# Logos Bible Software Greek Morphology Codes

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the codes (and order of codes) used in the Logos Bible Software Greek Morphology Codes (lbs-morph+el).

The present version of this morphological scheme is intended to provide support for a form-based notation. Where more than one parsing/declension option is possible, we intend to provide the most likely parsing(s) of the word in question.

If more than one code is deemed appropriate (not simply possible, but appropriate) for the word in question, the order of these codes is considered significant. The first code is deemed to be most likely, the second code deemed the second most likely, and so on.

While we realize that some inflections may merit encoding of multiple parsings/declensions, it is our hope that there will be no more than two or three potential parsings/declensions on a given word.

## Parts of Speech

The following parts of speech are currently supported. The upper-case bold letter represents the one-letter code that represents the word in the morph scheme. If the letter representing the term is not found in the word, it follows in parentheses.

Part of speech is always the first field in the morph code. It determines which fields are acceptable for the balance of the code set.

- ad**J**ective
- **N**oun
- **D**efinite article
- p**R**onoun
- **V**erb
- **C**onjunction
- adver**B**
- **I**nterjection
- **P**reposition
- par**T**icle
- indeclinable (**X**)

Each part of speech will be discussed in general terms. The different fields encoded will be described, but because each of these have some overlap (e.g., case, number, and gender are present with several different parts of speech) the definition of contents of each field will be discussed after each part of speech has been discussed.

### *Adjective*

Adjectives contain the following fields:

- Case
- Number
- Gender
- Degree (optional)

### *Noun*

Nouns contain the following fields:

- Case
- Number
- Gender

### *Definite Articles*

Definite articles contain the following fields:

- Case
- Number
- Gender

### *Pronouns*

Pronouns contain the following fields:

- Pronoun-type
- Person (a dash '-' specifies no value)
- Case
- Number
- Gender
- Pronoun-subtype (only valid with "personal" pronouns)

### *Verbs*

Verbs contain the following fields:

- Tense
- Voice
- Mood (a dash '-' specifies no value)
- Person

- Number
- Case (optional)
- Gender (optional)

## *Conjunctions*

Conjunctions will be treated with varying degrees of specificity depending on the corpus being tagged. That is, LXX and NT related morphological databases will embark on a more specific classification of conjunctions than databases such as Josephus and the Apostolic Fathers.

- Conjunction Type
- Conjunction Subtype

## *Adverbs*

Adverbs will be treated with varying degrees of specificity depending on the corpus being tagged. That is, LXX and NT related morphological databases will embark on a more specific classification of adverbs than databases such as Josephus and the Apostolic Fathers.

- Adverb Type

## *Particles*

Particles will be treated with varying degrees of specificity depending on the corpus being tagged. That is, LXX and NT related morphological databases will embark on a more specific classification of particles than databases such as Josephus and the Apostolic Fathers.

- Particle Type[1]

## *Indeclinable Words*

Words that are indeclinable have the following fields:

- Type

## *Other Parts of Speech*

The following parts of speech are currently only tagged for their part of speech. Some resources (e.g. the New Testament) will have expansions for these parts of speech,[2] but other texts will not.

- Conjunction
- Adverb

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[1] The *Adverb Type* and *Particle Type* lists are equivalent.

[2] These expansions will be documented at a later point in future projects.

- Interjection
- Preposition
- Particle

# Part of Speech Field Information

The following field-types are used above.

- Case
- Number
- Gender
- Degree
- Tense
- Voice
- Mood
- Person
- Number
- Pronoun-type
- Pronoun-subtype
- Conjunction-type
- Conjunction-subtype
- Particle-type
- Adverb-type
- Indeclinable-type

The contents of these fields are defined below. As with the part of speech codes above, an upper-cased bold letter indicates the proper code.

## *Case*

The following cases are supported.

- **N**ominative
- **D**ative
- **G**enitive
- **A**ccusative
- **V**ocative

## Number

The following numbers are supported.

- **S**ingular
- **P**lural
- **D**ual

## Gender

The following genders are supported.

- **M**asculine
- **F**eminine
- **N**euter

## Person

The following persons are supported. Person is unique in using a number instead of a letter for its code.

- First Person (**1**)
- Second Person (**2**)
- Third Person (**3**)

## Pronoun-type

The following pronoun types are supported.

- **R**elative
- re**C**iprocal
- **D**emonstrative
- correlative (**K**)
- **I**nterrogative
- indefinite (**X**)
- re**F**lexive
- po**S**sessive
- **P**ersonal

## Pronoun-subtype

The following pronoun subtypes are supported *for **Personal** pronouns only*.

- intensive **A**ttributive

- intensive **P**redicative

## *Degree*

The following degrees are supported. This field is always optional.

- **C**omparative
- **S**uperlative
- **O**ther

## *Conjunction-type*

The following conjunction-type values are supported.

- **L**ogical
- **A**dverbial
- **S**ubstantival

## *Conjunction-subtype*

The following conjunction-subtype values are supported. These are context-dependent, the subtype value depends on the conjunction-type value.

### Logical

- **A**scensive
- co**N**nective
- **C**ontrastive
- correlative (**K**)
- **D**isjunctive
- e**M**phatic
- e**X**planatory
- **I**nferential
- **T**ransitional

### Adverbial

- causal (**Z**)
- co**M**parative
- co**N**cessive
- **C**onditional
- **D**eclarative

- **L**ocal
- **P**urpose
- **R**esult
- **T**emporal

## Substantival

- **C**ontent
- **E**pexegetical

## *Adverb-type*

The following adverb-types are supported.

- **C**onditional
- Correlative (**K**)
- **E**mphatic
- indefinite (**X**)
- **I**nterrogative
- **N**egative
- **P**lace
- **S**uperlative

## *Particle-type*

The following particle-types are supported.

- **C**onditional
- Correlative (**K**)
- **E**mphatic
- indefinite (**X**)
- **I**nterrogative
- **N**egative
- **P**lace
- **S**uperlative

## *Indeclinable-type*

The following types of indeclinable words are supported.

- **L**etter

- **P**roper noun
- **N**umeral
- **F**oreign word
- **O**ther

## *Tense*

The following types of tense are supported.

- **P**resent
- **I**mperfect
- **F**uture
- fu**T**ure-perfect
- **A**orist
- pe**R**fect
- p**L**uperfect

## *Voice*

The following types of voice are supported.

- **A**ctive
- **M**iddle
- **P**assive
- middle-passive (**U**, that is, it may be either middle or passive, or it is 'undeterminable' or a 'union')

## *Mood*

The following types of moods are supported.

- **I**ndicative
- **S**ubjunctive
- **O**ptative
- i**M**perative
- i**N**finitive
- **P**articiple

It is important to note that participles are treated as verbs, there is no distinction as to whether they are substantive.