

Accordance Tagging Conventions

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1. Nominative and vocative in Substantives.

If a substantive has a distinct vocative form, it is tagged as vocative. If the nominative and vocative forms are the same, it is tagged *first* as nominative, *then* given a variant tagging that identifies the substantive as *functioning* as vocative.

2. Deponent Verbs.

Deponent verbs are not tagged as such, *per se*. They are indicated in the following way: if the lemma has *middle* ending, this will indicate attribution of deponency. If it has an *active* ending, then a middle inflection should be treated as a true middle. The basis for such a determination is this: BDAG's determination is the primary authority, then (when the word does not exist in BDAG) LS is appealed to, then LEH.

3. Passive Verbs.

Only verbs with the -θη- morphological infix or its equivalent are morphologically passive and are tagged as such. Others may have middle form but may *function* as a passive. GNT-T, as the premier tagged biblical text in Greek, additionally gives a *variant* tagging as passive when middle form is understood to *function* as a passive.

4. 2Aorist tagging.

Rule of thumb: if verb has internal stem difference from present stem (even if it is a suppletive), it is tagged as 2Aorist. Unless, of course, the thematic vowels are alpha. Then they are treated as 1Aorist.

5. Tagging of καί.

Καί is tagged as adverb when it functions as such; otherwise it is treated as a conjunction (coordinating).

6. Lemma determination.

As a rule, the spelling found in BDAG is used as the lemma for a given word. The following are exceptions: εἶδον is tagged to ὁράω; εἶπον is tagged to λέγω, ἡμεῖς is tagged to ἐγώ; ὑμεῖς is tagged to σύ.

7. Variant spellings of the same word.

Some texts will use variant spellings for a given word (especially among MSS modules). In such cases, the BDAG *primary* entry is used as the lemma spelling.

8. Variant spellings of the same proper name.

Variant spellings of the same *proper* name will conform to BDAG spelling if it exists; otherwise, the initial spelling, if used multiple times and if referring to the same person, will be used as the standard. Example: Ῥαψάκης and Ῥαβσάκης in Swete's LXX. In Kings it is spelled in the former way. It begins with the latter spelling, but changes to the former in Isa 36. Since they are referring to the same person, Ῥαψάκης is treated as the lemma.

9. Indeclinable words.

Words that do not inflect (typically Hebrew names with Greek equivalents) are tagged according to contextual *function*.

10. Foreign words.

Hebrew or Aramaic words (transliterated into Greek) are simply tagged as "Hebrew particle" or "Aramaic Particle." However, if they have become loan words that have taken on Greek inflections, they are parsed normally. Examples of the former: ἀμήν, ἀλληλουϊά, etc. Examples of the latter: κεντυρίων, πραιτώριον.