

2

GRAMCORD Searches

This chapter helps you learn how to:

- Construct a GRAMCORD Search
- Run a GRAMCORD Search
- View a GRAMCORD Search
- Print a GRAMCORD Search



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How to Use the GRAMCORD Template

Lesson Overview



In the following Tutorial you will walk through, step by step, an illustrated example of how to construct, run, view, and print a GRAMCORD search of the Greek New Testament for a particular Greek grammatical construction. The specific construction you will find will be Present and Aorist Substantival Principles of **πιστεύω** in the Johannine literature. Thus, this exercise will show you how to locate the following items on the GRAMCORD Template:

- The Parts of Speech for each Element
- The Parsing Choices for the Parts of Speech
- The Lemma for the selected Part of Speech
- The Agreement Fields between selected Elements
- The Proximity Field between selected Elements
- The Copy Construction
- The Range of Books to Search

Preparing to Run a GRAMCORD Search

A GRAMCORD Search Is Run From The Main Screen Of Bible Companion.



To Run A GRAMCORD Search You Must Have Already:

1. Started Bible Companion.
2. Opened up a New Bible Window (*i.e.*, click on the Bible Companion button that matches the button you see to the left of this paragraph), and have chosen it as your Main Window by pointing to it and clicking once.
3. Optionally, if you wish to see the results in Greek, chose either the GNT (NA ^{26/27}) or GNP (GRAMCORD Parsed) Greek New Testament.

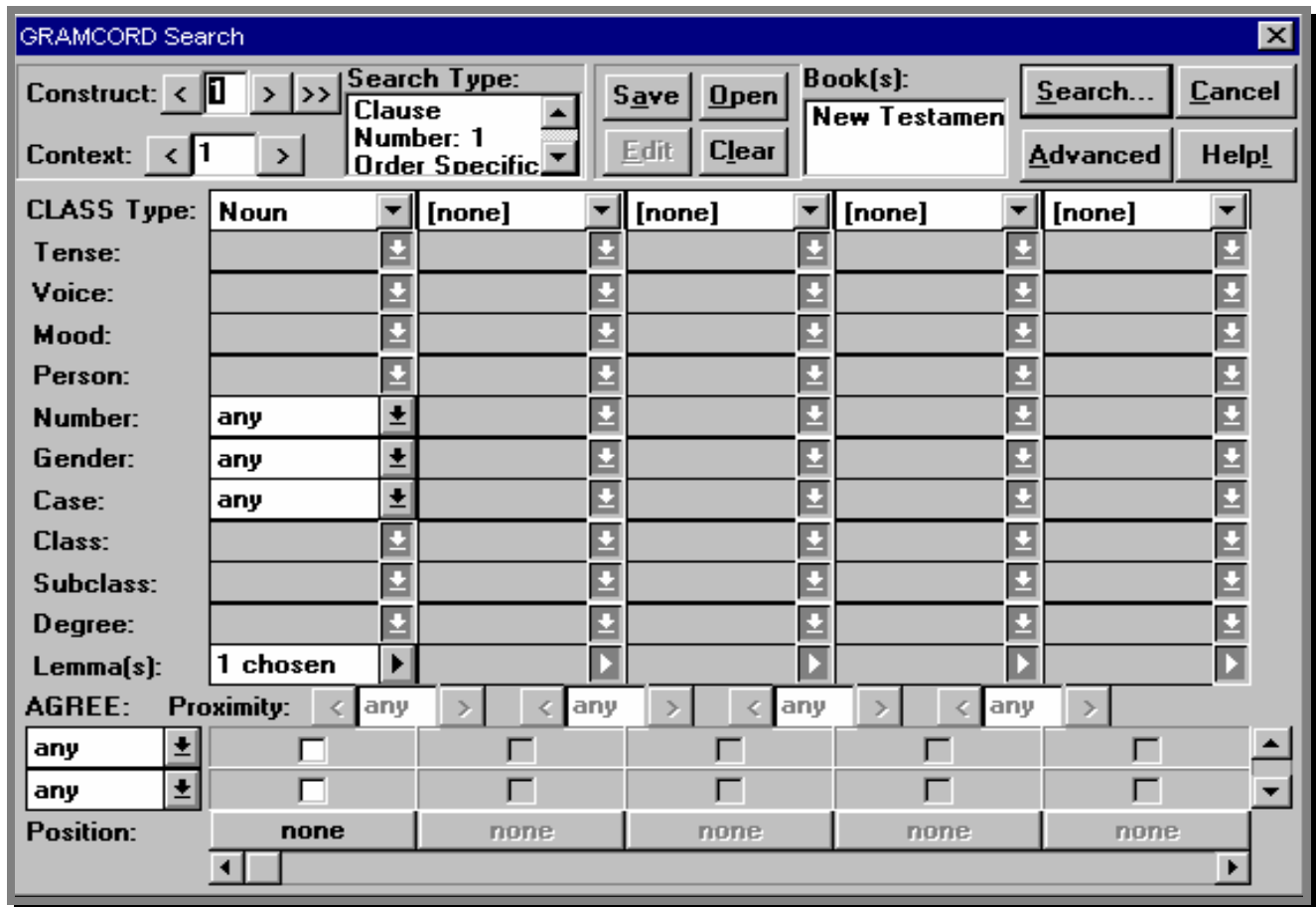
If you have done those things then the GRAMCORD Search button will become active in the Search area of the button bar:



