Guide to Parsing Codes

As mentioned in the introduction, the fourth line in each set of five lines of text contains parsing information for each Greek word. These parsing codes, developed by James A. Swanson, offer a grammatical description of each word. For easy reference, the letters used in these codes are listed along the bottom of each two-page spread.

Verbs
Verb codes for *Finite Verbs* may be broken into three sections. The first section indicates the Type of verb, which is *Finite*. The second section denotes the Person and Number of the verb. The third section indicates the Tense, Mood, and Voice of the verb. For example, the word 'Hkouvsate (“heard”) in Matthew 5.38 has the codes VF2PAIA:

These codes may be read as follows:

- VF: Verb, Finite
- 2P: Second Person, Plural
- A IA: A orist, Indicative, Active

Codes for *Finite Verbs* therefore have the following structure:

Verb, Finite, [Person], [Number], [Tense], [Mood], [Voice]

Verb codes for *Participial Verbs* may be broken into three sections as well. The first section indicates the Type of verb, which is *Participial*. The second section indicates the Case, Number, and Gender of the participle. The third section indicates the Tense and Voice of the participle. For example, the word agapw’nta~ (“love”) in Matthew 5:46 has the codes VPAPMPA:

These codes may be read as follows:

- VP: Verb, Participial
- A PM: A ccusative, Plural, Masculine
- PA: Present, Active

Codes for *Participial Verbs* therefore have the following structure:

Verb, Participle, [Case], [Number], [Gender], [Tense], [Voice]

Verb codes for *Infinitive Verbs* may be broken into two sections. The first section indicates the Type of verb, which is *Infinitive*. The second section indicates the Tense and Voice of the verb. For example, the word ejpiqumh’sai (“lustful”) in Matthew 5:28 has the codes VIAA:

These codes may be read as follows:

- VI: Verb, Infinitive
- A: Active

Codes for *Infinitive Verbs* therefore have the following structure:

Verb, Infinitive, [Tense], [Voice]
These codes may be read as follows:

- VI: Verb, Infinitive
- AA: Aorist, Active

Codes for *Infinitive Verbs* therefore have the following structure:

Verb, Infinitive, [Tense], [Voice]

All three types of verbs can always be broken up in these ways to determine the morphological qualities of the verbs. The following lists tell what each code letter used with verbs stands for. Bold letters indicate the letter by which each morphological quality is represented in the parsing codes:

**Verb Type**
- VF: Verb, Finite
- VP: Verb, Participle
- VI: Verb, Infinitive

**Person (Finite Verbs only)**
- 1: 1 (First) Person
- 2: 2 (Second) Person
- 3: 3 (Third) Person

**Number (Finite and Participial Verbs)**
- S: Singular
- P: Plural

**Tense (All Verb Types)**
- P: Present
- F: Future
- I: Imperfect
- R: Perfect
- L: PLuperfect
- A: Aorist
- 2: 2 (second) Aorist

**Mood (Finite Verbs only)**
- I: Indicative
- V: Imperative
- S: Subjunctive
- O: Optative

**Voice (All Verb Types)**
- A: Active
- M: Middle
- P: Passive
- D: Deponent

**Impersonal (Optional)**
- I: Impersonal

**Case (Participial only)**
- N: Nominative
- G: Genitive
- D: Dative
- A: Accusative
V: Vocative

Gender (Participial only)
  M: Masculine
  F: Feminine
  N: Neuter

Nouns and Noun-Like Parts of Speech
Several different parts of speech are classified by Case, Number, and Gender. These include Nouns, Substantives, Number-words, Adjectives, and Articles. For example, the word Makavrioi (“Blessed”) in Matthew 5:3 has the codes JNPM:

Blessed
Μακάριοι
Makarioi
JNPM
3107

These codes may be read as follows:
  J: A djective
  N: Nominative
  P: Plural
  M: Masculine

The formation of codes for nouns and noun-like parts of speech are all the same:

[Part of Speech], [Case], [Number], [Gender]

Thus, Nouns, Substantives, Number-words, Adjectives, and Articles all have information for Case, Number, and Gender. The following lists tell what each of the code letters used within these categories stands for.

Part of Speech
  N: Noun
  S: Substantive
  P: Pronoun
  M: Number word
  J: A djective
  R: A rticle

Case
  N: Nominative
  G: Genitive
  D: Dative
  A: Accusative
  V: Vocative

Number
  S: Singular
  P: Plural

Gender
  M: Masculine
  F: Feminine
  N: Neuter

Pronouns
Pronouns are classified similarly to nouns, with the addition of a Type classification. For example, the word aujtou’ (“his”) in Matthew 1:2 has the codes PPGSM:
These codes may be read as follows:
P: Pronoun
P: Personal
G: Genitive
S: Singular
M: Masculine

The codes for pronouns therefore have the following structure:

Pronoun, [Pronoun Type], [Case], [Number], [Gender]

The following is a comprehensive listing of pronoun types. Information regarding Case, Number, and Gender is available in the tables for nouns above.

Pronoun Types
D: Demonstrative
I: Indefinite
G: Interrogative
P: Personal
L: Reciprocal
X: Reflexive
R: Relative

Other Parts of Speech

Adverbs
D: A Dverb. Adverbs may be categorized as:
C: Comparative
S: Superlative
R: Relative
P: of Place
I: Indefinite

Conjunctions
C: Conjunction. Conjunctions may be categorized as:
D: Disjunctive
T: Temporal

Particles
T: ParTicle. Particles may be categorized as:
C: Conditional
E: Enclitic

Prepositions
E: PrEposition. Prepositions may contain case information.

Foreign Words
F: Foreign word. As in the following example, Foreign Words have basic part of speech information (in this case, it is N for Noun):
Interjections
I: Interjection. Interjections have no further classification.

Contractions
O: COntraction. A contraction of two Greek words. The parsing code for each part of the contraction is listed after the O code. For example, the parsing of kagw; in Matthew 2:8 is listed as O&C&PPNS, that is, a contraction (O) of a conjunction (C) and a nominative singular personal pronoun (PPNS).

PAGE-BOTTOM REFERENCES TO THE PARSING CODES
For easy reference, the more significant letters used in the parsing codes appear along the bottom of each two-page spread. Those associated with nouns and various other parts of speech are listed on left-hand pages while those associated with verbs are listed on right-hand pages. The left-hand page lists the letters for the various parts of speech, then the letters for case, number, and gender. Verb-related categories, separated by dots, include tense, mood, and voice.

Though listed on the left-hand pages, case, number, and gender, also apply to participial verbs.

Page-bottom codes do not include the numbers 1, 2, and 3 for person or the various subcategories for parts of speech other than nouns and verbs (e.g., types of pronouns, such as demonstrative; or types of adverbs, such as superlative). Also omitted are the usage of the letter I for impersonal and the letter O for contractions.