



Accordance

Software for Biblical Studies

Version 6.4

Supplement

For Grammatically Tagged Texts

Welcome to Accordance®

Accordance gives you a unique combination of the most powerful Bible study software available anywhere, together with a deceptively simple interface which is easy to learn and use.

Whether you are a new user or already familiar with Accordance, we recommend that you use the documents on the CD-ROM, and the *Accordance Help* and *Tutorial*, to get an overview of the features of the software.

This supplement to the User's Guide for 6.3 covers features of Accordance specific to the grammatically tagged Greek and Hebrew texts available on the Scholar's Collection CD-ROM.

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The Grammatically Tagged Texts

One of the most powerful features of Accordance is its ability to work with tagged texts. Accordance can use the grammatical information associated with tagged texts as part of a search definition in the search entry box or in the Construct window.

A tagged text includes a database of grammatical information about each word. For every word in the text, the database includes the inflected form (the word as it appears in the text), the word's lexical (dictionary) form or lemma, and its parsing information. The parsing information is stored as a grammatical tag that specifies the part of speech, gender, tense, etc.

This supplement explains how to view and search the grammatical constraints for tagged texts such as the Greek New Testament (GNT-T), Hebrew Masoretic Text (BHS-W4), and Septuagint (LXX1 & 2). Additional tagged Hebrew/Aramaic texts currently available for Accordance include the Qumran Sectarian Manuscripts (QUMRAN), Mishna (MISH-T), Targums (TARG), and Inscriptions (INSCRIP). Tagged Greek texts include Pseudepigrapha (PSEUD-T), Textus Receptus (GNT-TR), and Apostolic Fathers (AF).

The Supplement

Although the principles for both Greek and Hebrew are similar, the details vary. Therefore, the first four chapters deal separately with the Search window and Construct window for Greek and Hebrew. The information is repeated for each language, so the user can skip two chapters if his interest is only in one language. The illustrations show the GNT-T and BHS-W4; other tagged texts of the same language may have slightly different options in the dialog boxes.

Chapter G5 describes amplifying to and from grammatically tagged texts, and G6 details specific search capabilities for the MT/LXX Parallel database. Chapter G7 describes the process of importing TLG files. Chapter 8 covers tools for non-Biblical texts. The remaining chapters list the details of the grammatical tags and terms used in Accordance.

References to plain chapter numbers and appendices are to the chapters in the User's Guide. All chapters in this supplement are designated G1, G2 etc., and the G prefix is used in references to these chapters.

IMPORTANT Note: This supplement assumes a general familiarity with Accordance searches and the Construct window. Please first read the *User's Guide for Accordance 6.3* which is available in hard copy and as a PDF file on the website or CD-ROM, before tackling the more specialized texts and searches covered in this supplement.

G1

Searches Using Greek Grammatical Tags

Chapter Contents:

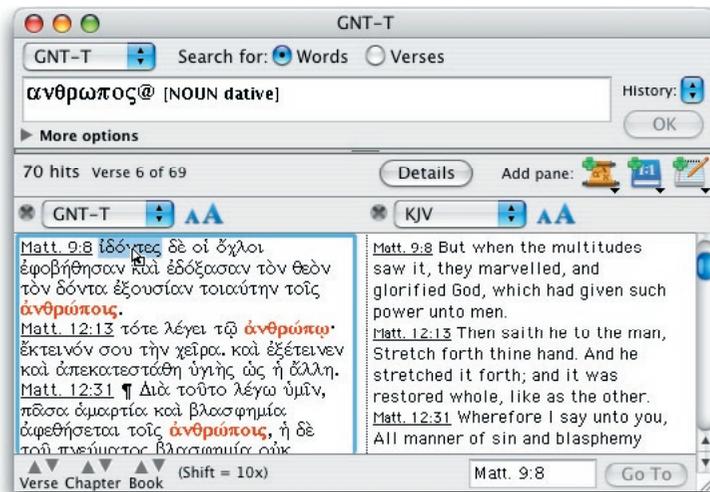
- The Tagged Greek Texts
- Using the Helena Greek Font
- The Search Window
- Entering Lexical and Inflected Forms
- Using Grammatical Tags
- Specifying Grammatical Tag Information
- Setting the Grammatical Tag Details
- Special Commands

G1 Searches Using Greek Grammatical Tags

The Tagged Greek Texts

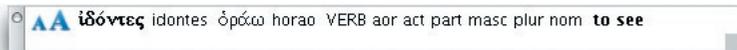
This chapter describes how to use the Search window and enter grammatical constraints for tagged Greek texts such as the Greek New Testament (GNT-T) and Septuagint (LXX1 & 2). Other available tagged Greek texts include the Apostolic Fathers (AF) and Pseudepigrapha (PSEUD-T). **Please be sure** that you are already familiar with the Search window as described in *Chapter 4 through 8 of the 6.3 User's Guide*. (See also *Chapter G2 on the Construct windows*, and *Chapters G9 and G11 on the Greek grammatical tags*.)

For example, you want to search for occurrences where the Greek word **ἄνθρωπος** (man) is used in the Dative case. This window illustrates the search argument and the results:



The Instant Details box

The **Instant Details** box displays the details of the word under the cursor in a tagged text. There is no need to click on the word, simply place or drag the cursor over the word and the word with transliteration, the lexical form, parsing information and English gloss will appear in the box.



Note: The English gloss will only appear if the *Greek words* Accordance file has been added to Accordance. This file is usually added automatically.

For more information on the English gloss and the Instant Details box, see Chapter G5.

Using the Helena Greek Font

Accordance automatically uses *Helena* for all Greek text. The details of character positions in this font *are described in the Accordance Fonts PDF*. Most of the letters of the Greek alphabet are easy to find in the familiar positions of their transliterated letters in Roman fonts.

Two Accordance text entry features facilitate the correct entry of the Greek. These features can be turned off for all Accordance windows by selecting **Greek & Hebrew** in the **Preferences...** (**Application** or **Edit** menu or ⌘-), *See Appendix A in the User's Guide*

“Smart” entry of Greek text

The **Automatic final letter** feature alters the form of the Greek *sigma* depending on its position in the word. As you press “s”, the final *sigma* form appears. But if *sigma* is followed by another letter, it takes the regular form.

The **Automatic diacritical marks** feature affects the various overstrike characters – accents and breathing marks and their combinations. Most accents and other diacriticals are entered after (to the right) of the character. Most are offered with a short, medium, and long overstrike so that they are correctly positioned over or under each character.

As you enter any of the overstrike positions of the specific accent or mark, Accordance will put the character or the combination with the correct amount of overstrike for the previous or following letter. If you enter an accent and a breathing mark after the same vowel, the correct combination character is entered. Before an uppercase vowel you must enter the non-overstrike breathing mark (*option* or *shift-option-J*) before the vowel, and any position of the accent, in order to get the combination.

Therefore, you can learn just one keystroke for each overstrike character, and still create correctly accented text.

The Search Window

To search a tagged Greek text, first select one of these texts from the **search text** pop-up menu in the top left corner of the Search window, or from the Greek text pop-up menu at the top of the **Resource** palette.

The entry box language

When the search text is a Greek text, Accordance automatically uses the *Helena* Greek font in the argument entry box for all search criteria, except for special commands inside brackets.

Search expressions

In a tagged text a search expression may consist of inflected or lexical forms, wildcards, grammatical tags, a phrase consisting of these elements, and combinations of these expressions with the search commands.

G1 Searches Using Greek Grammatical Tags

Lexical or inflected forms

When working with tagged texts, you can enter words and phrases as either lexical or inflected forms. These correspond to the two items in the **Search** menu: **Enter Lexical Forms...** and **Enter Inflected Forms...** respectively. If a word is not enclosed in quotation marks, it is treated as a lexical form. To find an inflected form in a tagged text, enclose it in plain quotation marks. These searches are described in detail in the next section.

Phrases

A phrase can be made up of lexical or inflected forms, tag constraints or any combination. If the phrase includes inflected forms, either the entire phrase or each individual word must be enclosed in quotation marks.

If you do not use quotation marks, each word of the phrase is treated as a lexical form, and any phrases formed from these lexical forms are found when you perform your search.

Tag constraints

A tag constraint by itself is also a valid expression. For example, the search argument **[ADJECTIVE masculine singular]** is an expression that could stand alone or be part of larger search criteria. Tag constraints are described in more detail later in this chapter.

A word from a tagged text can be modified by tag constraints. The word and its tag constraints are a single expression and can be part of your larger search criteria. For example, $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\alpha\omega@[\text{VERB aorist participle}]$ is a single expression.

Accents and breathing marks

The accents, breathing marks, capital letters, and ending forms are ignored in the default Accordance search. Thus it makes no difference whether you search for Πέτρος or πετροσ (Peter).

When the equal sign (=) is added immediately before a word, Accordance searches for that exact lexical or inflected form. In Greek this includes the capitalization, ending forms, accents, and breathing marks. For example, a search for the lexical form $\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho$ yields the following inflected forms (among others): Πάτερ, πάτερ, πατήρ, πατήρ. However, a search for “=Πάτερ”, finds only Πάτερ, and a search for “=πατήρ”, finds only πατήρ.

Wildcards

When searching tagged texts, you can use wild-cards in either lexical or inflected forms. A search for $*\epsilon\rho\chi\omicron\mu*$ finds all words derived from all lexical forms containing $\epsilon\rho\chi\omicron\mu$ even though most of the words found do not include the letters $\epsilon\rho\chi\omicron\mu$. To use a wild-card to match inflected forms, enclose the argument containing the wild-card in quotation marks. Thus a search for $"*$ finds all lemmas, whereas $"*"$ finds all inflected forms.

Wildcards are allowed with exact searches. In an exact search, the character wildcard (?) stands for any letter, accent, or breathing mark (the breathing mark-accent combination is treated as two characters). For example, to find all words from lemmas beginning with an accented α , search for $=\alpha:()?(*)$ with a smooth and a rough breathing mark (*option-k* and *shift-option-k*) inside the first parenthesis, and an acute and a grave accent (/ and \) inside the second.

An additional feature allows a search for a repeated character in a word. The question mark is followed by parentheses containing an equal sign and a numeral referring to the number of a prior question mark in the same word. For example the entry $\alpha??(=1)*$ requires that the third letter be the same as the second (the first character wildcard) so would find $\acute{\alpha}\beta\beta\acute{\alpha}$ and $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ among many other words, but not $\acute{\alpha}\beta\epsilon\lambda$. See Chapter G3 for more details of wildcard searches.

Entering Lexical and Inflected Forms

Using lexical forms

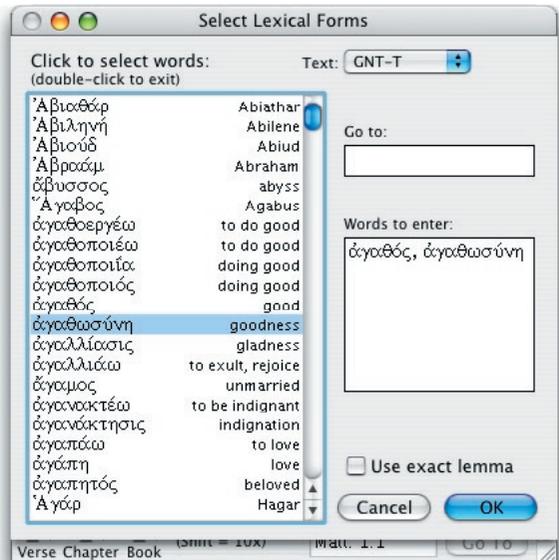
When working with tagged texts, you can search for both lexical and inflected forms. When you perform a search using a lexical form as the argument, Accordance finds all occurrences of words that come from that lexical root. To specify a lexical form or lemma as an argument, either enter the form in the argument entry box, or select **Enter Lexical Forms...** (**Search** menu or ⌘-L) to bring up the **Select lexical forms** dialog box.

The Select lexical forms dialog box

You can use this dialog box to select from the lexical forms for every word in the search text. This dialog box functions in the same way as the **Select words** dialog box *described in Chapter 7*.

The lexical forms are shown on the left side of the scrolling list. On the right side is a matching English gloss giving the usual meaning of each form. Three dots (...) at the end of the definition indicate that the gloss is too long to be shown on the list. *For more information on the English gloss, see Chapter G5.*

If the text uses two different lemmas for words that are closely related such as $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$ and $\epsilon\iota\pi\omicron\nu$, they are inserted together when selecting either word from the vocabulary list. These words are marked by a plus (+) after the word on the list.



Searching for crasis

In the GNT-T, LXX1 & 2, and PSEUD-T, you can search for examples of crasis where two words are combined into one such as **καγω** (**και** + **εγω**) (and I). The crasis tag is attached to the second word of the combination and can be found by a search for its transliteration "**χρασις**". To find examples of crasis beginning with **και** search for **και "χρασις"**. To find examples ending with **εγω** search for **εγω@"χρασις"**. Both of these searches will find **καγω**, as will a search for "**καγω**".

Using Grammatical Tags

Tag information as a stand alone expression

You can use grammatical tag information as either a stand-alone part of your search argument, or as a further constraint to an expression (lexical or inflected form). The tag constraints must start with a part of speech and be surrounded by **[]**. Only enough letters need to be entered to uniquely identify that constraint.

When you specify grammatical tag information as a stand-alone argument, the search finds any words that match the stated criteria, regardless of their lexical form. Thus, the argument **[VERB present infinitive]** finds all present infinitives that occur in the current search range.

Tag information modifying lexical or inflected forms

When grammatical tag information modifies an expression, an **@** or "at" symbol (*Shift-2*) must link the expression and the tag information. Thus, to find all present infinitive occurrences of **αγαπω** (love), enter **αγαπω@[VERB present infinitive]**.

Using the @ symbol

The **@** symbol links any combination of tag information, inflected forms, lexical forms and the HITS commands together so the linked information all applies to the same word. Thus, in the case of an argument such as **X@Z**, the **@** symbol shows that **Z** further constrains **X**. The most straightforward use of this symbol is in an argument of the type **lexical form@[tag information]**, as in **αγαπω@[VERB present infinitive]**. Another example is the expression **οραω@"οφθ"** which finds the inflected forms of the lexical form **οραω** (to see) which begin with the letters **οφθ** (ophth). Up to six expressions can be linked together by **@**.

@ with a negative

The **@** symbol can also be used with a negative. For example, the argument **[Conjunction coordinating]@-δε** finds any coordinating conjunctions except **δε**.

Another example is the argument ***χαρι*@"-χαριν"**. This argument finds all occurrences of words whose lexical forms contain **χαρι** (grace) except for the preposition **χαριν**. See Chapter 6 for information about wild-cards.

@ entered automatically

If you use the **Tags** submenu to enter the grammatical tag parameters (as described in the next section), the **@** is automatically entered if there is no space to the left of the insertion point. For example, if you use the **Select Lexical Form...** to enter a lexical form and then constrain it using the **Tags** submenu, the **@** sign is entered automatically.

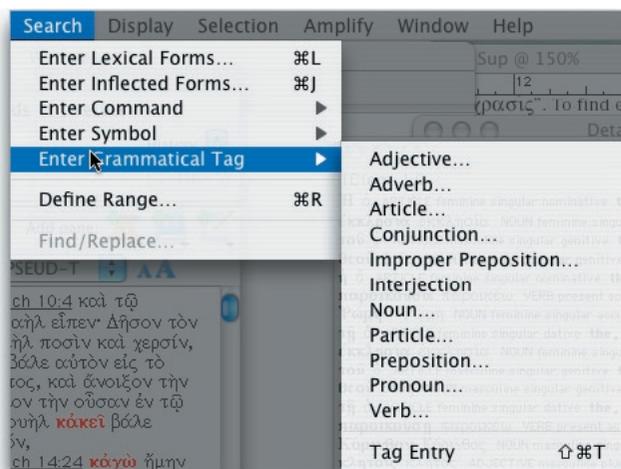
G1 Searches Using Greek Grammatical Tags

The difference between @ and <AND>

Do not confuse the @ symbol with the <AND> command. Use the <AND> command to denote two different words or phrases that must occur in the same search field. Use the @ symbol to join expressions and describe only one word. Thus, *αγαπαω*@[**VERB present infinitive**] finds all present infinitive occurrences of *αγαπαω*. In contrast, *αγαπαω* <AND> [**VERB present infinitive**] finds all verses where there is a word from the lexical form *αγαπαω* and another verb that is a present infinitive.

Specifying Grammatical Tag Information

You can use dialog boxes to specify grammatical tag information. These dialog boxes contain all the available options for each part of speech. After you enter your choices in the dialog boxes and click **OK**, the grammatical constraints are entered in the argument entry box at the current insertion point or text selection.



Use the **Enter Grammatical Tag** submenu (**Search** menu) to choose the part of speech that you will constrain as part of your search criteria.

Note: Be sure that you have your search text set to a tagged text such as GNT-T, and the **Search** for set to **Words**; otherwise, you will not be able to select **Enter Grammatical Tag**.

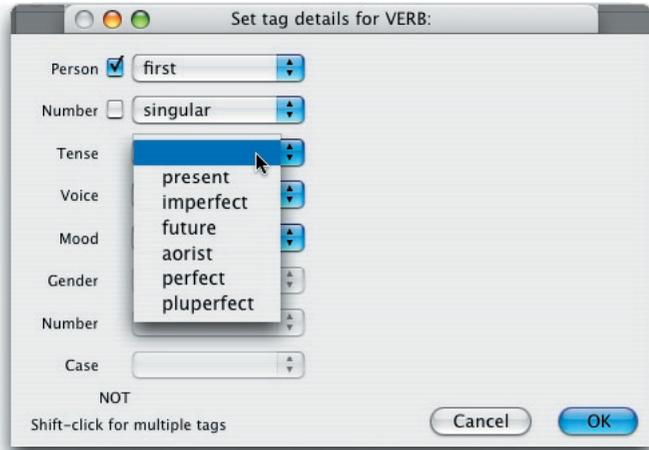
After you select a part of speech from the submenu, a dialog box tailored for that part of speech appears. If there are no further details available, the part of speech appears in the entry box directly, e.g. [**INTERJECTION**]. Refer to Chapters G9 and G11 for complete descriptions of the options available for each part of speech.

Selecting **Tag Entry** (or *shift-⌘-T*) enters [**TAG**] into the argument entry box, with **TAG** selected so you can type in your constraints directly.

Setting the Grammatical Tag Details

The Tag details dialog box

The title of the **Tag details** dialog box includes the name of the part of speech you have selected. On the left side is a list of the appropriate tag details for that part of speech. Beside the name of each detail is a pop-up menu with a complete list of valid choices for that detail. The **OK** and **Cancel** buttons work in the same way as in all other dialog boxes.



The pop-up menus

When you open a **Tag details** dialog box the **pop-up menus** are blank. Holding the mouse down anywhere on a pop-up menu brings up the list of constraints for that detail. Drag and release the mouse over the constraint you want to specify.

The NOT check box

After you select a constraint for a detail, the **NOT** check box appears to the left of the pop-up menu for that detail. To search for anything except the constraint that you specified, check this box by clicking on it. A minus sign appears before the tag entry when it is placed in the argument entry box. This signifies that a form must not match this tag constraint.

Setting multiple constraints

You can set more than one constraint for a tag detail. After setting the first specification, while holding down the *shift* key, use the pop-up menu to select a second constraint. Additional constraints appear to the right of the pop-up menu.

Removing constraints

To remove a constraint from a detail, use the pop-up menu and select the blank entry from the list. This removes all constraints from the detail.

Dependent details

There is a dependent relationship between some details in the **Tag details** dialog box. In these cases, some details are not meaningful unless other details have particular values. The pop-up menus of these details are dimmed until the appropriate selections are made in the other details. While they are dimmed, these pop-up menus cannot be selected.

The **Tag details** dialog box for Greek pronouns includes a table showing the relationships between classes and subclasses as defined in the database used by Accordance.

G1 Searches Using Greek Grammatical Tags

Example of searching for grammatical tags

The following example demonstrates a search for Greek grammatical tags:

You want to search for **masculine participles** that are not in the **active Voice**. You also want to limit your search to only the **ao**rist and **perfect** tenses.

To enter these constraints into the **Tag details** dialog box for **Verb**, first click on the **Voice** pop-up menu and select **active**. Then click the **NOT** check box beside **Voice** (this means the voice can be anything but active).

Set the **Tense** to **ao**rist by using the **Tense** pop-up menu. Now, while holding down the **shift** key, use the **Tense** pop-up menu again to select **perfect**. This tells Accordance to find verbs in either the **ao**rist or **perfect** tense.

The **Gender** pop-up menu is dimmed at this point because it does not apply until the **Mood** has been set to **participle**. Set the **Mood** pop-up menu to **participle**. Now select **masculine** in the **Gender** pop-up menu. (Notice that the **Person** and **Number** menus are dimmed since they do not apply to participles. Also the **Number** attribute for participles is not the same as for regular verbs.)

The resulting dialog box looks like this:

Person

Number

Tense perfect aorist

Voice active

Mood participle

Gender masculine

Number

Case

NOT

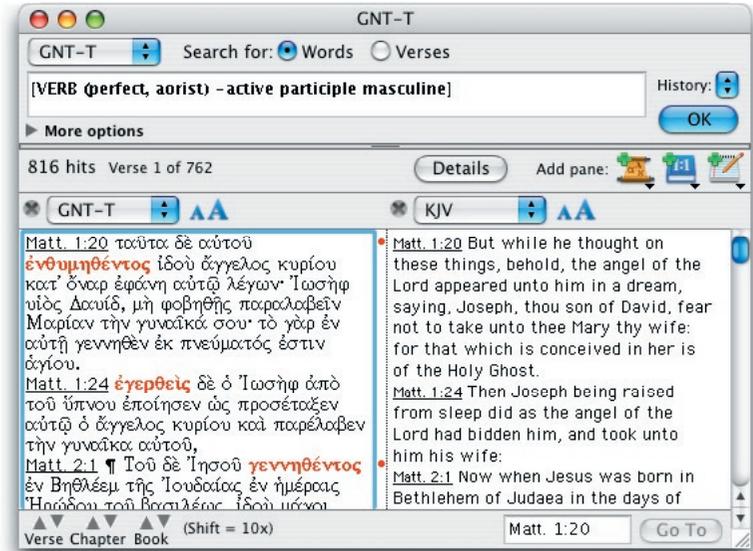
Shift-click for multiple tags

Cancel OK

After specifying the constraints, click the **OK** button in the **Tag details** dialog box. The constraints are entered into the argument entry box at the insertion point or text selection that you set before you accessed the **Tags** submenu.

They should look like this: **[VERB (perfect, ao**rist) -active participle masculine]. They can be edited like any other text in the argument entry box.

Clicking the **OK** button in the search entry box performs the search.



Special Commands

All the search commands *described in Chapter 8* can be used in the grammatically tagged texts. The following commands have special additional capabilities in tagged texts:

COUNT The [COUNT —] command searches only for the words that occur the *specified number of times* in the search range. This command always uses a list of exact words (sensitive to case, punctuation, and accent).

The default COUNT search in a tagged text uses the list of lemmas that occur the specified number of times. Additional modifiers can be used inside the brackets to choose a different list for the search. These modifiers (Keys, Inflected, and Tags) are entered with an equal sign directly after the numeral. Only the first character of each modifier needs to be entered.

[COUNT 1] uses the list of lemmas that occur only once.

[COUNT 1=i] uses the list of inflected forms that occur only once.

[COUNT 1=t] uses the list of entire tags that occur only once.

[COUNT 1=k] uses the list of Key numbers that occur only once.

For example, to find all *hapax legomena* (words that occur only once) search for [COUNT 1], but to find any complete tags that appear less than 10 times in the range, search for [COUNT 1-9=t].

Note: The COUNT command normally searches for the words that occur the *specified number of times* in the search range. However, when COUNT is combined with the RANGE command as in [RANGE Gen 1-3] <AND> [COUNT 1] and the Search range pop-up menu is set to **All Text**, Accordance finds words in Gen 1-3 that occur *only once in the entire text*.

G1 Searches Using Greek Grammatical Tags

HITS The [HITS —] command is used to compare the *word list* from one search window with the words from another part of the same text, or another text in the same language.

The default HITS search in an untagged text uses the list of words, and in a grammatically tagged text the list of exact lemmas found by the search in the first window. The additional modifiers used for COUNT can be used with HITS in the same way.

[HITS windowname] uses the list of lemmas from the first window.

[HITS=i windowname] uses the list of inflected forms.

[HITS=t windowname] uses the list of entire tags.

[HITS=k windowname] uses the list of Key numbers.

Example of HITS searches

For example to compare the books of 2 John and 3 John:

Open a Search window with the GNT-T, and search for **[RANGE 2John] <AND> *** to find all words in 2 John. Create a second window with the argument **[RANGE 3John] <AND> [HITS GNT-T]** . It finds the lemmas in 3 John that were also found in 2 John.

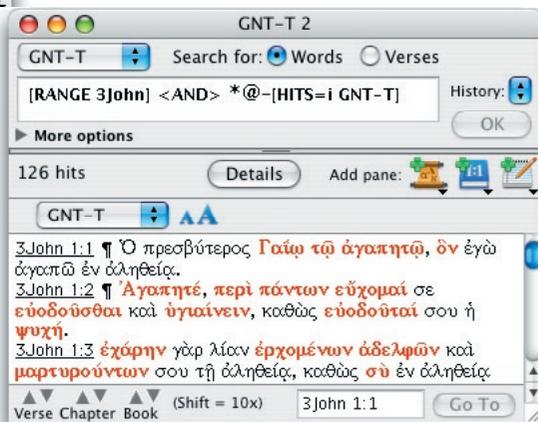
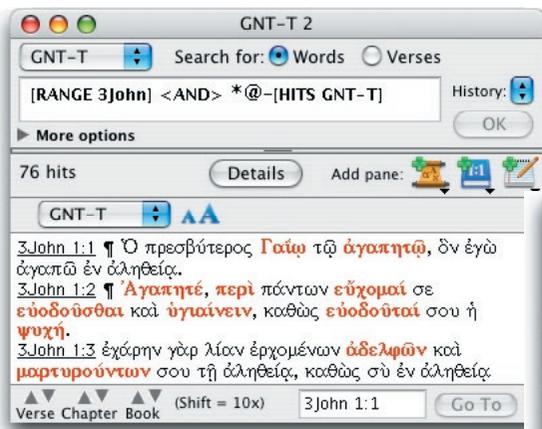
Change the argument to **[RANGE 3John] <AND> *@[HITS GNT-T]** to find the lemmas unique to 3John.

Add **=i** to make the argument **[RANGE 3John] <AND> *@[HITS=i GNT-T]** and find the inflected forms unique to 3John. Notice that **πάντων** is added to the hits: 2John includes **Πᾶς** and **πάντες** but not **πάντων**.

Change the argument to **[RANGE 3John] <AND> *@[HITS=t GNT-T]** to find the grammatical tags unique to 3John. Notice that **περὶ** is

no longer highlighted as there are other genitive prepositions in 2John.