The GRAMCORD button contains the Greek letters Gamma Chi (ΓΧ). Click on the GRAMCORD button to bring up the Search Template.

The GRAMCORD Search Template

The GRAMCORD Search Template provides you with a simple, visual layout of the Search you are constructing. All of your options and choices are clearly in front of you *at all times*, rather than disappearing when you move to the next Element. Based on the original *GramBuild* designed by Prof. Paul Miller, Executive Directory of the GRAMCORD Institute, this new Windows Template gives you access to every powerful feature of GRAMCORD, as well as some new features added to this new version of GRAMCORD.



The Parts of the GRAMCORD Template

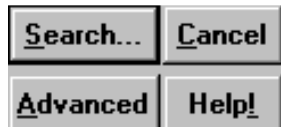
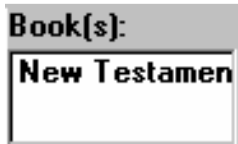
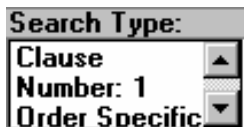
The GRAMCORD Template is divided into three basic areas:



NOTE: There will be buttons and commands on the GRAMCORD Template which will at times be “grayed out”; a grayed-out button represents a feature which has been temporarily disabled or not yet installed for the Template or the GRAMCORD Search. All of these features will be restored/installed in subsequent versions

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1. **The Configuration Section**, at the top of the Template, which allows you to define your search parameters in the following areas:



- **Construct:** Choose the Number of Constructions you wish to Define and Search for (up to 5 at the same time),
- **Copy** the current Construction to the next numbered Construction, to provide a basis for a second, very similar Search,
- **Context:** Set the number of possible words in the Construction, up to the limit of any Greek sentence in the New Testament,
- **Search Type:** This Window is actually a “button”; click on it to go to the Advanced Template to set all the Range and Order criteria for your Search (covered under “Advanced” section). Once you have made your choices, they will be displayed in this Window.
- **Save** the current Search, **Open** a previously defined Search, **Edit** any defined Search (including GRAMCORD “Command” files), or **Clear** the Template of any Search criteria,
- **Books:** This Window is actually a “button”; click on it to go to the Advanced Template to set the beginning and end of the Range(s) of the Search, including individual Books and Chapters (covered under “Advanced” section) Once you have made your choices, they will be displayed in this Window.
- Run your **Search**, **Cancel** and return to Bible Companion, Request **Help**, or go to the **Advanced** Template, which contains all the options for setting the “Type” and “Range” for your Search.

2. **The Construction Section**, set up in Columns in the middle of the Template, which allows you to:



- **Column(s):** Define each Element for the Grammatical Construction you wish to find, including its Part of Speech (including the new “Foreign Word” tag), any items related to that Part of Speech, and the Element’s Lemma(s); you can define up to 12 Elements, which you can right scroll to using the “Scroll” bar at the very bottom of the Template,
- **Exclude:** Define Words which must not occur before, during, or after the Construction (displayed in an all red column),
- **Include/InterData:** Define Words which may or may not intervene in the Construction, but which are technically not part of the Construction themselves (displayed in an all green column).

3. **The Cross-Linking Section**, at the bottom of the Template, which allows you to:

AGREE:	Proximity:	<	any
any	↓	<input type="checkbox"/>	
any	↓	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Position:	none		

- **AGREE:** Establish **Agreement** between two or more Elements with respect to any item they have in common, *e.g.*, Gender, Tense, Lemma, *etc.*
- **Proximity:** Set the maximum possible distance between any two adjacent Elements in the Search being constructed.
- **Position:** Establish position of Elements in the Sentence (f^t , *etc.*).

Defining a GRAMCORD Search Construction

Choosing the Elements in a Search

The first thing you will normally do in defining a Greek Construction is to define the Elements for your Search. The Elements are defined in the Columns in the center section of the Template. The first thing which must be done is to choose the Part of Speech for the first Element. The first Part of Speech for our Construction (Substantival Participle) is the Article. As shown below, you should do the following:

1. Click on the pull-down box at the top of the left -most column, where "[none]" currently is displayed in the "CLASS Type" box (*left picture below*).
2. Click on "Article" to select it as the chosen Part of Speech (*center picture below*).
3. The result will be "Article" chosen in the "CLASS Type" box, with the options for the Article displayed in their appropriate boxes below, namely, Number, Gender, and Case (*right picture below*).

