

THE ONLINE GREEK NEW TESTAMENT
DECLENSION CODES FOR NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PREPOSITIONS,
CONJUNCTIONS AND PARTICLES

Derived from Perschbacher's "New Analytical Greek Lexicon"
and abbreviated in a form similar to that found in
Friberg's "Analytical Greek New Testament"

Maurice A. Robinson
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The codes which follow represent an original abridgment and correction of the parsing codes utilized in Wesley J. Perschbacher's "The New Analytical Greek Lexicon" (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1990), which volume is itself an updated and corrected revision of the original "Analytical Greek Lexicon" by Samuel Davidson (London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, 1859).

The abbreviation system herein utilized, although developed independently, retains features similar to those found in Timothy and Barbara Friberg "The Analytical Greek New Testament" (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1981), and can be used with ease by anyone familiar with either the Davidson, Perschbacher, or Friberg volumes.

Many non-verbal New Testament Greek forms (e.g., nouns, adjectives, conjunctions, prepositions, and particles) can be declined in more than one manner. Following the example of Davidson and Perschbacher, the declensions given reflect only those forms which actually occur in the Greek New Testament.

UNDECLINED FORMS:

ADV = ADVerb or adverb and particle combined
CONJ = CONJunction or conjunctive particle
COND = CONDitional particle or conjunction
PRT = PaRTicle, disjunctive particle
PREP = PREPosition
INJ = INterJection
ARAM = ARAMaic transliterated word (indeclinable)
HEB = HEBrew transliterated word (indeclinable)
N-PRI = Indeclinable PRoper Noun
N-NUI = Indeclinable NUmeral (Noun)
N-LI = Indeclinable Letter (Noun)

N-OI = Indeclinable Noun of Other type

DECLINED FORMS:

All follow the order: prefix-case-number-gender-(suffix)

Prefixes:

N- = Noun
A- = Adjective
R- = Relative pronoun
C- = reCiprocal pronoun
D- = Demonstrative pronoun
T- = definite arTicle
K- = correlative pronoun
I- = Interrogative pronoun
X- = indefinite pronoun
Q- = correlative or interrogative pronoun
F- = reFlexive pronoun (person 1,2,3 added)
S- = poSsessive pronoun (person 1,2,3 added)
P- = Personal pronoun (person 1,2,3 added)
(Note: 1st and 2nd personal pronouns have no gender)

Cases (5-case system only):

-N = Nominative
-V = Vocative
-G = Genitive
-D = Dative
-A = Accusative

Number:

S = Singular
P = Plural

Gender:

M = Masculine
F = Feminine
N = Neuter

Suffixes:

- S = Superlative (used only with adjectives and some adverbs)
- C = Comparative (used only with adjectives and some adverbs)
- ABB = ABBreviated form (only with "dad"=David and some numerals)
- I = Interrogative
- N = Negative (used only with particles as PRT-N)
- C = Contracted form, or two words merged by crasis
- ATT = ATTic Greek form
- P = Particle attached (with relative pronoun)

SEARCHING FOR WORDS USING THE PARSING CODES:

All parsing and declension code information for the Online Bible Greek text is supplied in CAPITAL letters whereas the Greek text appears entirely in lower case letters. The Online Bible search routine allows case-sensitive searching, so that one can easily use lower case to search for Greek words only (with or without wildcards), and upper case to search by parsing or declension only (also with or without wildcards). Using Boolean search capabilities, one can combine lower and upper case search requests to select specific Greek forms in association with specified parsing or declension information.

Note that searches across hyphenated sections of the declension parsing (e.g., for N-GSM), can be entered with or without the hypens, since the Online Bible disregards hypens in its search routine. Thus, to search for N-GSM, the request can be for either the phrase "N GSM" or "N-GSM".

Note that, even though one could search for all the forms of "logov" by "log*", or for all Genitive plural nouns by typing "GPM | GPM | GPN", in order to link a word directly with its own particular declension, a fully inclusive phrase search must be requested which includes the preliminary part-of-speech identifier (N-, A-, or V-) when appropriate. E.g., to search for all genitive plural forms of "logov", one must enter a phrase search request for either "log* N-GPM | log* N-GPF | log* N-GPN" or "log* N-GP*"

Note that the Strong's numbers may also be judiciously utilized when making search requests to reduce the amount of time and space needed to otherwise frame such a request. E.g., one equally could do a phrase search for all genitive plural forms of "logov" by "3056 & N-GPM | N-GPF | N-GPN" or "3056 & N-GP*"

To search for phrases based solely on grammatical analysis (e.g., for all

prepositional phrases followed by an articular neuter genitive noun), one must use the wildcard (*) symbol before each requested parsing in a phrase search request (e.g., "** PREP * T-GSN * N-GSN").

VARIANT READINGS

The Scrivener 1894 Greek New Testament is combined with the Stephens 1550 Greek New Testament and the Nestle-Aland Greek New Testament is combined with the Westcott-Hort 1881 Greek New Testament. To display one of these secondary texts instead of the primary text, select Show Variants from the Display menu. A "=" will appear in the window title when displaying these secondary texts.

STRONG'S NUMBERS:

For access to the lexical definitions of the root form of each Greek word, the appropriate Strong's concordance number has been added immediately following each Greek word. The definition of that word can then be ascertained by double-clicking on the number.

The user should be cautioned, however, that the Strong's numbers utilized for the Greek New Testament are NOT always identical with those used in coding the English version text. The reason for this discrepancy is simple: James Strong was attempting to help out the lay reader of the Authorized Version in assigning numbers to each unique word root form. For some reason, he then decided that the user might be additionally aided if certain words (e.g., the verb "to be", or comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs) were further subdivided into uniquely-numbered forms; or, conversely, if frequent expressions comprising more than one word (e.g. "ou mh") were subsumed under a single number, rather than giving the usual separate numbers to such forms.

Thus, the Strong's apparatus -- well-suited as it may be for use of the concordance he produced, as well as to aid the English reader who does not know Greek -- is quite confusing and detrimental to the student who might seek to use the same numbers for understanding the root forms of the Greek New Testament.

In order to eliminate the various problems which would otherwise arise from an incautious use of Strong's numbers as originally provided for the English Bible, the present Greek edition of the Online Bible has reduced the Strong's numbers considerably so as to guide the user directly to the root form of most Greek words, without adding in the extra step of having further to enquire via the lexicon as to the component or root forms of

such words.

This revision of the Strong's numbers for the Greek text of the New Testament is not yet complete. Future editions of the Online Bible Greek text will eventually bring all Strong's numbers into conformity with the principle of providing only the base root form for all Greek New Testament words. The user's patience is requested during this period of development.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

Declined proper nouns are not specifically identified as such; only indeclinable forms are so identified.

It is ASSUMED that all Strong's numbers are correct; these have not all been verified, except in a few cases where errors were corrected during the process.

Reflexive pronouns have the Person (1,2,3) attached, e.g. F-3DSF See "auth" in Perschbacher for further examples.

"rmd" is the abbreviated numeral for 144,000. This term has no Strong's number. It therefore has been assigned three Strong's numbers, reflecting the individual Greek words which make up its component parts.