

THE ONLINE GREEK NEW TESTAMENT
PARSING CODES FOR VERB-RELATED FORMS

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

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The following parsing codes for verb forms reflect an original abridgment and correction of the parsing codes utilized in Wesley J. Perschbacher, "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.

The present codes exhaustively cover every possible verb parsing situation cited by Perschbacher, and reflect the totality of forms used in the Online Bible Greek module for verb parsings.

All Greek verbs are listed in one of three various forms:

- 1) V-tense-voice-mood
- 2) V-tense-voice-mood-person-number
- 3) V-tense-voice-mood-case-number-gender

The abbreviations which pertain to each of these categories are the following:

Tense: P	= Present		
I	= Imperfect		
F	= Future	Second Future	= 2F
A	= Aorist	Second Aorist	= 2A
R	= peRfect	Second peRfect	= 2R
L	= pLuperfect	Second pLuperfect	= 2L
X	= no tense stated (adverbial imperative)		

Voice:	A	= Active
	M	= Middle
	P	= Passive
	E	= Either middle or passive
	D	= middle Deponent
	O	= passive deponent
	N	= middle or passive deponent
	Q	= impersonal active
	X	= no voice stated
Mood:	I	= Indicative
	S	= Subjunctive
	O	= Optative
	M	= imperative
	N	= infinitive
	P	= Participle
	R	= imperative-sense participle
Extra:	-M	= Middle significance
	-C	= Contracted form
	-T	= Transitive
	-A	= Aeolic
	-ATT	= Attic
	-AP	= Apocopated form
	-IRR	= Irregular or Impure form
Person:	1, 2, 3	= First, Second, Third person
Number:	S, P	= Singular, Plural
Gender:	M, F, N	= Masculine, Feminine, Neuter
Case:	N	= Nominative (5-case system only!)
	G	= Genitive
	D	= Dative
	A	= Accusative
	V	= Vocative

ADDITIONAL NOTE REGARDING THE VARIOUS FORMS OF THE VERB "TO BE"

Strong's Concordance at times gives separate numbers to various forms of the verb "to be". All of these properly derive from "eimi" (1510) alone. Perschbacher gives both numbers: the separate Strong's number in the left margin and the root number in the right margin. For the present time the Online Bible has retained Strong's number in these cases, even though

Strong's own lexicon entry indicates the proper derivation from the root form 1510.

Since accents and breathings are not provided within the Online Bible Greek text, some forms will appear identical even though they possess different parsings or declensions. Within the forms of the verb "to be" the following cases specifically should be noted:

The verb form "h" (3s-pxs of 1510, numbered 2229 by Strong) occurs infrequently, while the definite article, relative pronoun, and disjunctive particle forms of "h" dominate within the Greek NT.

The verb form "ei" (2s-pxi of 1510) also occurs (in the absence of accents and breathings) as a conditional particle, in fact, most frequently so.

The verb form "hn" (3s-ixi of 1510) occurs also as a relative pronoun. However, the verb form is dominant within the Greek NT.

The verb form "wsin" is not from 5607 (participle), but is a subjunctive of (1510). Note also that "wsin" may be a plural noun form of 3775.

Of particular note: the verb form "hv" stems from 1510 if it is a present subjunctive, but from 2229 if it is an imperfect indicative.

SAMPLE OF CURRENT CODING AS APPLIED:

	Perschbacher:	Online Bible:
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agayopoihsai	(15) aor.act.inf.	AAN <15>
agayopoihte	(15) 2 pers.pl.pres.act.subj.	2P-PAS <15>
agayopoiountav	(17) acc.pl.m.pres.act.part.	APM-PAP <17>