There are many more possible permutations of searches using the HITS command.



G2

The Greek Construct Window

Chapter Contents:

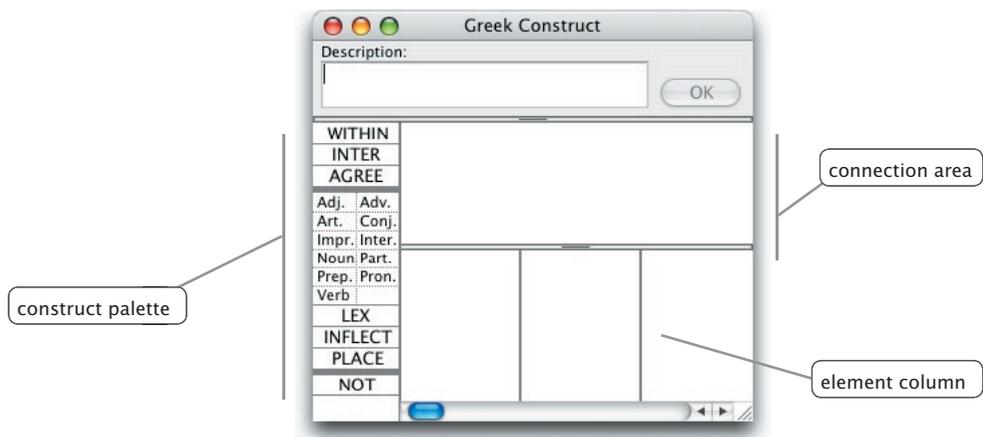
- Overview of the Greek Construct Window
- Defining an Element in a Greek Construct
- Using Multiple Items to Define an Element
- Negating Element Items
- Using Connecting Items
- The INTER Connecting Item
- The AGREE Connecting Item
- Using Multiple Connecting Items
- Using Multiple Construct Windows

G2 The Greek Construct Window

Overview of the Greek Construct Window

Greek Construct window

The Greek Construct window is similar to the Simple Construct window. The only difference is found in the additional elements in the construct palette. Before using the Greek Construct window, you should already be familiar with the basics of the Construct window *as described in Chapter 10 of the User's Guide*.



The element items in the Greek tagged text are the parts of speech, the LEX item, the INFLECT item, and the PLACE item. The connecting items are AGREE, WITHIN and INTER. These items enable you to build complex grammatical searches using this graphical interface.

Note: The entries in the Construct window are first checked for validity when you perform the search. Accordance checks for errors (e.g. searching for a lexical form not found in the text) and prompts you to correct them. However, it is still possible to define illogical searches. For example, you can attempt to find all nouns that come from the lexical form $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\alpha\omega$. Because $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\alpha\omega$ is a verbal form, there are no occurrences of a noun from this lexical form.

Defining an Element in a Greek Construct

Chapter 10 describes the general use of element items in constructs. This section covers the specific element items available in the Greek Construct window palette, for use with a grammatically tagged Greek text.

Parts of Speech

The **parts of speech** items in the construct palette enable you to specify the part of speech for an element. Dragging any of these items into an element column opens the **Tag details** dialog box for that part of speech. This lets you define the element in exactly the same way as the **Tags** submenu (**Search** menu) for the search entry box. Double-clicking on the label of a part of speech item in an element column reopens the **Tag details** dialog box with the current settings for that item. Refer to *Chapter G1* for information about the *Tag details* dialog box, and to *Chapters G9* and *G11* for a complete listing of the options for each part of speech in Greek.

VERB participle masculine singular
--

VERB part maso sing

VERB participle masculine singular
ADJECTIVE masculine singular

When you enter the tag details through the dialog box, the complete words are automatically entered in the element item details area. However, when you edit or enter these tags by typing the text directly, you need to enter only enough letters to guarantee the uniqueness of the tag. Thus, to constrain an element so that it must be a participle, you need only type **part** into the details area of the VERB element item.

Note: Unlike the other element items, the parts of speech do not require further definition. To specify all forms of a part of speech, leave the details area blank.

You can specify more than one alternative part of speech by placing the items for those parts of speech next to each other in the element column. The example shows an element defined as either a Verb participle or an Adjective.

LEX

Use the **LEX** item to specify the lexical form of an element in the construct. If you use the LEX item, a word must be derived from the specified form for your search criteria to be met. This corresponds to entering the lexical form without quotes in the argument entry box *as described in Chapter G1*. When you drag the LEX item into a column, the **Select lexical forms** dialog box appears. This dialog box allows you to select one or more words from all the lexical forms that occur in the text.

LEX αγαπω, αγαπη, αγαπητος
--

As an alternative to using the **Select lexical forms** dialog box, you can simply click **OK** and then type the desired form directly into the column. You can also use the equal sign for accent and breathing mark specific searches, and wild-card characters and related symbols *as described in Chapters 8, G1, and Appendix C*.

LEX αγαπ* = αγα πη

When you perform the search, Accordance verifies that your input is a valid lexical form. If it is not, the **Select lexical forms** dialog box appears and highlights the form closest in spelling to the word you entered. You can then select the form you want to enter. Refer to *Chapters 7 and G1* for a description of the *Select lexical forms* dialog box.

INFLECT

Use the **INFLECT** item to specify inflected forms for the definition of an element. If you use the INFLECT item, a word must be found in that exact inflected form for your search criteria to be met. This corresponds to entering the inflected form with quotation marks in the argument entry box *as described in Chapter G1*. When you drag the INFLECT item into a column, the **Select inflected forms** dialog box appears. This dialog box allows you to select one or more words from every form that occurs in the text.

G2 The Greek Construct Window

INFLECT αγαπαων, αγαπαος, αγαπατε, αγαπαο
--

INFLECT =αγαπα(αω)*

PLACE Use the **PLACE** item as described in Chapter 10 to specify what position in the search field an element must occupy.

As an alternative to using the **Select inflected forms** dialog box, you can simply click **OK** in the dialog box and type the desired form directly into the column. You can also use the equal sign for accent and breathing mark specific searches, and the wild-card characters and related symbols as described in Chapters 8 and G1 and Appendix C.

When you perform the search, the program verifies that your input is a valid inflected form. If it is not, the **Select inflected forms** dialog box appears and highlights the form closest in spelling to the word you have entered. You can then select the form you want to enter. Refer to Chapters 7 and G1 for a description of the **Select inflected forms** dialog box.

Using Multiple Items to Define an Element

You can place more than one element item in the same column. This allows you to use multiple items to define and constrain an element. Each item can appear only once in a column, and different parts of speech must be placed next to each other to form a single “part of speech” item with no intervening line. The resulting “hit” word in the search text must match each item in the column, although alternative details can be specified within an item. LEX and INFLECT can be used together in a column.

VERB participle
LEX αγαπα, φιλ*
NOUN

LEX αγαπα*, φιλ*
NOUN
VERB participle

The first element definition is incorrect because the parts of speech items are not adjacent, implying an **AND** relationship. Logically it requires the element to be from a lexical root beginning with αγαπα, and both a noun and a participle. It is impossible for a word to be both a noun and a participle at the same time.

The second element definition is correct because there is no horizontal line separating the VERB and the NOUN items. Thus, this definition finds any words from lexical forms beginning with αγαπα or φιλ that are participles or nouns.

Example of element definition

This example illustrates the definition of an element:

You wish to find all nouns or participles that come from the αγαπα root. You must define the element in such a way that it finds words that are from the αγαπα root and are either a noun or a participle.

To do this, first drag the **LEX** element item from the palette to the top of the first element column. When the **Select lexical forms** dialog box appears, select αγαπαω. Delete the two final letters, and type * after the word in the item details so that it shows αγαπα*.

Now drag the **Verb** element item into the column below $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi^*$. This brings up the **Tag details** dialog box. Change the **Mood** to **participle** and click **OK**. Next drag the **Noun** element item into the column below **VERB**. Click **OK** in the **Tag details** dialog box without setting any details for the noun.



The Construct window looks like this:

To perform the search, make sure the construct is linked to a Search window and click **OK**.

Negating Element Items

The NOT palette item



There are two ways to negate an aspect of an element definition in the Construct window. The first is through the use of the **NOT** palette item *as described in Chapter 10*. This negates the entire element item, and usually is not placed over the first (or top) item in a column. A second type of negation is available for tag details of the part of speech element items. You can negate aspects of the tag details by checking the NOT box in the Tag details dialog box or by typing a minus sign (-) before the tag.

In this example, the NOT palette item has been placed over the VERB element item, resulting in a slash across the item.

This construct finds any word whose lexical root begins with $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi$, as long as it is not a participle. Verb forms that are not participles are included in the search results, as are nouns and adjectives.

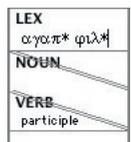
NOT with multiple parts of speech



If you have multiple part of speech items in a single column, they must either all be positive or negative.

In the incorrect example, the NOT palette item has been placed over the NOUN but not over the VERB element item, resulting in a slash across the NOUN alone. This invalid definition would mean that the word must *either not* be a noun *or* must be a verb.

In the correct example, a slash has been placed over each of the NOUN and the VERB element items. This means that the word must be *neither* a noun *nor* a verb.



G2 The Greek Construct Window

Negating the entire column

You can also use the **NOT** item over the top element item of a column to negate the entire column. This signifies that you do not want the element defined in that column to appear in that position.

This function is useful when you want to exclude constructs that are preceded or followed by or include certain words. For example, you may want to look for subjunctive verbs that are not immediately preceded by $\mu\eta$ or $\sigma\upsilon$. To do this, define the first element of the construct as a negative particle with a lexical form of either $\mu\eta$ or $\sigma\upsilon$, and the second as a subjunctive verb. Drag the **NOT** item over the first top element. A slash appears over the element. When you perform the search, occurrences that otherwise match your construct but are preceded by $\mu\eta$ or $\sigma\upsilon$ are eliminated.



Negating aspects of a tag for a part of speech

When you use the part of speech palette items, you can also negate aspects of the element definition by checking the NOT box in the **Tag details** dialog box. This places a minus sign (-) before the tag in the element definition. (You can also directly enter the minus sign and the tag definition.) The minus sign limits possible matches within that part of speech. When you use the minus sign, the element must still be the part of speech shown in the element item, but not match the constraints specified by the negative tag.

LEX	
$\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi*$	
VERB	
-participle	

In this example, the NOT box beside participle was checked in the Tag details dialog box that opened when the **Verb** element item was placed in the column. The minus sign limits the definition of the element within the verb category. Thus, this construct finds all verbs whose lexical roots begin with $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi$ and are not participles.

Using Connecting Items

Connecting items are the palette items that allow you to specify relationships between construct elements. The connecting items that are available when working with a tagged text are WITHIN, INTER, and AGREE. See Chapter 10 on the use of connecting items.

WITHIN
INTER
AGREE

WITHIN and **INTER** are used in the same way as in the Simple Construct.

The INTER Connecting Item

The contents of INTER are defined in the same way as an element column. You can use any of the LEX, INFLECT, part of speech, and PLACE items, as well as NOT.

The **positive** INTER item specifies what words can intervene between the connected elements, though these words need not necessarily be present. The **negative** INTER item allows any words to intervene except those specified in the item.

Negative column and negative INTER

There are similarities and differences between the negative INTER and a negative column:

Both are defined by the element items they contain, and require that the defined element **not** be present in the construct.

Both must be enclosed by WITHIN (except the negative column before or after the construct).

The negative INTER can be placed between any two columns (even non adjacent) to prohibit an element from appearing at any point beneath it.; however, the negative column must be placed before or after the construct, or between specific element columns.

The negative column allows WITHIN and AGREE constraints connecting to **one adjacent** positive column; whereas other connecting items **cannot** connect to an INTER.

Example of INTER and WITHIN

This example illustrates the use of the INTER connecting item:

You want to find some examples of εἷ τῷ followed by an infinitive. You know that δε is often found before the article in this construction.

Drag the **LEX** element item to the first column and enter εἷ. Drag the **INFLECT** element item to the second column and enter τῷ. (You could also define this element as a neuter, dative, singular

article.) Drag the **Verb** palette item to the third column and use the **Tag details** dialog box to specify that it must be in the **infinitive Mood**.

Drag the **WITHIN** connecting item above the first and second columns and enter **2** in the dialog box.

Drag the **INTER** connecting item above the **WITHIN**. Drag the **LEX** element item into the **INTER** box and enter δε. The Construct window looks like this:

Make sure that your Construct window is linked to the Search window, and click **OK** in either window to perform the search.



G2 The Greek Construct Window

The AGREE Connecting Item

The **AGREE** connecting item for tagged texts specifies that certain grammatical details of two elements must match. This item can also be used together with **NOT** to specify that the details must not match.

When you drag the **AGREE** connecting item into the connection area above the elements you wish to constrain, the **AGREE** dialog box for tagged Greek texts opens.



The **AGREE** dialog box

This dialog box enables you to specify the type of agreement between the two elements. To select a detail in the dialog box, click anywhere on the name of the detail or inside its check box. An **X** appears in the check box to signify that the detail is selected. You can select more than one detail.

The two elements connected by the arcs of the **AGREE** item must agree for every grammatical detail checked in the dialog box. When you click **OK** to close the dialog box, the selected details appear as text within the rectangle of the **AGREE** item. If you double-click on an **AGREE** item already defined in the connection area, the **AGREE** dialog box appears and shows the current settings for that item.

Using **NOT** with the **AGREE**

The **NOT** item can be used with the **AGREE** item to specify the details in which the connected elements cannot agree. Placing the **NOT** item over an **AGREE** item negates the detail specified in the item. If there is more than one detail in the item, the linked elements will be excluded from the search results only if they agree on every detail. Multiple **AGREE** items are used to specify, for example, that two elements must not agree in number and must not agree in case, as described in the next section.

Example of **AGREE**

This example illustrates the use of **AGREE**:

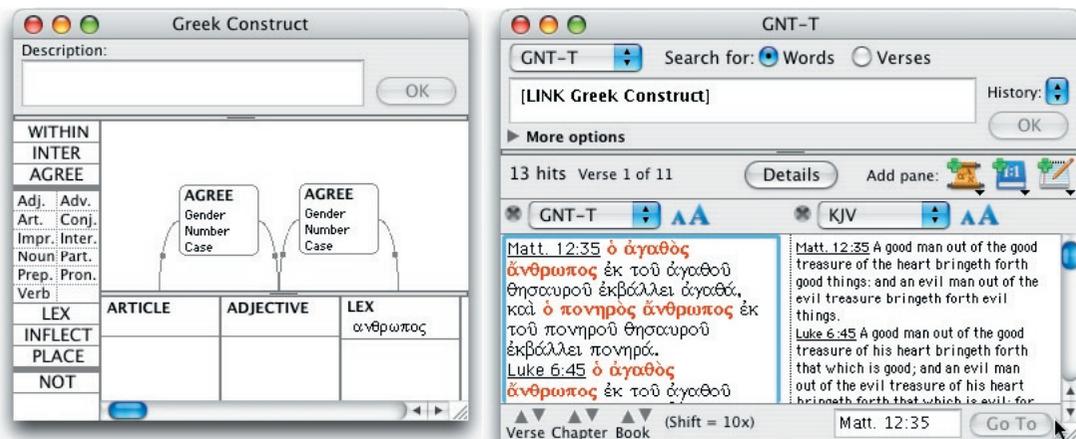
You want to find some of the adjectives that modify **ἄνθρωπος** (man) in the Greek New Testament. You decide to look for an article followed by an adjective followed by a form of **ἄνθρωπος** where all three of these agree in gender, number, and case.

Drag the **Art.** item into the first column. Click **OK** in the Tag details dialog box. Next drag the **Adj.** item into the second column. Click **OK** in the **Tag details** dialog box. Now drag the **LEX** item in the third column and enter **ἄνθρωπος**.

Next, specify that the elements of the construct must agree in gender, number and case. First, drag the **AGREE** connecting item above the first two columns. Check the **Gender, Number** and **Case** boxes in the AGREE dialog box and click **OK**. The **AGREE** item appears above the first two columns. Now hold down the *option* key and drag the **AGREE** item above the second and third columns to duplicate it.

Make sure that your Construct window is linked to the Search window, click **OK** in either window to perform the search.

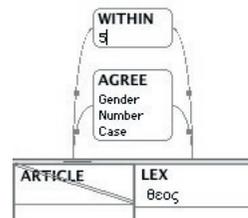
The Construct and Search windows look like this:



Using AGREE with negative columns

You can use **AGREE** between a negative column and its adjacent word. This is useful, for example, for easily finding anarthrous noun constructs, such as a search for θεος when it is NOT preceded by an article which agrees with it, as in this example.

See Chapter 10 for the limitations on and the logic of the use of connecting items with a negative column.



Example of negative columns

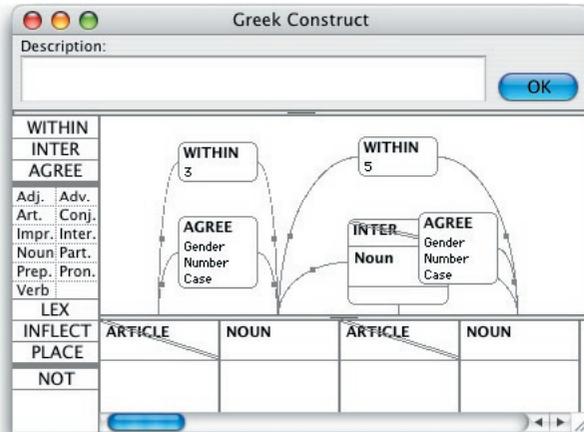
The following example illustrates the use of negative columns.

You want to find instances where two anarthrous nouns are used together. Set the Search window field pop-up menu to **Clause**.

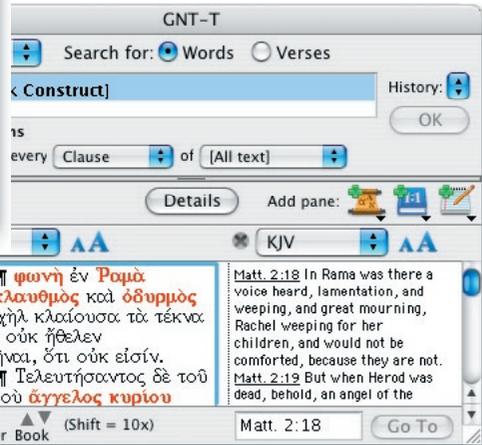
In the Greek Construct window, drag an **Article** and a **NOT** to the first column, and a **Noun** to the second column. Add an **AGREE** in gender, number and case. Select and *option*-drag the items to duplicate them in the third and fourth columns.

Add a **WITHIN 3 words** between the first article and noun. Between the two nouns add a **negative INTER** with a **noun**, and a **WITHIN 5 words**.

G2 The Greek Construct Window



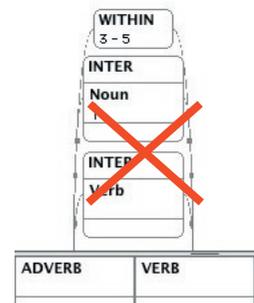
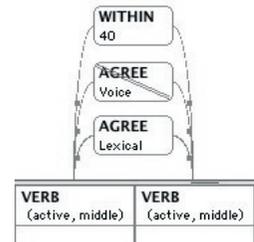
This construct finds any two anarthrous nouns with no intervening noun. The Construct and results are shown below:



Using Multiple Connecting Items

You can use the same connecting item more than once between the same two elements. The most common example is when one item is negative and the other is positive. This lets you specify not only what must be true about matching forms but also what cannot be true.

In this example, the positive AGREE item specifies that the elements must be from the same lexical form, while the negative AGREE item specifies that they cannot agree in voice. This construct finds places in which the text shifts from the active to the middle voice (or vice versa) for the same verb.



A “hit” must match each connecting item

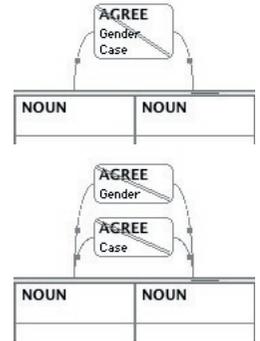
When you specify the same connecting item multiple times between two elements, the words in the text must match the definition of all of the items. For example, this construct does not find any verses because the two INTER connecting items have been defined in such a way that it is impossible to match both definitions.

In this case, the WITHIN specifies that there must be intervening words. However the INTER connecting items constrain any intervening word to be both a noun and a verb, which is impossible. (If the NOUN tag and the VERB tag were in the same INTER item, the intervening form could be *either* a noun or a verb.)

Multiple negative AGREE items

A negative AGREE relationship often requires the use of multiple items. Usually, no two items will specify information for the same tag detail. For example, to specify that two elements must not agree in gender and must not agree in case, you must use separate negative AGREE items.

The first example *excludes* adjacent nouns which agree in both gender and case, therefore it will *find* nouns which do not agree in gender, *or* case, or *both*. To specify that they *must not agree* in *both* gender *and* case, follow the second example.



Using Multiple Construct Windows

You can use multiple Construct windows in the same Search window by using the **LINK** command together with other valid search entry commands. (See Chapter 7-Doing Searches.)

Example of multiple Construct windows

The following example illustrates some important points concerning the use of multiple Construct windows in the same search.

You want to find instances where αδελφος is used in the vocative case with any imperative verb which agrees in number.

First define a construct with **LEX** αδελφος and **NOUN** vocative in the first column, and **VERB** imperative in the second. Then add a **WITHIN** of **10 words** and **AGREE** in **number**.

The Construct window looks like this:



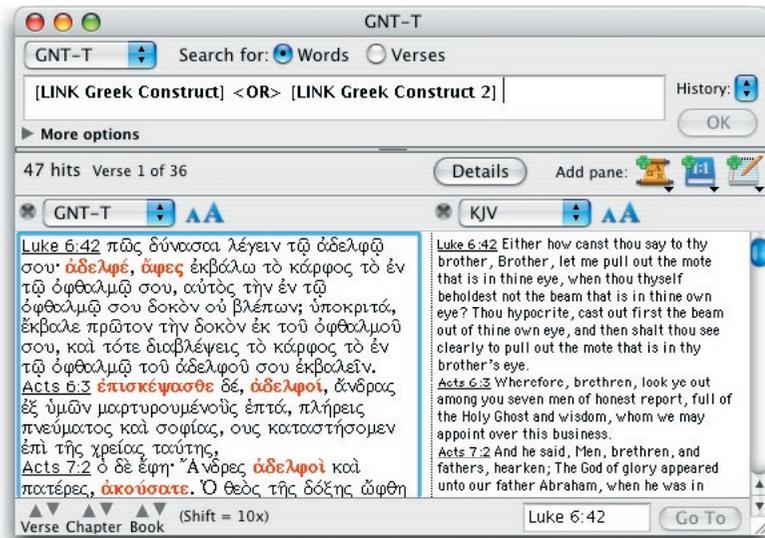
G2 The Greek Construct Window

Remembering that the Construct window is always sequence specific, duplicate this window and reverse the two element columns. The second Construct window looks like this:

Link the Search window to the Greek construct, then choose **OR** and then **LINK** from the **Enter Command** submenu (**Search** menu), (or press *shift-⌘-O* and then L). Choose **Greek Construct 2** from the list, and click **OK** in the Search window entry box.



The results of combining these two constructs in the Search window look like this:



G3

Searches Using Hebrew Grammatical Tags

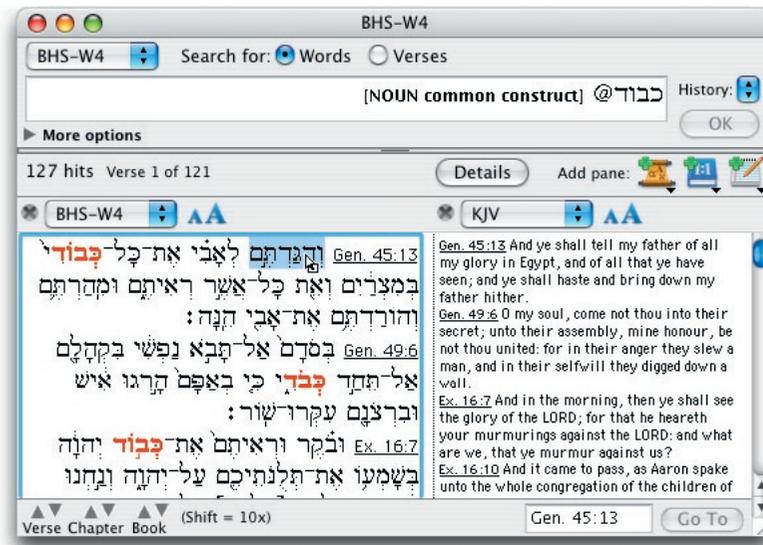
Chapter Contents:

- The Tagged Hebrew Texts
- Using the Yehudit Hebrew Font
- The Search Window
- Entering Lexical and Inflected Forms
- Using Grammatical Tags
- Specifying Grammatical Tag Information
- Setting the Grammatical Tag Details
- Special Commands

The Tagged Hebrew Texts

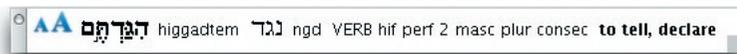
This chapter describes how to use the Search window and enter grammatical constraints for tagged texts such as the Hebrew Masoretic Text (BHS-W4). Additional tagged Hebrew/Aramaic texts currently available for Accordance include the Qumran Sectarian Manuscripts (QUMRAN), Mishna (MISH-T), Targums (TARG), and Inscriptions (INSCRIP). **Please be sure** that you are already familiar with the Search window as described in *Chapter 4 through 8 of the 6.3 User's Guide*. (See also *Chapter G4 on the Construct window*, and *Chapters G10 and G11 on the Hebrew grammatical tags*.)

For example, you want to search for occurrences where the Hebrew word כבוד (glory) is used as a construct noun. This window illustrates the search argument and the results:



The Instant Details box

The **Instant Details** box displays the details of the word under the cursor in a tagged text. There is no need to click on the word, simply place or drag the cursor over the word and the word with transliteration, the lexical form, parsing information and English gloss will appear in the box.



Note: The English gloss will only appear if the *Hebrew words* Accordance file has been added to Accordance. This file is usually added automatically.

For more information on the English gloss and the Instant Details box, see *Chapter G5*.

Using the Yehudit Hebrew Font

Accordance automatically uses *Yehudit* and the right-to-left direction for all Hebrew text. The details of character positions in this font *are described in Accordance Fonts PDF*. Most of the letters of the Hebrew alphabet are easy to find in the familiar positions of their transliterated letters in Roman fonts.

Note: If incomplete sections of mixed language text (such as part of a verse reference with some text) are selected, copied and pasted, the results can be anomalous. Similarly, the selection of parts of commands in the argument entry box, and the wrap-around of long commands to the next line may appear anomalous.