CLASS Type:	[none]	↓
Tense:		↓
Voice:		↓
Mood:		↓
Person:		↓
Number:		↓
Gender:		↓
Case:		↓
Class:		↓
Subclass:		↓
Degree:		↓
Lemma(s):		▶

Article	▼
[none]	
Adjective	
Adverb	
Article	
Conjunction	
ImpPrep	
Interjection	
Noun	
Particle	
Preposition	
Pronoun	
Verb	
Foreign	
Exclude...	
InterData...	

CLASS Type:	Article	↓
Tense:		↓
Voice:		↓
Mood:		↓
Person:		↓
Number:	any	↓
Gender:	any	↓
Case:	any	↓
Class:		↓
Subclass:		↓
Degree:		↓
Lemma(s):		▶

NOTE: A Unique Feature of The GRAMCORD Template is that it only allows you to choose items which ap-

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ply to any previous choices; in this case you are only presented with Number, Gender, and Case as options for the Article, since no other items pertain to the Article. Even the Lemma field is grayed out, since there is only one possible lemma for the Article.



NOTE: Quick Searches for Lemmas and Words, in which you don't care to specify the Part of Speech you are looking for, can be done directly from the BCS Search function (Click on button at right) in either the GNT (Words only) or GNP (Words and/or Lemmas).



Next, you will define the second Element for the Search, a Participle:

1. In the next column, to the right of Article, chose "Verb" as the CLASS Type.
2. In the Mood Row, select "Participle" as the Verb's Mood, and then press the up arrow next to "any" to close the pull-down list (**NOTE:** You must close the list box by pressing the up arrow because the Template allows you to choose more than one item, e.g., Participle and Infinitive, thus simply choosing one item is not sufficient to close the list box).

Verb	▼
[none]	
Adjective	
Adverb	
Article	
Conjunction	
ImpPrep	
Interjection	
Noun	
Particle	
Preposition	
Pronoun	
Verb	
Foreign	
Exclude...	
InterData...	
any lemma	▶

Verb	▼
any	▼
any	▼
any	▲
Indicative	
Subjunctive	
Optative	
Imperative	
Infinitive	
Participle	
<Exclude>	
any lemma	▶

Verb	▼
any	▼
any	▼
Participle	▼
any	▼
any	▼
any	▼
any	▼
any lemma	▶

Finally, you need to further define what type of Participle you are going to search for. Remember, we said that we wanted both Present and Aorist Participles. To define the Participle, do the following:

1. In the "Verb" Element column, click on the down arrow next to "any" in the "Tense" Row.
2. Click on "Present."
3. Click on "Aorist."

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- Click on the up arrow to close the pull -down list of Tenses. You will note that the Tenses Row now reads "Present +"; the plus sign means that more than one Tense has been chosen.

Verb	↓
any	↓
any	↓
Participle	↓
any	↓
any	↓
any	↓
any	↓
any	↓
	↓
	↓
	↓
any lemma	▶

Verb	↓
any	↑
Present	
Imperfect	
Future	
Aorist	
Perfect	
Pluperfect	
<Exclude>	
	↓
	↓
	↓
any lemma	▶

Verb	↓
Present	±
any	↓
Participle	↓
any	↓
any	↓
any	↓
any	↓
any	↓
	↓
	↓
	↓
any lemma	▶



NOTE: A Unique Feature of The GRAMCORD Template is the fact that each Element remains on the screen in its own Column as you define any subsequent Columns. Thus you can always see exactly what the Construction you are defining will look like at any point in the operation. Thus our two Element Search should look like the following at this point:

