to display, all you need to do is double-click on any Strong's number associated with any English word in the NASB .

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Double-click now on the number <746> following the word "beginning."
The NASB Dictionary should appear and your screen should look as follows:



The NASB Concordance Dictionary appears at the entry for the Greek word **ἀρχή**, because it is synchronized to the English word "beginning," **AND** the Greek word **ἀρχή** by means of the number link (**746**) which they all share.



The NASB Concordance Dictionary appears Cascaded over the other Windows, to allow you to choose how you want it arranged in this Desktop configuration. To Tile it in with the rest of the Texts simply click on the **Vertical Tile button** again. Your screen should now look like the following:

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The screenshot displays four windows from the Bible Companion software:

- NASB Concord. # 746:** 746. ἀρχή. ἡς archē; from 757 ; beginning, origin:-- beginning(37), Beginning(1), corners(2), domain(1), elementary*(m)(1), elementary(m)(1), first(1), first preaching(m)(1), principalities(1), rule(4), rulers(6).
- UBS GNT Dict. # 864 (Str#746):** ἀρχή. ἡς f beginning, first (τῆν ἀ. ὅ τι καὶ λαλῶ ὑμῖν what I have told you from the very beginning or why do I talk to you at all? #Joh 8:25 ; origin, first cause; ruling power, authority, ruler (whether earthly or spiritual); what is
- Gramcord Parsings # 0:** Noun 7, Feminine 14, Singular 17, Dative 23
- View John 1:1 (NASB):** John 1:1 In the beginning <746> was the Word <3056>, and the Word <3056> was with God <2316>, and the Word <3056> was God <2316>. ²He was in the beginning <746> with God <2316>. ³All <3956> things <3956>
- View John 1:1 (GNP):** John 1:1 *Εν*ΡD*έν* αρχῆ*NFSD*ἀρχή ἦν *V3SIAI*εἰμί ὁ*AMSN*ὁ λόγος*NMSN *λόγος, καὶ*CCK*καὶ ὁ*AMSN*ὁ λόγος *NMSN*λόγος ἦν*V3SIAI*εἰμί πρὸς*PA

Finding Other Occurrences of a Specific Form

Bible Companion will find every occurrence of a specific form of any Greek word or lemma (not parsings) in the GNP. To do this you highlight the word (not parsings) in the GNP and paste it into the Search window. Then Bible Companion will find and display all the occurrences of that form of the word, whether in the word or lemma position, in the GNP. For this procedure see the Bible Companion Manual, p. 4 -2 *Entering Word/Phrases...Paste Sel[ection].*"

Transferring and Printing GNP Parsings and Search Results

Consult the Bible Companion Manual (10 -5ff.) for details concerning Transferring and Printing GNP Parsings and the Results of GNP Searches to your Windows-based Word Processor.



NOTE: While GRAMCORD with Bible Companion has never had any problems working with Microsoft® Word® or Lotus® AmiPro® or WordPro®, there have been problems reported with WordPerfect® versions 6.1 and 7.0 having to do with their ability to handle TrueType fonts and RTF transfers correctly. We recommend to all GRAMCORD/Bible Companion users that they upgrade to the recently released WordPerfect® 8.0, which apparently solves those problems.

New GRAMCORD Tags

Alternate and “Used As” Tags

GRAMCORD has always had numerous “Alternate” tags for ambiguous grammatical situations. For example, is **γινώσκετε** Matt 24:33 an Indicative or Imperative; GRAMCORD has the word tagged both ways to show the alternate possibilities, with the Alternate surrounded by Curly Braces.

For this new version of GRAMCORD (database version 5.0) a whole host

γινώσκετε•V2PPAI•**γινώσκω**{**γινώσκετε**•V2PPAM•**γινώσκω**}

of new Alternate and “Used As” Tags have been added. These will all have the second part surrounded by Curly Braces. One significant example of the new “Used As” Tags is the Nominative Forms which have Vocative Function. For example, in Ephesians 6:1 children are addressed, and both the Article and the Noun are given the Nominative followed by the “Used As” Vocative tag:

6:1 **Τὰ**•ANPN•**τό**{**Τὰ**•ANPV•**τό**} **τέκνα**•NNPN•**τέκνον**{**τέκνα**•NNPV•**τέκνον**},

Foreign Word Tags

With this version of GRAMCORD (database version 5.0) we have introduced a brand new tag to identify the Foreign Words in the Greek New Testament. In deciding what is a “Foreign Word” in the GNT we are following the decisions of BAGD, who apparently have classified ten words as Foreign primarily based on the fact that they are reported in the GNT in “transliteration” and then translated into Greek (for more details, see the GRAMCORD Technical Manual).

These ten words are: **αλληλουια, ελωι, εφφαθα, ηλι, κουμ, λεμα, μαραναθα, σαβαχθανι, ταλιθα, ωσσαννα.** While some might feel that **ταβιθα** should also be in this list, BAGD does not classify it as such, and we are following BAGD’s choices “religiously” when possible.

The Tags used to identify these Foreign words are:

- **FA** - Foreign, Aramaic
- **FH** - Foreign, Hebrew

“Used As” **Alternate Tags** are also provided for each of these words in order to approximate how they are functioning. You must, however, be cautious in assuming that these “Used As” tags fully represent the original’s use, since there are parts of Hebrew and Aramaic words which cannot be accounted for with Greek tags. For example, **σαβαχθανι** is “Used As”

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parsed as V2SAAI (Verb, 2nd Sing Aor Act Ind), but in Aramaic there is no “Aorist” tense (it just happens to be the closest to the Aramaic usage) and this verb has a 1st Sing Object Suffix, which cannot be represented by Greek tags at all.

Conclusion

The GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament running with Bible Companion provides you with powerful tools for analyzing and interpreting the (Greek) New Testament.

Addendum: Typing in Greek

How to Use the GREEKPAR.TTF Font

The Greek font used in GRAMCORD and Bible Companion is called GREEKPAR.TTF. The locations of the consonants and vowels for this font are generally straightforward, but the diacritics need to be explained. Below is a Keyboard map for the font. To enter any diacritic simply type the vowel or rho you want the diacritic to appear with, followed by the diacritic. The accent and/or breather will automatically position itself with the vowel or rho. Since diacritics must appear in front of capital letters, first hit the space bar one time, followed by the diacritic, followed by the appropriate capital form of the vowel or rho.



Microsoft® Word® Users: Uncheck box at: Tools...Autocorrect (or: Tools ...Options... Auto-Format) Change Straight Quotes to Smart Quotes; otherwise final sigma will be turned into a quote mark when typed.

Keyboard Layout of GREEKPAR.TTF

~ ~	! 1	” 1	@ 2	” 2	# 3	” 3	\$ 4	” 4	% 5	” 5	^ 6	” 6	& 7	” 7	* 8	” 8	(9	[9) 0] 0	_ -	- -	+ =	+ ’	Back-Space
Tab	Q Θ	W Ω	E Ε	R Ρ	T Τ	Y Ψ	U Υ	I Ι	O Ο	P Π	{ } “ ”	[] ^													
Caps	A Α	S Σ	D Δ	F Φ	G Γ	H Η	J ς	K Κ	L Λ	: ;	” ς	Enter													
Shift	Z Ζ	X Ξ	C Χ	V `	B Β	N Ν	M Μ	< ^	> ”	? “											Shift	^	ς		
Ctrl	Alt	Space Bar																				Ctrl	Alt		

- Type the diacritic after the vowel/rho for automatic overstriking.
- Gray-shaded diacritics are for use with the narrow vowel iota.
- For Capitals, hit the space bar one time, followed by the diacritic, followed by the appropriate capital form of the vowel or rho.

Greek Character Locations for GRAMCORD with Bible Companion Greek Font (GREEKPAR.TTF)

Alpha - A	Smooth breather - regular * ; narrow j
Beta - B	Rough breather - regular & ; narrow J
Gamma - G	
Delta - D	Acute accent - v
Epsilon - E	Grave accent - V
Zeta - Z	Circumflex- regular ~ or ' ; narrow `
Eta - H	
Theta - Q	Smooth + acute - regular ! ; narrow [
Iota - I	Smooth + grave - regular # ; narrow]
Kappa - K	Smooth + circumflex - regular ^ ; narrow \
Lambda - L	
Mu - M	Rough + acute - regular @ ; narrow {

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Nu - N	Rough + grave - regular \$; narrow }
Xi - X	Rough + circumflex - regular % ; narrow
Omicron - O	
Pi - P	Dieresis - >
Rho - R	Dieresis + acute - ?
Sigma - S	Dieresis + grave - <
Final Sigma - "	
Tau - T	Iota Subscript - /
Upsilon - U	
Phi - F	Apostrophe - =
Chi - C	
Psi - Y	Punctuation where expected
Omega - W	

2

GRAMCORD Searches

This chapter helps you learn how to:

- Construct a GRAMCORD Search
- Run a GRAMCORD Search
- View a GRAMCORD Search
- Print a GRAMCORD Search



How to Use the GRAMCORD Template

Lesson Overview



In the following Tutorial you will walk through, step by step, an illustrated example of how to construct, run, view, and print a GRAMCORD search of the Greek New Testament for a particular Greek grammatical construction. The specific construction you will find will be Present and Aorist Substantival Principles of **πιστεύω** in the Johannine literature. Thus, this exercise will show you how to locate the following items on the GRAMCORD Template:

- The Parts of Speech for each Element
- The Parsing Choices for the Parts of Speech
- The Lemma for the selected Part of Speech
- The Agreement Fields between selected Elements
- The Proximity Field between selected Elements
- The Copy Construction
- The Range of Books to Search

Preparing to Run a GRAMCORD Search

A GRAMCORD Search Is Run From The Main Screen Of Bible Companion.



To Run A GRAMCORD Search You Must Have Already:

1. Started Bible Companion.
2. Opened up a New Bible Window (*i.e.*, click on the Bible Companion button that matches the button you see to the left of this paragraph), and have chosen it as your Main Window by pointing to it and clicking once.
3. Optionally, if you wish to see the results in Greek, chose either the GNT (NA ^{26/27}) or GNP (GRAMCORD Parsed) Greek New Test a-ments.

If you have done those things then the GRAMCORD Search button will become active in the Search area of the button bar:



The GRAMCORD button contains the Greek letters Gamma Chi ($\Gamma\chi$). Click on the GRAMCORD button to bring up the Search Template.

The GRAMCORD Search Template

The GRAMCORD Search Template provides you with a simple, visual layout of the Search you are constructing. All of your options and choices are clearly in front of you *at all times*, rather than disappearing when you move to the next Element. Based on the original *GramBuild* designed by Prof. Paul Miller, Executive Directory of the GRAMCORD Institute, this new Windows Template gives you access to every powerful feature of GRAMCORD, as well as some new features added to this new version of GRAMCORD.

The Parts of the GRAMCORD Template

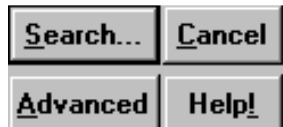
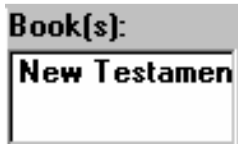
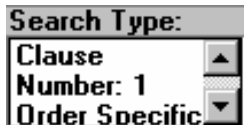
The GRAMCORD Template is divided into three basic areas:



NOTE: There will be buttons and commands on the GRAMCORD Template which will at times be “grayed out”; a grayed-out button represents a feature which has been temporarily disabled or not yet installed for the Template or the GRAMCORD Search. All of these features will be restored/installed in subsequent versions

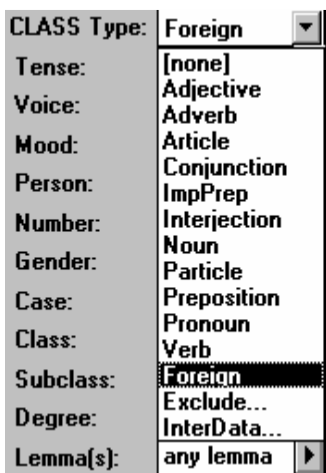
1 - 22 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

1. **The Configuration Section**, at the top of the Template, which allows you to define your search parameters in the following areas:



- **Construct:** Choose the Number of Constructions you wish to Define and Search for (up to 5 at the same time),
- **Copy** the current Construction to the next numbered Construction, to provide a basis for a second, very similar Search,
- **Context:** Set the number of possible words in the Construction, up to the limit of any Greek sentence in the New Testament,
- **Search Type:** This Window is actually a “button”; click on it to go to the Advanced Template to set all the Range and Order criteria for your Search (covered under “Advanced” section). Once you have made your choices, they will be displayed in this Window.
- **Save** the current Search, **Open** a previously defined Search, **Edit** any defined Search (including GRAMCORD “Command” files), or **Clear** the Template of any Search criteria,
- **Books:** This Window is actually a “button”; click on it to go to the Advanced Template to set the beginning and end of the Range(s) of the Search, including individual Books and Chapters (covered under “Advanced” section) Once you have made your choices, they will be displayed in this Window.
- Run your **Search**, **Cancel** and return to Bible Companion, Request **Help**, or go to the **Advanced** Template, which contains all the options for setting the “Type” and “Range” for your Search.

2. **The Construction Section**, set up in Columns in the middle of the Template, which allows you to:



- **Column(s):** Define each Element for the Grammatical Construction you wish to find, including its Part of Speech (including the new “Foreign Word” tag), any items related to that Part of Speech, and the Element’s Lemma(s); you can define up to 12 Elements, which you can right scroll to using the “Scroll” bar at the very bottom of the Template,
- **Exclude:** Define Words which must not occur before, during, or after the Construction (displayed in an all red column),
- **Include/InterData:** Define Words which may or may not intervene in the Construction, but which are technically not part of the Construction themselves (displayed in an all green column).

3. **The Cross-Linking Section**, at the bottom of the Template, which allows you to:

AGREE:	Proximity: < any
any	<input type="checkbox"/>
any	<input type="checkbox"/>
Position:	none

- **AGREE:** Establish **Agreement** between two or more Elements with respect to any item they have in common, *e.g.*, Gender, Tense, Lemma, *etc.*
- **Proximity:** Set the maximum possible distance between any two adjacent Elements in the Search being constructed.
- **Position:** Establish position of Elements in the Sentence (f^t , *etc.*).

Defining a GRAMCORD Search Construction

Choosing the Elements in a Search

The first thing you will normally do in defining a Greek Construction is to define the Elements for your Search. The Elements are defined in the Columns in the center section of the Template. The first thing which must be done is to choose the Part of Speech for the first Element. The first Part of Speech for our Construction (Substantival Participle) is the Article. As shown below, you should do the following:

1. Click on the pull-down box at the top of the left -most column, where "[none]" currently is displayed in the "CLASS Type" box (*left picture below*).
2. Click on "Article" to select it as the chosen Part of *Speech* (*center picture below*).
3. The result will be "Article" chosen in the "CLASS Type" box, with the options for the Article displayed in their appropriate boxes below, namely, Number, Gender, and Case (*right picture below*).

CLASS Type:	[none]	↓
Tense:		↓
Voice:		↓
Mood:		↓
Person:		↓
Number:		↓
Gender:		↓
Case:		↓
Class:		↓
Subclass:		↓
Degree:		↓
Lemma(s):		▶

Article	▼
[none]	
Adjective	
Adverb	
Article	
Conjunction	
ImpPrep	
Interjection	
Noun	
Particle	
Preposition	
Pronoun	
Verb	
Foreign	
Exclude...	
InterData...	

CLASS Type:	Article	↓
Tense:		↓
Voice:		↓
Mood:		↓
Person:		↓
Number:	any	↓
Gender:	any	↓
Case:	any	↓
Class:		↓
Subclass:		↓
Degree:		↓
Lemma(s):		▶

NOTE: A Unique Feature of The GRAMCORD Template is that it only allows you to choose items which ap

1 - 24 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)



ply to any previous choices; in this case you are only presented with Number, Gender, and Case as options for the Article, since no other items pertain to the Article. Even the Lemma field is grayed out, since there is only one possible lemma for the Article.

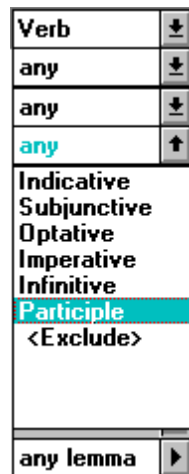
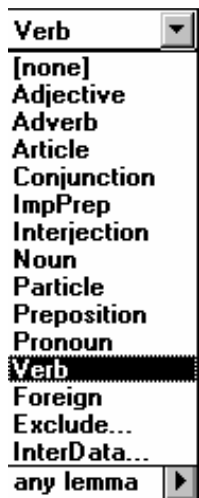


NOTE: Quick Searches for Lemmas and Words, in which you don't care to specify the Part of Speech you are looking for, can be done directly from the BCS Search function (Click on button at right) in either the GNT (Words only) or GNP (Words and/or Lemmas).