“Smart” entry of Hebrew text

Three Accordance text entry features affect the entry of Hebrew from the keyboard. These features can be turned on and off for all Accordance windows by selecting **Greek & Hebrew** in the **Preferences...** (**Application** or **Edit** menu or ⌘-). See *Appendix A in the User’s Guide*

The **Automatic final letter** feature alters the form of certain Hebrew letters depending on their position in the word. As you enter the word, the final form, for example of the *mem*, appears. But if this letter is followed by another letter, the previous letter reverts to the regular form. Unchecking the box keeps the characters exactly as you type them. The other Hebrew characters with ending forms, *caph*, *nun*, *peh*, and *tzadi*, are treated in the same way.

The **Automatic diacritical marks** feature affects the overstrike characters – the vowel points and the *dagesh*. Most accents and other diacriticals are entered after (to the left) of the character. Most are offered with a short, medium, and long overstrike so that they are correctly positioned over or under each character. Some marks, such as the *dagesh*, have special positions for specific characters.

As you enter any of the positions of the overstrike character, Accordance will put the character with the correct amount of overstrike for the previous or following letter. For example, if you type any *dagesh* after a character which takes a *dagesh*, the correct *dagesh* will be entered.

Therefore, you can learn just one keystroke for each overstrike character, and still create correctly pointed text.

Note: The automatic entry of the correct overstrike does NOT apply to the cantillation marks (*te’amim* or accents). Refer to *Accordance Fonts* for an explanation of the different positions of these accents.

Hebrew keyboard

The **Use Israeli keyboard layout for Hebrew** feature converts the keyboard entry to the layout used by Nisus, Israeli, and other Hebrew right-to-left fonts. Text can now be entered as in a Hebrew right-to-left word processor.

G3 Searches Using Hebrew Grammatical Tags

The Search Window

To search a tagged Hebrew text, first select one of these texts from the **search text** pop-up menu in the top left corner of the Search window, or from the Hebrew text pop-up menu in the **Resource** palette.

The entry box language and direction

When the search text is a Hebrew text, Accordance automatically uses the *Yehudit* Hebrew font and the right-to-left direction in the argument entry box for search criteria, except for special commands inside brackets. The logical analysis of the search argument is always from right-to-left even if it contains only English characters such as tags and commands. Therefore the argument **[NOUN] <NOT> [VERB]** in Hebrew text will find verses containing a verb but no noun.

Search expressions

In a tagged text a search expression may consist of inflected or lexical forms, wildcards, grammatical tags, a phrase consisting of these elements, and combinations of these expressions with the search commands.

Lexical or inflected forms

When working with tagged texts, you can enter words and phrases as either lexical or inflected forms. These correspond to the two items in the **Search** menu: **Enter Lexical Forms...** and **Enter Inflected Forms...** respectively. If a word is not enclosed in quotation marks, it is treated as a lexical form. To find an inflected form in a tagged text, enclose it in plain quotation marks. Searching with lexical and inflected forms is described in the next section.

Phrases

A phrase can be made up of lexical or inflected forms, tag constraints or any combination. If the phrase includes inflected forms, either the entire phrase or each individual word must be enclosed in quotation marks.

If you do not use quotation marks, each word of the phrase is treated as a lexical form, and any phrases formed from these lexical forms are found when you perform your search.

Note: In the tagged Hebrew texts all prefixes and suffixes are treated as separate words for search purposes. Thus מִצְרַיִם (in Egypt) is split into its components מִצְרַיִם אֵל both for searching the text, in the Parsing, Analysis, and Table windows *described in Chapter G5* and for the count of words for the WITHIN command.

Prefixes and suffixes as separate words

When searching for words that contain prefixes and suffixes, use a space to separate the prefix and suffix from the word itself. If you copy מִצְרַיִם from the text pane to the entry box, it must appear as מִצְרַיִם אֵל in order for Accordance to find similar forms. The **Search Amplify** feature in the **Resource** palette *described in Chapter G5* automatically separates the lexical forms with a space.

Note: The Hebrew **suffix** does not have a lexical form. To search for a suffix, either enter the inflected form using quotation marks or define it using the tag details *described later in this chapter*.

Note: A small circle appears in the text to identify a suffix which has no inflected form because it is combined with the preceding word.

For example, in 1Sam 2:24 םִנְיָנִי meaning “my sons” included the ם with the word rather than as a suffix.

Vowel points and other marks

The Hebrew text consists of the following elements: the consonants or letters such as א and ב, the vowel points under and over the letters such as אָ and אֲ, the *dagesh* point inside letters, and the cantillation marks (*te'amim* or accents) such as אֲ and אֱ. The cantillation marks only apply to the Bible text.

Since the default Accordance search is consonantal, only the Hebrew letters are used; therefore, the *dagesh*, vowel pointing, cantillation marks, and ending forms of letters are ignored. Thus the result is the same whether you search for אֲוֹרָה or אֹוֹרָה. Currently the cantillation marks cannot be searched, and if the entry includes them, they are ignored.

When the equal sign (=) is added immediately before a word, Accordance searches for that exact lexical or inflected form. In Hebrew this includes the vowel points, *dagesh*, and ending forms.

For example, a search for the lexical form אָהַב (love) yields the following lexical forms: אָהַב, אָהַבּ, and אָהַבְּ. However, a search for אָהַב= finds only the verbs derived from this unpointed lemma.

Accordance distinguishes between שִׁין (*shin*) and שִׁין (*sin*) and the unpointed שִׁין (*shin*). However, in the entry box, the unpointed שִׁין (*shift-c*) searches texts and tools for both *sin* and *shin* and the unpointed *shin*.

Wildcards

When searching tagged texts, you can use wild-cards in either lexical or inflected forms. A search for *בוא* (come) finds all words derived from all lexical forms containing בוא such as בואוּ even though many of the words found do not include all the letters בוא. To use a wild-card to match inflected forms, enclose the argument containing the wild-card in quotation marks.

Wildcards are allowed with exact searches. In an exact search, the character wildcard (?) stands for any letter, *dagesh*, or vowel point. For example, a search for ?*?*= finds all words ending with *patach-patach*.

An additional feature allows a search for a repeated character in a word. The question mark is followed by parentheses containing an equal sign and a numeral referring to the number of a prior question mark in the same word. For example the entry a??(=1) would find “all” and “add”, but not “and”.

This feature allows searches for repeated consonants in a lemma, for example the entry *(2=)??? finds all geminate lemmas (where the second and third consonants are identical). Repeated vowels in a word can also be found with an exact search, so that the entry "?(2=)???" finds all three-letter inflected forms where the vowels on the first and second consonants are identical (assuming that there is no intervening *dagesh*).

G3 Searches Using Hebrew Grammatical Tags

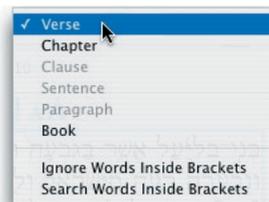
Tag constraints A tag constraint by itself is also a valid expression. For example, the search argument **[ADJECTIVE masculine singular]** is an expression that could stand alone or be part of larger search criteria.

A word from a tagged text can be modified by tag constraints. The word and its tag constraints are a single expression and can be part of your larger search criteria. For example, **[VERB qal perfect]@בָּהֵב** is a single expression. Searching with tags is described in detail later in this chapter.

Variant readings Variant readings in the text are indicated by square brackets around the *qere* which follows the *ktiv*, as in [תְּלִינֵנוּ] תְּלִינֵנוּ in Exodus 16:7. A search for תְּלִינֵנוּ would find both words. Where the *qere* is to omit the preceding words, this is indicated in the text by empty square brackets [], and can be found by a search for קָק, as in 2 Kings 5:18 [] יִסְלַח־יָא. Where the *qere* adds a word as in Judges 20:13 [בְּנֵי] () אָבִי, the missing *ktiv* is indicated by empty parentheses () and can be found by a search for כָּב.

Searching in and outside brackets

The Field pop-up menu labeled Search within every in the **More options** section of the window has two options below the line which can be selected when the field is set to **Verse**. **Ignore Words Inside Brackets** searches only the words in the body of the text, ignoring the *qere*, whereas **Search Words Inside Brackets** searches only for the *qere* variants. When one of these options is selected, either closed or open brackets appear beside the **More options** label as a reminder.



▼ More options []

Entering Lexical and Inflected Forms

Using lexical forms

When working with tagged texts, you can search for both lexical and inflected forms. When you perform a search using a lexical form as the argument, Accordance finds all occurrences of words that come from that lexical root. To specify a lexical form as an argument, either enter the form in the argument entry box, or select **Enter Lexical Forms...** (**Search** menu or ⌘-L) to bring up the **Select lexical forms** dialog box.

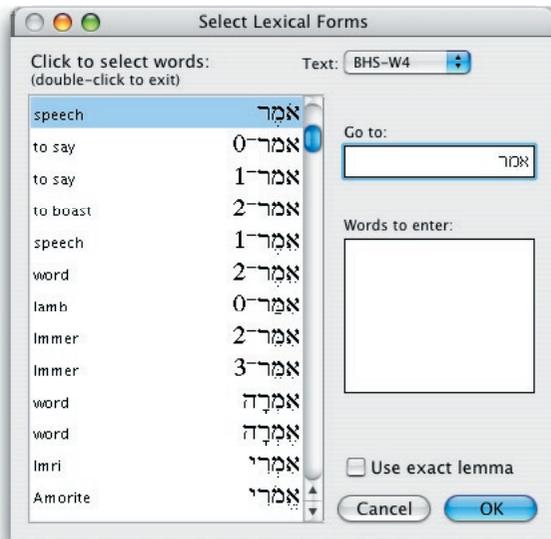
The Select lexical forms dialog box

You can use this dialog box to select from the lexical forms for every word in the search text. This dialog box functions in the same way as the **Select words** dialog box *described in Chapter 6*.

The lexical forms are displayed on the right side of the scrolling list. On the left is a matching English gloss giving the usual meanings of each form. Three dots (...) at the end of the definition indicate that the gloss is too long to be shown on the list. *For more information on the English gloss, see Chapter G5.*

Homographs in the lemma list

The list of lexical forms distinguishes between the vowelled forms of each word. The verb lemmas are unpointed, but all other lemmas have vowel points. In addition, some lemmas have been numbered with 0⁻ for Aramaic words, or with 1⁻, 2⁻, etc. to distinguish homographs with identical vowel pointing but different meanings. The illustration shows nine forms for the letters אָמַר, some with very different meanings.



Searching for exact forms

If the **Use exact lemma** check box is checked, an equal sign (=) is placed before each word in the entry box, and the search is constrained to the exact lexical form you have selected, as described above. This includes the vowels, ending forms, and homograph numbers. The dialog box recalls the state of this check box when you close and re-open it, for grammatically tagged texts and for all other texts.

If the **Use exact lemma** check box is unchecked, only the consonants of the selected words are placed in the argument entry box, and used in the search as explained above. If you add a homograph number after the lemma, without the equal sign, Accordance finds all words derived from these letters with that number, but still ignores any vowel points.

Using inflected forms

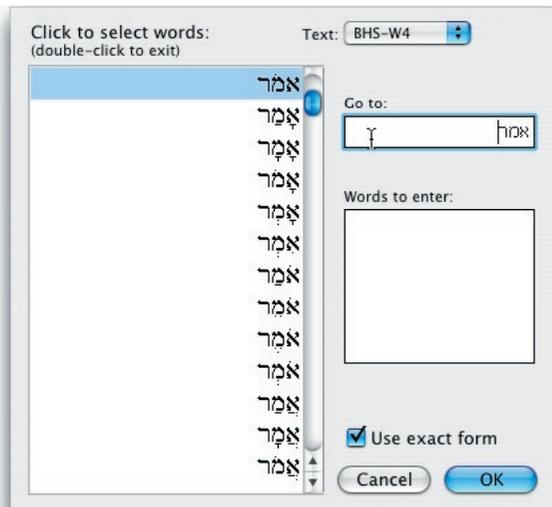
Searches using inflected forms look for forms that have exactly the same letters as the argument you provide. When you perform a search using an inflected form, only occurrences of that specific inflected form are found.

To specify an inflected form as an argument in your search, either enter the form enclosed in plain quotation marks, or select **Enter Inflected Forms...** (**Search** menu or ⌘-J) to bring up the **Select inflected forms** dialog box.

You can use the **Select inflected forms** dialog box to select any word that occurs in the search text. This dialog box functions in the same way as the **Select words** dialog box *described in Chapter 6*. Words entered into the argument entry box from this dialog box are automatically surrounded by quotation marks. Glosses do not appear in this list since they are attached to lexical rather than inflected forms.

G3 Searches Using Hebrew Grammatical Tags

If the **Use exact form** check box is checked, an equal sign (=) is placed before each word in the entry box, and the form is entered with the exact form you have selected. This constrains the search to this exact form, as described above, and allows you to distinguish forms with specific vowel pointing. If the check box is unchecked, the word is entered with the letters only.



Using Grammatical Tags

You can use grammatical tag information as either a stand-alone part of your search argument, or as a further constraint to an expression. The tag constraints must start with a part of speech and be surrounded by []. Only enough letters need to be entered to uniquely identify that constraint.

Tag information as a stand alone expression

When you specify grammatical tag information as a stand-alone argument, the search finds any words that match the stated criteria, regardless of their lexical form. Thus, the argument **[VERB qal perfect]** finds all *qal* perfect verbs that occur in the current search range.

Tag information modifying lexical forms

When grammatical tag information modifies an expression, an @ or “at” symbol (*Shift-2*) must link the expression and the tag information. Thus, the argument **[VERB qal perfect]@אהב** finds all *qal* perfect occurrences of אהב (to love).

Using the @ symbol

The @ symbol links any combination of tag information, inflected forms, or lexical forms together so the linked information all applies to the same word. Thus, in the case of an argument such as **X@Z**, the @ symbol shows that **Z** further constrains **X**. This symbol is frequently used in an argument of the type **[tag information]@lexical form**, as in **[VERB qal perfect]@אהב**. Another example is the expression **"*אהב"@ראה** which finds the inflected forms beginning with the letters אהב derived from the lexical form ראה (to see).

@ with a negative The @ symbol can also be used with a negative. For example, the argument **הנה-@[PRONOUN interrogative]** finds any interrogative pronoun except **הנה**.

Another example is the argument **"הנה"-@*הנה*** This argument finds all occurrences of words whose lexical forms contain **הנה** except for the inflected word **הנה** (ear). See *Chapter 8 for information about wild-cards*.

@ entered automatically If you use the **Tags** submenu to enter the grammatical tag parameters (as described in the next section), the @ is automatically entered if there is no space to the right of the insertion point. For example, if you use the **Select Lexical Form...** to enter a lexical form and then constrain it using the **Tags** submenu, the @ sign is entered automatically.

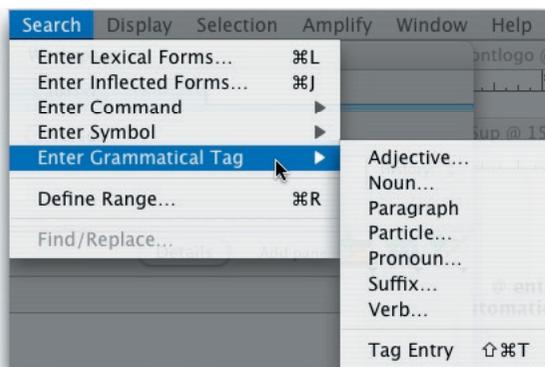
The difference between @ and <AND> Do not confuse the @ symbol with the **<AND>** command. Use the **<AND>** command to denote two different words or phrases that must occur in the same search field. Use the @ symbol to join expressions and describe only one word. Thus the expression, **[VERB qal perfect]@הנה** finds all *qal* perfect occurrences of **הנה**. In contrast, **[VERB qal perfect] <AND> הנה** finds all verses where there is a word from the lexical form **הנה** and another verb that is a *qal* perfect.

Specifying Grammatical Tag Information

You can use dialog boxes to specify grammatical tag information. These dialog boxes contain all the available options for each part of speech. After you enter your choices in the dialog boxes and click **OK**, the grammatical constraints are entered in the argument entry box at the current insertion point or text selection.

Use the **Enter Grammatical Tag** submenu (**Search** menu) to choose the part of speech that you will constrain as part of your search criteria.

Note: Be sure that you have your search text set to a tagged text such as BHS-W4, and the **Search for** set to **Words**; otherwise, you will not be able to select **Enter Grammatical Tag**.



After you select a part of speech from the submenu, a dialog box tailored for that part of speech appears. If there are no further details available, the part of speech appears in the entry box directly, e.g. **[PARAGRAPH]**. Refer to *Chapter G10 and G11 for complete descriptions of the options available for each part of speech*.

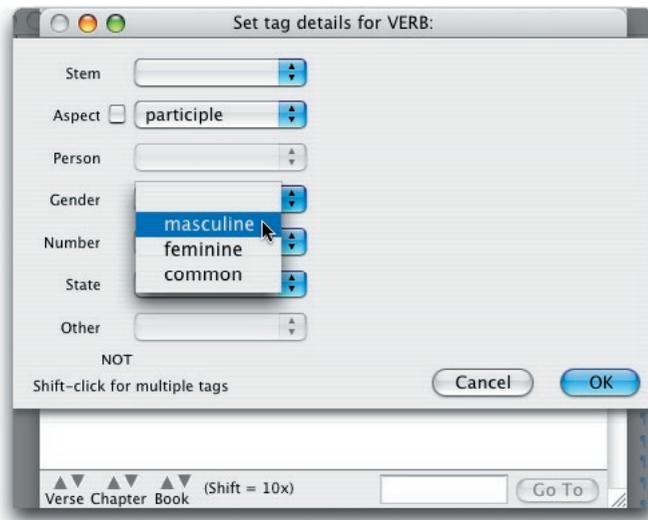
Selecting **Tag Entry** (or *shift-⌘-T*) enters **[TAG]** into the argument entry box, with **TAG** selected so you can type in your constraints directly.

G3 Searches Using Hebrew Grammatical Tags

Setting the Grammatical Tag Details

The Tag details dialog box

The title of the **Tag details** dialog box includes the name of the part of speech you have selected. On the left side is a list of the appropriate tag details for that part of speech. Beside the name of each detail is a pop-up menu with a complete list of valid choices for that detail. The **OK** and **Cancel** buttons work in the same way as in all other dialog boxes.



The pop-up menus

When you open a **Tag details** dialog box the **pop-up menus** are blank. Holding the mouse down anywhere on a pop-up menu brings up the list of constraints for that detail. Drag and release the mouse over the constraint you want to specify.

The NOT check box

After you select a constraint for a detail, the **NOT** check box appears to the left of the pop-up menu for that detail. To search for anything except the constraint that you specified, check this box by clicking on it. A minus sign appears before the tag entry when it is placed in the argument entry box. This signifies that a form must not match this tag constraint.

Setting multiple constraints

You can set more than one constraint for a tag detail by using a pop-up menu to set the first specification. After setting the first specification, while holding down the shift key, use the pop-up menu to select a second constraint. Additional constraints appear to the right of the pop-up menu.

Removing constraints

To remove a constraint from a detail, use the pop-up menu and select the blank entry from the list. This removes all constraints from the detail.

Dependent details

There is a dependent relationship between some details in the **Tag details** dialog box. In these cases, some details are not meaningful unless other details have particular values. The pop-up menus of these details are dimmed until the appropriate selections are made in the other details. While they are dimmed, these pop-up menus cannot be selected.

Example of searching for grammatical tags

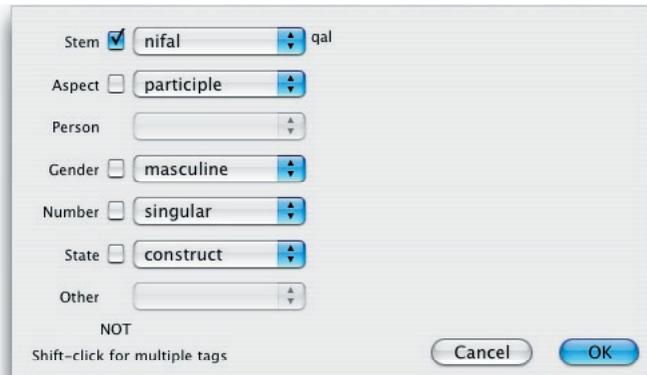
The following example demonstrates a search for Hebrew grammatical tags:

You want to search for **masculine singular participles** that are in the **construct state**. You also want to eliminate those with a *qal* or *nifal* stem.

To enter these constraints into the **Tag details** dialog box for **Verb**, first click on the **Stem** pop-up menu and select **nifal**. Now, while holding down the shift key, use the **Stem** pop-up menu again to select **qal**. This tells Accordance to find verbs with either a *qal* or *nifal* stem. Then click the **NOT** check box beside **Stem** (this means the stem can be anything but *qal* or *nifal*).

The **Gender**, **Number** and **State** pop-up menus are dimmed at this point because they do not apply until the **Aspect** has been set to participle. Set the **Aspect** pop-up menu to **participle**. Now select **masculine** in the **Gender** pop-up menu, singular in the **Number** pop-up menu, and construct in the **State** pop-up menu. (Notice that the **Person** menu is dimmed since it does not apply to participles.)

The resulting dialog box looks like this:



After specifying the constraints, click the **OK** button in the **Tag details** dialog box. The constraints are entered into the argument entry box at the insertion point or text selection that you set before you accessed the **Tags** submenu.

They should look like this: **[VERB -(qal, nifal) participle masculine singular construct]**. They can be edited like any other text in the argument entry box.

G3 Searches Using Hebrew Grammatical Tags

Clicking the **OK** button in the search entry box performs the search.
The window looks like this:



Special Commands

All the search commands *described in Chapter 8* can be used in the grammatically tagged texts. The following commands have special additional capabilities in tagged texts:

The [COUNT —] command searches only for the words that occur the *specified number of times* in the search range.

The [HITS —] command is used to compare the *word list* from one search window with the words from another part of the same text, or another text in the same language.

The additional capabilities of these commands when used with a grammatically tagged text are *illustrated at the end of Chapter G1*.

G4

The Hebrew Construct Window

Chapter Contents:

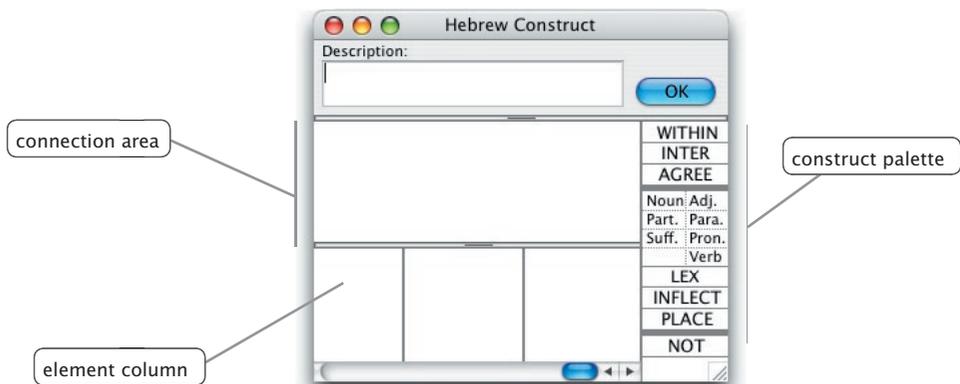
- Overview of the Hebrew Construct Window
- Defining an Element in a Hebrew Construct
- Using Multiple Items to Define an Element
- Negating Element Items
- Using Connecting Items
- The AGREE Connecting Item
- Using Multiple Connecting Items
- Using Multiple Construct Windows

G4 The Hebrew Construct Window

Overview of the Hebrew Construct Window

Hebrew Construct window

The Hebrew Construct window is similar to the Simple Construct window. One difference is found in the additional elements in the construct palette. The other difference is that the window is reversed so that the first column is on the right hand side. In this way, the order of the elements follows the convention of reading Hebrew from right-to-left. Therefore, no empty column must remain to the right of a defined column. Before using the Hebrew Construct window, you should already be familiar with the basics of the Construct window *as described in Chapter 10 of the User's Guide*.



The element items in the Hebrew tagged text are the parts of speech, the LEX item, the INFLECT item, and the PLACE item. The connecting items are AGREE, WITHIN and INTER. These items enable you to build complex grammatical searches using this graphical interface.

Note: The entries in the Construct window are first checked for validity when you perform the search. Accordance checks for errors (e.g. searching for a lexical form not found in the text) and prompts you to correct them. However, it is still possible to define illogical searches. For example, you can attempt to find all pronouns that come from the lexical form אָנָךְ. Because אָנָךְ is a verb or a noun root, there are no occurrences of a pronoun from this lexical form.

Defining an Element in a Hebrew Construct

Chapter 8 covers the general use of element items in constructs. This section describes the specific element items available in the Hebrew Construct window palette, for use with a grammatically tagged Hebrew text.

Parts of speech

VERB participle masculine singular
--

VERB part maso sing

VERB participle masculine singular
ADJECTIVE masculine singular

The **parts of speech** items in the construct palette enable you to specify the part of speech for an element. Dragging any of these items into an element column opens the **Tag details** dialog box for that part of speech. This lets you define the element in exactly the same way as the **Tags** submenu (**Search** menu) for the search entry box. Double-clicking on the label of a part of speech item in an element column reopens the **Tag details** dialog box with the current settings for that item. Refer to *Chapter G3* for information about using the *Tag details* dialog box, and to *Chapters G10 and G11* for a complete listing of the options for each part of speech in Hebrew.

When you enter the tag details through the dialog box, the complete words are automatically entered in the element item details area. However, when you edit or enter these tags by typing the text directly, you need to enter only enough letters to guarantee the uniqueness of the tag. Thus, to constrain an element so that it must be a participle, you need only type **part** into the details area of the VERB element item.

Note: Unlike the other element items, the parts of speech do not require further definition. To specify all forms of a part of speech, leave the details area blank.

You can specify more than one alternative part of speech by placing the items for those parts of speech next to each other in the element column. The example shows an element defined as either a Verb participle or an Adjective.

LEX

LEX אור, אורה

LEX אור*--אור*

Use the **LEX** item to specify the lexical form of an element in the construct. If you use the LEX item, a word must be derived from the specified form for your search criteria to be met. This corresponds to entering the lexical form without quotes in the argument entry box *as described in Chapter G3*. When you drag the LEX item into a column, the **Select lexical forms** dialog box appears. This dialog box allows you to select one or more words from all the lexical forms that occur in the text.

As an alternative to using the **Select lexical forms** dialog box, you can simply click **OK** and then type the desired form directly into the column. You can also use the equal sign for searches including vowel points, and wild-card characters and related symbols *as described in Chapters 8 and G3 and Appendix C*.

When you perform the search, Accordance verifies that your input is a valid lexical form. If it is not, the **Select lexical forms** dialog box appears and highlights the form closest in spelling to the word you entered. You can then select the form you want to enter. Refer to *Chapters 7 and G3* for a description of the *Select lexical forms* dialog box.

INFLECT

Use the **INFLECT** item to specify inflected forms for the definition of an element. If you use the INFLECT item, a word must be found in that exact inflected form for your search criteria to be met. This corresponds to entering the inflected form with quotation marks in the argument entry box *as described in Chapter G3*. When you drag the INFLECT item into a column, the **Select inflected forms** dialog box appears. This dialog box allows you to select one or more words from every form that occurs in the text.