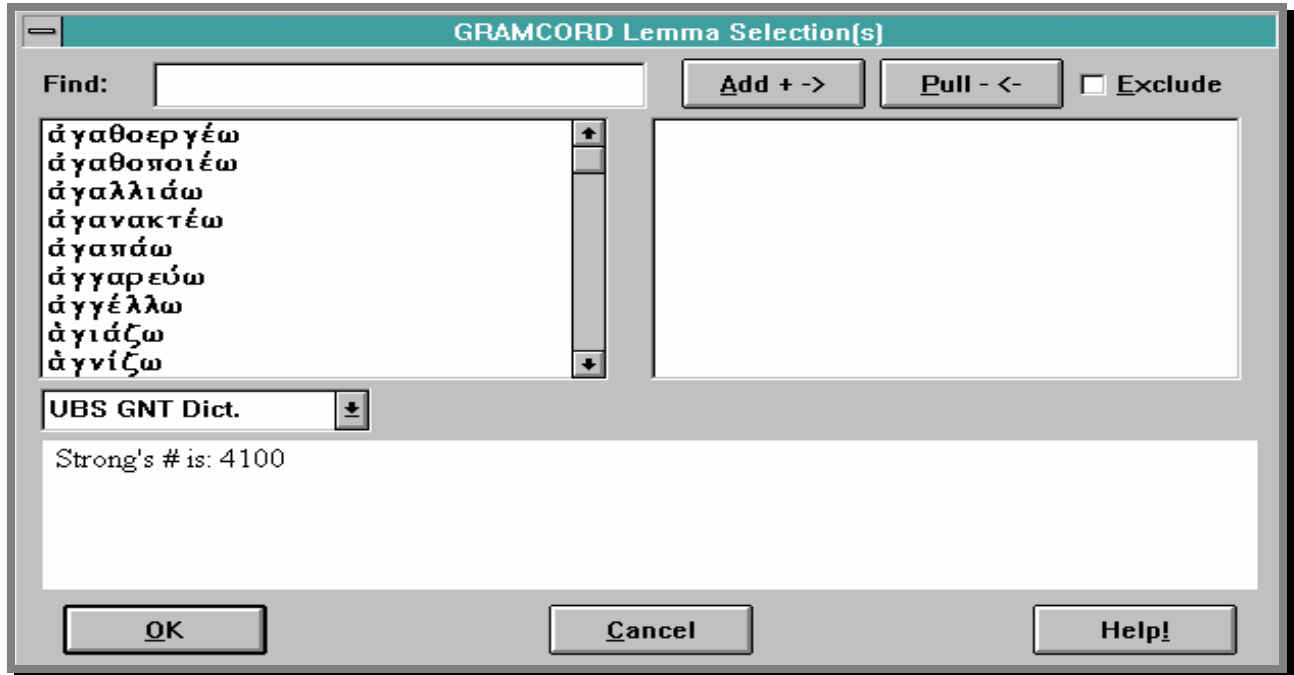
CLASS Type:	Article	↓	Verb	↓
Tense:		↓	Present	±
Voice:		↓	any	↓
Mood:		↓	Participle	↓
Person:		↓	any	↓
Number:	any	↓	any	↓
Gender:	any	↓	any	↓
Case:	any	↓	any	↓
Class:		↓		↓
Subclass:		↓		↓
Degree:		↓		↓
Lemma(s):		▶	any lemma	▶

Choosing the Lemma(s) for the Search

The Second task you will normally perform will be choosing the Lemma(s) you will use in your search. We have decided to search for Substantival Participles of $\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$. To select Lemmas do the following:

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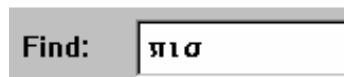
- At the bottom of the Column of the Element for which you wish to select a Lemma, click on the right arrow next to "any lemma." When you do this a whole new window will open to present you with the information you need to be able to select your Lemma(s).



NOTE: A Unique Feature of The GRAMCORD Template is that only those words which are the same Part of Speech you chose for this Element (in this case "Verb") will appear on the Lemma list. This saves you the trouble of having to guess how words are classified. This is especially crucial for words which are classified differently by the various Grammars and Lexicons (e.g., Adverbs vs. Particles).

When the Lemma Window appears, your cursor will be blinking in the "Find" Window. To find and select **πιστεύω**, do the following:

1. Type in the corresponding consonants and vowels for the Greek word **πιστευω** (*pisteuw*); no diacritics are needed. As you type, the Greek word will appear in the "Find" box:




2. As you type the word into the "Find" box, the Lemma list will scroll as you enter each letter, until it reaches the word you are looking for. In the case of **πιστεύω** it only takes the entry of *pis* to bring the Lemma list to the word (another benefit of only having Verbs in the list).



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- As you type, not only does the Lemma list scroll, but the Greek Dictionary at the bottom of the Window does as well, in order to help you be sure that you have selected the correct Lemma.

UBS GNT Dict. 

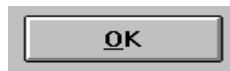
ΠΙΣΤΕΥΩ *believe (in), have faith (in) (with God or Christ as object); believe, believe in; have confidence (in someone or something), entrust (something to another);* **ὅς μὲν π. φαγείν πάντα** *one man's faith allows him to eat anything* #Ro 14:2

- To choose this Lemma either: (1) Press the "Add" button to the right of the "Find" box, or (2) point to the Lemma and double-click. The Lemma should now appear in the Chosen Lemma box on the right side of the Window.

























  **Exclude**

ΠΙΣΤΕΥΩ

- Close the Lemma Selection Window by clicking on the "OK" button at the bottom left of the Window.