Next, you will define the second Element for the Search, a Participle:

1. In the next column, to the right of Article, chose "Verb" as the CLASS Type.
2. In the Mood Row, select "Participle" as the Verb's Mood, and then press the up arrow next to "any" to close the pull-down list (**NOTE:** You must close the list box by pressing the up arrow because the Template allows you to choose more than one item, e.g., Participle and Infinitive, thus simply choosing one item is not sufficient to close the list box).



Finally, you need to further define what type of Participle you are going to search for. Remember, we said that we wanted both Present and Aorist Participles. To define the Participle, do the following:

1. In the "Verb" Element column, click on the down arrow next to "any" in the "Tense" Row.
2. Click on "Present."
3. Click on "Aorist."

GRAMCORD PARSINGS (GNP) 1 - 25

- Click on the up arrow to close the pull-down list of Tenses. You will note that the Tenses Row now reads "Present +"; the plus sign means that more than one Tense has been chosen.

Verb	↓	Verb	↓	Verb	↓
any	↓	any	↑	Present	±
any	↓	Present		any	↓
Participle	↓	Imperfect		Participle	↓
any	↓	Future		any	↓
any	↓	Aorist		any	↓
any	↓	Perfect		any	↓
any	↓	Pluperfect		any	↓
any	↓	<Exclude>		any	↓
	↓				↓
	↓				↓
	↓				↓
any lemma	▶	any lemma	▶	any lemma	▶



NOTE: A Unique Feature of The GRAMCORD Template is the fact that each Element remains on the screen in its own Column as you define any subsequent Columns. Thus you can always see exactly what the Construction you are defining will look like at any point in the operation. Thus our two Element Search should look like the following at this point:

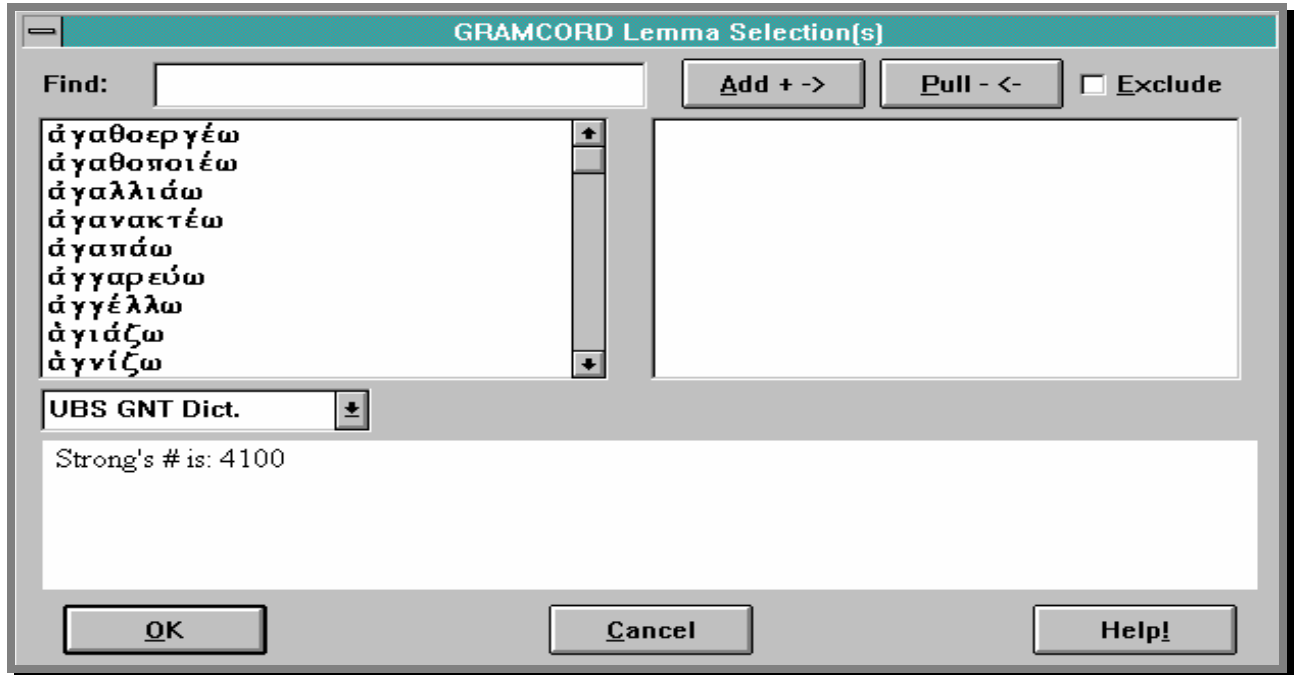
CLASS Type:	Article	↓	Verb	↓
Tense:		↓	Present	±
Voice:		↓	any	↓
Mood:		↓	Participle	↓
Person:		↓	any	↓
Number:	any	↓	any	↓
Gender:	any	↓	any	↓
Case:	any	↓	any	↓
Class:		↓		↓
Subclass:		↓		↓
Degree:		↓		↓
Lemma(s):		▶	any lemma	▶

Choosing the Lemma(s) for the Search

The Second task you will normally perform will be choosing the Lemma(s) you will use in your search. We have decided to search for Substantival Participles of **πιστεύω**. To select Lemmas do the following:

1 - 26 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

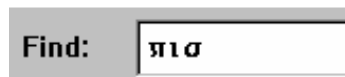
- At the bottom of the Column of the Element for which you wish to select a Lemma, click on the right arrow next to "any lemma." When you do this a whole new window will open to present you with the information you need to be able to select your Lemma(s).



NOTE: A Unique Feature of The GRAMCORD Template is that only those words which are the same Part of Speech you chose for this Element (in this case "Verb") will appear on the Lemma list. This saves you the trouble of having to guess how words are classified. This is especially crucial for words which are classified differently by the various Grammars and Lexicons (e.g., Adverbs vs. Particles).

When the Lemma Window appears, your cursor will be blinking in the "Find" Window. To find and select **πιστεύω**, do the following:

1. Type in the corresponding consonants and vowels for the Greek word **πιστευω** (*pisteuw*); no diacritics are needed. As you type, the Greek word will appear in the "Find" box:

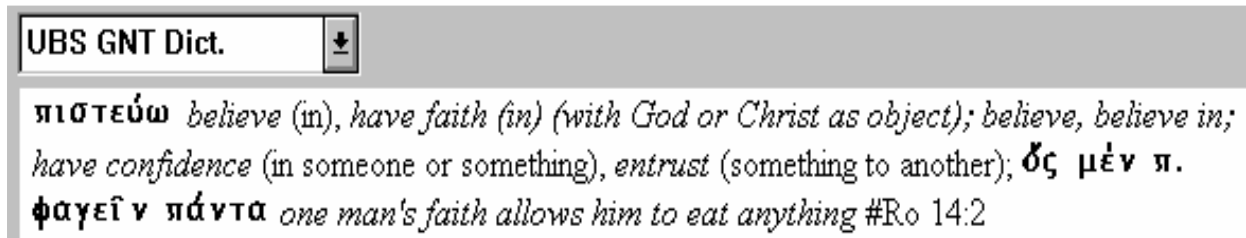


2. As you type the word into the "Find" box, the Lemma list will scroll as you enter each letter, until it reaches the word you are looking for. In the case of **πιστεύω** it only takes the entry of *pis* to bring the Lemma list to the word (another benefit of only having Verbs in the list).



GRAMCORD PARSINGS (GNP) 1 - 27

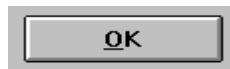
- As you type, not only does the Lemma list scroll, but the Greek Dictionary at the bottom of the Window does as well, in order to help you be sure that you have selected the correct Lemma.



- To choose this Lemma either: (1) Press the "Add" button to the right of the "Find" box, or (2) point to the Lemma and double-click. The Lemma should now appear in the Chosen Lemma box on the right side of the Window.



- Close the Lemma Selection Window by clicking on the "OK" button at the bottom left of the Window.



- This will take you back to the Main GRAMCORD Template, which will now tell you in the Lemma box at the bottom of the Element Column for the Verb that "1 [Lemma has been] chosen.

CLASS Type:	Article	↓	Verb	↓
Tense:		↓	Present	↓
Voice:		↓	any	↓
Mood:		↓	Participle	↓
Person:		↓	any	↓
Number:	any	↓	any	↓
Gender:	any	↓	any	↓
Case:	any	↓	any	↓
Class:		↓		↓
Subclass:		↓		↓
Degree:		↓		↓
Lemma(s):		▶	1 chosen	▶

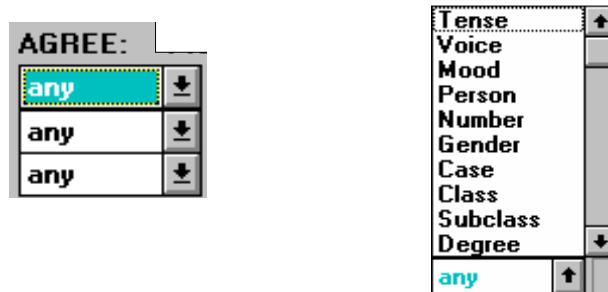
1 - 28 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

Configuring The Search

The Configuration Choices Are At The Top And Bottom of the GRAMCORD Template.

The First Configuration Option You Need To Set For This Search Is **Agreement** between the Article and the Participle, otherwise you will end up with results which just happen to have any form of the Article in a sentence which also has a Participle of πιστεύω. To set **Agreement** between two or more Elements requires that you do two things: (1) select the areas in which the Elements must agree (in this case: Gender, Number, and Case), and (2) select the Elements which must agree. To do those two things, do the following:

1. Click on the first "any" box below "AGREE", which is below Element #1, to pull up the selections for Article Agreement.



2. Next, click on "Number," "Gender," and "Case" to select them as the areas you wish the Article and Participle to agree in. Then click on the up arrow to the right of "any" to close the list and see the results. The "any" message has now been replaced by the message "Number +". The plus sign indicates that more than one item has been selected in addition to "Number."



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- Finally, to select the Elements which must agree, follow the first "AGREE" row, which now reads "Number...+," to the right. You'll note that below the Article and Participle Columns are two white boxes (the rest of the boxes to the right are grayed out because there are no defined Elements in those columns.). Click on the box below the Article Column and on the box below the Participle Column. An "x" check mark should appear now in each of the boxes. You have now instructed GRAMCORD to find only Articles and Participles which agree in Number, Gender, and Case.

AGREE: Proximity: < any > < any

Number ±

AGREE: Proximity: < any > < any

Number ±

The Next Configuration Option Is Proximity, which establishes the maximum distance which may occur between any two Elements. As you can see from the immediately preceding pictures of the Template, Proximity is located in the same area as "AGREE." The box which displays the Proximity between any two Elements is located directly below and between the two Elements for which Proximity is being set. The Proximity default is "any." To set the Proximity to a specific value you simply press the "less than" or "greater than" buttons next to the "any" box and the number corresponding to the Proximity between the two Elements will go down or go up. The maximum is 200 (which exceeds the distance of the longest sentence in the New Testament). For this search you will want a little space allowed between the Article and the Participle, since an Adjective, Conjunction, or whole phrase may occur between them. To set the Proximity, do the following:

- Click on the right arrow until the number in the box reads "10."

Subclass:

Degree:

Lemma(s): 1 chosen

AGREE: Proximity: < any > < any

Proximity: < 10 >



NOTE: A Unique Feature Of The GRAMCORD Template is that Proximity and CONTEXT (at the top of the Template) are synchronized. Thus as you increase the Proximity, the CONTEXT automatically increases as well. In this case, before you increased the Proximity, the CONTEXT read "2," which was the number of Elements in the Search. After increasing the Proximity to "10," the CONTEXT now reads "11," which is the number of Elements plus the Proximity INCLUSIVE. Note, however, that CONTEXT will not automatically decrease when you decrease the Proximity.

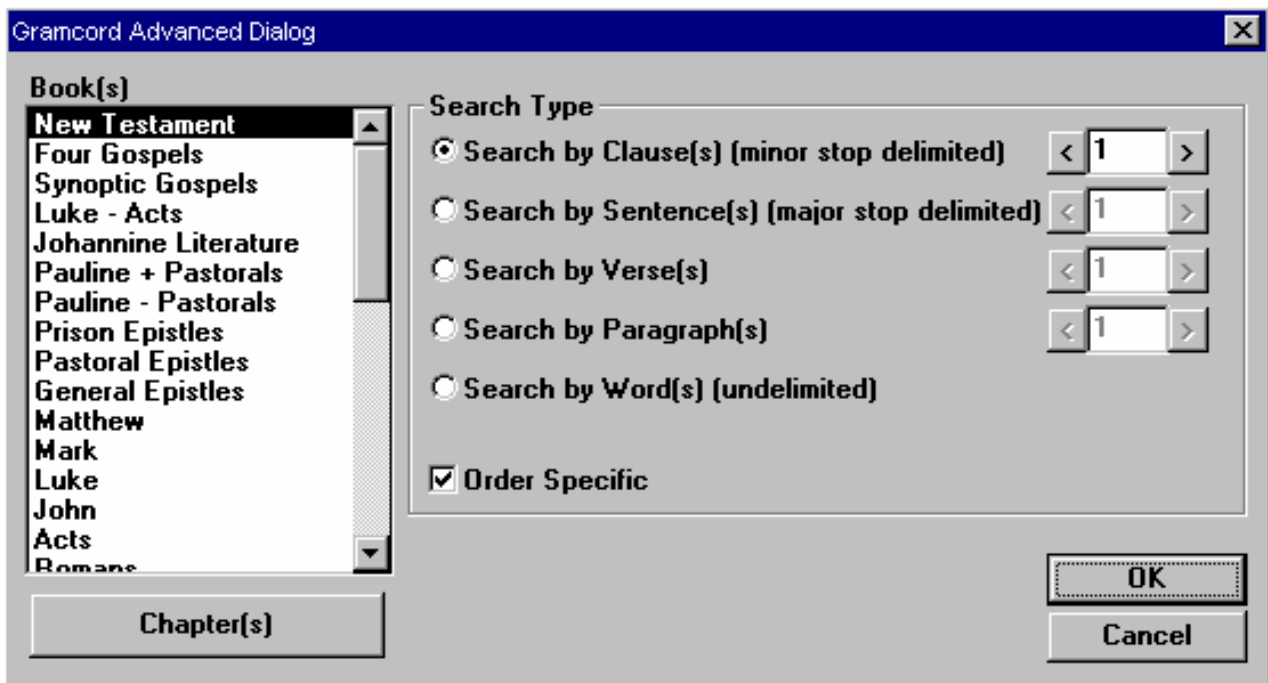
1 - 30 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

The Final Configuration Items To Be Set include the “Type” and the “Range” for your Search. This Search will include the Johannine Literature (except Revelation), will need to be in the order of the Elements as we have entered them, and will be in clauses (since a Substantial Participle will not cross a Clause/Minor Stop boundary). All of these items will be set from the Advanced Template, which be accessed by clicking on the Advanced button, the “Type of Search” window, or the “Range” window.

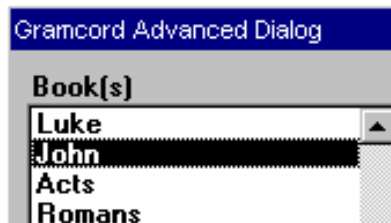
To Set The Range(s) For The Search(es) do the following:

Advanced

1. Click on the Advanced button (upper right corner of Template) to activate the second Template containing all of the Range setting options. The Advanced Template will appear:



2. To set the Range for the Johannine literature, without Revelation (which is included in the selection “Johannine Literature” above), all you have to do is scroll down to John, *Mouse Click*, scroll down to 1 John, *Ctrl-Mouse Click*, and repeat *Ctrl-Mouse Click* for 2 and 3 John.