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INFLECT
,אור,
,אורה,
,איר,
,אורות,
,אירות

INFLECT
אור?(הי)

As an alternative to using the **Select inflected forms** dialog box, you can simply click **OK** in the dialog box and type the desired form directly into the column. You can also use the equal sign for searches including vowel points, and wild-card characters and related symbols *as described in Chapters 8 and G3 and Appendix C*.

When you perform the search, the program verifies that your input is a valid inflected form. If it is not, the Select inflected forms dialog box appears and highlights the form closest in spelling to the word you have entered. You can then select the form you want to enter. Refer to *Chapters 7 and G3 for a description of the Select inflected forms dialog box*.

PLACE Use the **PLACE** item *as described in Chapter 10* to specify what position in the search field an element must occupy.

Using Multiple Items to Define an Element

NOUN
LEX
אור, נה
VERB
participle
singular

LEX
אור, נה
NOUN
VERB
participle
singular

You can place more than one element item in the same column. This allows you to use multiple items to define and constrain an element. Each item can appear only once in a column, and different parts of speech must be placed next to each other to form a single “part of speech” item with no intervening line. The resulting “hit” word in the search text must match each item in the column, although alternative details can be specified within an item. LEX and INFLECT can be used together in a column.

The first element definition is incorrect because the parts of speech items are not adjacent, implying an **AND** relationship. Logically it requires the element to be from the lexical root אור and both a noun and a participle. It is impossible for a word to be both a noun and a participle at the same time.

This element definition is correct because there is no horizontal line separating the VERB and the NOUN items. Thus, this definition finds any words from the אור or נה root that are participles or nouns.

Example of element definition

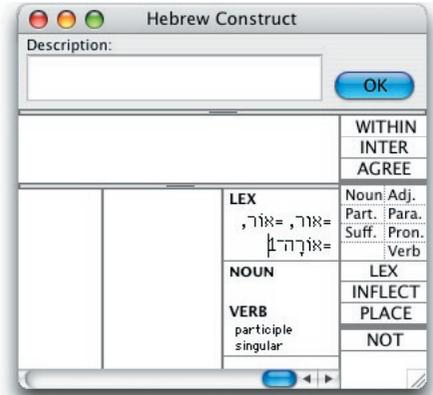
The following example illustrates the definition of an element:

You wish to find all nouns or *qal* participles that come from the אור (light) root. You must define the element in such a way that it finds words that are from the אור root and are either a noun or a *qal* participle.

To do this, first drag the **LEX** element item from the palette to the top of the first element column. When the **Select lexical forms** dialog box appears, check the **Use exact lemma** box, select אור, אור, and אורה (the words with *light* as the gloss) and click OK.

Now drag the **Verb** element item into the column below **LEX**. This brings up the **Tag details** dialog box. Change the **Stem** to *qal* and the **Aspect** to *participle* and click **OK**. Next drag the **Noun** element item into the column below **VERB**. Click **OK** in the Tag details dialog box without setting any details for the noun.

The Construct window looks like this:
 To perform the search, make sure the construct is linked to a Search window and click **OK**.



Negating Element Items

The NOT palette item

There are two ways to negate an aspect of an element definition in the Construct window. The first is through the use of the **NOT** palette item as described in Chapter 8. This negates the entire element item, and usually is not placed over the first (or top) item in a column. A second type of negation is available for tag details of the part of speech element items. You can negate aspects of the tag details by checking the NOT box in the **Tag details** dialog box or by typing a minus sign (-) before the tag.



In this example, the NOT palette item has been placed over the VERB element item, resulting in a slash across the item. This construct finds any word whose lexical root is גדל (great, grow), as long as it is not a participle. Verb forms that are not participles are included in the search results, as are nouns and adjectives.

Use of NOT with multiple parts of speech

If you have multiple part of speech items in a single column, they must either all be positive or negative.

In the incorrect example, the NOT palette item has been placed over the NOUN but not over the VERB element item, resulting in a slash across the NOUN alone. This invalid definition would mean that the word must *either not* be a noun *or* must be a verb.



In the correct example, a slash has been placed over each of the NOUN and the VERB element items. This means that the word must be *neither* a noun *nor* a verb.

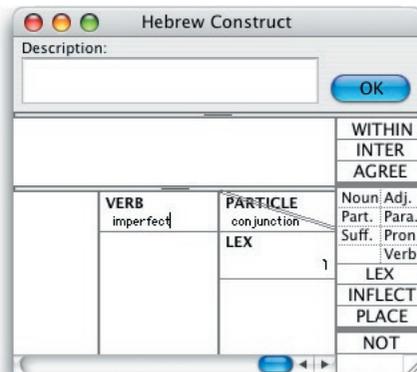


G4 The Hebrew Construct Window

Negating the entire column

You can also use the **NOT** item over the top element item of a column to negate the entire column. This signifies that you do not want the element defined in that column to appear in that position.

This function is useful when you want to exclude constructs that are preceded or followed by or include certain words. For example, you may want to look for imperfect verbs that are not immediately preceded by ך. To do this, define the first element of the construct as a conjunction particle with a lexical form of ך and the second as an imperfect verb. Drag the **NOT** item over the first top element. A slash appears over the element. When you perform the search, occurrences that otherwise match your construct but are preceded by ך are eliminated.



Negating aspects of a tag for a part of speech

LEX	גדל
VERB	-participle

When you use the part of speech palette items, you can also negate aspects of the element definition by checking the **NOT** box in the **Tag details** dialog box. This places a minus sign (-) before the tag in the element definition. (You can also directly enter the minus sign and the tag definition.) The minus sign limits possible matches within that part of speech. When you use the minus sign, the element must still be the part of speech shown in the element item, but not match the constraints specified by the negative tag.

In this example, the **NOT** box beside participle was checked in the **Tag details** dialog box that opened when the **Verb** element item was placed in the column. The minus sign limits the definition of the element within the verb category. Thus, this construct finds all verbs whose lexical roots begin with גדל and are not participles.

Using Connecting Items

WITHIN
INTER
AGREE

Connecting items are the palette items that allow you to specify relationships between construct elements. The connecting items that are available when working with a tagged text are WITHIN, INTER, and AGREE.

See Chapter 10 on the use of connecting items and WITHIN and INTER.

WITHIN and INTER

The **WITHIN** item includes suffixes and prefixes as words in the count. Thus in the expression from Gen. 1:12 זרע למינהו ועץ, the words זרע (seed) and עץ (tree) are considered within 5 words of each other. Therefore if you do not define a WITHIN range, the elements must have neither a suffix nor a prefix between them.

The contents of **INTER** are defined in the same way as an element column. You can use any of the LEX, INFLECT, part of speech, and PLACE items, as well as NOT.

The **positive** INTER item specifies what words can intervene between the connected elements, though these words need not necessarily be present. The **negative** INTER item allows any words to intervene *except* those specified in the item.

Negative column and negative INTER

There are similarities and differences between the negative INTER and a negative column:

Both are defined by the element items they contain, and require that the defined element **not** be present in the construct.

Both must be enclosed by WITHIN (except the negative column before or after the construct).

The negative INTER can be placed between any two columns (even non adjacent) to prohibit an element from appearing at any point beneath it.; however, the negative column must be placed before or after the construct, or between specific element columns.

The negative column allows WITHIN and AGREE constraints connecting to **one adjacent** positive column; whereas other connecting items **cannot** connect to an INTER.

Example of INTER and WITHIN

This example illustrates the use of the **INTER** connecting item:

You want to find some examples of participles preceded by הנה (behold). You know that הנה is often followed by a suffix or a pronoun.

Drag the **LEX** element item to the first column and enter הנה. Drag the **Verb** palette item to the second column and use the **Tag details** dialog box to specify that the **Aspect** must be **participle**.

Drag the **WITHIN** connecting item above the first and second columns and enter **3** in the dialog box.

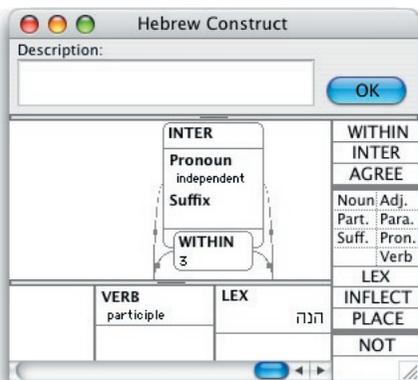
Drag the **INTER** connecting item above the **WITHIN**.

Drag the **Pronoun** element item into the **INTER** box and use the **Tag details** dialog box to specify **independent**. Drag the **Suffix** element item into the **INTER** box as well, and click **OK** without setting any tag details.

The Construct window looks like this:

Make sure that your Construct window is linked to the Search window, and click **OK** in either window to perform the search.

The construct allows only independent pronouns and suffixes to intervene between the הנה and the participle.



G4 The Hebrew Construct Window

The AGREE Connecting Item

The **AGREE** connecting item for tagged texts specifies that certain grammatical details of two elements must match. This item can also be used together with **NOT** to specify that the details must not match.

When you drag the AGREE connecting item into the connection area above the elements you wish to constrain, the AGREE dialog box for tagged Hebrew texts opens.

The AGREE dialog box

This dialog box enables you to specify the type of agreement between the two elements. To select a detail in the dialog box, click anywhere on the name of the detail or inside its check box. An **X** appears in the check box to signify that the detail is selected. You can select more than one detail.

The two elements connected by the arcs of the AGREE item must agree for every grammatical detail checked in the dialog box. When you click **OK** to close the dialog box, the selected details appear as text within the rectangle of the AGREE item. If you double-click on an AGREE item already defined in the connection area, the AGREE dialog box appears and shows the current settings for that item.



Note: When agreement in gender is selected, the tags **both** and **common** agree with each other and with **masculine** and **feminine** tags. When agreement in **number** is selected the tag **dual** agrees with **plural**. The **compoundPrepositionArticle** tag agrees in class with both the **preposition** and the **article**.

Using NOT with AGREE

The **NOT** item can be used with the AGREE item to specify the details in which the connected elements cannot agree. Placing the NOT item over an AGREE item negates the detail specified in the item. If there is more than one detail in the item, the linked elements will be excluded from the search results only if they agree on every detail. Multiple AGREE items are used to specify, for example, that two elements must not agree in number and must not agree in gender, as described in the next section.

Example of AGREE

This example illustrates the use of AGREE:

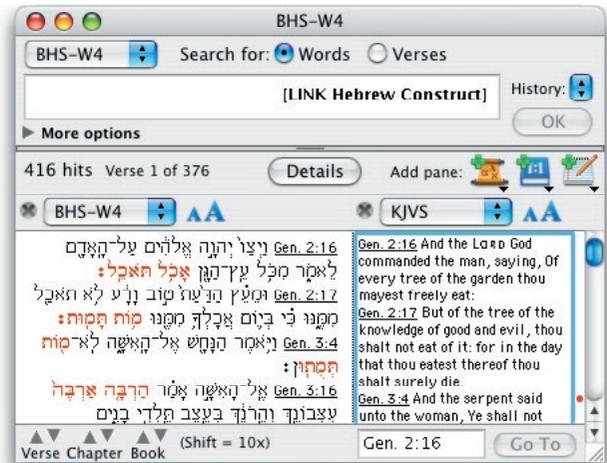
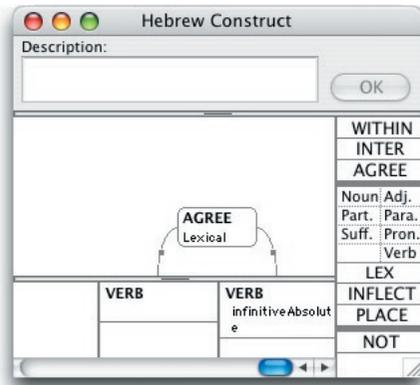
You want to search the Hebrew Torah for examples of any infinitive absolute verb followed by another verb from the same root. First make sure the search range is set to include Genesis to Deuteronomy.

Drag the **Verb** item in the first column and select the **infinitiveAbsolute Aspect**. Now drag the **Verb** item into the second column and click **OK** in the Tag details dialog box.

Next, specify that the elements of the construct must agree in lexical form. Drag the **AGREE** connecting item above the first two columns. Check the **Lexical form** box in the AGREE dialog box and click **OK**. The **AGREE** item appears above the first two columns.

Make sure that your Construct window is linked to the Search window, click **OK** in either window to perform the search.

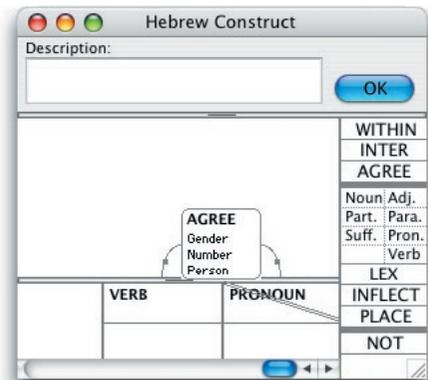
The Construct and Search windows look like this:



Using AGREE with negative columns

You can use **AGREE** between a negative column and its adjacent word. This is useful, for example, for easily finding specific constructs such as a search for a verb when it is NOT preceded by a pronoun which agrees with it, as in this example.

See Chapter 10 for the limitations on and the logic of the use of connecting items with a negative column.



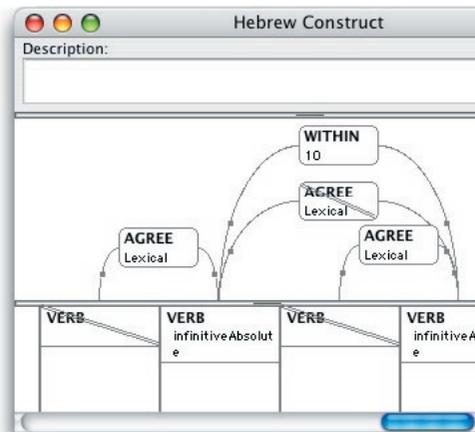
G4 The Hebrew Construct Window

Example of negative columns

The following example illustrates the use of negative columns.

You are studying multiple occurrences of the infinitive absolute where they are **not** followed by the same lexical form in a different aspect.

First define the construct as shown above with an infinitive absolute verb followed by a verb which agrees in lexical form. Then drag a NOT over the second verb. Next select and *option*-drag all the elements to the third and fourth columns to duplicate them.

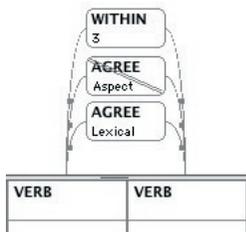


Between the two infinitive absolute verbs add a WITHIN 10 words and a NOT AGREE in lexical form.

The Construct and Search windows look like this:



Using Multiple Connecting Items



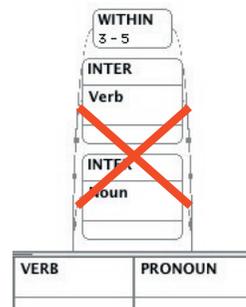
You can use the same connecting item more than once between the same two elements. The most common example is when one item is negative and the other is positive. This lets you specify not only what must be true about matching forms but also what cannot be true.

In this example, the positive AGREE item specifies that the elements must be from the same lexical form, while the negative AGREE item specifies that they cannot agree in aspect. This construct finds places in which the text uses the same verb twice with a change of aspect.

A “hit” must match each connecting item

When you specify the same connecting item multiple times between two elements, the words in the text must match the definition of all of the items. For example, this construct does not find any verses because the two INTER connecting items have been defined in such a way that it is impossible to match both definitions.

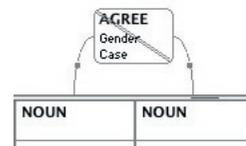
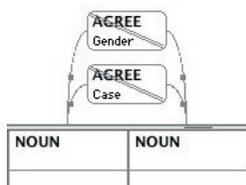
In this case, the WITHIN specifies that there must be intervening words. However the INTER connecting items constrain any intervening word to be both a noun and a verb, which is impossible. (If the NOUN tag and the VERB tag were in the same INTER item, the intervening form could be *either* a noun or a verb.)



Multiple negative AGREE items

A negative AGREE relationship often requires the use of multiple items. Usually, no two items will specify information for the same tag detail. For example, to specify that two elements must not agree in gender and must not agree in number, you must use separate negative AGREE items.

The first example *excludes* adjacent nouns which agree in both gender and number, therefore it will *find* nouns which do not agree in gender, *or* number, *or both*. To specify that they *must not agree in both gender and* number, use the second example.



Using Multiple Construct Windows

You can use multiple Construct windows in the same Search window by using the **LINK** command together with other valid search entry commands. (See Chapter 7-Doing Searches.)

Example of the use of multiple construct windows

The following example illustrates some important points concerning the use of multiple Construct windows in the same search.

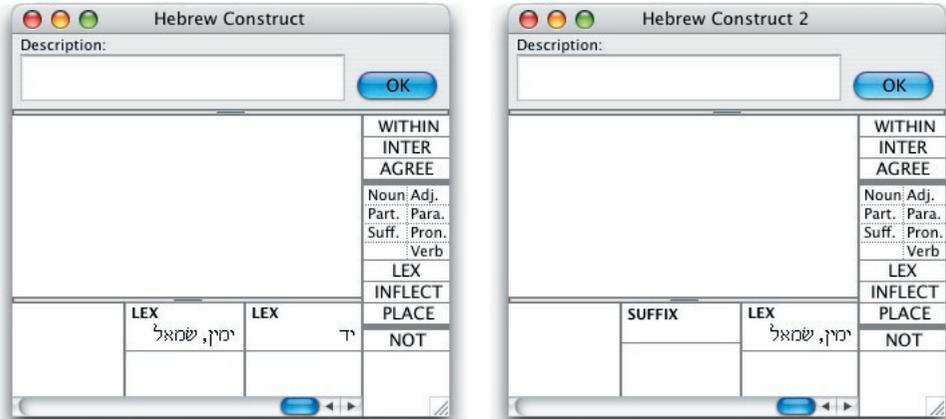
You want to find instances where the text refers to the right or left hand.

First define a construct with **LEX** יד (hand) in the first column and **LEX** שמאל ימין, (right, left) in the second column.

You remember that the word יד is often omitted from this expression, so you want to define an alternative search for **LEX** שמאל ימין, followed by the suffix.

Create a copy of the Construct window by choosing **Duplicate Window** (File menu or ⌘-D). Delete the **LEX** יד item and drag the **LEX** שמאל ימין, to the first column. Drag the **Suffix** item to the second column without defining any details. The two Construct windows should now look like this:

G4 The Hebrew Construct Window



Link the Search window to the Hebrew construct, then choose **OR** and then **LINK** from the **Enter Command** submenu (**Search** menu), (or press *shift-⌘-O* and then L). Choose **Hebrew Construct 2** from the list, and click **OK** in the Search window entry box.

The results from combining these two constructs in the Search window look like this:



G5

Details and Amplify Windows

Chapter Contents:

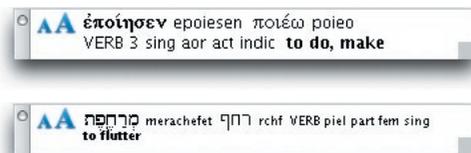
The Instant Details Box
Getting Details
Analysis
Parsing
Diagram
Syntax
Amplifying
Search
Amplifying to Greek and Hebrew Tools
Search All

G5 Details and Amplify Windows

The Details and Amplify windows give you access to more information about the search results and the words of the text. *They are described in Chapters 11 through 13.* This chapter supplements that information with details of the features that are specific to texts with grammatical tags. These features appear here in a similar order to the User's Guide.

The Instant Details Box

The **Instant Details** box (**Window** menu or ⌘-B) displays the parsing of any word in a text pane showing a tagged Bible text. The pane can be in a Search, Text, Reference List, or Parallel window. There is no need to click on the word, nor to make the window the front window. Simply place or drag the cursor over the word and the parsing information will appear in the box.



The parsing information displayed includes the original word and its “transliteration”, the lexical form and its “transliteration”, the abbreviated tag details, and the English gloss. This text cannot be copied or altered. It is shown only as a quick reference for the tagged text being viewed.

Note: The English gloss will only appear if the *Greek words* or *Hebrew words* files have been added to Accordance. These files are usually added automatically and moved to the *Gloss folder*. There are additional gloss files for the non-Biblical tagged Hebrew texts. You can add the gloss if necessary by double-clicking on the icon in the *Finder*, or selecting **Open...** (**File** menu or ⌘-O) or **Add Module...** (**Edit** menu). (See *Chapter 2-Getting Started*.)

Note: The gloss is not a dictionary or lexical entry, nor a translation of the word in this context. It is simply a very short definition to give a general idea of the meaning of the basic word.

Setting the display

You can set the display of the box by selecting **Instant Details box** from the list in the **Preferences** dialog box (**Application** or Edit menu or ⌘-),

These options only affect the items displayed in the floating Instant Details box, but not the parsing of selected words in the Parsing window.

Settings for floating Instant Details box:

Font size:

Key Numbers

- English word
- Dictionary form
- Key number
- English transliteration

Greek and Hebrew

- Inflected form
- Lexical form
- Grammatical details
- English gloss definition
- English transliteration

The **Font size:** pop-up menu lets you choose **Small**, **Medium**, or **Large**.

The **Parsing options** will be dimmed unless a grammatically tagged text is added. Unchecking the **Inflected form**, **Dictionary form**, **Lexical form**, **English transliteration**, **Grammatical details**, or **English gloss definition** removes that item from the Instant Details box.

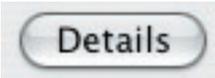
Transliteration

There are many different transliteration schemes for Greek and especially Hebrew. Accordance attempts to follow the guidelines of the Society for Biblical Literature for the transliteration from Greek and Hebrew into *Rosetta* for export to another program such as a word processor.

The **English transliteration** (or transcription) is displayed in the Instant Details box. It is intended for users who cannot read the original languages. It is also convenient for export to ASCII text such as e-mail documents.

These conversions are not perfectly accurate, since they are based on computer algorithms rather than a word by word analysis corrected by scholars. Whenever transliterated text is exported, it should be checked and edited as needed.

Getting Details

A button with the word "Details" inside a rounded rectangle with a subtle shadow.

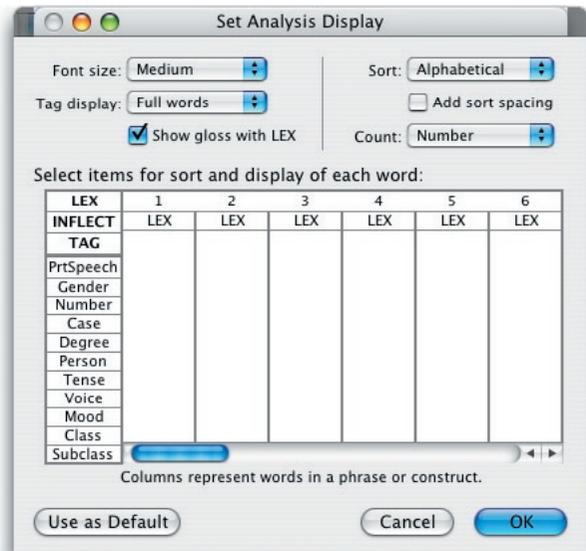
Clicking the **Details** button on the Search window (or pressing ⌘-') opens a Details workspace which lets you see various kinds of analysis of the search results: Graph, Analysis, Concordance and Table. *It described in Chapter 11*, and is somewhat similar to the workspace for all other types of windows *described in Chapter 21*. Only Analysis has special grammatical features.

Analysis

When working with grammatically tagged texts, the default Analysis window displays the forms that meet the search criteria by their lexical forms.

Setting Analysis display options

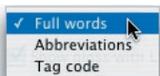
You can set the display details and category breakdown of an Analysis window. To change the display of an Analysis window, bring the Analysis tab to the front and select **Set Analysis Display...** (**Display** menu or ⌘-T). If you are searching a tagged text, one of these dialog boxes appears:



G5 Details and Amplify Windows

The **Font size**, **Sort**, and **Count** pop-up menus are described in Chapter 11.

Tag information display



The **Tag display** pop-up menu controls the display of the TAG information when this item is added to a Sort and display column. The options in the Tag display pop-up menu are **Full words**, **Abbreviations**, and **Tag codes**.

The **Full words** option displays the parsing information using a full word description for each grammatical tag.

The **Abbreviations** option displays the parsing

information using common abbreviations for the tag details.

The **Tag codes** option displays only the tag code for each word. The first letter of the tag code is the part of speech. The rest of the code follows the order of the tag details dialog

box for that part of speech.

See Chapters G10 through G11 for listings of the tag codes for Greek and Hebrew and their meanings.

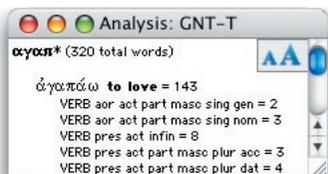
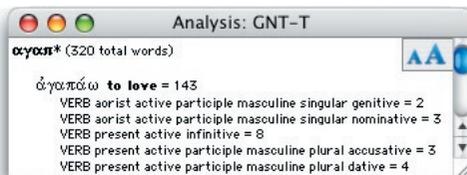
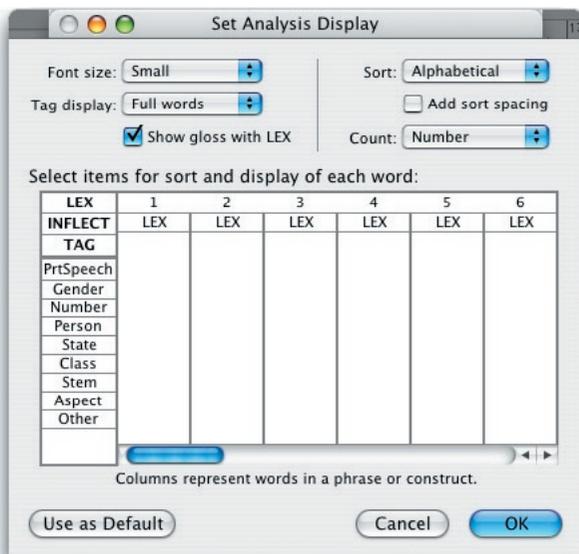
The English gloss

Checking the **Show gloss with LEX** check box adds the English gloss definition beside the display of the lexical form. This box is checked by default when you access this window for first time.

Note: The English gloss will only appear if the *Greek words* or *Hebrew words* files have been added to Accordance.

Sort and Count

The **Sort** and **Count** pop-up menus are described in Chapter 11.



Adding spacing

Checking the **Add sort spacing** check box adds blank lines between each category when multiple categories are displayed. This makes it easier to see the hierarchical groupings of tags within categories.

Display categories for each element

The bottom part of the Analysis display dialog box allows you to request specific information about the words that meet your search criteria. This section of the dialog box functions in a manner similar to the Construct window (*explained in Chapters 10, G2, and G4*). Each column in this section represents a word from a phrase or element in a construct. Thus, if your search is based on a single word, as in the previous example, only the specifications in the first column are relevant to the analysis display.