- This will take you back to the Main GRAMCORD Template, which will now tell you in the Lemma box at the bottom of the Element Column for the Verb that "1 [Lemma has been] chosen.

CLASS Type:	Article 	Verb 
Tense:		Present 
Voice:		any 
Mood:		Participle 
Person:		any 
Number:	any 	any 
Gender:	any 	any 
Case:	any 	any 
Class:		
Subclass:		
Degree:		
Lemma(s):		1 chosen 

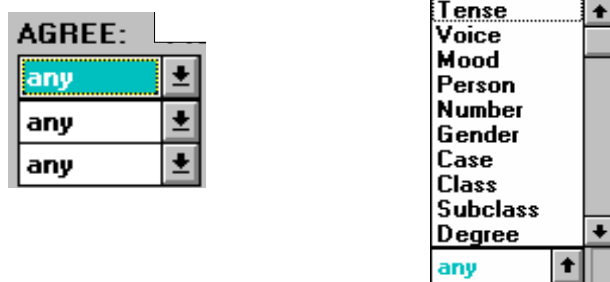
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Configuring The Search

The Configuration Choices Are At The Top And Bottom of the GRAMCORD Template.

The First Configuration Option You Need To Set For This Search Is **Agreement** between the Article and the Participle, otherwise you will end up with results which just happen to have any form of the Article in a sentence which also has a Participle of πιστεύω. To set **Agreement** between two or more Elements requires that you do two things: (1) select the areas in which the Elements must agree (in this case: Gender, Number, and Case), and (2) select the Elements which must agree. To do those two things, do the following:

1. Click on the first "any" box below "AGREE", which is below Element #1, to pull up the selections for Article Agreement.



2. Next, click on "Number," "Gender," and "Case" to select them as the areas you wish the Article and Participle to agree in. Then click on the up arrow to the right of "any" to close the list and see the results. The "any" message has now been replaced by the message "Number +". The plus sign indicates that more than one item has been selected in addition to "Number."



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- Finally, to select the Elements which must agree, follow the first "AGREE" row, which now reads "Number...+," to the right. You'll note that below the Article and Participle Columns are two white boxes (the rest of the boxes to the right are grayed out because there are no defined Elements in those columns.). Click on the box below the Article Column and on the box below the Participle Column. An "x" check mark should appear now in each of the boxes. You have now instructed GRAMCORD to find only Articles and Participles which agree in Number, Gender, and Case.

AGREE: Proximity: < any > < any

Number ±

AGREE: Proximity: < any > < any

Number ±

The Next Configuration Option Is Proximity, which establishes the maximum distance which may occur between any two Elements. As you can see from the immediately preceding pictures of the Template, Proximity is located in the same area as "AGREE." The box which displays the Proximity between any two Elements is located directly below and between the two Elements for which Proximity is being set. The Proximity default is "any." To set the Proximity to a specific value you simply press the "less than" or "greater than" buttons next to the "any" box and the number corresponding to the Proximity between the two Elements will go down or go up. The maximum is 200 (which exceeds the distance of the longest sentence in the New Testament). For this search you will want a little space allowed between the Article and the Participle, since an Adjective, Conjunction, or whole phrase may occur between them. To set the Proximity, do the following:

- Click on the right arrow until the number in the box reads "10."

Subclass:

Degree:

Lemma(s): 1 chosen

AGREE: Proximity: < any > < any

Proximity: < 10 >



NOTE: A Unique Feature Of The GRAMCORD Template is that Proximity and CONTEXT (at the top of the Template) are synchronized. Thus as you increase the Proximity, the CONTEXT automatically increases as well. In this case, before you increased the Proximity, the CONTEXT read "2," which was the number of Elements in the Search. After increasing the Proximity to "10," the CONTEXT now reads "11," which is the number of Elements plus the Proximity INCLUSIVE. Note, however, that CONTEXT will not automatically decrease when you decrease the Proximity.