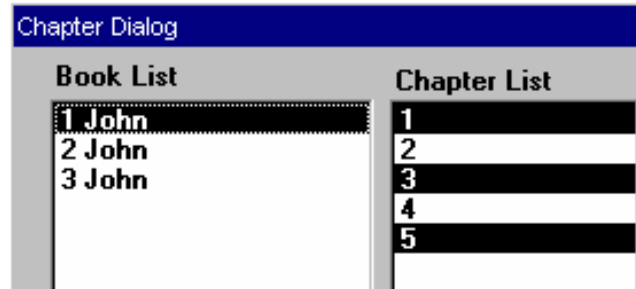
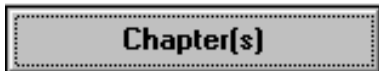




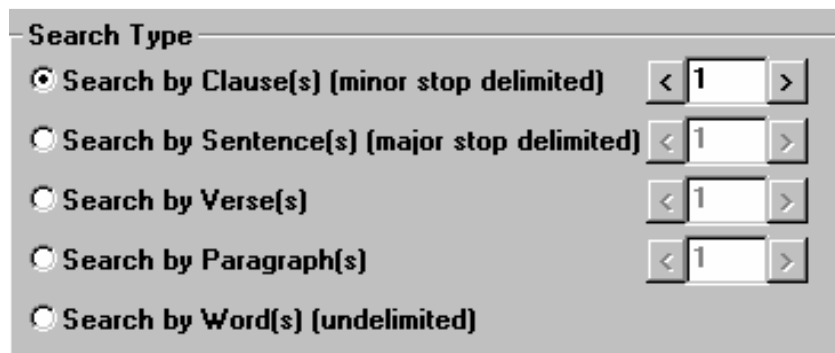
NOTE: The GRAMCORD Advanced Template uses standard Windows ' selection conventions for all of its List Boxes, *i.e.*, Single Mouse Click selects; Ctrl-Mouse Click dese-lects or selects multiples at random; Shift-Mouse Click selects a consecutive range.



NOTE: If you had wanted to restrict the Search Range even further, you could have clicked on the "Chapters" button and selected any number of Chapters, in any sequence, using the same Mouse Click conventions mentioned above. For example:



Finally, You Can Choose the "Type" of GRAMCORD Search You Want to Perform: GRAMCORD by default has always been designed to search for grammatical constructions in clauses or sentences (*i.e.*, Minor or Major Stop delimited) and with the Search Elements in one specific order, because that is the way in general that grammar occurs. This new GRAMCORD however can perform a search for Constructions in a Single Clause (default) or across Multiple Clauses, Sentences, Verses, Paragraphs, or perform its Searches across any and all boundaries (limited only by the Context size you chose). Again, making that choice for your Search is easy and visual, since the Advanced Template present you with clearly laid out choices; Click on the "Type" of Search you want, then push the a row to increment/decrement the counter. We will not be changing these settings for the current search, since Substantival Participles would most likely never cross a Clause boundary.



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Moreover in the new GRAMCORD, you can specify whether you want the Elements of a Construction to occur in the order you placed them in on the Template (default) or whether you just want the Elements in any order. For example, you might be studying the difference between the uses of Ἰησοῦς Χριστός versus Χριστός Ἰησοῦς in which case you want your Searches to be “Order Specific.” However, if what you want to find is all the occurrences of Ἰησοῦς and Χριστός together in any order, then you'll want your Search to be non Order Specific. The change between these two Types of searches is done simply in the new GRAMCORD by checking or unchecking the box marked “Order Specific.” For the current search for Substantival Participles we will be leaving the box checked, since this Search must be “Order Specific,” *i.e.*, the Article must precede the Participle.

Order Specific

Viewing the Complete GRAMCORD Search

Press “OK” to return to the Main Template, and you will see your completed Search:

The screenshot shows the GRAMCORD Search dialog box with the following settings:

- Construct:** 1
- Context:** 11
- Search Type:** Clause Number: 1, Order Specific (checked)
- Book(s):** John, 1 John, 2 John
- CLASS Type:** Article, Verb, [none], [none], [none]
- Tense:** Present
- Voice:** any
- Mood:** Participle
- Person:** any
- Number:** any
- Gender:** any
- Case:** any
- Class:** [none]
- Subclass:** [none]
- Degree:** [none]
- Lemma(s):** 1 chosen
- AGREE:** Proximity: 10, any, any, any
- Number:** any
- Position:** none, none, none, none, none

Running a GRAMCORD Search



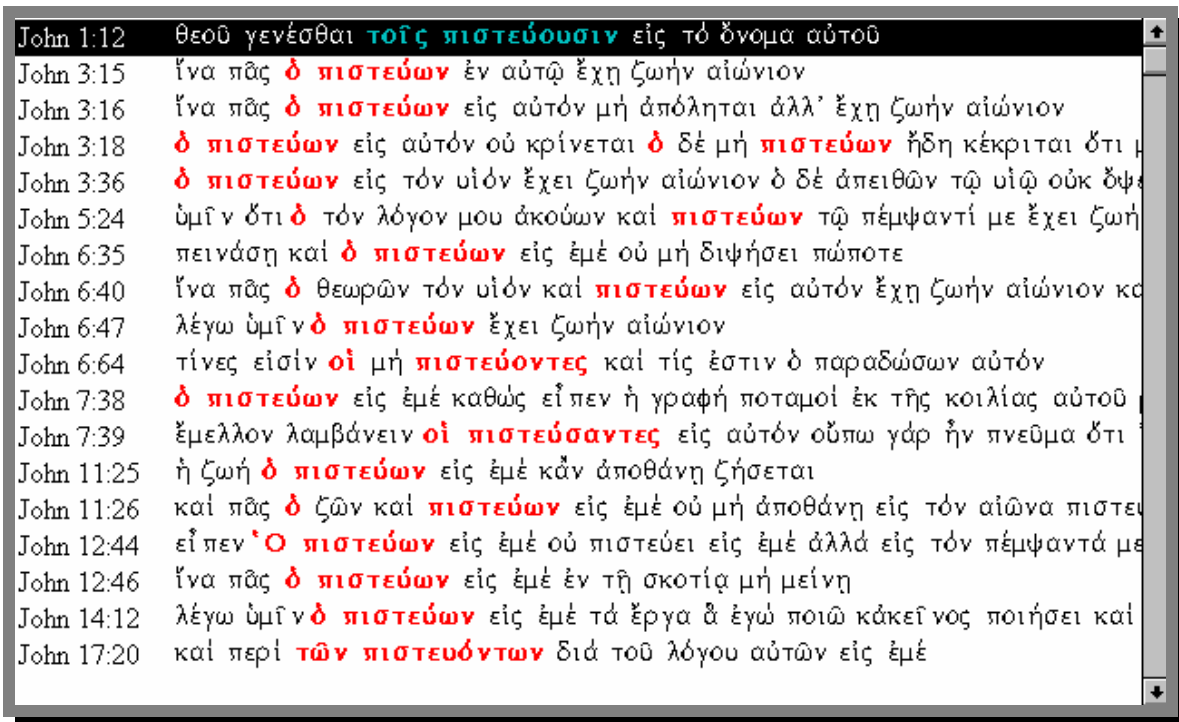
Running a GRAMCORD Search from the GRAMCORD Template is as simple as clicking on the “Search” button.

A GRAMCORD status bar will appear on your screen while its running the search. You will note that on most computers such a search will take about 5 seconds. Even very complex searches will normally only take 10 seconds.

View the Results of a GRAMCORD Search

Viewing the “Hits” from a GRAMCORD Search

When GRAMCORD has finished its Search, it will return the results back to the main Bible Companion screen, and you will see the verses it found in the Translation you previously selected. Moreover, the actual words of the Construction you were searching for will be highlighted in Red. The first screenful of “hits” is displayed below.



Bible Companion will highlight all of the occurrences of your Search Construction, even when they occur in the same verse (e.g., John 3:18).

Here are some observations from the above display which will help you in constructing your own Searches in the future:

- Note the distance between the Article and the Participle in John 5:24. This is a good example of why the Proximity should be “padded” a bit

1 - 34 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

as you Run Searches; you can always go back and narrow the Proximity, but if you set it too low to begin with, you may end up missing hits.

- Also, note that the Results contain both the Present and Aorist (John 7:39) hits mixed together in canonical order. If you want to retrieve them separately for transferring and printing in your Word Processor, then run the Search twice, the first time looking only for the Present and the second time only for the Aorist
- You may want to experiment with the preceding Search to gain familiarity with the GRAMCORD Template. Try changing the Range for Search by adding the Book of Revelation; or include the Perfect Tense; or add a third Element like the Preposition **εἰς**, *etc.*

Viewing the Statistics of a GRAMCORD Search

At the very top of the Bible Companion screen (or in the Ribbon Bar at the Top of the Search Window, depending on how you have your GC/BCS configured) the program will tell you how many verses contain the Construction you requested. Note that this number is the number of VERSES, not the number of occurrences. As can be seen from John 3:18, the Construction may occur more than one time in the same verse.

Bible Companion Series - [Search Ref : 23 Verses]

To get a more detailed breakdown of statistics which includes the actual number of “hits” per book and per chapter, choose from the Menu: Search...Statistics. The first listing will be by Book, but if you click on a specific Book, a Chapter by Chapter breakdown will be displayed. At present, this is only a visual display; a subsequent release of GRAMCORD will allow you to print and copy these statistics. For more information, see the Bible Companion *User's Guide*, p. 4-9, 10, and the discussion on GRAMCORD statistics below in this Chapter.

Transferring and Printing GRAMCORD Search Results

Consult the Bible Companion Manual (10 -5ff.) *for* details concerning the Direct Printing and the Transferring and Printing if the Results of GRAMCORD/Bible Companion Searches to your Windows-based Word Processor.

Advanced Searching Options

Constructing More Complex Searches

After you have gained some familiarity with the GRAMCORD Template, you will no doubt want to run some more complex searches. To really put GRAMCORD to the test we would suggest that you try looking for Granville-Sharp Constructions in which the first Noun is **θεός**. By doing this you will be able to examine the pattern which may lie behind the debated passages of Titus 2:13 and 2 Peter 1:1, which are claimed to demonstrate the Deity of Jesus Christ.

The completed Template for such a Search is shown below. Notice the need to **Exclude** an Article in the fourth position, to insure a true Granville-Sharp Construction. Notice also the need to set Agreement in Gender, Number, and Case between the Article and the 2 Nouns, and the need to set the Number of the Article to Singular (*i.e.*, Granville-Sharp's Rule only applies to Singular [as well as Personal and Non-Propor] Nouns). Finally, make sure you have chosen **θεός** as your Lemma for the first Noun and **καί** as the Lemma for the Conjunction.

GRAMCORD Search

Construct: < 1 > >> Search Type: Clause
 Context: < 10 > Search Number: 1 Order Specific:
 Save Open Book(s): New Testamen Search... Cancel
 Edit Clear Advanced Help!

CLASS Type:	Article	Noun	Conjunction	Article	Noun
Tense:					
Voice:					
Mood:					
Person:					
Number:	Singular	any		any	any
Tense	any	any		any	any
Voice	any	any		any	any
Mood					
Person			any		
Number					
Gender					
Case					
Class		1 chosen	1 chosen	any lemma	any lemma
Subclass					
Degree	any	any	any	any	any
Number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
any	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Position:	none	none	none	none	none

This column should be RED to indicate EXCLUDED.

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“POSITION”

Introduction to “Position”

“Position” was known in earlier versions of GRAMCORD as the “PLACEMENT” and “SUBPLACEMENT” options. The “Position” option allows you to specify the exact location of any Element in a Search within a Clause or Sentence. This location can be one location (*e.g.*, the 3rd word after a Major Stop) or a Range of locations (*e.g.*, anywhere between the 2nd and 4th word after a Minor Stop). While there are many uses for the “Position” option, one obvious one would be to try to narrow down the location of post -positives within a Construction (see below for an example).

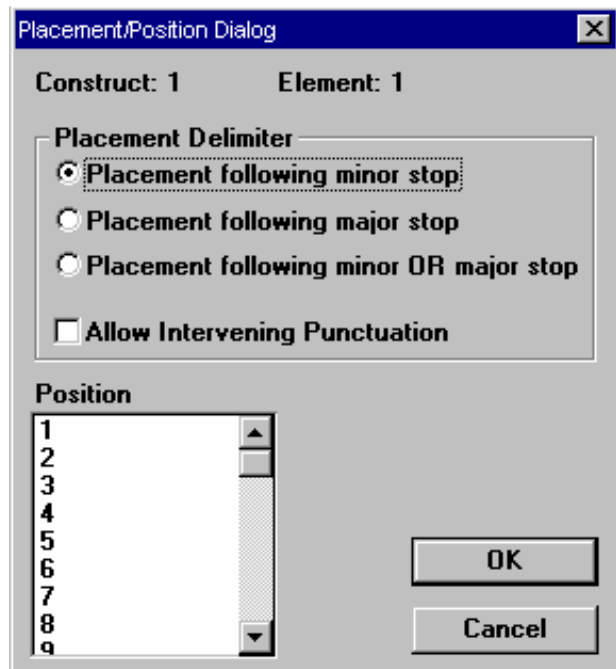
The “Position” button

The Label and Button for “Position” will be found at the bottom of the Main GRAMCORD Template, with the designation “Position” at the left and the “button” for each Element directly below the column for that Element. Initially the button will read “none,” and will be grayed out until the Element column is activated. Once the button has become active, clicking on it will bring up a second Template which will allow you to define the position desired more exactly.



The Placement/Position Dialog Template is laid out in a very straightforward manner, making your choices simple. Note that it tells you at the top which Construction and Element the Position criteria will apply to. A couple of things to keep in mind, however:

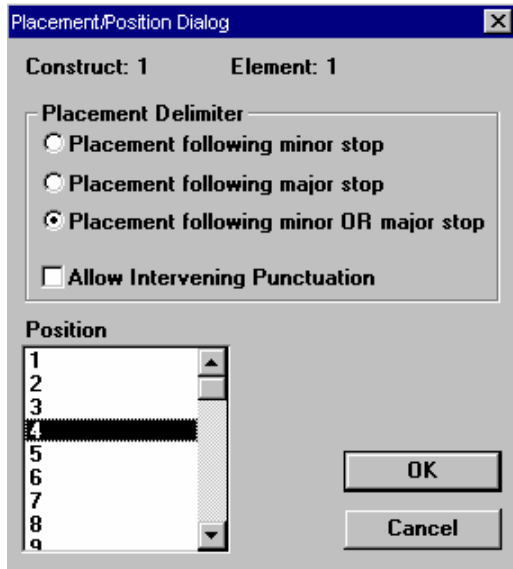
- **Minor Stop** refers to comma and dash.
- **Major Stop** refers to periods, question marks, and high points (colon, semi colon).
- **Position** is selected by standard Windows' conventions:
 - Mouse Click Selects
 - Ctrl-Mouse Click Deselects or Selects multiple random items
 - Shift-Mouse Click Select an unbroken Range of items.



A “Position” Example:

What we are going to search for is the post -positive Conjunction **γάρ**, but rather than in its expected place as the second element of a clause/sentence, we want to find it as the fourth word in a clause or sentence.

To do this we activate the GRAMCORD Template, select Conjunction as our first Part of Speech, and then select **γάρ** as our lemma. Now the button below this first Element will become active. Click on that button and the Placement/Position Dialog Template will appear. On that Dialog select (as below), “Placement following minor OR major stop” and under “Position” select “4.” Press “OK” and you’ll return to the Main Template. In place of the message “none” previously on the Position button, will now be a message to tell you what you have chosen, namely, “Mn,Mj+4”, which means Minor or Major Stop, Position 4. Press the “Search” button on the GRAMCORD Template to run this search.



This Search will return three verses in which **γάρ** occurs as the fourth word after any Stop. Double -Click on each verse, one at a time to go to the “Peek” Windows to see the full verse in context (right mouse click once to return to the “hit” list). Carefully notice that in one of these verses **γάρ** occurs twice, but only one of them matches your criteria.

"Wildcarding" Lemmas and Words

The GRAMCORD Lemma Pick List allows you to choose from any Lemma which occurs in the New Testament. However, there may be times when you desire to find all the forms of a particular Verbal, *etc.*, root with its Prepositional prefixes. For example, you may wish to find all the forms of **βάλλω**, like **καταβάλλω**, **ἐπιβάλλω**, **ἐκβάλλω**, *etc.* GRAMCORD

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will accept a wildcard Search to find all of these forms. To perform a wildcard Search for all the forms of **βάλλω**, do the following:



1. Start the GRAMCORD Template by clicking on the GRAMCORD button.
2. Select "Verb" as your first Element.
3. Click on the "Lemma" button.
4. In the "Find" box type first a Dash character followed by **βάλλω** with no intervening spaces.
5. Press the "ADD" button and then the "OK" button. When you return to the Main Template you'll notice that the Lemma box now has "Wildcards" in it to indicate what you have chosen.
6. Run the "Search" and you will see all the various forms of prefixed **βάλλω**.

If you want all the forms of -βάλλω including βάλλω itself, you simply ADD the verb both with and without the dash preceding it and GRAMCORD will find both for you at the same time.