Default display by lexical form

The default displays the forms that meet the search criteria by their lexical forms. Thus, the first time you open the Analysis display dialog box, the lexical item is at the top of each column.

Analysis with multiple categories

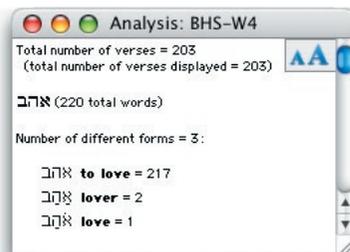
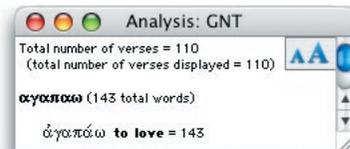
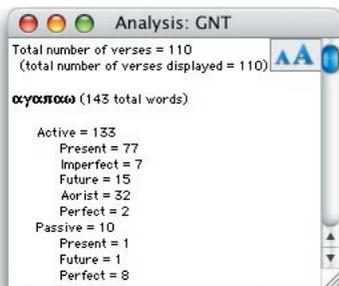
You can add multiple items to a single column to produce a hierarchical breakdown of information about the hits from your search. For example, if you search for all forms in the Greek that come from the lexical root $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\alpha\omega$ (love), or all forms in the Hebrew that come from the lexical root אהב (love), the default analysis display looks like this:

Because the search is based on $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\alpha\omega$ or אהב as a lexical form, the default analysis simply displays the number of occurrences of forms of $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\alpha\omega$ or אהב . You can specify that you want to see the hits broken down by other categories. Any of the palette items to the left of the dialog box can be used to define the column display.

For example, in Greek you can delete the **LEX** item from the first column and drag the **Voice** and **Tense** items into the first column (so that **Voice** is at the top and **Tense** is below **Voice**). In Hebrew you can delete the **LEX** item from the first column and drag the **Stem** and **Aspect** items into the first column (so that **Stem** is at the top and **Aspect** is below **Stem**). When you click **OK**, the Analysis window is updated to look like this:

The Greek window shows a hierarchical analysis of each voice in which an inflected form of $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\alpha\omega$ is found in the Greek New Testament. Within each of the tags for voice, the occurrences are broken down by tense. In this example, 133 out of the 143 occurrences are in the active voice.

1	1
Stem	Voice
Aspect	Tense



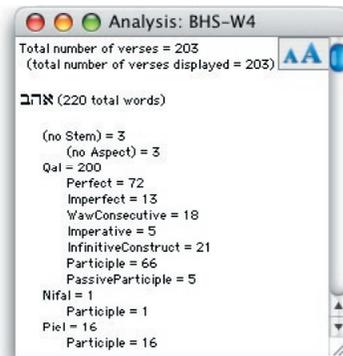
G5 Details and Amplify Windows

The Hebrew window shows a hierarchical analysis of each stem in which an inflected form of **קאל** is found in the Hebrew Masoretic Text. Within each of the tags for stem, the occurrences are broken down by aspect. In this example, 199 out of the 219 occurrences are in the *qal*.

Note that the tags for the second level of the breakdown are indented so they are clearly grouped within the first category

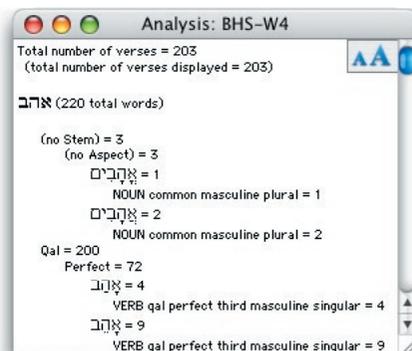
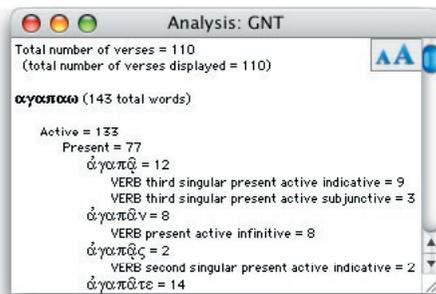
Note: Some words are tagged with alternative variant parsing information (for example, *present active indicative* or *perfect active indicative*). This word will be counted twice if you search for *active indicatives*, and do an Analysis.

Note: Variant tags on hit words are displayed even when only one of the variants meets the search criteria.



The INFLECT and TAG items

The **INFLECT** and **TAG** items are normally used as the last items in a column, since they display the most detailed information concerning your hits. For example, if you add **INFLECT** and then **TAG** to the previous example, the Analysis windows look like this:



Categories which do not apply to hits

You can specify as many categories as will fit in the column of the dialog box. The display is indented at each new level so it is clearly delineated from the previous level. If you request a category that is not applicable to some of the words found in your search, the window contains a line showing that these forms have no tag for that category. In the above Hebrew example with **קאל**, the display reads (no **Stem**) and (no **Aspect**) for the noun.

Note: If you use the **Count up** or **Count down** sort options, you can specify only one item in each sort and display column.

Results of an argument with connecting commands

If you perform a search with expressions (words, phrases, or constructs) that are connected by commands in the search entry box, each individual expression is displayed according to the column specifications. In other words, the first word of each expression is analyzed by the details specified in the first column, the second word of each expression by the second column, etc. For example, in a search with the argument **τις λεγω <OR> τις θελω**, or **מה רצה <OR> מה אמר**, each phrase consists of a pronoun followed by a verb. The details you specify in the first column are used to analyze both pronouns, and the details in the second column are used to analyze both verbs.

Parsing

Parsing of selected words

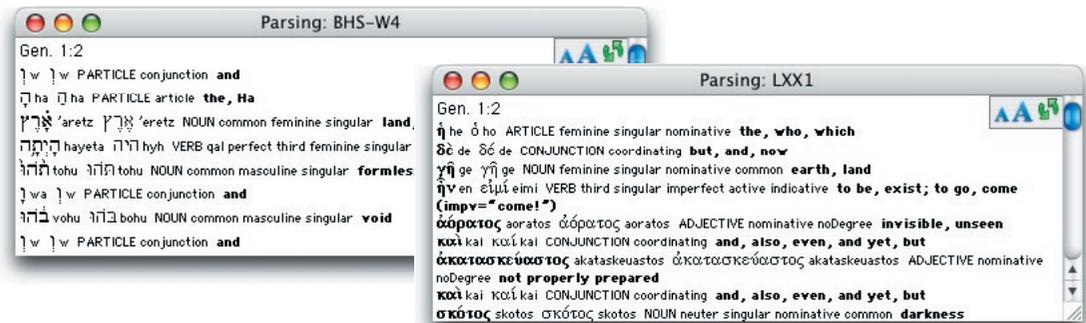


When you are working with tagged texts, you can view the parsing details for selected words in a Bible text pane. Choosing **Parsing** from the **Language** submenu (**Amplify** menu) or clicking the **Parsing** button in the **Resource** palette opens a window that contains the parsing information for all the words selected in your search results. Up to 200 verses can be selected for parsing.

If no text is selected, parsing information is displayed only for the word that contains the blinking insertion point. If no words in the search results are selected and the insertion point is not in a word in the search results, the Parsing window shows only the reference.

The Parsing window

A window like one of the following appears when you select **Parsing**: The Parsing window features are *described in Chapter 13*.



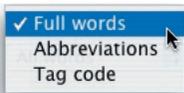
You can create a copy of the window by selecting **Duplicate Window (File menu or ⌘-D)**. The duplicated window is not recycled unless you select **Recycle contents (Set submenu of the Window menu or ⌘-K)**.

Each Parsing window can be set with a different display as shown below, and all recyclable Parsing windows will show the new selection each time you select the Parsing item.

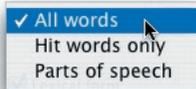
The Font size pop-up menu



The tag display pop-up menu



The Parse pop-up menu



Choosing parts of speech

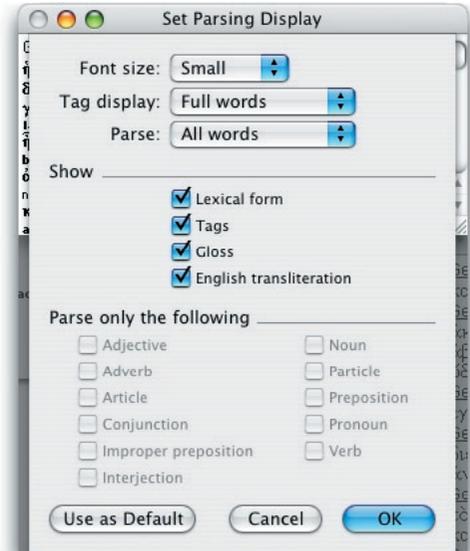
The **Font size** pop-up menu enables you to control the size of the text in a Parsing window. Because there is a mixture of fonts in a Parsing window, the options available are **Small**, **Medium**, and **Large**.

The **Tag display** pop-up menu controls the display of the parsing information itself. The options in available are **Full words**, **Abbreviations**, and **Tag codes**. This pop-up menu performs exactly the same function as in the **Analysis display** dialog box described earlier.

For complete information about tags available for each part of speech, refer to Chapters G9 through G11.

The **Parse** pop-up menu allows you to select which words in the selected text should be parsed in the Parsing window. If the **All words** item is selected, each word in the selection is included in the window. If **Hit words only** is selected, Accordance parses *only* the actual words within your selection that were found by the search (the words that are highlighted in the text pane).

When the **Parts of speech** item is selected, you can specify which parts of speech you want to see in the Parsing window. Only those words in your selection that are a part of speech whose box is checked are parsed. For example, if you check only the **Noun** box, only the nouns from your selected text are parsed. If the **Parts of speech** item is not selected the parts of speech boxes remain dimmed and inaccessible.



G5 Details and Amplify Windows

Hint: If you attempt to parse a selection and do not see the result in the Parsing window, check the parsing display options. You may be limiting the parsing to hit words or to parts of speech that do not occur in the selected text. If so, select **All words** and click **OK**.

The Show check boxes

The check boxes labeled **Lexical form**, **English transliteration**, **Tags**, and **Gloss** are all checked when you first open this window. Clicking on a box or label removes that item completely from the display of each word in the Parsing window.

Diagram



The **Diagram** feature enables you to construct a diagram of a selection from a Bible text. The primary advantage of diagramming is that it enables you to analyze the flow of thought within a passage by visually defining the relationships between word, phrases and clauses. This is done by means of specialized symbols which represent such grammatical features as subject, verb, direct and indirect object, infinitives, modifiers, and so on.

You need to be familiar with the principles of diagramming in order to use this window. Diagramming is mainly used by students of Greek and will therefore be illustrated from the GNT-T. However, the window can also be used for English and Hebrew text.

The diagramming symbols are based on those used in "A Handbook for Grammatical Diagramming based on Philippians" by Dr. John A. McLean, published by The GRAMCORD Institute.

The Diagram window

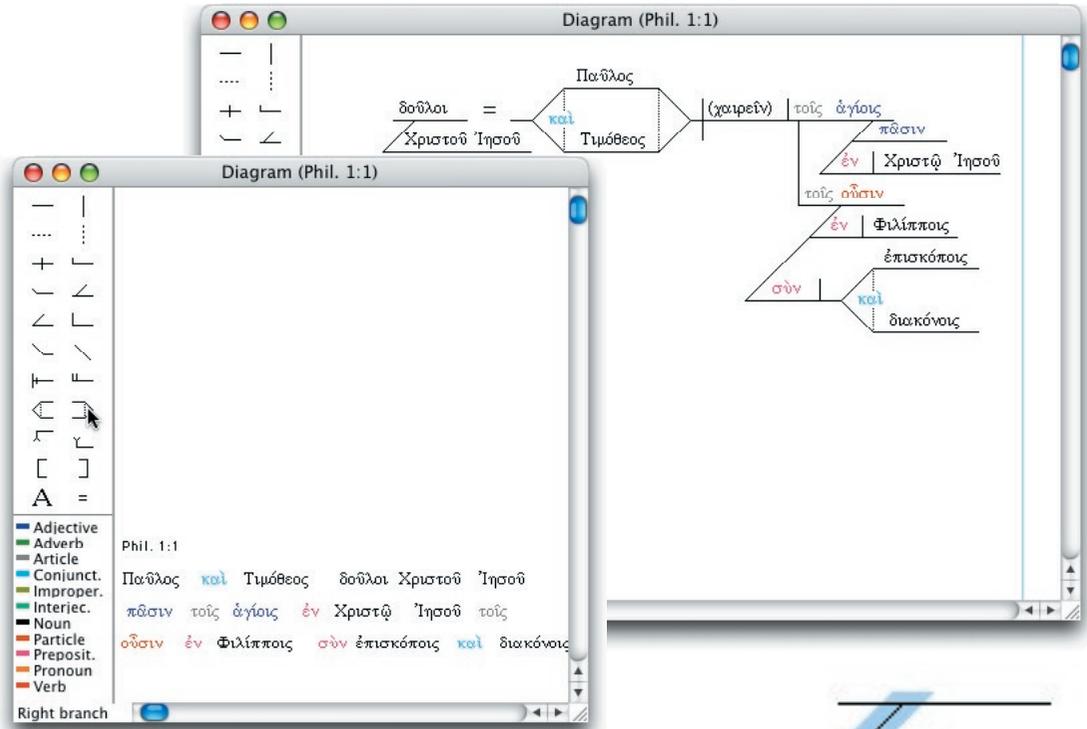
To open a Diagram window, first select some words in the text pane (in any Search, Text, Reference List or Parallel window). Then select **Diagram** from the **Language** submenu (**Amplify** menu) or click the **Diagram** button in the **Resource** palette. Up to 50 verses can be selected at once.

The Diagram window uses the standard Macintosh graphic interface wherever possible, so its features will be familiar to most users. The window consists of a symbol palette and a diagram pane.

The **symbol palette** on the left offers a wide array of symbols used in diagramming. As the cursor passes over a symbol, its name is displayed in the box in the lower left corner of the Diagram window. Each symbol can be dragged into the pane and used to make the diagram.

The actual text you selected appears at the bottom of the **diagram pane**. Each word forms an object which can be moved around in the window. The words from a grammatically tagged original text are color-coded for the part of speech, and are parsed in the Instant Details box as the cursor passes over them. A color key appears below the palette of symbols. This is simply a reminder of the color code for each part of speech. If the selection was in a non-tagged text, all words in the verse are included.

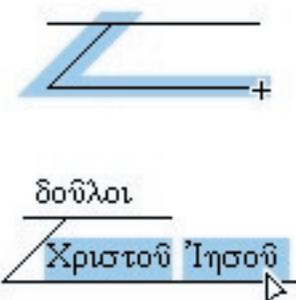
The final result will be a diagram like the one opposite.



Creating a diagram

To construct a diagram, drag a symbol such as the baseline from the palette into the diagram pane. It will expand in size. Next drag another symbol below the line. The symbol snaps into place.

Then select and drag the words of the text to the appropriate places on each symbol.



Working with the objects

As you drag them from the palette, the symbols expand in size. and snap into place. To modify the symbol, first click on it. Where the cursor changes to a white arrow you can drag it to a new location. To resize the symbol or lengthen a line, drag one of the corners (when the cursor changes to a +). The object retains its shape and snaps through a series of new sizes.

Edit words by double-clicking on them to open the text box for that word. In the text box you can use the items in the **Text** palette or **Display** menu to set the **Font**, **Size**, and **Color**, as well as directly edit the characters. The **Style Only** and **Paste Style** items (**Copy As** submenu of the **Edit** menu or ⌘-[and ⌘]) let you quickly transfer all the font characteristics from one selection to another.



G5 Details and Amplify Windows

Add a new text object by dragging the **A** from the palette to create a text box, in which you can type and use the **Font** menu.

You can select an object in the diagram pane (word or symbol) by clicking on it, or select two or more objects by shift-clicking or drawing a box around them. Selected objects can be deleted, moved by means of the arrow keys, or dragged to a new position.

Holding down the *option* key while dragging duplicates the objects.

Selected items can be grouped so that they are moved together, and the individual items are “locked”. Select **Group** (**Select** menu or ⌘-G) and **Ungroup** (**Select** menu or *shift* ⌘-G) to use this feature. (This *shift*-command key combination is not available in System 7.)

To copy a selected object or group of objects to another Diagram window, simply drag the selection to the new window.

You can drag an object and automatically scroll the window at the same time by dragging to the inner border of the scroll bar.

Color options

You can set the colors for the different parts of speech by selecting **Set Diagram Display...** from the (**Display** menu or ⌘-T) when a diagram with grammatically tagged text is the front window. This dialog box appears with a color pop-up menu for each part of speech in Greek and Hebrew.

The three check boxes allow you to choose to hide the color key, and to suppress the colors when viewing or printing the diagram.



Printing, copying and saving

Like all Accordance windows, you can directly print your diagram, or a selection in the window. Page margins are shown as blue lines in the diagram pane, and can be set in **Page Setup...** and **Print Settings...** (**File** menu or *control-⌘-P* and *option-⌘-P*).

You can also save the window as a PICT file to open in another program, or copy the whole picture or a selection and paste it into another program. The **Save** item (**File** menu or *⌘-S*) saves the Diagram window for future use in Accordance. (See *Chapter 23-Printing and Saving.*)

Syntax



The **Syntax** feature lets you annotate each word of a selection from a Bible text, according to syntactical function. The syntactical chart aids Biblical exegesis by encouraging you to analyze the function of the word in context.

Gen. 1:2	Lemma	Parse	Function	Translation	Comments
ו	ו	PARTICLE conj		and	
ה	ה	PARTICLE art		the, Ha	
ארץ	ארץ	NOUN comm fem sing		land, earth	
היתה	היה	VERB qal perf 3 fem sing		to be	
ותו	ותו	NOUN comm masc sing		formless, empty, chaos	
ו	ו	PARTICLE conj		and	
ברו	ברו	NOUN comm masc sing		void	
ו	ו	PARTICLE conj		and	
חשך	חשך	NOUN comm masc sing		dark	
על	על	PARTICLE prep		upon, over, above	
פני	פניה	NOUN comm both plur const		before, face	
רדום	רדום	NOUN comm both sing		deep	

This window is described for Keyed Bible texts in Chapter 13. The only difference in grammatically tagged texts is in the details of the columns and their contents.

The first column lists each word in the selection, The text in this column cannot be edited. The next two columns show the **Lemma** (lexical form) and **Parse** from the grammatically tagged texts. The fourth column is intended for your comments on the **Function** of the word in the sentence, and the fifth is for the **Translation** (filled initially with the gloss). Any other **Comments** can be entered in the sixth column.

Amplifying

In addition to the principles outlined in Chapter 11, the following apply when amplifying to and from grammatically tagged texts. These principles are the same whether you select a word or phrase (or leave the cursor flashing in a word) and select the module you want, or simply triple-click on a word to open the first lexicon of that language.

Selection in a tagged text

- a. Amplify from a tagged text to a **tagged text**: uses the **lemma forms** for word and phrase searches. Pressing *option* while amplifying searches for the **inflected forms**.
- b. Amplify from a tagged text to a **non-tagged text**: uses the **inflected forms** for word and phrase searches.
- c. Amplify from a tagged text to a **tool** or the **Search All**: uses the **lemma forms** for all words, but breaks phrases up into a **list of lemmas**. (Breaking up the phrase is most useful for lexicons). Pressing *option* while amplifying searches for the **inflected forms**. One exception is that triple-clicking on a word in a **Hebrew text** to open the first Hebrew lexicon, strips any prefix and suffix and searches only for the word itself.

In any Amplify lemma search, the vowelled or accented lemma with the homograph number is placed in the new window, but without the equal sign. The search is performed only on the consonants.

Amplify to a tagged text

- a. Amplify from a **non-tagged** text to a tagged text: searches for the **inflected forms** (adds quotation marks) for word and phrase searches.
- b. Amplify from a **tool**, or an **Analysis** or **Parsing window**, to a tagged text: uses the **lemma** search for a single word (e.g. a lexicon entry), but uses the **inflected** search (adds quotation marks) for phrases (e.g. a citation in the lexicon). If a single word lemma search is not successful, Accordance attempts the search again by searching the same word as an inflected search (adds quotation marks).

A message informs you when the selection is not found in a single module search, and no new window opens. However, when you amplify to all the modules in a pop-up menu using the **All** option at the bottom, only windows with results to display are opened. If no "hits" are found in any of the modules, a single message appears.

Selection of a Verse Reference

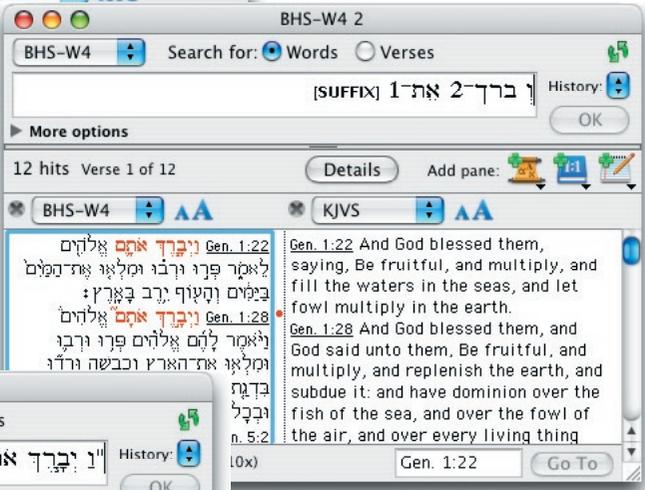
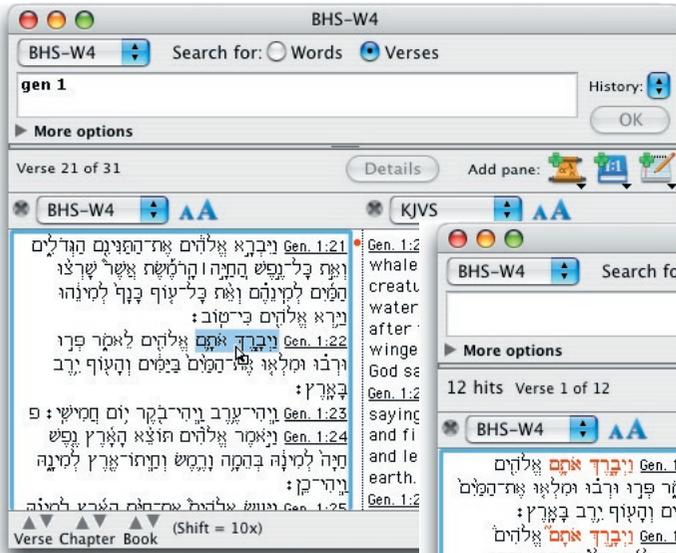
Selecting a reference in a tool (even if it is not in the hypertext style) to a Bible or non-Biblical text, and amplifying to that text, finds the reference if the words are not found in the text. This enables you to open references in tools to the Qumran or Mishna, as long as the reference matches the Accordance references.

Search



When you select a word or phrase in a tagged text and click **Search**, the new Search window displays and searches for each word as a **lexical form**. If there is no lexical form (such as the suffix in Hebrew), the part of speech is inserted in its place. In Hebrew text a space is automatically inserted between a prefix or suffix and the main word, as shown in this example:

The vowelled or accented lemmas are placed in the new Search window with homograph numbers, but without equal signs. The search is performed on the letters (and homograph number) only. You can add the equal sign (=) in front of each word to search for the exact lemma including the accents or vowel points.



To search for the **inflected forms** from the text, press *option* while you click **Search**.

You can also copy and paste the word or phrase from the text to the argument entry box *as described in Chapter 6*. You must also place quotation marks around your entry, *as described in Chapters G1 and G3*, to indicate that these are inflected forms.

G5 Details and Amplify Windows

Amplifying to Greek and Hebrew Tools

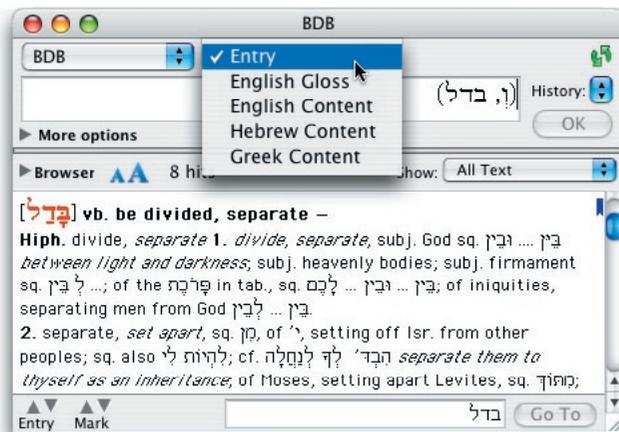
The Greek and Hebrew Tools, as well as other scholarly tools, use different languages in the different fields. When amplifying to a tool, Accordance searches only the fields which use the language of the text selection. When the selection is in a tagged Bible text, the lexical form is used. If more than one word is selected in the text, the lexical forms are placed in parentheses separated by commas, and searched as alternative words on a list.

Entry field

In the example of the *BDB Hebrew lexicon*, if you select the word וַיִּבְדֵּל (and he divided) in Genesis 1:4, Accordance finds the entries for the lexical forms (וַיִּבְדֵּל, וַיִּבְדֵּל) (and, divide). All entries with the same characters are found – the

vowel points and homographs are ignored. In this example, the field pop-up menu is opened to show the various fields used in this tool.

Words with no lexical form (such as the Hebrew suffix) are ignored in the search. The prefix and suffix are stripped when you amplify from a Hebrew text with a triple-click.



vowel points and homographs are ignored. In this example, the field pop-up menu is opened to show the various fields used in this tool.

Words with no lexical form (such as the Hebrew suffix) are ignored in the search. The prefix and suffix are stripped when you amplify from a Hebrew text with a triple-click.

Content field

If one or more of the lexical forms are not found in the **Entry**, (as for example the name כְּרָמִיִּם (Keramim) in Judges 11:33 in the *Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew Lexicon* (BDB)), the **Hebrew Content** (if present) is searched instead. If one or more of the forms are not found in the **Content**, no results appear.

Aramaic field

If a tool has separate Hebrew Entry and Aramaic Entry fields (such as the *Koehler-Baumgartner Hebrew & Aramaic Lexicon*), amplifying from a tagged text distinguishes between Hebrew lemmas, and Aramaic lemmas with the _0 homograph number.. Only the correct entry field is searched, so that a Hebrew word only finds the Hebrew homographs.

Inflected form

When you amplify from an untagged Greek or Hebrew text (such as the Samaritan Pentateuch), Accordance searches for the actual or inflected word or phrase. To search a tool for an inflected form or phrase from a grammatically tagged text, simply press the *option* key as you amplify.

Another language

If you amplify to a Hebrew lexicon from a Greek text, you will search the **Greek Content** for the lexical form. For example, if you select $\psi\chi\acute{\omega}\nu$ (soul) in the LXX Genesis 1:20 and select KB, you will get this window:



Amplifying to Search All

If you select a phrase in a *grammatically tagged* text and select one of the **Search All** items in the **Search** pop-up menu of the **Resource** palette, the selection is treated in the same way as amplifying to a tool – the lexical forms are placed in the entry box as a list. Each module is searched for this list of lexical forms, but the module only appears on the list of “hits” if **all** the words are found in the text, or in the same field in the tool. When untagged Greek or Hebrew texts are included in the modules searched, the words will only be found where they happen to occur in the lexical form.