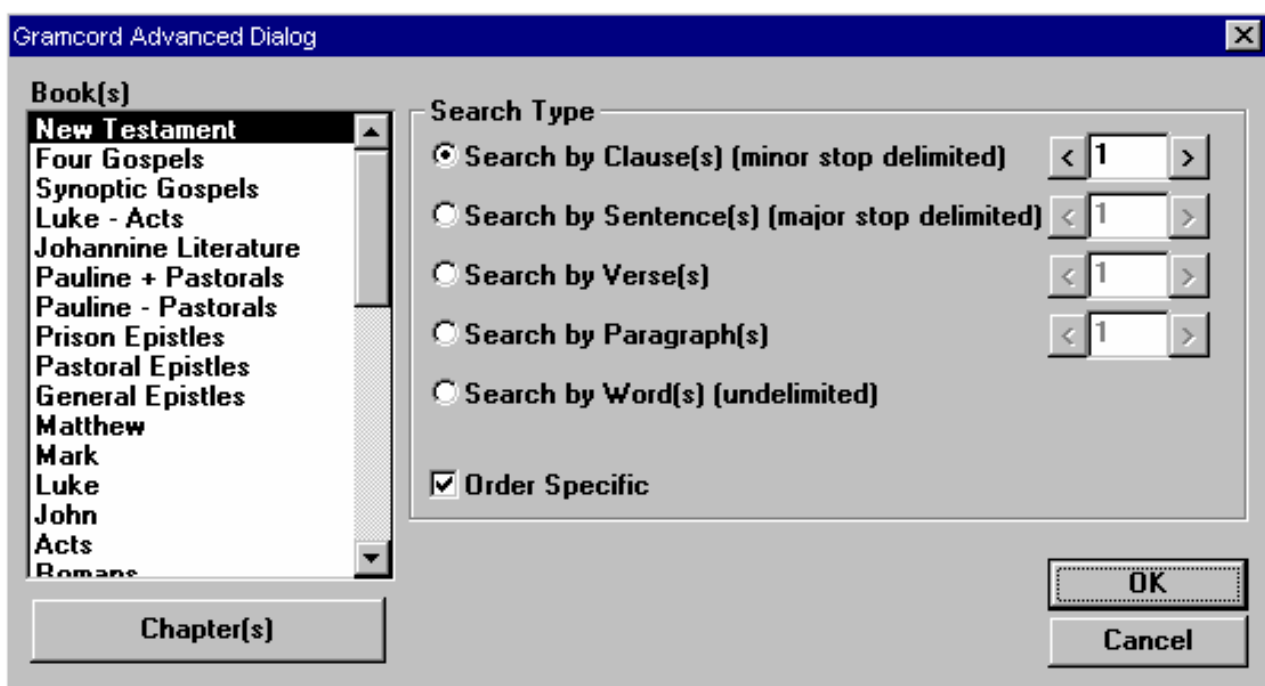
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The Final Configuration Items To Be Set include the “Type” and the “Range” for your Search. This Search will include the Johannine Literature (except Revelation), will need to be in the order of the Elements as we have entered them, and will be in clauses (since a Substantial Participle will not cross a Clause/Minor Stop boundary). All of these items will be set from the Advanced Template, which be accessed by clicking on the Advanced button, the “Type of Search” window, or the “Range” window.

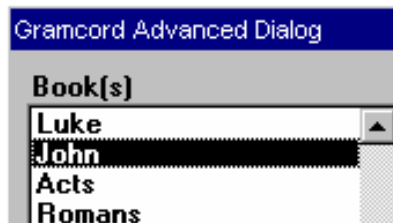
To Set The Range(s) For The Search(es) do the following:

Advanced

1. Click on the Advanced button (upper right corner of Template) to activate the second Template containing all of the Range setting options. The Advanced Template will appear:



2. To set the Range for the Johannine literature, without Revelation (which is included in the selection “Johannine Literature” above), all you have to do is scroll down to John, *Mouse Click*, scroll down to 1 John, *Ctrl-Mouse Click*, and repeat *Ctrl-Mouse Click* for 2 and 3 John.

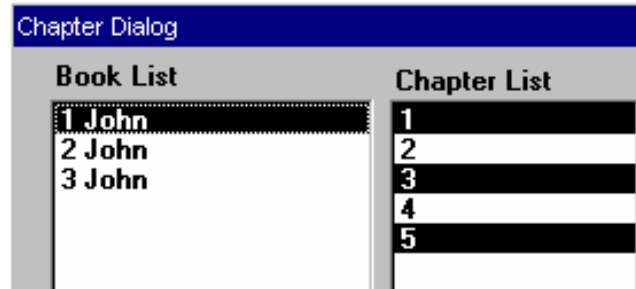
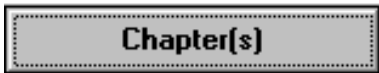




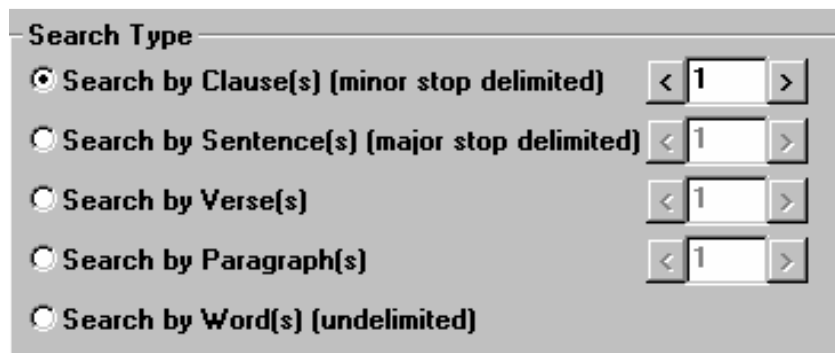
NOTE: The GRAMCORD Advanced Template uses standard Windows ' selection conventions for all of its List Boxes, *i.e.*, Single Mouse Click selects; Ctrl-Mouse Click dese-lects or selects multiples at random; Shift-Mouse Click selects a consecutive range.