The same Dash character may be used as a wildcard indicator at the end of Lemmas and Words as well. For example, to find all Verbs beginning with the Preposition **κατά** you would enter into the "Find" box both **κατ-** and **καθ-**.

Running other GRAMCORD Utilities

NOTE: The following three GRAMCORD Utilities have been temporarily disabled in GRAMCORD 2.0/BCS 1.5. They will be reinstated and updated in future versions. The way you can tell if they are active in your version of GRAMCORD/BCS is to look at their Buttons and/or Menu titles; if they are grayed out, then the Utility is still disabled, but if it is solid black, then the Utility has been reinstated. Also, since these Utilities will be upgraded in the newer versions, not all of the following information will match the Utility exactly. An addendum to this Manual will be available soon after the Utility is reinstated.

If you are a GRAMCORD User from the various DOS platforms you'll be happy to discover that several of the GRAMCORD programs will still run from Bible Companion. The three most important utilities which can still be accessed are: GRAMPLOT, GRAMCORD Statistics, and GRAMCORD (Script) files (*i.e.*, the command/.txt files used to run GRAMCORD in the past).

GRAMPLOT:

After you have Run a GRAMCORD Search, GRAMPLOT can be accessed to display a scatter plot of the hits by choosing from the Main Menu: **Search...GRAMPLOT. The GRAMPLOT scatter plot will display the result of you most recent Search as it always has.**

GRAMCORD Statistics:

Since the Bible Companion statistics from a GRAMCORD Search cannot be copied or printed out, we have provided a way for you to see the GRAMCORD Statistics, which shows the actual hits, even when more than one occurs in a verse. To access the GRAMCORD Statistics do the following:



1. Open a New Notepad Window in Bible Companion, by clicking on the Notepad button.
2. Select from the Main Menu: **File...Open.**
3. Select the file named **gcstats.txt** from the Open File Dialogue Box.

You will now be looking at the GRAMCORD Statistics, which you can scroll through to see the specific information you desire.

The same information cannot be accessed within your preferred Word Processor, by opening the GCSTATS.TXT file, which will be found in your [HD]:\BCS directory.

Running GRAMCORD (Command) Files:

There are two ways in Bible Companion to run previously written GRAMCORD command files. Remember that in no case will Bible Companion place a previous command file into the columns of the Template.



If you wish to View only or Edit and then Run your previously written GRAMCORD command files, you should start the GRAMCORD Template and then choose the Edit button. Once the Edit Window has opened you should choose the Open button, go to the directory where you kept your GRAMCORD command files (we assume you know in which directory you kept these files; something like "C:\CHIWRITE\GRAMCORD", and how to get there in a standard Windows Dialogue). Once there you'll need to change the file type (bottom left pulldown list) to "*.txt" file type (which is the extension used with GRAMCORD command files. Once the command files appear, double-click on the file you wish to View or Edit. Once you've Edited the file you can Save it or Run it (click on the button marked "Run Modified Script").

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However, if all you want to do is Run them so that you can directly print or transfer the results to your Windows word processor to view/edit/print, you can do that without having to use the GRAMCORD Template (as explained above). To access and Run a GRAMCORD command/script file select from the Main Menu: **Search...Run GRAMCORD Script** . A standard Windows "Open File" Dialogue Box will open for you to find your file. Once you have found the file (we assume you know in which directory you kept these files; something like "C:\CHIWRITE\GRAMCORD", and how to get there in a standard Windows Dialogue), simply double-click on the file name and it will Run. When the Search is completed the results will be displayed in the Bible Companion Main Window. You can now use the results in your Windows environment.

Conclusion

As you can see, Defining a Greek Grammatical Construction to Search for is relatively painless with the GRAMCORD Template. Most Searches can be Defined in less than five minutes and Run in less than ten seconds.

3

GRAMCORD Reference

Chapter 3 of the GRAMCORD™ GNT with Bible Companion™: User's Guide is a Technical Reference Appendix to provide Users with more Detailed Information about the Operation of GRAMCORD and the GRAMCORD Template. It is an expansion of the Online Help File available within GRAMCORD with Bible Companion.

THE GRAMCORD SEARCH TEMPLATE



After pressing the GRAMCORD Search button on the Bible Companion Button Bar, the GRAMCORD Template will appear.

The GRAMCORD Search Template is the way to use GRAMCORD to find even the most complex Grammatical Constructions in the Greek New Testament. The Template allows you to fill in the Columns with the information on each Element of the Greek Construction you wish to find. The Template is designed so that, in most cases, you cannot ask for things which cannot occur in Greek as it guides you through your options and choices.

At the Top of the Template are the Option buttons and displays for selecting the number of Constructions, the Range of New Testament Books to Search, the Type of Search you wish to perform (Clause, Sentence, Verse), *etc.*

At the Bottom of the Template are the List boxes and Spin buttons which allow you to set the Distance between each word, Agreements between words, Position of Words, *etc.*

A second, **Lemma Pick Window**, which is activated when you click on Lemma(s) at the bottom of each Column, allows you to pick the Lemma(s) you desire from a list which corresponds to the Part of Speech you have chosen.

THE PARTS OF THE TEMPLATE:

THE HEADER SECTION OF THE TEMPLATE: CONFIGURATION OF THE SEARCH:

CONSTRUCTION



GRAMCORD allows the User to Search for up to 5 separate Grammatical Constructions at the same time. A Construction is composed of Grammatical Elements, which are defined in the Template Columns, from left to right, as they would occur in the Grammatical Construction being searched for. By pressing the left or right arrow keys the User may scroll through the various Constructions being defined.

COPY



By Clicking on the Double Arrow button, the User can Copy Construct #1 to #2 automatically, to provide a basis for defining Construction #2.

CONTEXT



Since Constructions possess width, the Template will automatically increment the Context field as each new Element is defined on the Template. As a result, by default, the Context will be the number of words in a Construction from first to last element inclusive (less "Excluded" and "InterData" Elements). When Context is not manually changed by the User, a Context equal to the number of elements in the construction is assumed. (A Context LESS than the total number of elements is obviously illegal.) A Context equal to the number of elements in the construction is another way of saying that no other words may intervene between the defined elements. Thus, a two element construct with Context of 2 would mean the two words are adjacent to each other. A Context of 3 would allow either zero or one intervening word. A Context of 200 would refer to a Construction which potentially spans an entire sentence.

In general, it is suggested that the Context field be enlarged beyond the number of Elements chosen. For instance, since Crisis is considered a two word phenomenon under GRAMCORD, the Context would require adjustment to two words rather than one. For this and several other reasons, grammatical searches should allow for a generous Context field so as to prevent an overly restrictive definition and the attendant loss of potentially significant occurrences of the construction. The Context can easily be lowered in subsequent Searches to eliminate incorrect hits.

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CLEAR

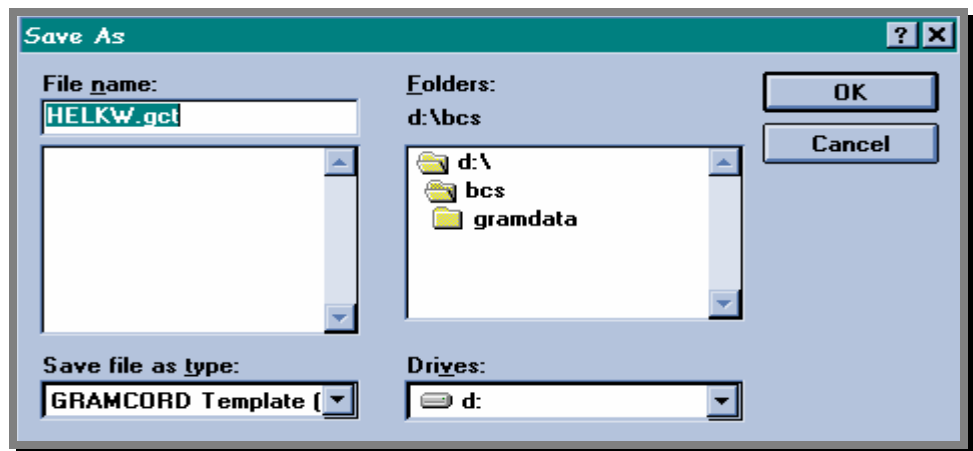


The User may Clear all information from the Template in order to begin defining a new Construction. This should be done before beginning any new construction to ensure that all the possible previous data is eliminated from every previous Construction.

SAVE



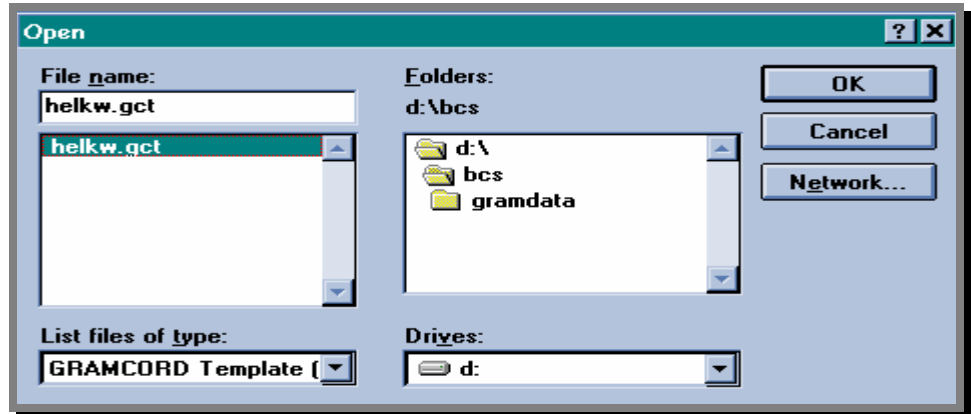
The User may Save the Construction under a unique file name, which may be retrieved (= Open) later for use.



OPEN



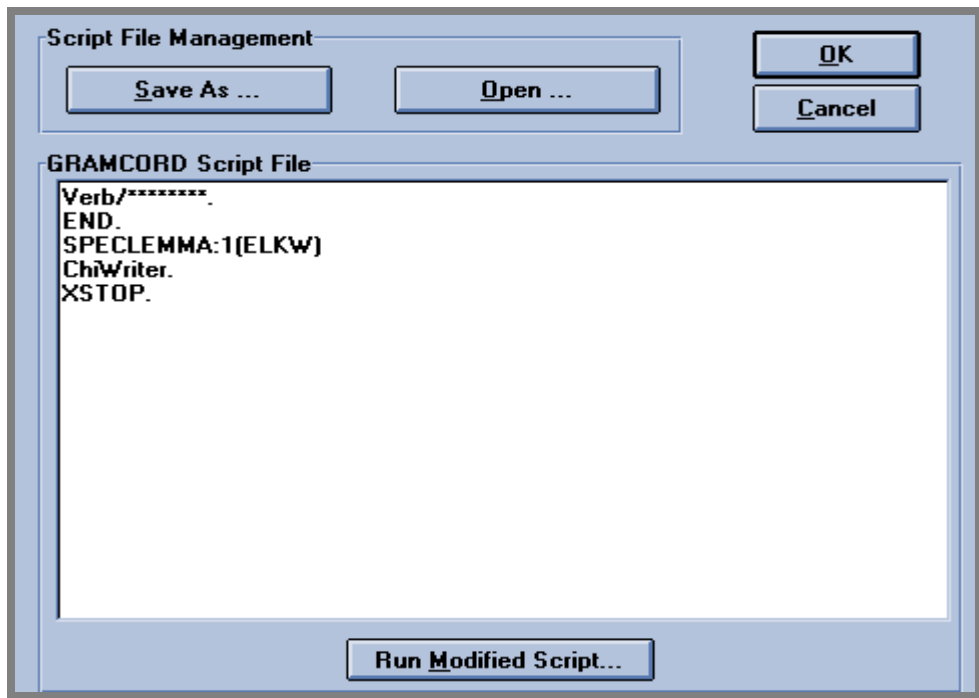
The User may retrieve a previously Saved Construction for further editing or executing. In order to retrieve old GRAMCORD “Command” or “Script” format files, see "Edit" below.



EDIT (If “Edit” is grayed out, then function is temporarily disabled):



The User may Edit, View, and Run the Construction as it is being defined in GRAMCORD "Script/Command File" format, assuming the User is acquainted with the GRAMCORD "Script File" format and commands.



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The User may also retrieve previously defined Constructions which follow the GRAMCORD “Command File” format, and execute them to see the results in Bible Companion. However, the retrieved Script file may be Viewed and Edited in the Script Window only; it will not be installed into the Template for viewing and editing.

For Users who have previously written extensive GRAMCORD files and only want to run them and have the results returned to Bible Companion so that they can print them (directly or via their Windows -based Word Processor), there is a Menu pick which allows this to be done directly. The User should choose **Search...Run GRAMCORD Script** which will open a "File Open" Dialogue box to allow the User to pick the GRAMCORD file to run.

SEARCH



The User may execute a GRAMCORD Search for the Construction defined in the Template . A status bar will appear while the Search is performed; most Searches will take about 10 seconds.

CANCEL



The User may Cancel the GRAMCORD Search operation and safely return to the Bible Companion Window.

ADVANCED

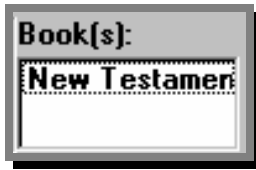


The User may access the settings displayed in the “Type of Search” and “Range” Windows by either clicking on those display windows or the “Advanced” button. Clicking on the “Advanced” button takes the User to the “Advanced Dialog” Template to set the various items (see below).

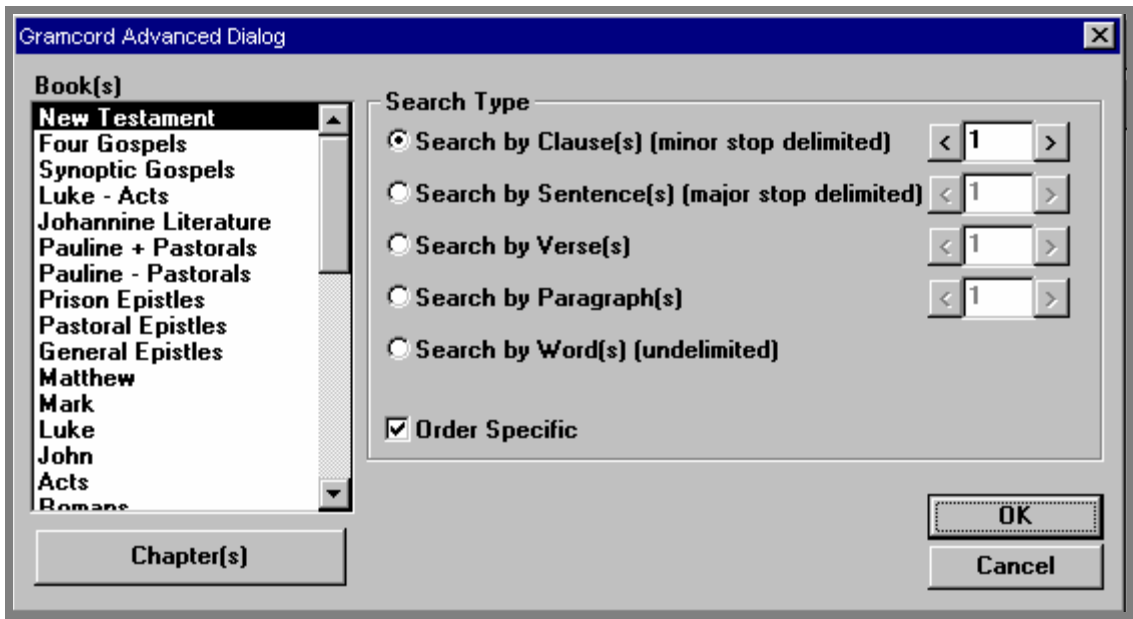
SEARCH TYPE



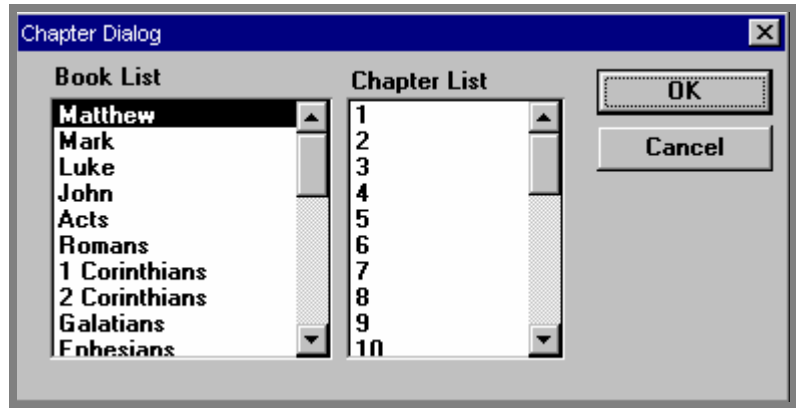
The User may access the “Advanced Dialog” Template by clicking on the “Search Type” window. On the second Template (see below) the Type of Search and the Order of the Elements can be selected.