To search for the inflected forms, press the *option* key as you click on **Search All**. The selected word or phrase is surrounded by quotation marks in the entry box.

When your selection is in the Greek or Hebrew of an *untagged* text or any tool, the exact words selected are placed in the Search All entry box without quotation marks. All modules are searched for these words – but usually they are found only in the untagged text, as the search of the tagged text assumes the forms to be lexical. If you add quotation marks around the word or phrase, you will be able to search tagged texts, untagged texts, and tools for the exact inflected forms.

G5 Details and Amplify Windows

G6

Searching the MT/LXX

Chapter Contents:

The MT/LXX Parallel Database

The MERGE Command

G6 Searching the MT/LXX

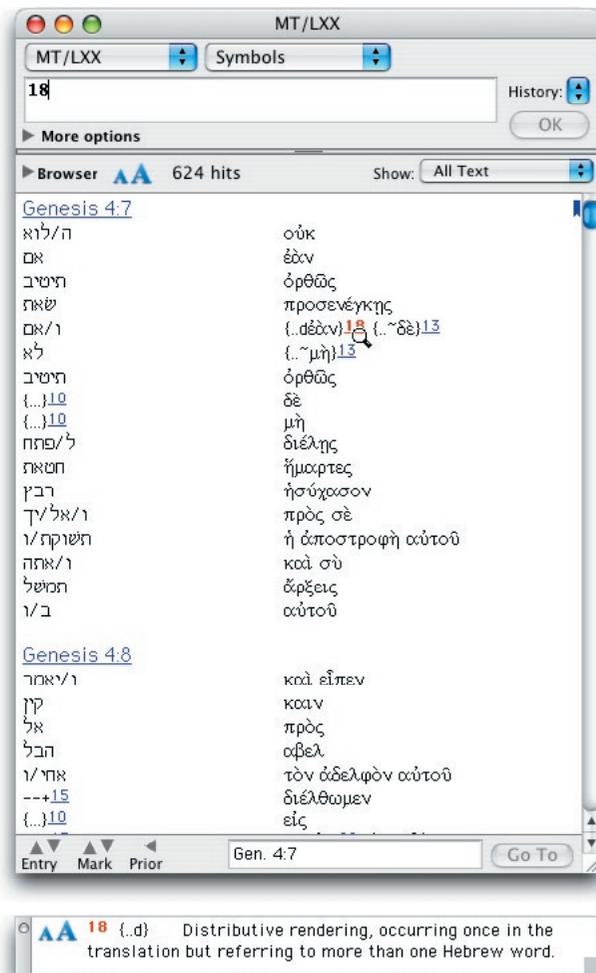
The MT/LXX Parallel Database

This powerful tool aligns each word of the Hebrew Bible with its equivalent or translation in the Septuagint.

The first column shows each word of the Hebrew Bible in order, and the second column shows the Greek translation in the Septuagint. Various symbols are used to annotate the text. These symbols are marked with footnote references which are superscripted and hypertexted.

The annotations

Placing the cursor over a footnote reference displays the explanation of the symbol in the Instant Details box. Clicking on the reference moves the display of the pane to the list of explanations. Changing the **field** pop-up menu to **Symbols** allows you to search for the symbols by their reference numbers.



The MERGE Command

The Hebrew and Greek words in the MT/LXX are shown in their original forms (although without the Hebrew vowel points), and are not linked to any grammatical information. Therefore, searches of either the Hebrew or the Greek fields are “string” searches for the consonants only. The MERGE command lets you search the original Bible texts, and highlight the results in the tool.

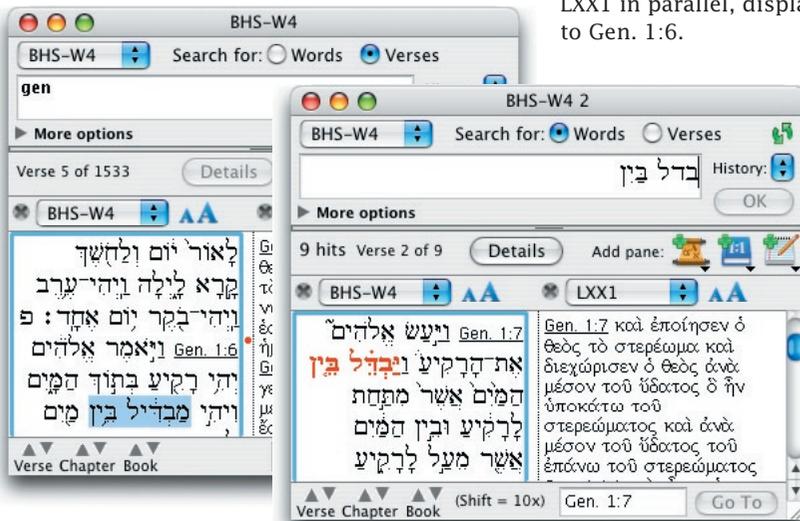
You can search the Bible texts by any of the criteria allowed in grammatically tagged texts, as described in Chapters G1 through G4. When you merge the MT/LXX to the Search window, Accordance searches the tool for all the inflected forms (actual words) found, in the same set of verses as the search results.

Note that Accordance is not searching for the exact word positions found in the original text (in any case, the MT/LXX reorganizes the Greek words), so it will highlight some words in the MT/LXX which were not hits in the Bible text. For example, if you include a common word in a phrase, such as **וְ** or **וְאֵל**, each occurrence of that word will be highlighted in the “hit” articles in MT/LXX, whether or not it forms part of the phrase. In the following example it has highlighted every **בֵּין** in each hit verse, but the hit verses are only those in which **בְּדֵל בֵּין** occurs. Conversely, a few words which were hits in the Bible text will be missed in the MT/LXX, usually because a prefix or suffix has been separated at a different point in the word. Some words may also be missed because of differences in the verse divisions between the BHS-W4 and the LXX.

Basic example of MERGE

This example illustrates the use of MERGE searches in the MT/LXX

Close all windows, then open a Search window with the BHS-W4 and LXX1 in parallel, display all verses and scroll to Gen. 1:6.



Select the phrase **בֵּין מְבַדֵּל בֵּין** and click the **Search** button in the **Resource** palette. A new Search window performs a search for all forms of **בֵּין בְּדֵל**.

G6 Searching the MT/LXX



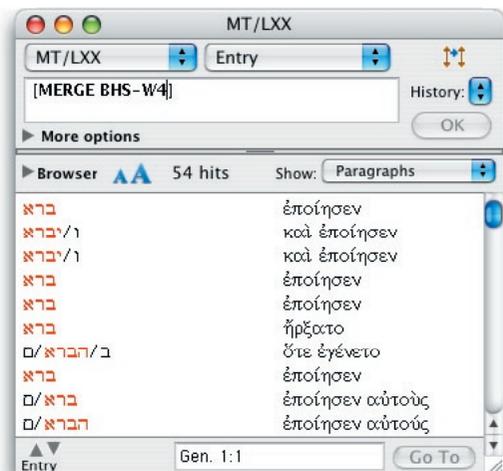
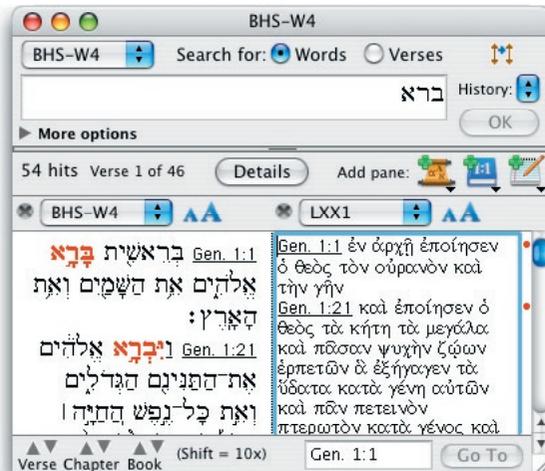
Now open the MT/LXX and select **MERGE** from the **Enter Command** submenu (**Search** menu or *shift-⌘-M*). Select BHS-W4 2 from the list of open windows, and click **OK** in the MT/LXX window.

The window highlights the five different inflected forms of בָּרָא found in BHS-W4 2, in the same nine verses. It also highlights all occurrences of בֵּין in these verses.

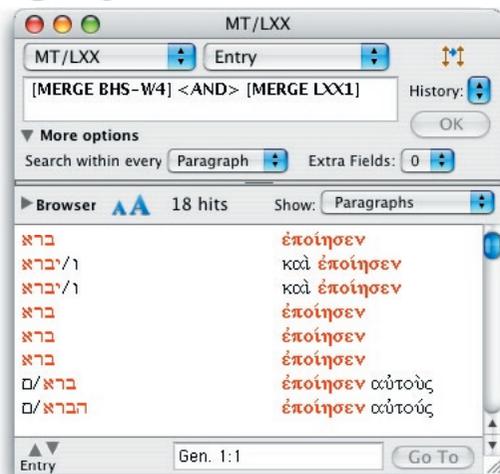
Fuller example of MERGE

This example demonstrates the power of MERGE searches in the MT/LXX:

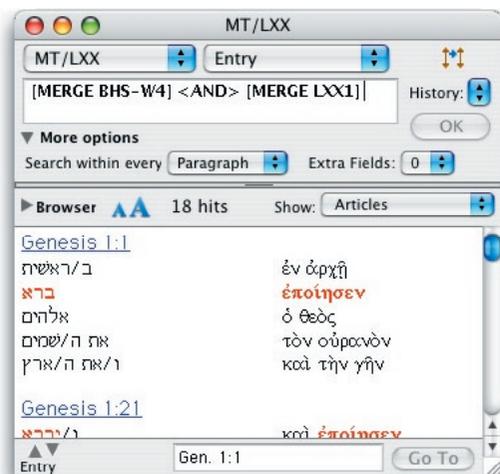
Open a Search window, add a pane for the LXX1, and search the BHS-W4 for בָּרָא. Open the MT/LXX and MERGE to the Search window. Accordance highlights all the forms of בָּרָא in the MT/LXX. Notice that changing the **Show** pop-up menu to show only **Paragraphs** lets you see immediately how בָּרָא is translated. Tying the MT/LXX to the Search window lets you simultaneously see the full text of both versions. You want to find all the places in Genesis where the Hebrew בָּרָא is translated by the Greek ποιᾶω.



G6 Searching the MT/LXX

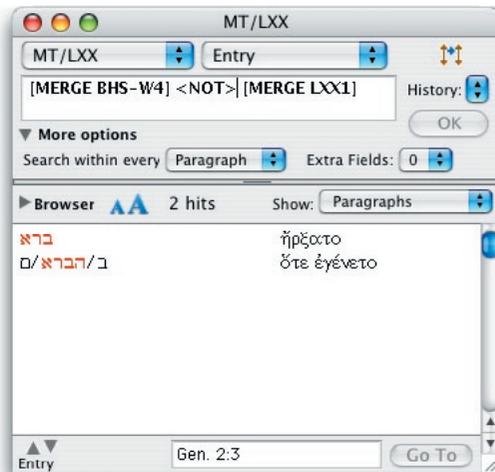


You can modify the argument by opening the **More options** section and setting it to search within every **Paragraph** to require that the hit words be on the same line. There are now nine lines with 18 highlighted words. These results show you exactly where ברא is translated by ποιῶ.



Changing the **Show** pop-up menu to **Articles** shows the entire verses containing the “hits.”

You can experiment with variations such as **[MERGE BHS-W4] <NOT> [MERGE LXX1]** to find places where ברא is not translated by ποιῶ, or **[MERGE BHS-W4] <OR> [MERGE LXX1]** to compare the uses of ברא and ποιῶ in Genesis.



G7

Importing the TLG

Chapter Contents:

User Tools

The *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*

Importing

Types of TLG Files

Importing Large Files

G7 Importing the TLG

User Tools



My Tool

User tools are modules which can be both created and edited by the user as *described in Chapter 20*. The **Import** feature lets you convert text from another document into a user tool, and thus make it fully compatible and interactive with your other Accordance modules. Currently Accordance imports only three types of files: plain ASCII text files, HTML formatted files, and *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* (TLG) files.

The *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*

The *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* is a massive collection of most ancient Greek texts from the 800 BCE to modern times. It is available on a CD-ROM from TLG Project, University of California, Irvine (www.tlg.uci.edu), and an ongoing license is needed for continuing use of the product. TLG files are encoded, and can only be read by special readers. Different types of files use different coding, and are intended to display different types of information. The details of the files are beyond the scope of this manual, and can be found in the documentation which accompanies the TLG itself.

WARNING: As stated above, importing TLG files into Accordance is intended only for users who are currently licensed to use the TLG, and who maintain that license for as long as they make use of the imported files. The TLG modules may be used only for noncommercial scholarly purposes, and may not be passed on to other users.

This feature of Accordance does not exactly duplicate the function of the current TLG readers. That is, Accordance does not search all the original files and produce the results of the search. But rather, Accordance converts specified files into Accordance modules, which can then be displayed and searched individually or in groups.

Importing

Before you can import TLG files you must pay a special fee to OakTree Software, Inc. and obtain a password for use of this feature. The first time that you select the TLG file type for import, you will be asked for the password, and you will not be able to proceed with the import until the correct password is entered. The password is not needed for subsequent imports of TLG files.

TLG files are imported in the same way as the text files *described in Chapter 21*. There is no need to copy the original files to your hard drive, they can be read directly from the TLG CD-ROM itself. Select **Import User Tool...** from the **User Files** submenu (**File** menu) and specify that you wish to convert a TLG file. Navigate to the volume and folder containing the TLG files you wish to convert, and select the file. Choose whether to append the file to a current user tool, or create a new tool. The progress dialog box indicates the rate of conversion of the tool.

Note: It may be faster to copy the TLG files of interest to a folder on your hard drive, then import them from the hard drive itself.

Apart from the Greek text files themselves, the TLG contains many index and directory files, and only some of these file types can be converted to a user tool. In the **Get file** dialog, only those files which are suitable for import are shown in the scrolling list.

There are other collections of Greek texts which use a similar format to the TLG, but Accordance is optimized only for the TLG itself. You may encounter problems if you attempt to import other files, such as those from the Packard Humanities Institute.

Types of TLG Files

Ancillary files

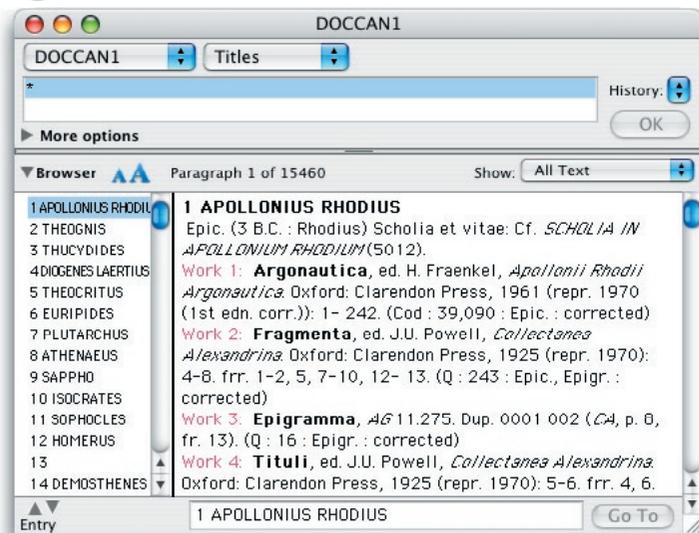
The ancillary files which the user may import are the Author Table (AUTHTAB.DIR), the Canon of Authors and Works (DOCCAN1.TXT and DOCCAN2.TXT), and the CD-Canon Table (LSTSCDCN.DIR). The IDT, BIN, and INX files cannot be converted to user tools.

Unless you already have access to the information in these files, you should import the AUTHTAB.DIR and the DOCCAN1.TXT into Accordance to help you select the text files you wish to import.

The Author Table lists the authors alphabetically and identifies the TLG text file containing the works of that author.

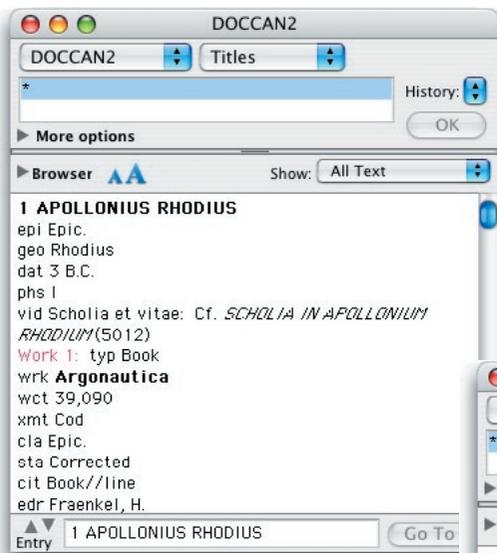


G7 Importing the TLG



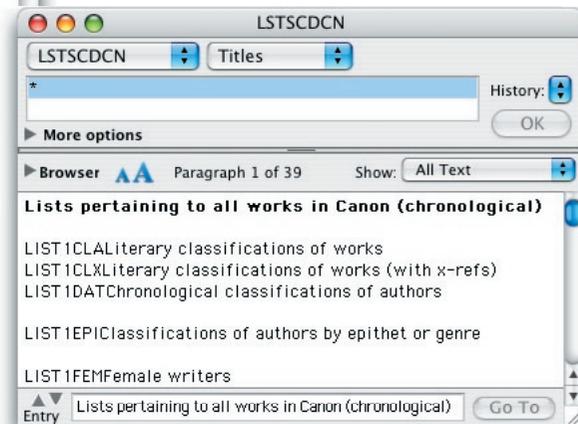
The Canon of Greek Authors and Works (DOCCAN1) lists each author in the numerical order of the TLG, and supplies some information on the author. The title of each article is the number and name of the author. Under each author, the works attributed to that author are listed together with the bibliography. This file lets you identify both the author and work for the Greek text files themselves. You can search for a specific author in the Title field. Except for a few Greek words, all the rest of the text is in the Content field.

The DOCCAN2 file supplies similar information to the DOCCAN1, but in a database

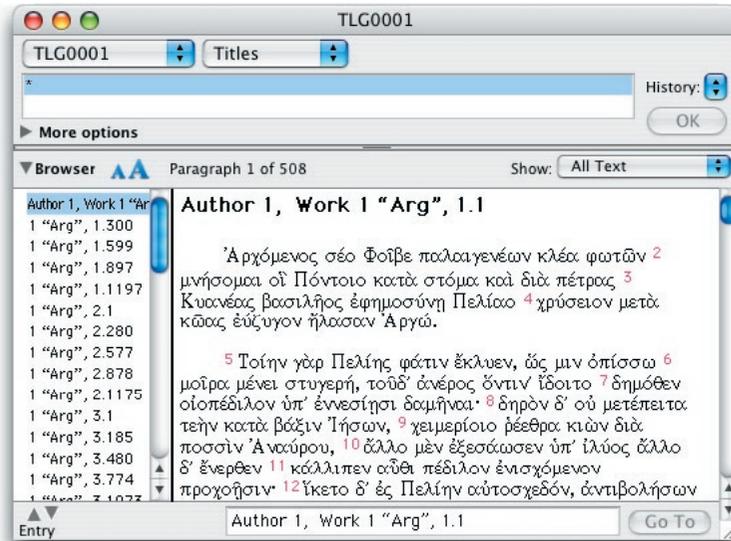


format, with a code for each TLG field in front of each item of information. This lets you search for information in a specific TLG field. For example, you can search for pub Oxford to find works published by Oxford Press rather than in Oxford.

The CD-Canon Table (LSTSCDCN.DIR) simply lists the BIN files on the TLG and describes their contents. The BIN files themselves cannot currently be imported into Accordance.



Text files The Greek text files are those which are labeled TLG0001.TXT, etc. Accordance decodes these files and converts the Greek to the *Helena* font. The first title is the TLG citation showing the author number, work number, abbreviated title, optional author of this work, and the chapter and line number of the first line.



The Greek text follows, displayed in paragraphs, with the line number (from the TLG) as a colored superscript numeral at the start of each line. These line numbers are the only items in the Content field. Each new chapter is preceded by a shorter title similar to the first. In a long chapter, titles are inserted after approximately each 300 lines to break up the work into articles no longer than 32,000 characters. Greek characters which are not supported in *Helena* are replaced by a bullet (•). As with any other user tool, the user can then edit the text and the titles.

Importing Large Files

Certain TLG files are very large, such as Chrysostom (31 MB). Importing these entire files may require additional memory (in OS 7 to 9) and will take a long time. Updating the files when editing them may also be quite slow.

When you select a large file for import in OS X, you will have the option of choosing a single work within the file.

The TLG file "TLG0526.TXT" is a large file, and may require a long update time.

Would you like instead to import only a specific Work number within this file?

(Clicking on "No" will import the entire TLG file.)

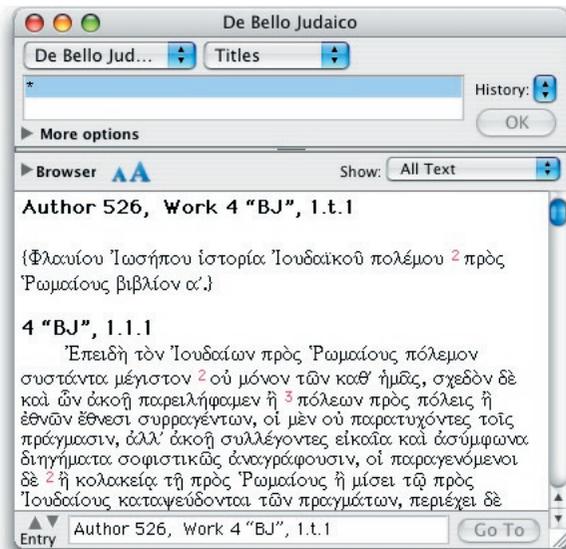
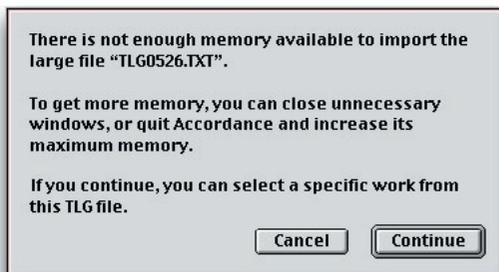
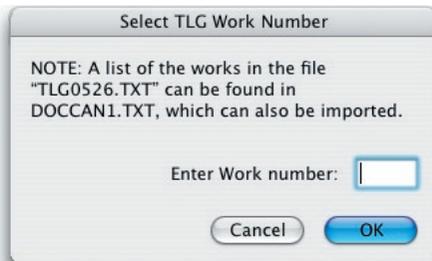
No

Yes

G7 Importing the TLG

Clicking **Yes** opens another dialog box which lets you select the individual work. You can use the other files described above to identify the authors and works you wish to import. Clicking **No** imports the entire file.

In earlier OS the large file cannot be imported into a single file unless the user can allocate a very large amount of memory to Accordance. The dialog box is slightly different.



For example, to import Flavius Josephus Work 4: *De Bello Judaico*, select TLG0526.TXT from the TLG, and click **Yes** or **Continue** in the warning dialog box. Then enter **4** in the **Select TLG Work Number** dialog box, and click OK. Accordance will search Josephus for the specified work and convert only that portion of the file into the user tool.

G8

Tools for Non-Biblical Texts

Chapter Contents:

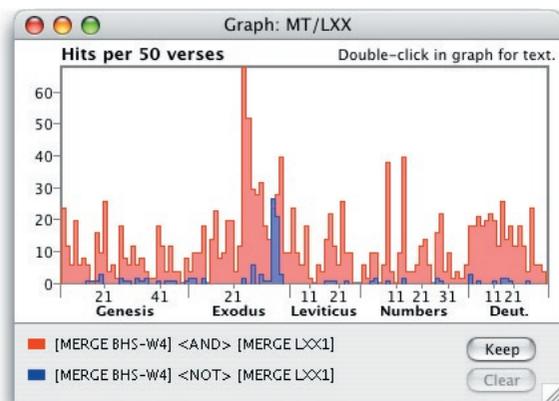
Details for any Reference Tool
Reference Tools for Non-Biblical Texts
User Notes for Non-Biblical Texts

G8 Tools for Non-Biblical Texts

Details for any Reference Tool

Details

The **Details** button appears only on windows with Reference tools. Clicking the button opens a Details workspace which offers **Graph** and **Table** tabs similar to those available in the Search window. This feature is especially useful in research Reference tools such as the MT/LXX, Qumran Index, and the NT Apparatus. The Graph window below shows a graph of the MT/LXX with a search for $\pi\omega\iota\epsilon\omega$ and $\epsilon\sigma\eta$ in the same paragraph within the Torah, and then the same search superimposed with NOT. The Table window shows the second search with all the details showing, confirming that $\epsilon\sigma\eta$ is frequently not translated by $\pi\omega\iota\epsilon\omega$ in Ex. 36 and 37, where it is in fact often left untranslated.



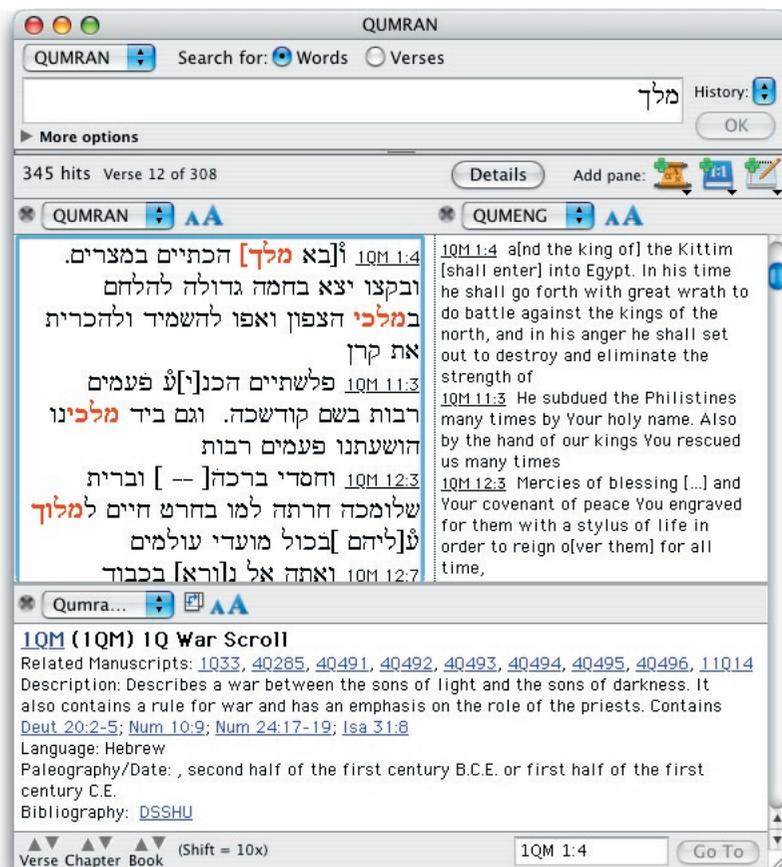
The usual Graph and Table settings can be accessed from the **Display** menu (⌘-T) and saved as the default for each tool. There is no separate option in the **Preferences** to set which details appear when the Details button is clicked: the Graph and Table appear if they are selected in the Search Window preferences.

