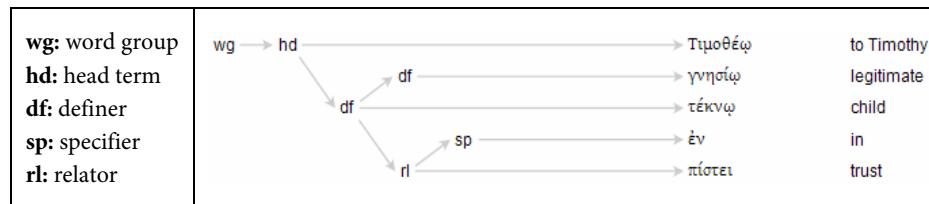


The OpenText.org Word Group Analysis

One analysis level of the *OpenText.org Syntactically Analyzed Greek New Testament* is the Word Group Analysis (WGA). At this level, the text is divided into word groups, each of which contains a head term¹ along with any modifiers it may have. The following graph² depicts the word group in 1Ti 1.2a.



This graph visually displays the following modification relationships:

Head Word: τιμοθέω

Modified by Definer: γνησίῳ τέκνῳ ἐν πίστει

Word: τέκνῳ

Modified by Definer: γνησίῳ

Modified by Relator: ἐν πίστει

Word: πίστει

Modified by Specifier: ἐν

The OpenText.org WGA specifies four different kinds of modification:

Definer: A *Definer* is a modifier that attributes features to or further defines the word it modifies. Common examples of definers are adjectives (both attributive and predicative structure), appositional words or phrases, and adjectival clauses.

Qualifier: A *Qualifier* is a modifier that in some way limits or constrains the scope of the word it modifies. Common examples of qualifiers are words in the genitive and dative case, and also negative particles functioning at the word group level.

Specifier: A *Specifier* is a modifier that classifies or identifies the word it modifies. Common examples of specifiers are articles, *e.g.* ἡ ἀδελφή, and prepositions, *e.g.* ἐν δόξῃ. In a prepositional phrase such as εἰς τὸν λόγον, both εἰς and τὸν are specifiers of λόγον.

Relator: A *Relator* is a modifier which is specified by a preposition (*i.e.* the *Relator* is the object of a preposition) that modifies another element within the word group. For example, in the word group τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ πρόθυμον, the term ἐμὲ is in a relator relationship with the head term πρόθυμον. This relationship only applies to prepositional phrases within word groups and not when the prepositional phrase functions as a clause component.³

When considering issues of style in the New Testament, this additional information may be utilized in order to account not only for context-free information about each individual word (such as lexical form or morphological features) but also how the word is modified in its immediate context.

¹ The “head term” is the word that directly or indirectly receives all modification within the group. The head term is modified, but it does not modify any other word in the group.

² A *directed acyclical graph*, for more information on these graphs as implemented in Logos Bible Software, see:
http://blog.logos.com/archives/2005/11/syntax_why_grap_1.html.

³ Porter, S., O'Donnell, M. B., Reed, J. T., Tan, R., & OpenText.org. (2006). *The OpenText.org Syntactically Analyzed Greek New Testament Glossary*. Logos Research Systems, Inc.