NOTE: If you had wanted to restrict the Search Range even further, you could have clicked on the "Chapters" button and selected any number of Chapters, in any sequence, using the same Mouse Click conventions mentioned above. For example:



Finally, You Can Choose the "Type" of GRAMCORD Search You Want to Perform: GRAMCORD by default has always been designed to search for grammatical constructions in clauses or sentences (*i.e.*, Minor or Major Stop delimited) and with the Search Elements in one specific order, because that is the way in general that grammar occurs. This new GRAMCORD however can perform a search for Constructions in a Single Clause (default) or across Multiple Clauses, Sentences, Verses, Paragraphs, or perform its Searches across any and all boundaries (limited only by the Context size you chose). Again, making that choice for your Search is easy and visual, since the Advanced Template present you with clearly laid out choices; Click on the "Type" of Search you want, then push the a row to increment/decrement the counter. We will not be changing these settings for the current search, since Substantival Participles would most likely never cross a Clause boundary.



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Moreover in the new GRAMCORD, you can specify whether you want the Elements of a Construction to occur in the order you placed them in on the Template (default) or whether you just want the Elements in any order. For example, you might be studying the difference between the uses of Ἰησοῦς Χριστός versus Χριστός Ἰησοῦς in which case you want your Searches to be “Order Specific.” However, if what you want to find is all the occurrences of Ἰησοῦς and Χριστός together in any order, then you’ll want your Search to be non Order Specific. The change between these two Types of searches is done simply in the new GRAMCORD by checking or unchecking the box marked “Order Specific.” For the current search for Substantival Participles we will be leaving the box checked, since this Search must be “Order Specific,” *i.e.*, the Article must precede the Participle.

Order Specific

Viewing the Complete GRAMCORD Search

Press “OK” to return to the Main Template, and you will see your completed Search:

The screenshot shows the GRAMCORD Search dialog box with the following settings:

- Construct:** 1
- Context:** 11
- Search Type:** Clause Number: 1, Order Specific (checked)
- Book(s):** John 1, John 2, John
- CLASS Type:** Article, Verb, [none], [none], [none]
- Tense:** Present
- Voice:** any
- Mood:** Participle
- Person:** any
- Number:** any
- Gender:** any
- Case:** any
- Class:** any
- Subclass:** any
- Degree:** any
- Lemma(s):** 1 chosen
- AGREE:** Proximity: 10, any, any, any
- Number:** any
- Position:** none, none, none, none, none

Running a GRAMCORD Search



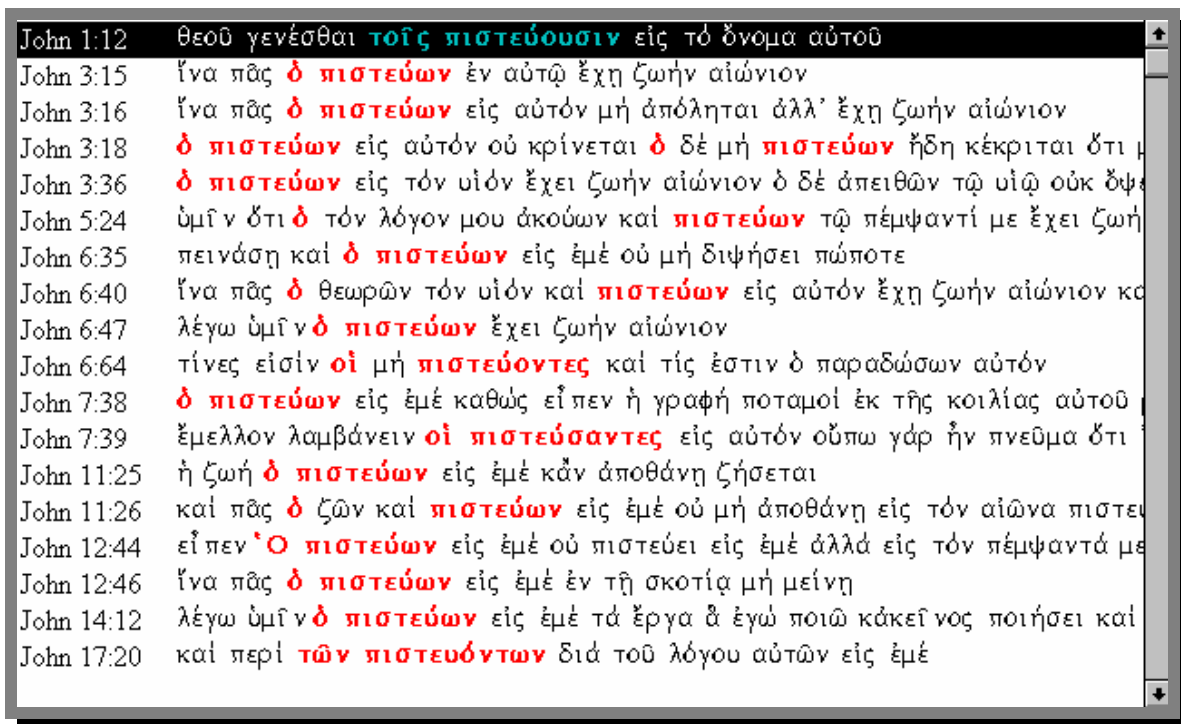
Running a GRAMCORD Search from the GRAMCORD Template is as simple as clicking on the “Search” button.