BOOK(S):

The User may access “Advanced Dialog” Template by clicking on the “Book(s)” Window (as well as the “Type of Search” windows and the Advanced button). On this second Template the User can narrow the Search to specific Ranges of NT Books, Individual NT Books, as well as specific Chapters.

ADVANCED DIALOG TEMPLATE

BOOK(S): The selections on the left side of the “Advanced Dialog” allow the User to choose the Book(s) to Search in. Clicking on the “Chapter(s)” button will allow the User to narrow the Range further to specific Chapters in the selected Books. Several collections of Books precede the individual listing of each NT Book.



The Selection Process in both Dialogs is made according to standard Windows’ conventions: *Mouse Click* selects a single item (and deselects any others); *Ctrl-Mouse Click* deselects the specific item only or selects an additional random item; *Shift-Mouse Click* selects a continuous range of items back up to the previous selection.

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SEARCH TYPE: On the right hand side of the Advanced Template are the Options for setting the “Type” of Search the User wishes to perform, *i.e.*, Search with Clause, Sentence, Verse, or Paragraph boundaries delimiting the Search, or Search with no boundaries at all.

Each of the Options is selected by a simple Mouse Click, and the number of Clauses, Verses, *etc.*, the User wishes the boundaries for the Search to span can be incremented or decremented by clicking on the right or left arrow keys.

Clauses are defined as being delimited by “Minor Stops,” which in GRAMCORD corresponds to commas and dashes.

Sentences are defined as being delimited by “Major Stops,” which in GRAMCORD corresponds to periods, question marks, and high points (colon, semi-colon).

Verses and **Paragraphs** delimitation is derived from the NA²⁷ text (which does differ from the UBS⁴ text with respect to paragraphs), which is not exactly the same as that of the English versions. Following is a Table which lists the versification differences between: GNT/UBS^{3/4}/NA^{26/27} and English Bibles using the KJV/TR versification (all except NRSV).

NT BOOK	ENGLISH/KJV MAP	GREEK/NA/UBS MAP
Matthew	2:1 - last word	2:2 - first word
	25:16 - first word	25:15 - last word
Mark	12:15 - first clause	12:14 - last clause
Luke	7:19 - first clause	7:18 - last clause
	22:66 - last word	22:67 - first word
John	4:36 - first word	4:35 - last word
Acts	3:19 - second half of verse	3:20 - first half of verse
	5:40 - first clause	5:39 - last clause
	13:39 - first half of verse	13:38 - last half of verse
	19:41	19:40 - last sentence
	24:18 - last clause	24:19 - first clause
Romans	9:11 - last two clauses	9:12 - first half
2Corinthians	10:5 - first clause	10:4 - last sentence
	13:13 -	13:12 - last sentence
	13:14	13:13
Galatians	2:20 - first clause	2:19 - last sentence
Ephesians	2:15 - first clause	2:14 - last 2 clauses
	5:13 - last clause	5:14 - first sentence
Philippians	2:8 - first clause	2:7 - last clause
1Thessalonians	1:3 - first word	1:2 - last word
	2:6 - last clause	2:7 - first clause
	2:11 - middle of sentence	2:12 - first half of sentence

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Hebrews	3:9 - last 2 words	3:10 - first two words
	7:21 - first clause	7:20 - last half of sentence
	12:23 - first 4 words	12:22 - last word
1John	2:13 - last sentence	2:14 - first sentence
Revelation	2:27 - last clause	2:28 - first half
	13:1 - first sentence	12:18
	17:10 - first clause	17:9 - last clause
1John	4:18 - first clause	4:17 - last clause (NA ²⁶ ONLY; NA ²⁷ /UBS ⁴ match KJV map)

Word(s) is an undelimited Search in that it ignores all punctuation and other boundaries and starts with the first Element of your Search and continues looking for the next Element based on the “Context” distance you have set for the Search.

ORDER SPECIFIC refers to the Order of the Elements in a Search. Whether the Elements of a Search should occur in the Order the User put them in when the Construction was designed is determined by Checking or Unchecking the “Order Specific” box on the Advanced Template. Since grammar normally occurs in a specific sequence, the GRAMCORD default is to have “Order Specific” checked, *i.e.*, active. However there are situations where the User would want to find a certain number of Elements in any order; to make GRAMCORD Search that way, the User would uncheck the “Order Specific” box.



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THE BODY OF THE TEMPLATE: THE ELEMENTS OF THE SEARCH:

CLASS TYPE

Class Type:	[none] ↓
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun
	Verb
	Exclude...
	InterData...

The Class Type Pull Down List presents the Greek Parts of Speech to choose from for the Element being defined in the column in the Construction.

The Pull Down List also presents the options to define an EXCLUDEd Item or INTERDATA Item.

EXCLUDE...

Class Type:	[none]
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun
	Verb
	Exclude...
	InterData...

Class Type:	Adjective
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	any
Gender:	any
Case:	any
Class:	
Subclass:	
Degree:	any
Lemma(s):	

When **Exclude** is chosen from the Class Type list, the whole column is changed to Red to visually indicate that the item is to be Excluded, and awaits the User to choose the Part of Speech to be Excluded.

*This Column is
RED*

Exclude allows the User to specify items which may not either Precede, Intervene, nor Follow the Elements in the Construction being defined. These items are not Elements of the Construction, but rather are Parts of Speech which the User is prohibiting from occurring at certain points in the Construction. Moreover, since these items are not Elements in the Construction they are not included within the Context field of the Construction.

A good example of the use of **Exclude** would be in searching for Granville -Sharp Constructions (*i.e.*, Article-Noun-καί-Noun) in which an Article occurring before the second Noun must be excluded (see 2-16 of this Manual for an example of what such a Construction would look like with the Template fully filled in). Other examples of would be Searches for Anarthrous or Articular Apollonius' Canon Constructions, or Adverbial/Circumstantial Participles which must by definition be anarthrous and have no related Noun.

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INTERDATA...

Class Type:	[none]
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun
	Verb
	Exclude...
	InterData...

Class Type:	Adjective
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	any
Gender:	any
Case:	any
Class:	
Subclass:	
Degree:	any
Lemma(s):	

When **Interdata** is chosen from the Class Type list, the whole column turns **GREEN** and awaits the User to choose the Part of Speech to be included as an Interdata item.

*This Column is
GREEN*

Interdata (*i.e.*, INTERvening DATA) specifies that if a word or words occurs between the designated elements (thus, Interdata is never used before the first or after the last Element), the word(s) must possess the grammatical characteristics the user defines. This command is very useful in situations where two elements should be adjacent except when particular types of words intervene. For example, a Construction definition searching for an Article + a Noun in full grammatical agreement where the Article and Noun are adjacent OR separated only by Adjectives, Participles, and Coordinating Conjunctions. The Interdata option is used when the User knows that certain grammatical phenomena may appear within a Construction but such phenomena are not to be included among the required defined elements. In other words, if these phenomena do not NECESSARILY occur in the construction being defined, they can NOT be included as elements. Thus, the Interdata option provides constraints as to what MAY, by the User's permission, intervene or interrupt a construction. If words DO appear between elements of a construction, the Interdata option determines what grammatical characteristics (data) these words MUST possess.

The Interdata option is not affected by the Minor Stops option. Recall that at this option permits Minor Stops to appear between construct elements. (The comma and dash are Minor Stops.) GRAMCORD finishes the punctuation examination before the Interdata option is executed.

ADJECTIVES:

CLASS Type:	Adjective
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun
	Verb
	Exclude...
	InterData...
	any lemma

CLASS Type:	Adjective
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	any
Gender:	any
Case:	any
Class:	
Subclass:	
Degree:	any
Lemma(s):	any lemma

CLASS Type:	Adjective
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	Singular
Gender:	Masculine
Case:	any
Class:	Nominative
Subclass:	Genitive
Degree:	Dative
Lemma(s):	Accusative
	Vocative
	<Exclude>

When **Adjective** is chosen the following additional items become available to further narrow the definition for the Element:

Gender, Number, Case, Degree, and Lemma.

Each of the parts of an Adjective can be defined further by the items in the pull-down list; Multiple items and Excluded items are acceptable:

- Gender:** Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
- Number:** Singular, Plural
- Case:** Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative
- Degree:** No (or Positive) Degree, Comparative, Superlativ
- Lemma:** Any Adjective (= <any lemma>) or Choose from Lemma List
(restricted to Adjectives)

Additional Information: The so called "Substantival use" of the Adjective is generally understood as an Adjective, with an appropriate Noun to be mentally supplied. Many however have almost become frozen forms, and for these GRAMCORD will frequently have Alternates with both the Adjective and Noun tag (e.g., **σωτήριος** and **σωτήριον**). Exceptions to this pattern are classified as Nouns in GRAMCORD when the usage has become so fixed as to be almost universal (e.g., **πρεσβυτερος** in Luke 15:25 is classed as an Adjective; elsewhere almost always as Noun).

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ADVERBS:

CLASS Type:	Adverb
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun
	Verb
	Exclude...
	InterData...
	any lemma

CLASS Type:	Adverb
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	
Gender:	
Case:	
Class:	
Subclass:	
Degree:	any
Lemma(s):	any lemma

CLASS Type:	Adverb
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	noDegree
Person:	Comparative
Number:	Superlative
Gender:	<Exclude>
Case:	
Class:	
Subclass:	
Degree:	any
Lemma(s):	any lemma

When **Adverb** is chosen the following additional items become available to further narrow the definition for the Element:

Degree and Lemma.

Each of the parts of an Adverb can be defined further by the items in the pull-down list; Multiples items and Excludes are acceptable:

- Degree:** No (or Positive) Degree, Comparative, Superlative
Lemma: Any Adverb (= <any lemma>) or choose from the Lemma List (restricted to Adverbs)

Additional Information: This follows traditional classifications. The category constitutes a large collection of fixed-form words which clearly are modifiers, modifying any word except a noun or pronoun. Some grammarians include as adverbs words which GRAMCORD classifies more traditionally as prepositions, particles, and conjunctions. For instance, adverbs which also function in the clause as a clause connector are classified as conjunctions (e.g., **TOTE** when it means "then, thereupon" is always tagged as a conjunction.).

ARTICLES:

CLASS Type:	[none]
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun
	Verb
	Exclude...
	InterData...

CLASS Type:	Article
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	any
Gender:	any
Case:	any
Class:	
Subclass:	
Degree:	
Lemma(s):	any lemma

CLASS Type:	Article
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	Plural
Gender:	Feminine
Case:	any
Class:	Nominative
Subclass:	Genitive
Degree:	Dative
Lemma(s):	Accusative
	Vocative
	<Exclude>

When **Article** is chosen the following additional items become available to further narrow the definition for the Element:

Gender, Number, and Case (NOTE: It is not necessary to define a Lemma for the Article since there is only one Article; consequently the Lemma field will be grayed out when Article is chosen as the Part of Speech.).

Each of the parts of an Article can be defined further by the items in the pull -down list; Multiple items and Excluded items are acceptable:

Gender: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
Number: Singular, Plural
Case: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, [Vocative]

Additional Information: The so-called "Pronominal use" of the Article is identified as an Article, not a Pronoun. There is no distinct Vocative form of the Article. It will be identified as Vocative only in cases where it is in agreement with a Vocative Substantive.

CONJUNCTIONS:

CLASS Type:	[none]
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun
	Verb
	Exclude...
	InterData...

CLASS Type:	Conjunction
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	
Gender:	
Case:	
Class:	any
Subclass:	Coordinating
Degree:	Subordinating
Lemma(s):	<Exclude>

CLASS Type:	Conjunction
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	
Gender:	
Case:	
Class:	Coordinating
Subclass:	any
Degree:	Interrogative
Lemma(s):	Continuative
	Correlative
	Disjunctive
	Copulative
	Inferential
	Explanatory
	Adversative
	<Exclude>

When **Conjunction** is chosen the following additional items become available to further narrow the definition for the Element:

Subclass1 and Subclass2 fields, Lemma

Each of the parts of an Conjunction can be defined further by the items in the pull-down list; Multiple items and Excluded items are acceptable:

- Subclass1:** Coordinating or Subordinating
- Subclass2:** Subclass of Coordinating or Subordinating (see below)
- Lemma:** Any Conjunction (<any lemma>) or Pick from Lemma List (restricted to Conjunctions)

- CB Coordinating, continuative: *ἀλλά, δε, γαρ, μηδε, οὐν*
- CC Coordinating, Correlative: *εἴτε, ἦ, ἦτοι, και μητε, οὐδε, οὔτε, ποτερον, τε*
- CD Coordinating, Disjunctive: *ἢ, μηδε, μητε, οὐδε, οὔτε*
- CG Coordinating, interrogative: *ἄνατι, νυν, ποθεν, ποτε, που, πως*
- CK Coordinating, copulative: *και, οὔτε, τε*
- CQ Coordinating, inferential: *ἕρα, διο, διοπερ, διοτι, ὅθεν, οὐκουν, οὐν, οτνυν, τοιγαρουν, ὥστε*
- CX Coordinating, explanatory: *γαρ*
- CV Coordinating, adversative: *ἀλλά, δε, μεντοι, πλην*
- SC Subordinating, Causal: *διοτι, ἐπει, ἐπειδη, ἐπειδηπερ, γαρ, καθοτι, ὅτι*
- SE Subordinating, conditional: *ἂν, ἕαν, ἕανπερ, εἰ, εἰπερ, εἴτε*
- SF Subordinating, Final: *ἵνα, μη, μηποτε, ὅπως, ὥς*
- SG Subordinating, interrogative: *εἰ, μηποτε, ποθεν, ποτε, που, πως*
- SL Subordinating, Locational [of place]: *οἑπου, ὅθεν, οὐ*

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- SN Subordinating, Nominal [Substantiva]ἕ, ἵνα, καθως, μη, μηποτε, ὅπως, ὅτι, πως, ὡς
- SP Subordinating, comParativακαθα, καθαπερ, καθο, καθοτι, καθως, καθωσπερ, ὡς, ὡσπερ
- SR Subordinating, Resultἵνα, ὅτι, ὡς, ὡστε
- SS Subordinating, conceSsinκαιπερ, καιτοι
- ST Subordinating,Temporal:ἀχρι, ἔπαν, ἐπειδη, ἕως, ἡνικα, καθως, μεχρι, ὅταν, ὅτε, πριν, ὡς

Additional Information: Under the Conjunction classification GRAMCORD has identified words which act as connectors between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. They are divided into two basic types: the *coordinating conjunctions*, connecting parallel grammatical structures, whether words or phrases or clauses or sentences, and the *subordinating conjunctions*, connecting dependent clauses (only clauses are involved in this category).

Sometimes the decision between coordinating and subordinating is a matter of punctuation, whether the clauses are treated as two separate sentences, or as one sentence with a main and a dependent clause (e.g., γάρ).

Connective phrases, where a prepositional phrase or an elliptical expression functions as a connector, are identified word by word and thus are not recognized as a functioning conjunction. (e.g., ἐφ' ὅσον, "as long as").

The Conjunction and Particle categories represent the most problematic classification issues of the GRAMCORD database. The lack of standard definitions among grammarians and the importance of context present difficulties which deserve the user's careful attention. To assist the user, the GRAMCORD Template Lemma List will only present those words classified by GRAMCORD as the Part of Speech chosen by the user. Further notes concerning grammatical classifications of Particles and Conjunctions appear in the Appendices of the *User's Manual*. Inexperienced users should refer to the appendix' word lists for information on words which may span the Conjunction, Particle, and Adverb classifications.

IMPROPER PREPOSITION

CLASS Type:	[none]
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun
	Verb
	Exclude...
	InterData...

CLASS Type:	ImpPrep
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	
Gender:	
Case:	any
Class:	Genitive
Subclass:	Dative
Degree:	Accusative
Lemma(s):	<Exclude>

When **Improper Preposition** is chosen the following additional items become available to further narrow the definition for the Element:

Case of Object, Lemma

Each of the parts of an Improper Preposition can be defined further by the items in the pull-down list:

Case of Object: Genitive, Dative
Lemma: Any Improper Preposition (= <any lemma>) or choose from Lemma Pick List (restricted to Improper Prepositions)

Additional Information: Improper Preposition is a traditional term for adverbs which function as prepositions governing a case. They may also occur without a dependent case as regular adverbs (Accordingly, when functioning as regular adverbs, they are classified Adverb.). They do not combine with verb roots to produce compound words.

