

Goals of Logos Greek Syntax Databases

1. Visually display the relationships of syntax encountered in the Greek New Testament
2. Enable searching of the Greek New Testament for major or minor syntactic structures
3. Provide a platform for the user to build knowledge of Greek syntax
4. Stimulate use of that knowledge as it applies to doing exegesis of the text

The Lexham Syntactic Greek New Testament

General Editor: Albert L. Lukaszewski, Ph.D.

The *Lexham Syntactic Greek New Testament* is a syntactic analysis of the New Testament that analyzes sentence structure and also analyzes the syntactic force or role(s) of words in clausal structures. Preliminary analysis of the Catholic (General) Epistles is complete; analysis of Revelation will be completed by the end of the year.

The *Lexham SGNT* will be comprised of the following pieces

- The Lexham Syntactic Greek New Testament
- The Lexham Syntactic Greek New Testament: Sentence Analysis
- The Lexham Syntactic Greek New Testament: Expansions and Annotations

The analysis within the initial release is to be considered provisional. User feedback will be considered during the revision process.

Primary Text: Lexham Syntactic Greek New Testament

- Interlinear, including information for lexical forms, morphology and English interlinear gloss
- Clauses labeled
- Indented by “clausal unit” to display clausal structure

Visualized Text: Sentence Analysis

- Syntax graph display of clausal units, structure and hierarchy
- Multiple columns of word-level data, including lexical form, morphology and an English interlinear gloss
- Interactive display

Secondary Text: Expansions and Annotations

- Word level connections and information
- Immediate containing structure
- Syntactic role of word in clause (e.g. subject, object) and/or further classification of functionality (e.g. genitive of location, accusative of respect).
- Words modified by current word
- Words that modify the current word
- Words implied by clausal structure
- Linked at word level with Greek text and syntax graphs

Searchability

The text is searchable on multiple levels; using morphological criteria, clausal structure and word relation.

The OpenText.org Syntactically Annotated Greek New Testament

Project Primaries and Senior Editors: Stanley E. Porter, Matthew Brook O'Donnell, Jeffrey T. Reed

Primary Annotators and Editors: Matthew Brook O'Donnell and Randall K. Tan

The OpenText.org material consists of three levels of tagging. These are:

- **Word (or Base) Level:** This includes form-based morphological tagging and lexical forms for dictionary/lexicon lookup, and semantic domains.
- **Word Group Level:** Word groups are units of meaning consisting of one or more words.
- **Clause Level:** Clauses contain clause components. Clause components may contain embedded clauses or word groups.

Levels of annotation are built upon the words of the text, allowing analysis of various relationships between words, word groups and clauses. These differing levels of annotation are available in the following primary components:

- The OpenText.org Syntactically Analyzed Greek New Testament
- The OpenText.org Syntactically Analyzed Greek New Testament: Word Group Analysis
- The OpenText.org Syntactically Analyzed Greek New Testament: Clause Analysis

Note that we anticipate combining the *Word Group Analysis* and *Clause Analysis* into one visualized text prior to initial release.

Primary Text: OpenText.org Syntactically Analyzed Greek New Testament

At present, this text reflects the text and formatting of the UBS4 Greek NT. We anticipate introducing a display that emphasises the primary and secondary clause structure within the primary text.

Visualized Text: Word Group Analysis

- Word level groupings, connections and information
- Head terms — words that may be modified but do not directly modify other words — are denoted
- Modification relationships are detailed

specifier: further classification or identification (e.g. articles and prepositions)

definer: feature attribution or definition (e.g. adjectives and apposition)

qualifier: scope constraint (e.g. genitives, datives, negative particles)

relator: specified by preposition, when a prep. phrase modifies a head term.

Visualized Text: Clause Analysis

- Primary and secondary clauses are delineated
- Clause components (Subject, Predicator, Complement and Adjunct) display higher level clausal structure
- Component order (e.g. VSO vs. SVO) is easily and quickly ascertained; containing structures are also visible

Searchability

Word, word group and clause level information is searchable. For example, queries may specify an adjunct that contains a definer.