Table: MT/LXX

	Total Hits	Hits per 100 verses	Total Verses
Exodus 36	29	76.32	38
Exodus 37	15	51.72	29
Exodus 38	5	16.13	31
Exodus 28	6	13.95	43
Exodus 31	2	11.11	18
Deuteronomy 17	2	10.00	20
Numbers 28	3	9.68	31
Deuteronomy 19	2	9.52	21
Genesis 18	3	9.09	33
Exodus 5	2	8.70	23
Deuteronomy 2	3	8.11	37
Numbers 6	2	7.41	27
Exodus 8	2	7.14	28
Genesis 34	2	6.45	31
Genesis 16	1	6.25	16
Deuteronomy 13	1	5.26	19
Exodus 25	2	5.00	40

Reference Tools for Non-Biblical Texts

Tools which are indexed by the references of non-Biblical texts such as Qumran, Josephus, Apostolic Fathers, Mishna, Inscriptions, or Pseudepigrapha, can now be treated as Reference tools. Currently these tools include the Qumran Index, AF Notes, and JOSEPH Notes. They can be tied to a Search window for synchronized scrolling, or added as a pane in the Search or Text window. When the search text is a non-Biblical module, only tools that belong to the same *corpus* can be added in parallel panes from the **Add pane: Reference Tool** pop-up menu.



Cross references in these tools can be linked either to the Bible texts, or to the *corpus* to which the tool belongs. Thus, for example, if you click in the Qumran Index on the entry reference, a Text window opens with the first text you have of that *corpus*, i.e. QUMRAN or QUMENG. If you click a Scripture reference, the default Bible text opens in a Text window. If you click a “Related manuscript” internal reference, you hypertext within the tool.

Note: These modules were General tools until version 6.4. If you upgrade the module you will still see it in the General tools pop-up menu until you open the new module for the first time. Then it will appear in the Reference tools pop-up menus.

User Notes for Non-Biblical Texts



User Notes can be created for a non-Biblical *corpus* such as the Qumran or Mishna. *User Notes are described in Chapter 19.* Select **New Notes File** while a text from the non-Biblical *corpus* is in the Search window, and after you select a file name and location, an additional dialog box reminds you that this Notes file is for that specific *corpus*. The Notes you create will be available from any text or translation of that *corpus*.

The texts available in the **Notes order** pop-up menu in a User Notes window now include only the texts for which these notes are appropriate: all Bible texts, or the specific non-Biblical *corpus*. Similarly, when the search text in a Search window is a non-Biblical module, only User Notes that belong to the same *corpus* can be added in parallel panes.

Scripture links

You can add hypertextable links to a reference to any text that appears in a search window, whether Biblical or not. In the Edit window, the Scripture Link button sets the color and style of the selection to blue underline so that it forms a hypertextable link in the notes. Note that there is no validation of the Scripture reference until you click on the link in the User Notes window. Any standard notation used in Accordance for entering book, chapter, and verse is accepted.

In the User Notes window, all text in blue underline style is a Scripture hypertext link. Clicking on the link opens a Text window displaying the text that is currently showing in the **Notes order** pop-up menu (unless an appropriate Text window is already open). Since the link is not validated when the note is saved, if Accordance cannot find the reference you will get an error message when you attempt to hypertext. If there is an error in the reference, you can return to the Edit window to correct it.

If the Scripture reference is for a verse that is not found in the text showing in the **Notes order** pop-up menu (in the User Notes window), you can hypertext to it by setting the **Text order** pop-up menu (in a Text window) to the appropriate text. Then repeat the click on the link. If you leave the Text window open, future links to that text will hypertext correctly.

Example of hypertexting to another text

For example: You have references to the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) in a Notes window that is set to the GNT-T.

Click on a link to the New Testament to open a Text window for the GNT-T.

Set the **Text order** pop-up menu in the Text window to any text that includes the Old Testament.

Click on the link to the Old Testament in the Notes again. The verse appears in the Text window.

Leave the Text window open so that it can display any other references to the Hebrew Bible.

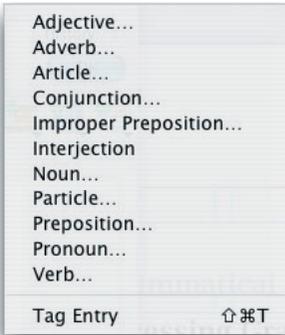
In the same way you can hypertext to the Qumran or Mishna from Notes attached to Bible text, and *vice versa*.

G9

Greek Grammatical Tag Tables

This chapter gives you a comprehensive listing of all the options that are available when using a grammatically tagged Greek text.

G9 Greek Grammatical Tag Tables



Accessing Grammatical Tags

When you are working with a grammatically tagged text, you can use tag details as part of your search criteria. These parameters can be included in your search argument as part of a Construct window (by dragging a part of speech palette item into an element column) or through the use of the **Tags** submenu (**Search** menu) from the search entry box.

WITHIN
INTER
AGREE
Adj. Adv.
Art. Conj.
Impr. Inter.
Noun Part.
Prep. Pron.
Verb
LEX
INFLECT
PLACE

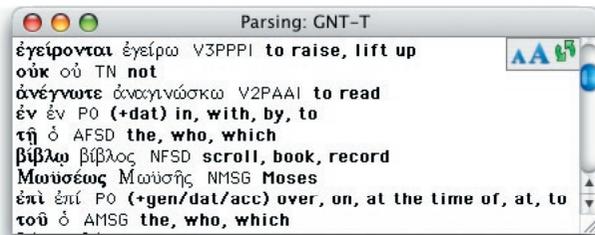
This appendix contains a comprehensive listing of all the valid settings for each of the parts of speech of the tagged Greek texts. It also shows the abbreviated form and tag code symbol for each of these options. The **Tag display** pop-up menus in the Parsing and

Analysis display dialog boxes allow you to view the full parsing information, the abbreviated forms, or the tag codes.

In some tagged texts certain parts of speech are not further classified. This is indicated in parentheses beside the part of speech in this appendix. When accessing the **Tags** submenu for these texts, the parts of speech will be entered directly into the argument entry box.

Tag codes

The tag codes are made up of single letters and are displayed in the same order as the full parsing information. Thus, an **N** in the tag code for an adjective means either **neuter** or **nominative**, depending on where it appears in the code. This Parsing window has been set to display tag codes:



The first tag code in this window, **V3PPPI**, shows that ἐγείρονται is a verb third person plural present passive indicative.

The following tables list the tags, abbreviations and tag codes for each part of speech. **Not all the available tags** are used in every text. *Definitions of the terms can be found in Chapter G11- Glossary of Grammatical Tags.*

Adjective (Tag Code = J)



	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Gender	masculine	masc	M
	feminine	fem	F
	neuter	neut	N
Number	singular	sing	S
	plural	plur	P
	dual	dual	D
Case	nominative	nom	N
	genitive	gen	G
	dative	dat	D
	accusative	acc	A
	vocative	voc	V
Degree	noDegree	noDeg	X
	comparative	comp	C
	superlative	super	S
Class	properName	proper	P
	possessive	poss	S
	demonstrative	demonst	D
	interrogative	inter	G
	indefinite	indef	F
	intensive	intens	I
	cardinal	card	C
	ordinal	ord	O
	numeral	num	N
	relative	rel	R
verbal	verb	V	

Adverb (Tag Code = B)



	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Degree	noDegree	noDeg	X
	comparative	comp	C
	superlative	super	S
	negative	neg	N

G9 Greek Grammatical Tag Tables

Article (Tag Code = A)

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Gender	masculine	masc	M
	feminine	fem	F
	neuter	neut	N
Number	singular	sing	S
	plural	plur	P
	dual	dual	D
Case	nominative	nom	N
	genitive	gen	G
	dative	dat	D
	accusative	acc	A
	vocative	voc	V

Conjunction (Tag Code = C)

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Class	coordinating	coord	C
	subordinating	subord	S
Subclass (with Class of coordinating)	continuative	cont	B
	correlative	corr	C
	disjunctive	disj	D
	interrogative	inter	G
	copulative	cop	K
	inferential	infer	Q
	explanatory	explan	X
	adversative	advers	V

**Subclass
(with Class of subordinating)**

Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
causal	caus	A
conditional	cond	E
interrogative	inter	G
locational	loc	L
nominal	nom	N
comparative	comp	P
result	result	R
concessive	conc	S
temporal	temp	T

**Improper preposition
(Tag Code = M)**

Object case

NOT

Shift-click for multiple tags

Cancel OK

Object case

Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
genitive	gen	G
dative	dat	D
accusative	acc	A

**Interjection
(Tag Code = I)**

There are no tag options to further classify or define an interjection.

Noun (Tag Code = N)

Gender

Number

Case

Class

NOT

Shift-click for multiple tags

Cancel OK

Gender

Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
masculine	masc	M
feminine	fem	F
neuter	neut	N
singular	sing	S
plural	plur	P
dual	dual	D

Number

G9 Greek Grammatical Tag Tables

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Case	nominative	nom	N
	genitive	gen	G
	dative	dat	D
	accusative	acc	A
	vocative	voc	V
Class	common	comm	C
	properName	proper	P

Particle (Tag Code = T)

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Class	alternating	alter	A
	indefinite	indef	F
	interrogative	interr	G
	emphatic	emphat	M
	negative	neg	N
	comparative	compar	P
	subjective	subj	S
	modal	mod	U
	aramaic	aram	R
	hebrew	hebr	H

Note: The *hebrew* and *aramaic* tags are alternate tags used to identify words imported into the Greek from those languages (i.e. foreign words). These tags are sometimes attached to words which are not particles. In the LXX the *hebrew* tag is used for all transliterated words.

Preposition (Tag Code = P)

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Object case	genitive	gen	G
	dative	dat	D
	accusative	acc	A

Pronoun (Tag Code = O)

Class

Subclass

Gender

Number

Case

NOT

Class and subclass relationships: (subclasses not used in all Greek texts)

1. Correlative	4. Interrogative	6. Possessive	9. Relative
2. Demonstrative	substantival	first	definite
adjectival	adjectival	second	indefinite
3. Indefinite	5. Personal	7. Reciprocal	
substantival	first	first	
adjectival	second	second	
	third	third	
	intensive		
	adjectival		

Shift-click for multiple tags

Cancel OK

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Class	correlative	corr	C
	demonstrative	demonst	D
	indefinite	indef	F
	interrogative	inter	G
	personal	pers	P
	possessive	poss	S
	reciprocal	recip	L
	reflexive	reflex	X
	relative	rel	R
Subclass	first	1	1
	second	2	2
	third	3	3
	adjectival	adj	A
	substantival	subst	S
	definite	def	D
	indefinite	indef	F
	intensive	intens	I
Gender	masculine	masc	M
	feminine	fem	F
	neuter	neut	N
Number	singular	sing	S
	plural	plur	P
	dual	dual	D

G9 Greek Grammatical Tag Tables

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Case	nominative	nom	N
	genitive	gen	G
	dative	dat	D
	accusative	acc	A
	vocative	voc	V

Many of the options for subclass are can be used only with particular classes. The following chart (from the pronoun tag details dialog box) shows which subclasses are available with each class. The word after the number is the class; the subclasses available for each class are listed beneath it.

Class and subclass relationships: (subclasses not used in all Greek texts)

1. Correlative	4. Interrogative	6. Possessive	9. Relative
2. Demonstrative	substantival	first	definite
substantival	adjectival	second	indefinite
adjectival	5. Personal	7. Reciprocal	
3. Indefinite	first	8. Reflexive	
substantival	second	first	
adjectival	third	second	
	intensive	third	
	adjectival		

Note: The first, second, and third person pronouns are classified as subclasses rather than person. Thus to specify a first person pronoun, select **first** from the subclass pop-up menu. You *cannot* specify agreement in person between a pronoun and a verb.

Verb (Tag Code =V)

Person

Number

Tense

Voice

Mood

Gender

Number

Case

NOT
Shift-click for multiple tags

Cancel OK

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Person	first	1	1
	second	2	2
	third	3	3
Number	singular	sing	S
	plural	plur	P
	dual	dual	D
Tense	present	pres	P
	imperfect	imperf	I
	future	fut	F
	aoist	aor	A
	perfect	perf	R
	pluperfect	pluperf	L
	futperfect	futperf	Z
Voice	active	act	A
	middle	mid	M
	passive	pass	P
Mood	indicative	indic	I
	subjunctive	subj	S
	optative	opt	O
	imperative	impera	M
	infinitive	infin	N
	participle	part	P
Participle gender	masculine	masc	M
	feminine	fem	F
	neuter	neut	N
Participle number	singular	sing	S
	plural	plur	P
	dual	dual	D
Participle case	nominative	nom	N
	genitive	gen	G
	dative	dat	D
	accusative	acc	A
	vocative	voc	V

Some Verb tag options are only available based on the settings for other tags. For example, the participle gender, number, and case can only be set when the mood is set to participle.

Note: The *participle number* is a separate tag from the regular verb *number*. Thus to find all plural verbs search for **[VERB plural] <OR> [VERB participle plural]**.

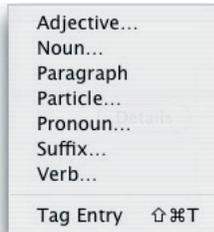
G9 Greek Grammatical Tag Tables

G10

Hebrew Grammatical Tag Tables

This chapter gives you a comprehensive listing of all the options that are available when using a grammatically tagged Hebrew text.

G10 Hebrew Grammatical Tag Tables



WITHIN
INTER
AGREE
Noun Adj.
Part. Para.
Suff. Pron.
Verb
LEX
INFLECT
PLACE

When you are working with a grammatically tagged text, you can use tag details as part of your search criteria. These parameters can be included in your search argument as part of a Construct window (by dragging a part of speech palette item into an element column) or through the use of the **Tags** submenu (**Search** menu) from the search entry box.

This appendix contains a comprehensive listing of all the valid settings for each of the parts of speech of the tagged Hebrew and Aramaic texts. Some tag options are only available based on the settings for other tags within the same part of speech. For example, the noun **gender**, **number**, and **case** can only be set when the class is set to **common**.

Each table also shows the abbreviated form and tag code symbol for each of these options. The **Tag display** pop-up menus in the Parsing and Analysis display dialog boxes allow you to view the full parsing information, the abbreviated forms, or the tag codes.

Tag codes

The tag codes are made up of single letters and are displayed in the same order as the full parsing information. Thus, a **C** in the tag code for an adjective means either **common** or **construct**, depending on where it appears in the code. This Parsing window has been set to display tag codes:

The third tag code in this window, VQP3MS, shows that ברא is a VERB qal perfect third person masculine singular.

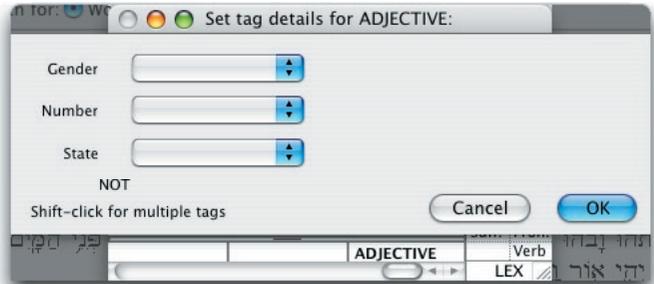


Note: The tag codes are not exactly identical to those in the Westminster Hebrew Morphological Database. Minor changes were necessary to make each tag code within a detail unique. Unlike Westminster, the codes are NOT case sensitive.

Note: Options that apply only to *Aramaic text* are shown in italics here, and in the Accordance dialog boxes.

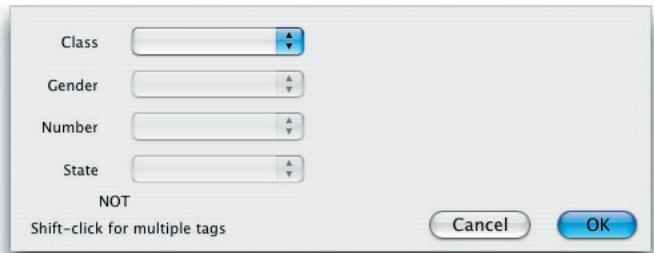
The following tables list the tags, abbreviations and tag codes for each part of speech. *Definitions of the terms can be found in Chapter G11-Glossary of Grammatical Tags.*

Adjective (Tag Code =A)



	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Gender	masculine	masc	M
	feminine	fem	F
	both	both	B
	common	comm	C
Number	singular	sing	S
	plural	plur	P
	dual	dual	D
State	construct	const	C
	<i>determined</i>	<i>deter</i>	<i>D</i>

Noun (Tag Code = N)



	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Class	common	comm	C
	properName	proper	P
	<i>gentilic</i>	<i>gent</i>	<i>G</i>
Gender	masculine	masc	M
	feminine	fem	F
	both	both	B
Number	singular	sing	S
	plural	plur	P
	dual	dual	D

G10 Hebrew Grammatical Tag Tables

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
State	construct	const	C
	<i>determined</i>	<i>deter</i>	D

Proper names formed from more than one word are treated as separate words. Each part is tagged *properName* with its own lexical form.

Paragraph (Tag Code = X)

This tag indicates the letters א, ע or פ which appear as markers at the end of many verses.

Particle (Tag Code = P)

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code	
Class	article	art	A	
	conjunction	conj	C	
	adverb	adv	D	
	interrogative	interr	G	
	interjection	interj	I	
	negative	neg	N	
	object	obj	O	
	preposition	prep	P	
	relative	rel	R	
	compoundPrepositionArticle			
		compoundPrepArt	X	

The *compoundPrepositionArticle* tag indicates the combined preposition and article. Therefore, to find all prepositions you should search for **(preposition, compoundPrepositionArticle)**, or to exclude all articles, you can exclude **(article, compoundPrepositionArticle)**.

Pronoun (Tag Code = O)

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Class	independent	indep	I
	interrogative	inter	R
Person	first	1	1
	second	2	2
	third	3	3
Gender	masculine	masc	M
	feminine	fem	F
	common	comm	C
Number	singular	sing	S
	plural	plur	P

Suffix (Tag Code = S)

Person

Gender

Number

NOT

Shift-click for multiple tags

Cancel OK

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Person	first	1	1
	second	2	2
	third	3	3
Gender	paragogicHeh	paragogicH	H
	directionalHeh	directional	D
	paragogicNun	paragogicN	N
Gender	masculine	masc	M
	feminine	fem	F
	common	comm	C
Number	singular	sing	S
	plural	plur	P

Note: The suffix has no lexical form.

A small circle appears in the text to identify a suffix which has no inflected form because it is combined with the preceding word.

G10 Hebrew Grammatical Tag Tables

Verb (Tag Code = V)

Stem [dropdown]

Aspect [dropdown]

Person [dropdown]

Gender [dropdown]

Number [dropdown]

State [dropdown]

Other [dropdown]

NOT
Shift-click for multiple tags

Cancel OK

Hebrew stem	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
	qal	qal	Q
	nifal	nif	N
	piel	piel	P
	pual	pual	U
	hitpael	hitpael	T
	hifil	hif	H
	hofal	hof	O
	passiveQal	passiveQal	S
	palel	palel	A
	Hpealal (pealal)	Hpealal	B
	pilel	pilel	C
	pilpel	pilpel	D
	polel	polel	E
	poel	poel	K
	tifil	tifil	M
	polal	polal	F
	polpal	polpal	G
	pulal	pulal	I
	poal	poal	L
	hotpaal	hotpal	Y
	hitpolel	hitpolel	V
	hitpalpel	hitpalp	W
	hishtafel	hishtaf	Z
	nitpael	nitpael	X
	nitpalpel	nitpal	7
	nitpoel	nitpoel	8
	hitpoel	hitpoel	9

Aramaic stem	<i>aphel</i>	<i>aph</i>	<i>i</i>
	<i>haphel</i>	<i>haph</i>	<i>→</i>
	<i>hishtaphel</i>	<i>hishtaph</i>	<i>»</i>
	<i>hithaphel</i>	<i>hithaph</i>	<i>≈</i>
	<i>hithpaal</i>	<i>hithpaal</i>	<i>"</i>
	<i>hithpalpel</i>	<i>hithpalp</i>	<i>'</i>
	<i>hithpeel</i>	<i>hithpe</i>	<i>Δ</i>
	<i>hithpolel</i>	<i>hithpol</i>	<i>«</i>
	<i>hophal</i>	<i>hoph</i>	<i>f</i>
	<i>ishtaphel</i>	<i>ishtaph</i>	<i>...</i>
	<i>ithpaal</i>	<i>ithpaal</i>	<i>À</i>
	<i>ithpeel</i>	<i>ithpeel</i>	<i>Ã</i>
	<i>ithpoel</i>	<i>ithpoel</i>	<i>÷</i>
	<i>pael</i>	<i>pael</i>	<i>Ö</i>
	<i>peal</i>	<i>peal</i>	<i>Œ</i>
	<i>peil</i>	<i>peil</i>	<i>œ</i>
	<i>Apolel (polel)</i>	<i>Apolel</i>	<i>–</i>
	<i>saphel</i>	<i>saph</i>	<i>—</i>
	<i>shaphel</i>	<i>shaph</i>	<i>"</i>
	<i>Apoel</i>	<i>Apoel</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>palpel</i>	<i>palpel</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>ithpalpel</i>	<i>ithpalp</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>ithpolel</i>	<i>ithpol</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>ittaphal</i>	<i>ittaph</i>	<i>5</i>	
Aspect	perfect	perf	P
	imperfect	imperf	I
	wawConsecutive	wawConsec	W
	imperative	imper	V
	infinitiveConstruct	infinitiveConst	C
	infinitiveAbsolute	infinitiveAbs	A
	participle	part	T
passiveParticiple	passiveP	S	
Person	first	1	1
	second	2	2
	third	3	3
Gender	masculine	masc	M
	feminine	fem	F
	common	comm	C
Number	singular	sing	S
	plural	plur	P
State	construct	const	C
	determined	deter	D

G10 Hebrew Grammatical Tag Tables

	Full Word	Abbreviation	Tag Code
Other	apocopated	apoc	J
	consecutive	consec	S
	jussive both	jussiveB	E
	jussive form	jussiveF	F
	jussive meaning	jussiveM	G
	cohortative both	cohortativeB	X
	cohortative form	cohortativeF	Y
	cohortative meaning	cohortativeM	Z
	cohortative heh	cohortativeH	H

Notes: The H and A on the pealal and *polel* are added to distinguish these stems from others of similar name, or beginning with the same letters, since the Aramaic and Hebrew are distinct.

The *participle* and *passiveParticiple* are separate tags. Therefore, to find all participles you should search for **(participle, passiveParticiple)**.

The *Other* tags can only be accessed when *perfect*, *imperfect* or *wawConsecutive* are selected.

Cohortative heh is no longer used in the latest versions of the Hebrew Bible.

G11

Glossary of Grammatical Tags

This chapter lists and defines the grammatical tags used in both Greek and Hebrew grammatically tagged texts.

G11 Glossary of Grammatical Tags

Definitions of Greek Tags

Gender	Gender is a grammatical category used primarily to indicate agreement between substantives (nouns, pronouns, adjectives, etc.). In Greek there are three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. The gender of a word does not necessarily correspond to the sex of the person or object to which the word refers.
Number	Number is that aspect of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which indicates whether it is singular (one person or thing), dual (two persons or things), or plural (two or more). The dual form was used primarily in Classical Greek, but also in later writings emulating that style. It is used as a plural when the item mentioned is a group of two only (for example, “eyes”, “ears”).
Case	Case is that aspect of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which indicates its relationship to the verb and/or other parts of a sentence.
nominative	The nominative case is generally used to indicate the subject of a sentence or a predicate nominative (the object of a linking verb or verb of being).
genitive	The basic function of the genitive case is to describe and define other nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. As such it functions very much like an adjective.
dative	The dative case generally indicates the recipient of the action of a verb (known as the indirect object) or the one in whose interest that action is performed.
accusative	The accusative case generally indicates the direct object, the person or thing being acted upon by the subject.
vocative	The vocative case indicates the person or thing being addressed in a sentence.
Degree	The degree of an adjective or adverb indicates the extent to which the quality it describes is applicable to the word it modifies.
no degree	No degree simply indicates that an object or action possesses a certain quality (for example, “he is wise”, or “it takes place quickly”).
comparative	Comparative degree indicates that an object or action possesses more of this quality than does some other object or action (“he is wiser,” or “it takes place more quickly”).
superlative	Superlative degree indicates that the object or action possesses this quality to the greatest extent possible (“he is wisest,” or “it takes place the most quickly”).
Adjective	An adjective is a word used to modify a noun. In Greek, an adjective agrees with the word it modifies in gender, number, and case. Adjectives exist in one of three degrees. In addition, adjectives can be divided into classes according to their function in the sentence.
properName	A proper name adjective is derived from the name of a person or place (for example, “Egyptian”).
possessive	A possessive adjective indicates possession (“my” or “your”).

demonstrative	A demonstrative adjective specifies or points out the person or thing referred to, such as “this” or “that.” This tag is used in the LXX where it means “each,” “both” etc. These words are often tagged demonstrative pronouns in GNT-T.
interrogative	An interrogative adjective implies a question, such as “what.” It is used in the LXX. These words are tagged interrogative pronouns in GNT-T.
indefinite	The indefinite adjective tag will be used in the LXX. It is similar to an indefinite pronoun, such as “many” or “some.”
intensive	An intensive adjective indicates emphasis such as “all” or “each”. This tag is used in the LXX. Some of these words are tagged demonstrative pronouns in the GNT-T.
cardinal	A cardinal adjective describes the numbers “one,” “two,” “three” etc.
ordinal	An ordinal adjective expresses the numbers “first,” “second,” “third” etc.
numeral	A numeral adjective relates to numerical symbols (like “1, 2, 3,” etc, as opposed to “one, two, three”).
relative	A relative adjective has qualitative indefiniteness. It is used in the LXX for “such as,” “as many as,” and “whatever.” These words are tagged correlative pronouns in the GNT-T.
verbal	A verbal adjective is derived from a verb.

Adverb

An adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. In Greek, adjectives exist in one of three degrees, or as a negative.

Article

In Greek, the article is used to make definite or draw attention to nouns and other substantives. The article agrees with the word it modifies in gender, number, and case.