Almost always the case governed is genitive. There is only one exception in the New Testament (**ἕνεκα** with dative, Matt 13:29).

INTERJECTIONS

CLASS Type:	[none] ↓
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun
	Verb
	Exclude...
	InterData...

When **Interjection** is chosen the following additional items become available to further narrow the definition for the Element: *No additional fields.*

Additional Information: Some forms of originally Imperative Verbs or forms derived from such are listed both as the Verb form and the Alternately as Interjections when they have become simple exclamations and particularly when person and number agreement are neglected. In this GRAMCORD attempts to be consistent with BAGD as much as possible. In publishing the text, editors often distinguish by accent the Imperative Verb and the Interjection. For example, **ἰδοῦ** versus **ἰδοῦ̄** (*cf.*, BAGD).

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NOUNS:

CLASS Type:	[none]
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun

CLASS Type:	Noun
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	any
Gender:	any
Case:	any
Class:	
Subclass:	
Degree:	
Lemma(s):	any lemma

CLASS Type:	Noun
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	Plural
Gender:	Neuter
Case:	any
Class:	Nominative
Subclass:	Genitive
Degree:	Dative
Lemma(s):	Accusative

When **Noun** is chosen, the following additional items become available to further narrow the definition for the Element:

Gender, Number, Case, Lemma.

Each of the parts of an Nouns can be defined further by the items in the pulldown list:

- Gender:** Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
- Number:** Singular, Plural
- Case:** Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative
- Lemma:** Any Noun (= <any lemma>) or choose from the Lemma Pick List (restricted to Nouns)

Additional Information:

Certain Adjectives are often used substantively; the user should not presume that GRAMCORD classifies them as nouns, but will find that many of them will have Alternate Tags for both the Noun and Adjective classification. (See notes on Adjectives.) If GRAMCORD classifies an Adjective as a Noun, it will appear on the Lemma List when Noun has been chosen as the Part of Speech, and on the Adjective list as well.

PARTICLES:

CLASS Type:	[none]
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun
	Verb
	Exclude...
	InterData...

CLASS Type:	Particle
Tense:	Alternating
Voice:	Indefinite
Mood:	Interrogative
Person:	Emphatic
Number:	Negative
Gender:	Comparative
Case:	Subjective
Class:	Modal
Subclass:	<Exclude>
Degree:	any
Lemma(s):	any lemma

When **Particle** is chosen the following additional items become available to further narrow the definition for the Element:

Class, Lemma.

Each of the parts of an Particle can be defined further by the items in the pull-down list; Multiple items and Excluded items are acceptable:

Alternating:δε, μεν

indefinite:ποτε, που, πως

interrogative:άρα, μη, μηποτε, μητι, ού, ούχ', ούχι, ούκ, ούδε, ποθεν

emphatic:άμην, γε, δη, μεν, μενουν, μενουγγε, μην, ναι, νη

Negative:μη, μηγε, μηποτε, μητιγε, ού, ούχ', ούχι, ούκ

comparative:ή, ήπερ, καθαπερ, πως, ώσει, ώσπερ, ώσπερει

Subjective:ώς

modal (Uncertainty)άν, έαν

The Conjunction and Particle categories represent the most problematic classification issues of the GRAMCORD database. The lack of standard definitions among grammarians and the importance of context present difficulties which deserve the user's careful attention. To assist the user, the GRAMCORD Template Lemma List will only present those words classified by GRAMCORD as the Part of Speech chosen by the user. Further notes concerning grammatical classifications of Particles and Conjunctions appear in the Appendices of the *User's Manual*. Inexperienced users should refer to the appendix' word lists for information on words which may span the Conjunction, Particle, and Adverb classifications.

PREPOSITIONS:

CLASS Type:	[none]	↓
Tense:	[none]	
Voice:	Adjective	
Mood:	Adverb	
Person:	Article	
Number:	Conjunction	
Gender:	ImpPrep	
Case:	Interjection	
Class:	Noun	
Subclass:	Particle	
Degree:	Preposition	
Lemma(s):	Pronoun	
	Verb	
	Exclude...	
	InterData...	

CLASS Type:	Preposition	↓
Tense:		↓
Voice:		↓
Mood:		↓
Person:		↓
Number:		↓
Gender:		↓
Case:	any	↑
Class:	Genitive	
Subclass:	Dative	
Degree:	Accusative	
Lemma(s):	<Exclude>	

When **Preposition** is chosen the following additional items become available to further narrow the definition for the Element:

Case of Object, Lemma

Each of the parts of an Preposition can be defined further by the items in the pull-down list; Multiple items and Excluded items are acceptable:

Case of Object: Genitive, Dative, Accusative
Lemma: Any Preposition (= <any lemma>) or choose from Lemma Pick List (restricted to Prepositions)

Additional Information: The Preposition category is restricted to the traditional "Proper Prepositions"; it does not include the Adverbs and Adjectives which function as Prepositions governing a Case. For the latter, the User should consult the "Improper Preposition" category.

PRONOUNS:

CLASS Type:	[none]
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun

CLASS Type:	Pronoun
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	any
Gender:	any
Case:	any
Class:	any
Subclass:	
Degree:	
Lemma(s):	any lemma

CLASS Type:	Pronoun
Tense:	
Voice:	
Mood:	
Person:	
Number:	Singular
Gender:	Feminine
Case:	Genitive
Class:	any
Subclass:	Adjectival
Degree:	Adj Intensive
Lemma(s):	Adj Demonstrative

When **Pronoun** is chosen the following additional items become available to further narrow the definition for the Element:

Subclass1, Subclass2, Gender, Number, Case, Lemma

Each of the parts of an Pronoun can be defined further by the items in the pull-down list:

Subclass1 & Subclass2

AI	Adjectival Intensive	CR	CoRelative
AD	Adjectival Demonstrative	IF	Indefinite
AG	Adjectival interrogative	DE	Demonstrative
AF	Adjectival indefinite	S1	possessive first person
P1	Personal, first person	S2	reflexive second person
P2	Personal, second person	X1	reflexive first person
P3	Personal, third person	X2	reflexive second person
PI	Personal, Intensive	X3	reflexive third person
RR	Relative	RC	Reciprocal
IR	Indefinite Relative	IG	Interrogative

Gender: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter

Number: Singular, Plural

Case: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative

Lemma: Any Pronoun (= <any lemma>) or choose from the Lemma Pick List (restricted to Pronouns)

Additional Information: Classification terms within the Pronoun category are used according to their normal and traditional meanings, but combined in ways designed to give additional functional coding.

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Frequently the Demonstrative, Interrogative, Indefinite, and Intensive Pronouns function as Adjectives, modifying a Noun actually present. These have been identified by the additional Adjective code assigned, *i.e.*, Adjectival Demonstrative. To find all Demonstrative Pronouns the User should select both "Adjectival Demonstrative" and "Demonstative."

Personal and Reflexive Pronouns are classified so as to show the person involved.

In some Grammars the Possessive Adjectives are classified as "Pronouns." The GRAMCORD database version 5.0 tags these as Adjectives and not Pronouns.

The Reflexive Plural Pronoun **ἑαυτῶν** in New Testament, as in all Hellenistic Greek, functions for all three persons. It is identified as to Person from the context.

Editors disagree whether **αὐτοῦ** should be classed as the Reflexive **ἑαυτοῦ** contracted to **αὐτοῦ** or as a simple Personal **αὐτοῦ**, which in Hellenistic Greek apparently functioned as a Reflexive. Where the context clearly demands a Reflexive sense, GRAMCORD identifies it as such.

VERBS:

CLASS Type:	[none]
Tense:	[none]
Voice:	Adjective
Mood:	Adverb
Person:	Article
Number:	Conjunction
Gender:	ImpPrep
Case:	Interjection
Class:	Noun
Subclass:	Particle
Degree:	Preposition
Lemma(s):	Pronoun

CLASS Type:	Verb
Tense:	any
Voice:	any
Mood:	any
Person:	any
Number:	any
Gender:	
Case:	
Class:	Verb
Subclass:	
Degree:	
Lemma(s):	any lemma

CLASS Type:	Verb
Tense:	Pluperfect
Voice:	Active
Mood:	Indicative
Person:	Third
Number:	any
Gender:	Singular
Case:	Plural
Class:	<Exclude>
Subclass:	
Degree:	
Lemma(s):	

When **Verb** is chosen the following additional items become available to further narrow the definition for the Element:

Person, Number, Tense, Voice, Mood, Participial Gender, Participial Number, Participial Case, Lemma.

Each of the parts of a Verb can be defined further by the items in the pull-down list (the capital letter in each of the following represents the GRAMCORD code as displayed in the Script file):

- Person:** First, Second, Third
Number: Singular, Plural
Tense: Present, Imperfect, Future, Aorist, pRfect, pLuperfect
Voice: Active, Middle, Passive
Mood: Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, iMperative, iNfinitive, Participle
Participial Gender: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
Participial Number: Singular, Plural
Participial Case: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative
Lemma: Any Verb (= <any lemma>) or choose from the Lemma Pick List (restricted to Verbs)

Additional Information:

Lemma forms (the lexical listing forms) of verbs are given, with very few exceptions, after the pattern of the BAGD lexicon.

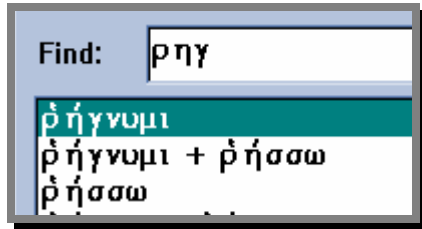
Deponent verbs are indicated by the middle or passive first person ending - [o]μαι. In other words, in conformity to the morphological orientation of GRAMCORD, *deponent*

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verbs are classified in the database by their form, not their meaning. Thus, βούλομαι would never be concorded as an active voice verb.

Certain second Aorist verbs are listed by their distinctive second Aorist roots, such as εἶδον, εἶπον; others are not, as ἔρχομαι, ἦλθον. This again is done in an attempt to be as consistent with the BAGD Lexicon as possible.

Composite and Supplet verbs are in general listed separately in the GRAMCORD database, for the user who wishes to find the alternate forms. For example, ῥήγνυμι and ῥήσσω are encoded separately in the database so that the user can find just the occur-

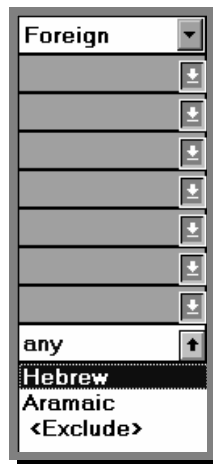
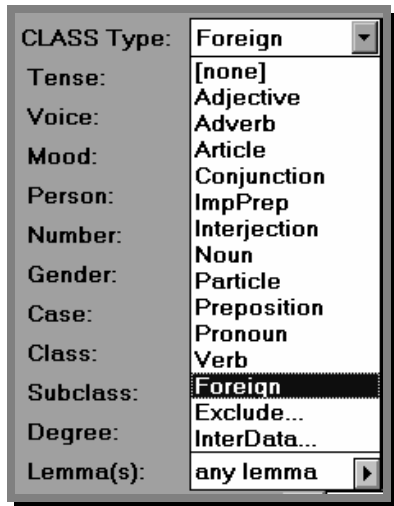


rences of either one. The Lemma Pick List for such a verb will have 3 entries, the first for ῥήγνυμι only, the second for ῥήσσω only, and a third which has both verbs listed together, so that the user can find all occurrences of the word, regardless of the spelling of the Lemma.

Six tenses are used in the concording process. There is no New Testament occurrence of an inflected future perfect, only a couple of possible periphrastic forms of that tense.

First and second Aorists, Future, and Perfects are not distinguished in the GRAMCORD database. Differentiation possesses semantic significance in only a very few instances.

FOREIGN WORD



Foreign Word is a new category of tag in the GRAMCORD Database, version 5.0, to identify the Foreign Words in the Greek New Testament. In deciding what is a “Foreign Word” in the GNT we are following the decisions of BAGD, who apparently have classified ten words as Foreign primarily based on the fact that they are reported in

the GNT in “transliteration” and then translated into Greek.

These ten words are: *αλληλουια, ελωι, εφφαθα, ηλι, κουμ, λεμα, μαραναθα, σαβαχθاني, ταλιθα, ωσαννα*. While some might feel that *ταβιθα* should also be in this list, BAGD does not classify it as such, and we are following BAGD’s choices “religiously” when possible.

The Tags used to identify these Foreign words are:

- **FA** - Foreign, Aramaic
- **FH** - Foreign, Hebrew

“Used As” **Alternate Tags** are also provided for each of these words in order to approximate how they are functioning. You must, however, be cautious in assuming that these “Used As” tags fully represent the original’s use, since there are parts of Hebrew and Aramaic words which cannot be accounted for with Greek tags. For example, *σαβαχθاني* is “Used As” parsed as V2SAAI (Verb, 2nd Sing Aor Act Ind), but in Aramaic there is no “Aorist” tense (it just happens to be the closest to the Aramaic usage) and this verb has a 1st Sing Object Suffix, which cannot be represented by Greek tags at all.

The Foreign Words and their tags are:

- **αλληλουια**: 4x. Rev 19:1,3,4,6. BAGD gives no grammatical classification but says that it represents the Hebrew translated “lit. *Praise Yahweh*,” (יהוה-ללהללה). This one probably is functioning as an Interjection or since its parallel with *αμην*, an emphatic particle. The first tag is: **FH**, the second tag is **TM** (parTicle, eMphatic)
- **ελωι**: 2x at Mk 15:34. BAGD has no grammatical classification, but says that this is Aramaic for “*ηλί my God*” which corresponds to יהוה). The Greek tags cannot match the Hebrew/Aramaic morphology since this word is a Noun, Voc., Masc., Sg.,

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which also contains a first singular pronominal suffix. The first tag is **FA**, the second tag is **NMSV**.

- **εφφαθα**: Mk 7:34. BAGD says "Aram. Word, translated **διανοίχθητι** *be opened*"; This is a contracted ethpa'el perfect (**פתחתי**). The first tag is **FA**, the second tag is **V2SAPM** (Verb, 2nd, Sing, Aorist, Passive, iMperative), which is as close as we can get with the Greek tags.
- **ηλι**: 2x at Mt 27:46. BAGD says: "= **אלי** *my God* (Hebr. Ps 22:2)"; The first tag is **FH**, the second tag is **NMSV** (Noun, Masc, Sing, Vocative).
- **κουμ**: Mark 5:41. BAGD says "Mesopotamian form of the imper. **קום**, for which Palestinian Aramaic has **קום**, *stand up*" (by which they evidently mean that Aramaic spoken in the Mesopotamian region did not have the separate feminine imp'v form, as did Palestinian Aramaic and Hebrew, since the other word **ταλιθα** is clearly Aramaic feminine). The first tag is **FA**, the second tag is **V2SAAM** (Verb, 2nd, Sing, Aorist, Active, iMperative).
- **λαμα** or **λεμα**: BAGD lists as **λαμά**; Matt 27:46 (NA²⁷=**λεμά**; TR=**λαμά**) and Mark 15:34 (NA²⁷=**λεμά**; TR=**λαμμά**). The TR is transliterating the Hebrew word **למה**, while the NA²⁷ is transliterating the Aramaic word **למא**, both of which mean "Why ?" The first tag is **FA**, the second tag is **TG** (parTicle, interroGative)
- **μαραναθα**: This occurs one time at 1Cor 16 :22. BAGD says (=NA²⁵) "**μαρὰν ἄθα** = **אחא מרן** (our) *Lord has come*, better separated **μαράνα θᾶ** = **אחא מרנא** (our) *Lord, come!* An Aramaic formula..." UBS⁴/NA²⁷ print as **μαρανα θα**. **NOTE**: NA²⁷ prints with diacritics **μαράνα θᾶ**, UBS⁴ prints without diacritics. The first tag for **μαρανα** is **FA**; the second tag is **NMSV** (Noun, Masc, Sg, Vocative). The first tag for **θα** is **FA**, the second tag is **V2SAAM** (Verb, 2nd, Sg, Aor, Act, iMperative).
- **σαβαχθανι**: Matt 27:46 and Mark 15:34. BAGD says: "Aram. **שבקתני** instead of the Hebr. **עזבתני** Ps 22:2; fr. **קשב** *forsake: thou hast forsaken me*". The first tag is **FA**, the second tag is **V2SAAI**, the 1sg suffix cannot be tagged using the Greek tags
- **ταβιθα**: Even though this is a foreign word and is translated in the text as Dorkas, since it is listed by BAGD as a Noun, we have left it listed as a Fem Noun
- **ταλιθα**: 1x at Mark 5:4. BAGD says: "Aram. **אחא** or **אחא**, emphatic state of **אחא**...*girl, little girl*". The first tag is **FA**, the second tag is **NFSV** (Noun, Fem, Sing, Vocative).
- **ωσαννα**: 6x; Matt 21:9 (2x), 15; Mark 11:9, 10; John 12:13. BAGD says: "...=Aram. **נא** = Hebr. **נא** *הושיעה נא* ...indecl. *Hosanna*=*'help'* or *'save, I pray'*, an appeal that became a liturgical formula..." The firsttag is **FA**, the second tag is **TM** (parTicle, eMphatic).

