

The OpenText.org Syntactically Annotated Greek New Testament

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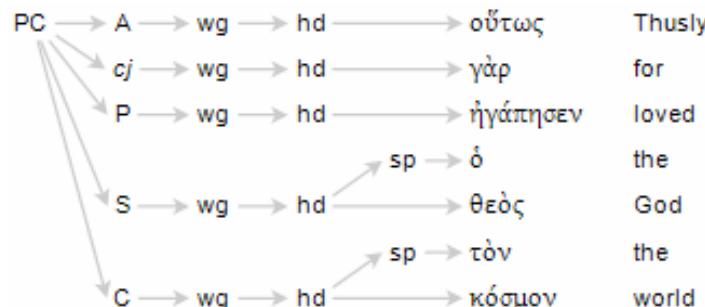
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Types of Clauses

Primary Clause: A *primary clause* is an independent clause (usually contains a finite verb form) that is not dependent on or subordinate to any other clause.

Secondary Clause: A *secondary clause* is a clause that depends on (is subordinate to) another clause. This dependency/subordination is usually indicated by the presence of certain particles/conjunctions (traditionally referred to as subordinating particles).

Embedded Clause: An *embedded clause* is a clause that occurs inside a component of another clause. Frequently the predicate of embedded clauses are non-finite (*i.e.* participle and infinitive clauses), but finite clauses can also be embedded.



Core Clause Components

Subject: The subject of a clause is the word group or word groups providing greater specification regarding the grammatical subject of a finite verb form.

Predicator: The predicator of a clause is its verbal element, which grammaticalizes the process of the clause.

Complement: A complement of a clause is a word group or the word groups that completes the predicator of the clause.

Adjunct: An adjunct of a clause is a word group or the word groups that modify the predicator, providing an indication of the circumstances associated with the process.

Using Syntax when Searching the Text: Asking Questions

1. Where else is ἀγαπάω the **Predicator (P)** of a **Primary Clause (PC)**? (or: *When is ἀγαπάω the main verb of a clause in the New Testament?*)
2. What **Subjects (S)** occur when the **Predicator (P)** of the clause is ἀγαπάω? (or: *Who or what “does” ἀγαπάω in the New Testament?*)
3. What **Complements (C)** occur when the **Predicator (P)** of the clause is ἀγαπάω? (or: *What sorts of things is ἀγαπάω done to in the New Testament?*)
1. When the **head term (hd)** of the **Subject (S)** is θεός, what **Predicators (P)** are used? (or: *What sorts of things does θεός (“God”) do in the New Testament?*)