Conjunction

A conjunction is a connecting word that joins words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Greek conjunctions fall into one of two classes: coordinating or subordinating. Each of these classes can be further subdivided into subclasses.

coordinating	A coordinating conjunction joins two identically constructed grammatical elements, and belongs to one of the following subclasses:
continulative	A continuative conjunction expresses continuation, such as “then” or “next.”
correlative	A correlative conjunction expresses a reciprocal or complementary relationship, such as “both ... and.”
disjunctive	A disjunctive conjunction expresses contrast or opposition, such as “either ... or”.
interrogative	An interrogative conjunction introduces a question, such as “how” or “why.”
copulative	A copulative conjunction connects coordinate words or clauses, such as “and.”
inferential	An inferential conjunction expresses a logical inference, such as “for” or “therefore.”
explanatory	An explanatory conjunction introduces an explanation, such as “since” or “now then.”
adversative	An adversative conjunction expresses antithesis or opposition, such as “but” or “on the contrary.”

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subordinating A subordinating conjunction introduces a dependent clause, and belongs to one of the following subclasses:

- causal A causal conjunction expresses a cause or reason, such as “because” or “for.”
- conditional A conditional conjunction expresses a condition, such as “if” or “unless.”
- locational A locational conjunction asks for or expresses a location, such as “where” or “from where.”
- nominal A nominal conjunction introduces a substantival clause. For example, in the sentence, “You know that he is innocent,” the nominal conjunction “that” indicates that the entire clause which follows acts like a single noun. In this case, the clause “he is innocent” functions as the direct object of the sentence.
- comparative A comparative conjunction expresses a comparison, such as “like” or “as.”
- result A result conjunction expresses a result or consequence, such as “so that” or “consequently.”
- concessive A concessive conjunction expresses a concession or admission, such as “though” or “although.”
- temporal A temporal conjunction expresses time, such as “when,” “while,” “before,” or “after.”

Improper preposition Improper prepositions are adverbs which are used with substantives in exactly the same way as true prepositions, except that they cannot be prefixed to verbs to form compound verbs. The meaning of a preposition can vary depending on the case of its object.

Interjection Interjections are words that express strong feeling, emotion, or surprise. They are often capable of standing on their own.

Noun A noun is a word which designates a person, place, or thing. Greek nouns possess gender, number, and case. Nouns are divided into two classes:

- common Common nouns refer to a person, place, or thing in a general sense.
- proper name Proper names are nouns used to identify specific individuals, things, events, or places.

Particle Particles are words which serve a variety of functions and which do not belong to any of the other parts of speech. Particles can fall into any of the following classes:

- alternating Alternating particles are used to set up a contrast of some sort, such as “on the one hand ... on the other hand.”
- indefinite An indefinite particle expresses possibility or uncertainty, such as “somehow” or “somewhere.”
- interrogative An interrogative particle introduces a question, such as “how” or “why.”
- emphatic An emphatic particle expresses certainty or makes an emphatic statement, such as “truly” or “indeed.”
- negative A negative particle negates some element within a sentence, such as “not.”
- comparative A comparative particle expresses a comparison, such as “like,” “as,” or “inasmuch as.”

- subjective A subjective particle is applied to ὡς introducing a noun clause, such as “as if”.
- modal A modal particle indicates a wish, possibility, or condition,
- aramaic and hebrew Indicate a foreign word (not a particle) of Aramaic or Hebrew origin.

Preposition

A preposition is a word that indicates the relationship of a substantive (known as the object of the preposition) to a verb, an adjective, or another substantive. Prepositions can be free-standing or prefixed to verbs to form compound verbs. The meaning of a preposition can vary depending on the case of its object.

Pronoun

Pronouns are words that stand in the place of nouns in order to avoid unnecessary repetition. Because they stand in for nouns, pronouns also have gender, number, and case. In addition, pronouns can be divided into classes according to their function in the sentence. Most of these classes can in turn be subdivided into subclasses.

- correlative A correlative pronoun expresses a reciprocal or complementary relationship, such as “as much as” or “as many as.”
- demonstrative A demonstrative pronoun specifies or points out the person or thing referred to, such as “this” or “that.” A demonstrative pronoun can be adjectival or substantival.
- indefinite An indefinite pronoun does not specify the identity of its object, such as “any” or “some.” An indefinite pronoun can be adjectival or substantival.
- interrogative An interrogative pronoun introduces a question, such as “who?” or “what?” An interrogative pronoun can be adjectival or substantival.
- personal A personal pronoun designates a specific person or thing. Personal pronouns can appear in the first, second, or third person. In addition, the third personal pronoun can be adjectival or intensive.
- possessive A possessive pronoun indicates possession. In Greek, possessive pronouns appear only in the first and second persons, because the personal pronoun is used for third person possessive pronouns.
- reciprocal A reciprocal pronoun expresses mutual action or relationship, such as “one another.”
- reflexive A reflexive pronoun indicates that the action of a verb is directed toward its own subject. For example, in the sentence “Mary dressed herself,” “Mary” is both the subject and the object of the verb. The reflexive pronoun, “herself,” indicates that the action which Mary is performing is directed toward herself. Reflexive pronouns can appear in the first, second, or third person.
- relative A relative pronoun introduces a relative clause. A relative clause serves as an adjective modifying the antecedent of the relative pronoun. In the sentence “Moses was the man who led the Israelites out of Egypt,” the relative pronoun “who” introduces the relative clause “who led the Israelites out of Egypt,” which acts as an adjective modifying the noun “man.” Relative pronouns can either be definite or indefinite.
- first person A first person pronoun designates the person speaking. Examples include “I,” “me,” “we,” “us,” “mine,” “ours,” “myself,” and “ourselves.”
- second person A second person pronoun designates the person spoken to. Examples include “you,” “yours,” “yourself,” and “yourselves.”

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third person	A third person pronoun designates the person or thing being spoken about. Examples include “he,” “she,” “it,” “them,” “his,” “hers,” “its,” “theirs,” and “themselves.”
adjectival	An adjectival pronoun functions as an adjective by modifying another substantive.
substantival	A substantival pronoun functions like a noun.
definite	A definite relative pronoun has a specific antecedent, such as “who,” “that,” or “which.”
indefinite	An indefinite relative pronoun does not have a specific antecedent, such as “whoever” or “whichever.”
intensive	An intensive pronoun places emphasis on the substantive it modifies. For example, in the sentence “The king himself led his men into battle,” the intensive pronoun “himself” emphasizes the substantive “the king.”

Verb

A verb is a word that expresses action or a state of being. In Greek, the subject of the verb is implicitly expressed by the verb itself. Consequently, Greek verbs have both person and number in addition to having tense, voice, and mood.

person	The person a Greek verb takes expresses whether the subject of the action is the person or persons speaking (first person), the person or persons spoken to (second person), or the person, persons, or things being spoken about (third person).
number	The number a Greek verb takes expresses whether the subject of the action is singular (one person or thing), dual (two), or plural (two or more).
tense	Tense is that quality of a verb which indicates the kind of action expressed.
present	The present tense typically expresses action which is linear, continuous, or repeated. In the indicative mood, it expresses action which takes place in the present time. An example of this tense in English would be, “he is running.”
imperfect	The imperfect tense appears only in the indicative mood, where it expresses continuous or repeated action which was taking place in the past. An example of this tense in English would be, “he was running.”
future	The future tense typically expresses an undefined action which will take place some time in the future. An example of this tense in English would be, “he will run.”
aurist	The aurist tense expresses undefined or momentary action. In the indicative mood, the aurist acts as a simple past tense, stating simply that some action took place in the past, with little reference to how it occurred. An example of this tense in English would be, “he ran.”
perfect	The perfect tense expresses completed action. It describes a present state which has resulted from a past action. It implies a process which has been completed and which now exists in a finished state. An example of this tense in English would be, “he has run.”
pluperfect	The pluperfect tense expresses a past state which had resulted from a previous action. This action was completed in the past and resulted in a continuing state which has presumably ceased by the present time. An example of this tense in English would be, “he had run.”

future perfect	The future perfect tense expresses an action that will be complete in the future. It describes a future state which will result from an action which will then be in the past. An example of this tense in English would be, "he will have run."
voice	Voice is that quality of a verb which indicates the relationship of the subject to the action or state of being expressed by the verb.
active	The active voice indicates that the subject is directly performing the action expressed by the verb. For example, in the sentence "He stopped the car," the verb "stopped" is in the active voice, indicating that the subject was the one who performed the action.
middle	The middle voice indicates that the subject is acting in relation to itself or is participating in the results of the action expressed by the verb. English has no direct equivalent for the middle voice, but the following example illustrates how the middle voice is used. In the sentence "He stopped working," the subject "He" is not only performing the action of stopping, but is also acting on himself, in that he is stopping himself from working. Therefore, the verb "stopped" in this sentence would appear in the middle voice in Greek.
passive	The passive voice indicates that the subject is the one being acted upon. For example, in the sentence "He was stopped," the verb "was stopped" is in the passive voice, indicating that the subject was the one who received the action.
mood	Mood is that quality of a verb which indicates the relation of the action or state of being expressed to reality. There are four moods in Greek: the indicative mood, the subjunctive mood, the optative mood, and the imperative mood. Additionally, verbal nouns (infinitives) and verbal adjectives (participles), while not moods in the proper sense, are often classified under the heading of mood for the sake of convenience.
indicative	The indicative mood affirms the reality of an action. It states that something has happened, that it is happening, or that it definitely will happen. It is only in the indicative mood that a verb's tense indicates the time at which an action takes place. In all other moods, tense merely indicates the kind of action being spoken about.
subjunctive	The subjunctive mood indicates the probability of an action. It does not affirm that something will take place, only that it may take place.
optative	The optative mood indicates the possibility of an action. It is used to express wishes, potentialities, and remote conditions.
imperative	The imperative mood expresses a command. Greek imperatives can appear in the second person ("Go!") and the third person ("Let him go").
infinitives	The infinitive is a verbal noun. As a verb, it has tense and voice, can take a direct object, and can be modified by an adverb, yet it functions like a substantive.
participle	The participle is a verbal adjective. It has tense and voice like a verb, and gender, number, and case like an adjective.

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Definitions of Hebrew Tags

Gender	Gender is a grammatical category used primarily to indicate agreement between substantives (nouns, pronouns, adjectives, etc.). In Hebrew there are two genders: masculine and feminine. In addition, some verbs and adjectives appear in what is known as the common gender, which can include persons or things of either gender. Finally, there are some words which can appear in both genders, sometimes appearing as masculine and other times appearing as feminine. The gender of a word does not necessarily correspond to the sex of the person or object to which the word refers.
Number	Number is that aspect of a noun, pronoun, adjective, or verb which indicates whether it is singular (one person or thing), dual (two persons or things), or plural (two or more). Note that only some nouns and adjectives appear in the dual number. Pronouns, suffixes, and verbs only appear as singular or plural forms.
State	Hebrew nouns and adjectives can appear in one of two states.
absolute	A noun in the absolute state is either free standing or found at the end of a construct chain (a series of one or more nouns or adjectives which are in the construct state). Because the absolute state is the standard form of a Hebrew noun or adjective, Accordance has no tag for the absolute state.
construct	A noun or adjective in the construct state is bound to the nouns or adjectives which follow it in a genitival relationship. For example, in the Hebrew phrase אֲבִי־הַגּוֹיִם (‘‘father of a multitude of nations’’), אֲבִי and הַגּוֹיִם are in the construct state and are ‘‘bound to’’ or ‘‘governed by’’ הַגּוֹיִם, which is in the absolute state.
determined	In addition to these two states, the Aramaic portions of the Hebrew Bible include a third state: determined, which indicates that the noun or adjective is definite or emphatic.
Adjective	An adjective is a word used to modify a noun. In Hebrew, an adjective must agree with the word it modifies in gender and number. Adjectives can also appear in different states.
Noun	A noun is a word which designates a person, thing, or quality. Hebrew nouns are distinguished by class, gender, number, and state.
class	In grammatically tagged Hebrew texts, nouns fall into three distinct classes:
common	Common nouns are those which do not have any special characteristics.
proper name	Proper names are nouns used to identify unique individuals, things, events, or places.
gentilic	Gentilic nouns are names which have a yod added to them to identify a person from a specific tribe or group. In English, it is similar to the ‘‘ian’’ added to identify nationality, for example ‘‘Egyptian’’ a person from Egypt.
Paragraph	In grammatically tagged Hebrew texts, the Paragraph tag indicates the letters ׀, ׁ, or ׂ which appear as paragraph markers at the end of many verses.

Particle

Particles are words which serve a variety of functions and which do not belong to any of the other parts of speech. Particles can fall into any of the following classes:

article	In Hebrew, the article is used to make definite or draw attention to nouns and other substantives. The article is either prefixed or suffixed to the word it modifies.
conjunction	A conjunction connects words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Hebrew conjunctions may be free standing or prefixed to the word which follows it.
adverb	An adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
interrogative	An interrogative particle introduces a question, such as “who?”, “what?”, or “where?”
interjection	Interjections express strong feeling, emotion, or surprise. They are often capable of standing on their own.
negative	A negative particle negates some element within a sentence, such as “not.”
object	In Hebrew, the direct object is often preceded by the direct object marker, אֵת . This word is generally left untranslated, since it serves merely to signify which word is acting as the direct object.
preposition	A preposition indicates the relationship of a substantive (known as the object of the preposition) to a verb, an adjective, or another substantive. Prepositions can be free-standing or prefixed to other words. When prefixed to a word with a definite article, it forms a compound preposition article.
relative	A relative particle introduces a relative clause. A relative clause serves as an adjective modifying the antecedent of the relative particle. In the sentence “Moses was the man who led the Israelites out of Egypt,” the relative particle “who” introduces the relative clause “who led the Israelites out of Egypt,” which acts as an adjective modifying the noun “man.”
compound preposition article	A compound preposition article is formed when a preposition is prefixed to a word with a definite article. In such cases, the article drops out and the preposition assumes the vowel pointing of the article.

Pronoun

Pronouns are words that stand in the place of nouns in order to avoid unnecessary repetition. Hebrew pronouns fall into two classes: independent and interrogative.

independent	An independent pronoun is one that stands by itself and which represents a specific person or object. As such, independent pronouns possess person, gender, and number.
interrogative	An interrogative pronoun is one that introduces a question, such as “who,” “what,” or “where.”

person The person a Hebrew pronoun takes indicates whether it represents the person or persons speaking (first person), the person or persons spoken to (second person), or the person, persons, or things being spoken about (third person).

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Suffix

For the most part, Hebrew suffixes are pronominal – that is, they function as pronouns. When attached to nouns or adjectives, pronominal suffixes generally indicate possession or stand at the end of a construct chain (a series of one or more nouns or adjectives which are in the construct state). When attached to verbs or prepositions, they usually function as the object of the verb or preposition. Because they act as pronouns, pronominal suffixes possess person, gender, and number.

In addition, there are three suffixes which do not act as pronouns: the directional *Heh*, the paragogic *Heh*, and the paragogic *Nun*. Although not technically persons, they are listed at the bottom of the Person pop-up menu in tag details dialog box.

paragogic Heh
directional Heh

The paragogic *Heh* comprises a long form of the imperative.

The directional *Heh* indicates motion toward the word to which it is attached. For example, when the directional *Heh* is suffixed to the word מִצְרַיִם (Egypt), it forms מִצְרַיִםָּה, which means toward Egypt.

paragogic Nun

The paragogic *Nun* comprises a long form of the imperfect which may indicate contrast or duration.

Verb

A verb is a word that expresses action or a state of being. In Hebrew, verbs can be distinguished according to their stem and aspect. Depending on its aspect, a Hebrew verb can also possess person, gender, number, and state, as well as being jussive or cohortative.

stem A verb's stem indicates the type of action described, with specific reference to such things as voice, causation, transitivity, and reflexivity. In Hebrew, there are seven major stems. There are also a number of Aramaic stems (which are listed in italics at the bottom of the stem pop-up menu).

qal The *qal* stem generally indicates a simple action or state, with no element of causation. Although there is a rare passive form of the *qal* stem, the *qal* stem typically expresses action in the active voice: that is, action in which the subject is the performer rather than the recipient of the action.

nifal Like the *qal*, the *nifal* stem generally indicates a simple action or state, with no element of causation. However, where the *qal* typically expresses action in the active voice, the *nifal* stem typically expresses action in the passive voice: that is, action in which the subject is the recipient of the action being performed. In addition, the *nifal* can sometimes express a middle or reflexive sense, in which the subject is somehow both performing and receiving the action being described.

piel The *piel* stem generally expresses an action which brings about a particular state. In other words, the object being acted upon is made to reflect a certain condition rather than being made to perform some action (as in the *hifil* stem). The *piel* stem typically expresses action in the active voice: that is, action in which the subject is the one performing the action.

pual The *pual* stem is the passive form of the *piel*. That is, it expresses an action which brings about a particular state, but rather than being the one performing the action, the subject of the verb is the one receiving the action or being acted upon.

hitpael	The <i>hitpael</i> stem is generally used as the reflexive or reciprocal counterpart to the <i>piel</i> stem. Like the <i>piel</i> , it expresses an action which brings about a particular state, but where the <i>piel</i> expresses action in the active voice, the <i>hitpael</i> expresses reflexive or reciprocal action, in which the subject is acting upon itself in some way.
hifil	The <i>hifil</i> stem generally expresses causation. It differs from the <i>piel</i> in that the <i>piel</i> generally depicts the subject as acting to bring about a certain state or condition, while the <i>hifil</i> depicts the subject as causing a particular action to be performed, often by someone or something other than the subject himself. The <i>hifil</i> stem typically expresses action in the active voice: that is, action in which the subject is the one performing the action.
hofal	The <i>hofal</i> stem is the passive form of the <i>hifil</i> . That is, it expresses causation, but rather than depicting the subject as causing a particular action to be performed by someone else, the <i>hofal</i> depicts the subject as the one being made to perform the action.
passive qal	The passive <i>qal</i> (represented by the tag: <i>passiveQal</i>) is a rare form of the <i>qal</i> stem which expresses action in the passive voice: that is, action in which the subject is the recipient of the action being performed.
Rare Hebrew stems	In several weak verbs with hollow roots, <i>poel</i> , <i>polal</i> , and <i>hitpolel</i> forms occur instead of the <i>piel</i> , <i>pu'al</i> , and <i>hitpael</i> forms. While different in form, they correspond generally in meaning with their counterparts.
poel	The <i>poel</i> stem is formed by a reduplication of the final consonant, along with an “o” vowel in the first stem syllable. Its meaning is similar to the <i>piel</i> .
polal	The <i>polal</i> stem is formed by a reduplication of the final consonant, along with an “o” vowel in the first stem syllable. It is the passive of <i>poel</i> and its meaning is similar to the <i>pual</i> .
hitpolel	The <i>hitpolel</i> stem is formed by a reduplication of the final consonant, along with an “o” vowel in the first stem syllable with a “hit” prefix. It is the reflexive of <i>poel</i> and its meaning is similar to the <i>hitpael</i> .
poel	The <i>poel</i> stem is similar to the <i>poel</i> , except it occurs in trilateral (3 letter) root stems usually with the geminate verbs (which have two repeated letters in the stem). This form takes an “o” vowel in the first syllable instead of the expected “e” vowel. Its meaning is similar to the <i>piel</i> .
poal	The <i>poal</i> stem is formed by a reduplication of the final consonant of the root. It is the passive of the <i>poel</i> and its meaning is similar to the <i>pual</i> .
pilpel	The <i>pilpel</i> stem presumably consists of a doubling of a biconsonantal root (hollow verb). Its meaning is similar to the <i>piel</i> .
polpal	The <i>polpal</i> stem is the passive of the <i>pilpel</i> and its meaning is similar to the <i>pual</i> .
hitpalpel	The <i>hitpalpel</i> stem is the reflexive of <i>pilpel</i> and its meaning is similar to the <i>hitpael</i> .
palel	The <i>palel</i> stem presumably consists of a reduplication of the final consonant from a trilateral root. The “i” vowel in the first syllable of a <i>piel</i> is changed to an “a” vowel. Its meaning is similar to the <i>piel</i> .
pual	The <i>pual</i> stem is the passive of <i>palal</i> and its meaning is similar to the <i>pual</i> .

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nitpael	The <i>nitpael</i> stem is a mix of the <i>nifal</i> and <i>hitpael</i> stems and is used regularly in Mishnaic Hebrew to express reflexive action.
pealal	The <i>pealal</i> stem (tag <i>Hpealal</i>) is formed from a triconsonantal root where the last two consonants are doubled. Its meaning is similar to the <i>piel</i> .
pilel	The <i>pilel</i> stem is similar in meaning to the <i>piel</i> .
hotpaal	The <i>hotpaal</i> stem adds a heh with a kibbutz vowel to the root. It is a passive form of the <i>hitpael</i> .
tifil	The <i>tifil</i> adds a <i>tav</i> prefix to the verbal root.
hishtafel	The <i>hishtafel</i> form occurs often, but with only one word תָּוַח meaning “to bow, worship”. It is similar in meaning to <i>hitpael</i> .
nitpalpel	The <i>nitpalpel</i> occurs in Middle Hebrew as a <i>variation</i> of the <i>hitpalpel</i> , it is the reflexive/passive of the <i>pilpel</i> for geminate verbs instead of the, <i>hitpael</i> .
nitpoel/hitpoel	The <i>nitpoel</i> and <i>hitpoel</i> forms are the reflexive/passive of the <i>poel</i> , used instead of the <i>hitpael</i> in the strong and geminate verbs. In the BHS-W4 the <i>hitpoel</i> is parsed as <i>hitpolel</i> .

Aramaic

Most of the Aramaic stems found in the Hebrew Bible are similar to their Hebrew counterparts.

The *peal* is a simple active stem similar to the Hebrew *qal*, and the *peil* is a passive form of the *peal*.

The *paal* has an intensive force and an active voice, similar to the Hebrew *piel*.

The *aphel*, *haphel*, *saphel*, and *shaphel* are all causative in force and active in voice, much like the Hebrew *hifil*.

The *ithpeel*, *hithpeel*, *ishtaphel*, *hithaphel*, and *hishtaphel* are all reflexive or passive, like the Hebrew *hitpael*.

The *ithpaal* and *hithpaal* have an intensive force and are passive or reflexive in voice.

The *hophal* is a causative passive or reflexive, like the Hebrew *hofal*.

The *polel*, *ithpoel* and *hithpolel* are similar to the Hebrew *poel* and *hitpolel*, being found in hollow root verbs.

The *hithpalpel* is formed from a doubling of a biconsonantal root in hollow verbs and is similar to its Hebrew counterpart.

The *hephal* stem occurs in some verbs which have gutturals in the first and last syllables of the root.

The *tiphel* is similar to the rare Hebrew *tifil*.

The *poel* (tag *Apoel*) and *palpel* are variants of *paal* for some roots.

The *ithpalpel*, *ithpolel*, and *ittaphal* are passive forms of *palpel*, *polel*, and *haphel/aphel*.

aspect A verb's aspect generally designates how the action of the verb relates to the passage of time, especially with regard to completion, duration, or repetition. Hebrew verbs can be either perfect or imperfect in aspect. In addition, there are a number of other forms which, although not aspects in the proper sense, are grouped under the heading of aspect for the sake of simplicity. These include *waw* consecutives, imperatives, infinitive constructs, infinitive absolutes, participles, and passive participles.

perfect	Verbs which are perfect in aspect generally designate completed action or a situation that is viewed as a single event. Perfects are generally translated as simple pasts (“He ran”) or as past perfects (“He has run”), but they may also be translated as presents or futures. The meaning of the perfect therefore has more to do with how an action took place than with when it took place. The perfect is most often treated as a past because it is easier to think of a past event as complete than it is to think of a present or future one as complete.
imperfect	Verbs which are imperfect in aspect generally designate action which is continuous, incomplete, or open-ended. Rather than depicting an action as a single event, the imperfect depicts it as a continuing process. It is therefore typically translated as a present (“He is running”) or a future (“He will be running”), although it can sometimes be translated as a continuous past (“He was running”). The meaning of the imperfect therefore has more to do with how an action took place than with when it took place. The imperfect is most often treated as a present or future because it is easier to think of present or future events as incomplete and open-ended than it is to think of past actions that way.
waw consecutive	The <i>waw</i> consecutive is a prefixed form of the verb preceded by the conjunction ׀ (<i>waw</i>) which typically introduces a subordinate clause. In other words, it represents an action as successive and subordinate to some preceding action or situation (hence the term “consecutive”). <i>Waw</i> consecutives are typically perfect in aspect.
imperative	The imperative is used to issue a command in the second person – that is, the command is directed at the person being spoken to. Hebrew imperatives agree in gender and number with those at whom they are directed.
infinitive construct	The infinitive construct is a verbal noun which is used in Hebrew in much the same way that English uses its infinitive (“to go”) and its gerund (“going”). It is often prefixed with the preposition ׀ (“to”).
infinitive absolute	The infinitive absolute is a verbal noun which can serve a variety of functions in Biblical Hebrew. It may intensify a finite verb, serve to issue a command like an imperative, or function like a finite verb. In addition, it can sometimes serve an adverbial function.
participle	The participle is a verbal adjective which can modify nouns or be used as a substantive in its own right. Because it functions as an adjective, the participle possesses gender, number, and state.
passive participle	The passive participle is a verbal adjective which is passive in voice. Because it functions as an adjective, the passive participle possesses gender, number, and state.
person	The person a Hebrew verb takes expresses whether the subject of the action is the person or persons speaking (first person), the person or persons spoken to (second person), or the person, persons, or things being spoken about (third person).
other	The “other” tags include the jussive and cohortative which do not fit into the above categories. These tags can only be accessed when perfect, imperfect or <i>waw</i> Consecutive are selected.

G11 Glossary of Grammatical Tags

apocopated	Apocopated describes a form in which a final consonant or unaccented vowel is dropped from a word.
consecutive	The consecutive tag applies to a perfect verb which is translated as imperfect because it follows an imperfect verb.
jussive form	The jussive form is a shortened form of the imperfect.
jussive meaning	The jussive meaning is used to issue a command in the third person – that is, the command is given to one person but is concerned with another. For example, the command “Let him go” is directed at the person being spoken to but is concerned with a third party.
jussive both	The jussive both tag is used when a jussive form also carries a jussive meaning.
cohortative form	The cohortative form is typically the imperfect form with an added heh.
cohortative meaning	The cohortative meaning is used to express a command in the first person – that is, the speaker is expressing a strong desire for himself or for his companions. In the singular, the cohortative has the effect of expressing personal resolve; for example: “I will go.” In the plural, the cohortative expresses an exhortation by the speaker to his companions; for example: “Let us go.”
cohortative both	The cohortative both tag is used when a cohortative form also carries a cohortative meaning.
cohortative Heh	The cohortative Heh tag was used in older databases for the cohortative form with or without the meaning.

Special Definitions

Substantive

A substantive is a noun or a word that acts as a noun. Pronouns, adjectives, participles, and infinitives can all function as substantives.

Antecedent

The antecedent of a pronoun is the person or thing to which the pronoun refers. For example, in the sentence, “Moses is a prophet because he speaks for God,” the pronoun “he” refers back to and stands in for the noun “Moses.” Thus, “Moses” is the antecedent of the pronoun “he.”

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