LEMMA

CLASS Type:	Verb	↓
Tense:	any	↓
Voice:	any	↓
Mood:	any	↓
Person:	any	↓
Number:	any	↓
Gender:		↓
Case:		↓
Class:		↓
Subclass:		↓
Degree:		↓
Lemma(s):	any lemma	▶

CLASS Type:	Verb	↓
Tense:	any	↓
Voice:	any	↓
Mood:	any	↓
Person:	any	↓
Number:	any	↓
Gender:		↓
Case:		↓
Class:		↓
Subclass:		↓
Degree:		↓
Lemma(s):	2 chosen	▶

When the User selects **Lemma**, (*i.e.*, the Lexical Listing form) a new Window is opened which presents a list of the Lemmas to choose from. The Lemmas presented will be restricted to those which actually correspond to the Class Type (Part of Speech) chosen.

Thus the User cannot pick a Lemma which cannot be found under the Class Type designation. After the Lemma(s) have been chosen the main Template screen will reflect the number of Lemmas the User has selected for the Element.

GRAMCORD Lemma Selection[s]

Exclude

ἀγαθοεργέω
 ἀγαθοποιέω
 ἀγαλλιάω
 ἀγανακτέω
 ἀγαπάω
 ἀγαρεύω
 ἀγγέλλω
ἀγιάζω
 ἀγνίζω

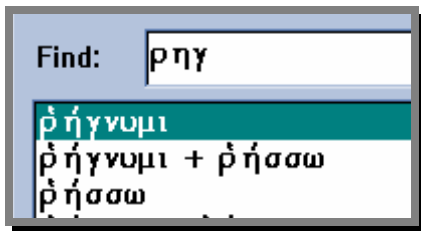
ἀγιάζω
 ἀγνίζω

ἀγιάζω *set apart as sacred to God; make holy, consecrate; regard as sacred; purify, cleanse*

1 - 70 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

Lemma, also referred to as “Lexeme,” means the form in which the word occurs in the Lexicon (BAGD is GRAMCORD’s standard for Lemma classification). In general, the Lemma corresponds to what most people think of as the basic or Lexical listing form of the word, sometimes mistakenly called the “root.” For example, the Interjection **ἰδοῦ** is listed in the Lexicon under the Lemma **ἰδοῦ**, not under the Verb form it ultimately derives from, namely **εἶδον**. Thus **ἰδοῦ** will only be found on the GRAMCORD Lemma List if Interjection has been chosen as the Part of Speech; it will never be found when searching for Verbs. In addition, GRAMCORD, following the BAGD Lexicon, lists **εἶδον** by itself, not with **ὄραω**. The next paragraph explains how GRAMCORD handles these types of Verbs.

Composite and Supplet verbs are in general listed separately in the GRAMCORD database, for the user who wishes to find the alternate forms. For example, **ῥήγνυμι** and **ῥήσσω** are encoded separately in the database so that the user can find just the occurrences



of either one. The Lemma Pick List for such a verb will have 3 entries, the first for **ῥήγνυμι** only, the second for **ῥήσσω** only, and a third which has both verbs listed together, so that the user can find all occurrences of the word, regardless of the spelling of the Lemma.

Wildcarding" Lemmas and Words: The GRAMCORD Lemma Pick List allows you to choose from any Lemma which occurs in the New Testament. However, there may be times when you desire to find all the forms of a particular Verbal, *etc.*, root with its Prepositional prefixes. For example, you may wish to find all the forms of **βάλλω**, like **καταβάλλω**, **ἐπιβάλλω**, **ἐκβάλλω**, *etc.* GRAMCORD will accept a wildcard Search to find all of these forms. To perform a wildcard Search for all the forms of **βάλλω**, do the following:



1. Start the GRAMCORD Template by clicking on the GRAMCORD button.
2. Select "Verb" as your first Element.
3. Click on the “Lemma” button.
4. In the “Find” box type first a Dash character followed by **βάλλω** with no intervening spaces.
5. Press the “ADD” button and then the “OK” button. When you return to the Main Template you’ll notice that the Lemma box now has “Wildcards” in it to indicate what you have chosen.
6. Run the “Search” and you will see all the various forms of prefixed **βάλλω**.

Lemma(s): **wildcard(s)** ▶

GRAMCORD PARSINGS (GNP) 1 - 71

If you want all the forms of **-βάλλω** including **βάλλω** itself, you simply ADD the verb both with and without the dash preceding it and GRAMCORD will find both for you at the same time.

The same Dash character may be used as a wildcard indicator at the end of Lemmas and Words as well. For example, to find all Verbs beginning with the Preposition **κατά** you would enter into the “Find” box both **κατ-** and **καθ-**.

NOTE: There is no way to search for “roots” from the GRAMCORD Template (*e.g.*, all the words which have **δικ-** as their “root,” *i.e.*, **δικαιώω, δίκη, δικαίωμα, δικαιοσύνη**, *etc.*). For “root” searches, the User should search the GRAMCORD Parsed Greek New Testament from the Bible Companion window, using appropriate wildcards (*e.g.*, **δικ***), which will find all the lemmas which contain that “root” in the Lemma field of that text. In the near future *The Semantic Domain Lexicon* by Louw and Nida will be installed and which will hopefully facilitate such searches.

THE FOOTER OF THE TEMPLATE: OPTIONS FOR THE SEARCH:

PROXIMITY



Proximity (referred to in GRAMCORD as Subcontextfield) is used to set the distance

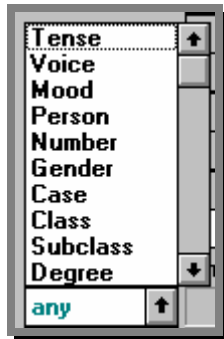
between Elements in the Construction. The "Spin Buttons" located below and between each of the Elements can be incremented and decremented to define the allowable (but not the necessary) distance between the Elements it straddles. Thus, in addition to adjusting the Context (Contextfield) for the whole Construction, the User may adjust the distance between each Element in the Construction. **Proximity** between Elements works in conjunction with the Context field specified for the whole Construction, so that when Proximity is incremented, Context is automatically incremented (NOTE: Context is not automatically decremented when Proximity is decremented.).

Default for Proximity between Elements is <any>. This means that GRAMCORD will search for the Elements within the limits set by the Context field. For example, if a Construction contains 5 Elements, the Context field will automatically be set to 5, and with the Proximities set to <any>, GRAMCORD will search for the Construction with no space between each of the Elements. However, if Context is set to 6, with Proximity left at <any>, GRAMCORD will allow for up to one word to occur between each of the Elements up to the Context field total of 6 for the whole Construction. This is another reason why the User should leave a generous Context for the whole Construction, since GRAMCORD uses the total Context field as it performs the "<any> Proximity" check.

AGREE[MENT]



GRAMCORD allows the User to establish Agreement between any of the Elements defined in the Construction. Agreement is chosen from the Pull-Up List on the Left (multiple Agrees are okay), and the Elements for which the Agreement is to be valid are indicated by clicking the check box below each of the Elements desired.



GRAMCORD allows Agreement on any field (*i.e.*, Tense, Voice, Mood, Person, Number, Gender, Case, Class, SubClass, Degree, Lemma, Same Word Form), as long as the Elements for which Agreement is established have those characteristics in common. For example, Agreement can be set for Gender, Number, and Case between an Article and a Participle, in order to find Substantival Participles.

1 - 74 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

POSITION

“Position” was known in earlier versions of GRAMCORD as the “PLACEMENT” and “SUBPLACEMENT” options. The “Position” option allows you to specify the exact location of any Element in a Search within a Clause or Sentence. This location can be one location (*e.g.*, the 3rd word after a Major Stop) or a Range of locations (*e.g.*, anywhere between the 2nd and 4th word after a Minor Stop). While there are many uses for the “Position” option, one obvious one would be to try to narrow down the location of positives within a Construction (see below for an example).

The Label and Button for “Position” will be found at the bottom of the Main GRAMCORD Template, with the designation “Position” at the left and the “button” for each Element directly below the column for that Element. Initially the button will read “none,” and will be grayed out until the Element column is activated. Once the button has become active, clicking on it will bring up a second Template which will allow you to define the position desired more exactly.

Position:	none	none	none	none	none
-----------	------	------	------	------	------

The **Placement/Position Dialog Template** is laid out in a very straightforward manner, making your choices simple. Note that it tells you at the top which Construction and Element the Position criteria will apply to. A couple of things to keep in mind, however:

- **Minor Stop** refers to comma and dash.
- **Major Stop** refers to periods, question marks, and high points (colon, semicolon).
- **Position** is selected by standard Windows' conventions:
 - Mouse Click Selects
 - Ctrl-Mouse Click Deselects or Selects multiple random items
 - Shift-Mouse Click Select an unbroken Range of items.

Placement/Position Dialog

Construct: 1 Element: 1

Placement Delimiter

- Placement following minor stop
- Placement following major stop
- Placement following minor OR major stop

Allow Intervening Punctuation

Position

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

OK

Cancel

4

APPENDICES

This Chapter contains informational Appendices for the Advanced GRAMCORD User:

- Ambiguous Grammar & Various Opinions
- GRAMCORD Tag Fields and Codes
- GRAMCORD Option Statements
- GRAMCORD Crasis
- GRAMCORD Transliterations for the Greek Alphabet and Abbreviations for NT Books

Introductory Information

The following Appendices are reproduced in modified form from the DOS *GRAMCORD USERS GUIDE*. However the following does not necessarily contain all the information in the aforementioned *GUIDE*, since some of that information is contained in other forms in previous chapters of the Manual or has been rendered obsolete and/or unnecessary because of the Windows installation of GRAMCORD. One major Appendix ("A: Classification of Particles and Conjunctions") has not been reproduced herein because in general the user no longer needs to know this information beforehand to perform a GRAMCORD Search from the GRAMCORD Template. The Template restricts the user's choices based on the GRAMCORD classification scheme. However, for those GRAMCORD users who are accustomed to creating their own GRAMCORD Command files, "Appendix A" has been supplied as a DOS text file which was copied to the users Bible Companion directory at the time of installation. The name of the file is CONJ-PAR.TXT and can be opened in any Windows word processor as a "Text" file.

Appendix I: Ambiguous Grammar and Varying Opinions

The GRAMCORD Approach:

Where ambiguous grammatical situations or varying opinions affect the analysis of a particular sentence, GRAMCORD displays the alternate possibilities in the GNP (GRAMCORD Parsed Greek Text). When a GRAMCORD Search is performed which includes an ambiguous grammatical situation, GRAMCORD reanalyzes the sentence for each possible assumption. To see the alternatives the User only has to set the Main Window in Bible Companion to the GNP before Searching.

We highly suggest that the user carefully scrutinize these alternative entries for two reasons:

- GRAMCORD indicates the ambiguous entries while leaving to the user the task of determining whether the assumption(s) actually affect the particular construction being concorded.
- GRAMCORD only counts the results of the first assumption in the statistical summaries. Users conducting studies which rely heavily on the statistics should examine each ambiguous situation and adjust the totals according to their own decisions.

GRAMCORD PARSINGS (GNP) 1 - 77

Important: The following Table does not include all of the new Alternate tags, and does not contain the new “Used As” Tags at all.

1 - 78 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

A Listing of GRAMCORD Alternate Entries

Matt 11:3 προσδοκῶμεν

- Verb 1pers Pl Pres Act Subjunctive from προσδοκάω
- Verb 1pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from προσδοκάω

Matt 24:33 γινώσκετε

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from γινώσκω
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act iMperative from γινώσκω

Mark 14:41 καθεύδετε

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act iMperative from καθεύδω
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from καθεύδω

Mark 14:41 ἀναπαύεσθε

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Middle iMperative from ἀναπαύω
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Middle Indicative from ἀναπαύω

Luke 11:50 ἵνα

- Conjunction Subordinating Final (Purpose)
- Conjunction Subordinating Result

John 1:9 ἐρχόμενον

- Verb Pres Mid/Pass Participle Masc Sing Acc from ἔρχομαι
- Verb Pres Mid/Pass Participle Neut Sing Nom from ἔρχομαι

John 1:14 πλήρης

- adJective Masc Sing Gen X(no degree)
- adJective Fem Sing Acc X(no degree)

John 5:39 ἔραυνάτε

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act iMperative from ἔραυνάω
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from ἔραυνάω

John 14:1a πιστεύετε

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act iMperative from πιστεύω
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from πιστεύω

John 14:1b **ΠΙΣΤΕΥΕΤΕ**

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act iMperative from **πιστεύω**
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from **πιστεύω**

John 14:2 **ὅτι**

- Conjunction Subordinating Nominal
- Conjunction Subordinating Causal

John 17:15 **τοῦ**

- Article Masc Sing Gen
- Article Neut Sing Gen

John 17:15 **πονηροῦ**

- adJective Masc Sing Gen X(no degree) from **πονηρός**
- adJective Neut Sing Gen X(no degree) from **πονηρός**

John 21:15 **τούτων**

- prOnoun DEmonstrative Masc Pl Gen from **οὗτος**
- prOnoun DEmonstrative Neut Pl Gen from **οὗτος**

Acts 1:17 **ὅτι**

- Conjunction Subordinating Nominal
- Conjunction Subordinating Causal

Acts 2:32 **οὗ**

- prOnoun Relative Masc Sing Gen from **ὅς**
- prOnoun Relative Neut Sing Gen from **ὅς**

Acts 2:33 **βλέπετε**

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from **βλέπω**
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act iMperative from **βλέπω**

Acts 2:33 **ἀκούετε**

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from **ἀκούω**
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act iMperative from **ἀκούω**

Acts 3:15 **οὗ**

- prOnoun Relative Masc Sing Gen from **ὅς**
- prOnoun Relative Neut Sing Gen from **ὅς**

1 - 80 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

Acts 4:9 **τίνι**

- prOnoun InterroGative Fem Sing Dat from **τίς**
- prOnoun InterroGative Neut Sing Dat from **τίς**

Acts 20:30 **αὐτῶν**

- prOnoun Personal Intensive Masc Pl Gen from **αὐτός**
- prOnoun Adjectival Intensive Masc Pl Gen from **αὐτός**

Acts 23:12 **ἀποκτείνωσιν**

- Verb 3pers Pl Pres Act Subjunctive from **ἀποκτείνω**
- Verb 3pers Pl Aor Act Subjunctive from **ἀποκτείνω**

Acts 23:14 **ἀποκτείνωμεν**

- Verb 1pers Pl Pres Act Subjunctive from **ἀποκτείνω**
- Verb 1pers Pl Aor Act Subjunctive from **ἀποκτείνω**

Acts 27:42 **ἀποκτείνωσιν**

- Verb 3pers Pl Pres Act Subjunctive from **ἀποκτείνω**
- Verb 3pers Pl Aor Act Subjunctive from **ἀποκτείνω**

Rom 3:19 **ἵνα**

- Conjunction Subordinating Final (Purpose)
- Conjunction Subordinating Result

Rom 3:4 **κρίνεσθαι**

- Verb Pres Passive Infinitive from **κρίνω**
- Verb Pres Middle Infinitive from **κρίνω**

Rom 8:28 **πάντα**

- adJective Neut Pl Nom X(no degree) from **πᾶς**
- adJective Neut Pl Acc X(no degree) from **πᾶς**

Rom 9:22 **κατηρτισμένα**

- Verb peRfect Pass Participle Neut Pl Acc from **καταρτίζω**
- Verb peRfect Mid Participle Neut Pl Acc from **καταρτίζω**

Rom 12:16 **τοῖς**

- Article Masc Pl Dative
- Article Neut Pl Dative

Rom 12:16 **ταπεινοῖς**

- Adjective Masc Pl Dative X(no degree)
- Adjective Neut Pl Dative X(no degree)

1Cor 2:13 **πνευματικοῖς**

- Adjective Masc Pl Dative X(no degree)
- Adjective Neut Pl Dative X(no degree)

1Cor 5:13 **αὐτῶν**

- prOnoun Personal Intensive Masc Pl Gen from **αὐτός**
- prOnoun Adjectival Intensive Masc Pl Gen from **αὐτός**

1Cor 6:4 **καθίζετε**

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act iMperative from **καθίζω**
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from **καθίζω**

1Cor 6:7 **ὅτι**

- Conjunction Subordinating Nominal
- Conjunction Subordinating Causal

1Cor 7:35 **αὐτῶν**

- prOnoun Personal Intensive Masc Pl Gen from **αὐτός**
- prOnoun Adjectival Intensive Masc Pl Gen from **αὐτός**

1Cor 7:36 **ὑπέρακμος**

- adJective Masc Sing Nom X(no degree) from **ὑπέρακμος**
- adJective Fem Sing Nom X(no degree) from **ὑπέρακμος**

1Cor 11:13 **αὐτοῖς**

- prOnoun Personal Intensive Masc Pl Dative from **αὐτός**
- prOnoun Adjectival Intensive Masc Pl Dative from **αὐτός**

1Cor 12:1 **τῶν**

- Article Masc Pl Gen
- Article Neut Pl Gen

1Cor 12:1 **πνευματικῶν**

- adJective Masc Pl Gen X(no degree)
- adJective Neut Pl Gen X(no degree)

1 - 82 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

Gal 3:3 ἐπιτελείσθε

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Pass Indicative from ἐπιτελέω
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Mid Indicative from ἐπιτελέω

Eph 1:23 πληρουμένου

- Verb Pres Pass Participle Masc Sing Gen from πληρώω
- Verb Pres Mid Participle Masc Sing Gen from πληρώω

Eph 2:15 αὐτῷ

- prOnoun Personal 3rd Masc Sing Dative from αὐτός
- prOnoun reflexive 3rd Masc Sing Dative from αὐτός

Col 1:20 αὐτόν

- prOnoun reflexive 3pers Masc Sing Acc from ἑαυτός (contracted)
- prOnoun Personal 3pers Masc Sing Acc from αὐτός

Col 3:24 δουλεύετε

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from δουλεύω
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act imperative from δουλεύω

2Thes 3:3 τοῦ

- Article Masc Sing Gen
- Article Neut Sing Gen

2Thes 3:3 πονηροῦ

- adjective Masc Sing Gen X(no degree) from πονηρός
- adjective Neut Sing Gen X(no degree) from πονηρός

Heb 11:19 ὅθεν

- Conjunction Subordinating Locational
- Conjunction Coordinating Inferential[Q]

Heb 13:23 γινώσκετε

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from γινώσκω
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act imperative from γινώσκω

James 4:5 τὸ

- Article Neut Sing Nom
- Article Neut Sing Acc

James 4:5 πνεῦμα

- Noun Neut Sing Nom from πνεῦμα
- Noun Neut Sing Acc from πνεῦμα

2Pet 2:13 ἀδικούμενοι

- Verb Pres Pass Participle Masc Pl Nom from ἀδικέω
- Verb Pres Mid Participle Masc Pl Nom from ἀδικέω

1John 2:27 μένετε

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act Indicative from μένω
- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act iMperative from μένω

1John 3:20 ὅτι

- Conjunction Subordinating Causal from ὅτι
- prOnoun Indefinite Relative Neut Sing Acc from ὅστις

1John 3:20 ἔάν

- parTicle Uncertainty (Modal)
- Conjunction Subordinating conditional[E]

1John 3:20 ὅτι

- Conjunction Subordinating Nominal
- Conjunction Subordinating Causal

1John 4:19 ἀγαπῶμεν

- Verb 1pers Pres Pl Act Indicative from ἀγαπάω
- Verb 1pers Pres Pl Act Subjunctive from ἀγαπάω

1John 5:9 ὅτι

- Conjunction Subordinating Nominal
- Conjunction Subordinating Causal

1John 5:18 αὐτόν

- prOnoun Personal 3pers Masc Sing Acc from αὐτός
- prOnoun refleXive 3pers Masc Sing Acc from [ἐ]αυτός [contracted form]

Rev 1:19a καὶ

- Conjunction Coordinating copulative[K] from καί
- Conjunction Coordinating Correlative from καί

1 - 84 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

Rev 1:19b **καὶ**

- Conjunction Coordinating copulative[K] from **καί**
- Conjunction Coordinating Correlative from **καί**

Rev 16:1 **ἐκχέετε**

- Verb 2pers Pl Pres Act iMperative from **ἐκχέω**
- Verb 2pers Pl Aor Act iMperative from **ἐκχέω**

Appendix II: GRAMCORD Grammatical Tag Fields and Codes

The following list contains the tags used by GRAMCORD for Parsing the words in the Greek New Testament. With the exception of the Article, all Parts of Speech listed below are also parsed for their Lemma.

The GRAMCORD tags appear in two places:

1. In the GRAMCORD Parsed New Testament (GNP). An explanation of the tags can always be brought up in the GNP by double-clicking on the parsing information (See Ch. 1).
2. In the Edit windows of the GRAMCORD Template. The user does not need to know these codes unless one desires to Edit the GRAMCORD Script file, since otherwise the GRAMCORD Template takes care of installing the correct codes for any Search defined on the Template.

A = ARTICLE: Parsed for Gender, Number, Case

- *[Gender]* Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
- *[Number]* Singular, Plural
- *[Case]* Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative

B = ADVERB: Parsed for Degree

- X = no degree
- Comparative degree
- Superlative degree

C = CONJUNCTION: Parsed for Class, Subclass

- *[Class]* Coordinating, Subordinating
 - *[Subclass]* CB Coordinating, continuative
 - *[Subclass]* CC Coordinating, Correlative
 - *[Subclass]* CD Coordinating, Disjunctive
 - *[Subclass]* CG Coordinating, interroGative
 - *[Subclass]* CK Coordinating, copulative
 - *[Subclass]* CQ Coordinating, inferential
 - *[Subclass]* CX Coordinating, eXplanatory
 - *[Subclass]* CV Coordinating, adVersative
 - *[Subclass]* SC Subordinating, Causal
 - *[Subclass]* SE Subordinating, conditional
 - *[Subclass]* SF Subordinating, Final (Purpose)
 - *[Subclass]* SG Subordinating, interroGative

1 - 86 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

- *[Subclass]* SL Subordinating, Locational
- *[Subclass]* SN Subordinating, Nominal
- *[Subclass]* SP Subordinating, comParative
- *[Subclass]* SR Subordinating, Result
- *[Subclass]* SS Subordinating, conceSsive,
- *[Subclass]* ST Subordinating, Temporal

F = FOREIGN WORDS: Tagged for Language

- *[Language]* Hebrew, Aramaic

I = INTERJECTION: {no fields}

J = ADJECTIVE: Parsed for Gender, Number, Case, Degree

- *[Gender]* Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
- *[Number]* Singular, Plural
- *[Case]* Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative
- *[Degree]* X (no degree), Comparative degree, Superlative degree

M = IMPROPER PREPOSITION: Parsed for Case of Object

N = NOUN: Parsed for Gender, Number, Case

- *[Gender]* Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
- *[Number]* Singular, Plural
- *[Case]* Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative

O = PRONOUN: Parsed for Class, Subclass, Gender, Number, Case

- *[Class & Subclass]*
 - **AI** Adjectival Intensive
 - **AD** Adjectival Demonstrative
 - **AG** Adjectival interroGative
 - **AF** Adjectival indeFinite
 - **CR** CoRrelative
 - **DE** Demonstrative
 - **IF** IndeFinite
 - **IG** InterroGative

- **IR** Indefinite Relative
- **P1** Personal, first person
- **P2** Personal, second person
- **P3** Personal, third person
- **PI** Personal, Intensive
- **RC** ReCiprocal
- **RR** Relative
- **S1** poSsessive first person
- **S2** poSsessive second person
- **X1** refleXive first person
- **X2** refleXive second person
- **X3** refleXive third person

- *[Gender]* Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
- *[Number]* Singular, Plural
- *[Case]* Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative

P = PREPOSITION: Parsed for Case of Object

- *[Case of Object]* Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative

T = TARTICLE: Parsed for Class

- *[Class]*
 - **A** Alternating
 - **F** indeFinite
 - **G** interroGative
 - **M** eMphatic
 - **N** Negative
 - **P** comParative
 - **S** Subjective
 - **U** modal (Uncertainty)

**V = VERB: Parsed for Person, Number, Tense,
Voice, Mood, Participial Gender,
Participial Number, Participial Case**

- *[Person]*
 - **1** first person
 - **2** second person
 - **3** third person

- *[Number]*

1 - 88 GRAMCORD Parsings (GNP)

- **S** Singular
- **P** Plural

- *[Tense]*
 - **P** Present
 - **I** Imperfect
 - **F** Future
 - **A** Aorist
 - **R** peRfect
 - **L** pLuperfect

- *[Voice]*
 - **A** Active
 - **M** Middle
 - **P** Passive

- *[Mood]*
 - **I** Indicative
 - **M** iMperative
 - **N** iNfinitive
 - **O** Optative
 - **P** Participle
 - **S** Subjunctive

- *[Participial Gender]*
 - **M** Masculine
 - **F** Feminine
 - **N** Neuter

- *[Participial Number]*
 - **S** Singular
 - **P** Plural

- *[Participial Case]*
 - **N** Nominative
 - **G** Genitive
 - **D** Dative
 - **A** Accusative
 - **V** Vocative

Appendix III: A Summary of GRAMCORD Option Statements

Following is a listing of the Commands used in a GRAMCORD Search. These are supplied as a reference for Advanced GRAMCORD users. The normal use of GRAMCORD will not involve the use of these commands in any way, since the GRAMCORD Template automatically installs these commands for any Search defined on the Template. These commands can be Viewed in the GRAMCORD Script file by clicking on the Edit button after preparing a Search.

AGREEMENT: element number, data field/element number, data field.

BOOKS: bookabbrev,bookabbrev.....bookabbrev

CONTEXTFIELD: words within construction.

DISPLAYWIDTH: width.

DOUBLESPEACE.

INTERDATA: element number, element number(data,data.....data)

INTERWORD: element number, element number(word,word.....word)

OKPUNCTUATION.

PLACEMENT: element number (first allowable position, last allowable position)

REFERENCEONLY.

SAMELEMMA :element number, element number.

SAMEWORD: element number, element number.

SETWINDOW: words before, words after.

SITUATION: elements in construct/target number, target number.....target number.

SPECDATA: element number(data,data.....data)

SPECLEMMA: element number(lemma,lemma....lemma)

SPECWORD: element number(word,word.....word)

STARTBOOK: starting bookabbrev.

STOPBOOK: final bookabbrev.

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STATISTICSONLY

SUBCONTEXTFIELD: element number, element number(maximum words in subcontext)

SUBPLACEMENT: element number (first allowable position, last allowable position)

-AGREEMENT: element number, data field/element number, data field.

-INTERDATA: element number, element number(data,data.....data)

-INTERWORD: element number, element number(word,word....word)

-POSTDATA: words in search{P}(data,data.....data)

-POSTWORD: words in search{P}(word,word.....word)

-PREDATA: words in search{P}(data,data.....data)

-PREWORD: words in search{P}(word,word.....word)

-SAMELEMMA: element number, element number.

-SAMEWORD: element number, element number.

-SPECDATA: element number(data,data.....data)

-SPECLEMMA: element number(lemma,lemma.....lemma)

-SPECWORD: element number(word,word.....word)

Appendix IV: Crasis

To facilitate the concordancing process, the GRAMCORD database stores an instance of crasis as if it were two separate words. Since the spelling of the word cannot be altered by dividing it, the dummy word (CRASIS) is placed after the word so that the grammatical classification of the second component can be stored. For example:

- KAMOI ADVERB X (CRASIS) PRONOUN P1 SD EGW

Although KAMOI is composed of KAI and EMOI, there is no immediate way for GRAMCORD to detect the KAI in matching a Template Search for the Conjunction **καί**. [or against a Script file statement such as SPECWORD:1(KAI)]. Of course, finding the EMOI component is not difficult from a Template or Script File Search, since the lemma EGW appears along with the tag (P1 SD)

If the user wishes to concord **καί** in all its occurrences -- including crasis -- the option command should use a word list with the various crasis words based on **καί** (see below).

If the dummy word (CRASIS) is the object of a word-based option (SPECWORD, INTERWORD, etc.), it should be written as (CRASIS -) to take advantage of a technical aspect of the string option. The following Script file will find all of the Crasis occurrences in the NT:

```
TITLE 1 *ALL INSTANCES OF CRASIS IN THE NEW TESTAMENT*
TITLE 2 *second component is a pronoun*
PRONOUN/*****.
END.
SPECWORD:1(CRASIS-)
XSTOP.
TITLE 2 *second component is a conjunction*
CONJUNC/**.
END.
SPECWORD:1(CRASIS-)
XSTOP.
TITLE 2 *second component is an adverb*
ADVERB/*.
END.
SPECWORD:1(CRASIS-)
XSTOP.
```

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The following instances of crasis appear in the New Testament (they are listed in GRAMCORD transliteration, since, if you desired to enter one via the Edit mode of a GRAMCORD Script file, this is the format you would have to use).

• KAGW	(KAI EGW)	75
• KAKEI	(KAI EKEI)	9
• KAKEINA	(KAI EKEINA)	4
• KAKEINOI	(KAI EKEINOI)	7
• KAKEINON	(KAI EKEINON)	3
• KAKEINOS	(KAI EKEINOS)	7
• KAKEINOUS	(KAI EKEINOUS)	1
• KAKEIQEN	(KAI EKEIQEN)	9
• KAME	(KAI EME)	3
• KAMOI	(KAI EMOI)	5
• KAN	(KAI EAN)	17
• TOUNANTION	(TOU ENANTION)	3
• TOUNOMA	(TOU ONOMA)	1

Appendix V: GRAMCORD Transliterations for the Greek Alphabet and Abbreviations for NT Books

GRAMCORD Transliterated Greek Alphabet

Following are the letters used in GRAMCORD Script files to designate the Greek Words and Lemmas GRAMCORD Searches for. Most users will never have occasion to type in any of these letters; they are listed here for the user's reference when examining a GRAMCORD Script file in Edit mode.

GRAMCORD Words and Lemmas are stored in ALL CAPITALS and without diacritics or iota subscripts (the effect of these markings are nevertheless taken into consideration in the GRAMCORD database and Search engine; *e.g.*, homographs are distinguished by Arabic numbers, following BAGD as much as possible):

- A alpha
- B beta
- G gamma
- D delta
- E epsilon
- Z zeta
- J eta (arbitrarily chosen)
- Q theta (visual similarity)
- I iota
- K kappa
- L lambda
- M mu
- N nu
- X xi
- O omicron
- P pi
- R rho
- S sigma (regular and final sigma are represented by the same symbol)
- T tau
- U upsilon
- F phi
- C chi (sound similarity, as in hard "ch")
- Y psi (visual similarity)
- W omega (visual similarity)

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Other than the flagged exceptions, transliterations are immediately obvious, approximating the sounds of their Greek equivalents.

Following is an example of what a text would look like in GRAMCORD Transliteration:

IJ 1:1 O JN AP ARCJS , O AKJKOAMEN, O EWRAKAMEN TOIS OFQALMOIS
JMWN, O EQEASAMEQA KAI AI CEIRES JMWN EYJLAFJSAN, PERI TOU
LOGOU TJS ZWJS,...

GRAMCORD Book Abbreviations

Following is a listing of the GRAMCORD Abbreviations used for the NT books within GRAMCORD Script files. Most users will never have occasions to enter these abbreviations, but they are given here for the user's reference when examining GRAMCORD Script files in the Edit mode.

	<i>Mat- thew</i>		<i>Fi rst Ti mo thy</i>
	<i>Mark</i>		<i>Se co nd Ti mo thy</i>
	<i>Luke</i>		<i>Ti- tus</i>
	<i>John</i>		<i>Ph ile mo n</i>
	<i>Acts</i>		<i>He br ew s</i>
	<i>Romans</i>		<i>Ja me</i>

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			<i>s</i>
	<i>First Corin- thians</i>		<i>Fi rst Pe ter</i>
	<i>Second Corin- thians</i>		<i>Se co nd Pe ter</i>
	<i>Gala- tians</i>		<i>Fi rst Jo hn</i>
	<i>Ephe- sians</i>		<i>Se co nd Jo hn</i>
	<i>Philip- pians</i>		<i>Th ird Jo hn</i>
	<i>Colos- sians</i>		<i>Ju de</i>
	<i>First Thessa- lonians</i>		<i>Re ve- la- tio n</i>
	<i>Second Thessa- lonians</i>		