A GRAMCORD status bar will appear on your screen while its running the search. You will note that on most computers such a search will take about 5 seconds. Even very complex searches will normally only take 10 seconds.

View the Results of a GRAMCORD Search

Viewing the “Hits” from a GRAMCORD Search

When GRAMCORD has finished its Search, it will return the results back to the main Bible Companion screen, and you will see the verses it found in the Translation you previously selected. Moreover, the actual words of the Construction you were searching for will be highlighted in Red. The first screenful of “hits” is displayed below.



Bible Companion will highlight all of the occurrences of your Search Construction, even when they occur in the same verse (e.g., John 3:18).

Here are some observations from the above display which will help you in constructing your own Searches in the future:

- Note the distance between the Article and the Participle in John 5:24. This is a good example of why the Proximity should be “padded” a bit

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as you Run Searches; you can always go back and narrow the Proximity, but if you set it too low to begin with, you may end up missing hits.

- Also, note that the Results contain both the Present and Aorist (John 7:39) hits mixed together in canonical order. If you want to retrieve them separately for transferring and printing in your Word Processor, then run the Search twice, the first time looking only for the Present and the second time only for the Aorist.
- You may want to experiment with the preceding Search to gain familiarity with the GRAMCORD Template. Try changing the Range for Search by adding the Book of Revelation; or include the Perfect Tense; or add a third Element like the Preposition **εἰς**, *etc.*

Viewing the Statistics of a GRAMCORD Search

At the very top of the Bible Companion screen (or in the Ribbon Bar at the Top of the Search Window, depending on how you have your GC/BCS configured) the program will tell you how many verses contain the Construction you requested. Note that this number is the number of VERSES, not the number of occurrences. As can be seen from John 3:18, the Construction may occur more than one time in the same verse.

Bible Companion Series - [Search Ref : 23 Verses]

To get a more detailed breakdown of statistics which includes the actual number of “hits” per book and per chapter, choose from the Menu: Search...Statistics. The first listing will be by Book, but if you click on a specific Book, a Chapter by Chapter breakdown will be displayed. At present, this is only a visual display; a subsequent release of GRAMCORD will allow you to print and copy these statistics. For more information, see the Bible Companion *User's Guide*, p. 4-9, 10, and the discussion on GRAMCORD statistics below in this Chapter.

Transferring and Printing GRAMCORD Search Results

Consult the Bible Companion Manual (10 -5ff.) for details concerning the Direct Printing and the Transferring and Printing of the Results of GRAMCORD/Bible Companion Searches to your Windows-based Word Processor.

Advanced Searching Options

Constructing More Complex Searches

After you have gained some familiarity with the GRAMCORD Template, you will no doubt want to run some more complex searches. To really put GRAMCORD to the test we would suggest that you try looking for Granville-Sharp Constructions in which the first Noun is **θεός**. By doing this you will be able to examine the pattern which may lie behind the debated passages of Titus 2:13 and 2 Peter 1:1, which are claimed to demonstrate the Deity of Jesus Christ.

The completed Template for such a Search is shown below. Notice the need to **Exclude** an Article in the fourth position, to insure a true Granville-Sharp Construction. Notice also the need to set Agreement in Gender, Number, and Case between the Article and the 2 Nouns, and the need to set the Number of the Article to Singular (*i.e.*, Granville-Sharp's Rule only applies to Singular [as well as Personal and Non-Propor] Nouns). Finally, make sure you have chosen **θεός** as your Lemma for the first Noun and **καί** as the Lemma for the Conjunction.

GRAMCORD Search

Construct: < 1 > >> Search Type: Clause
 Context: < 10 > Search Number: 1 Order Specific

Save Open Book(s): New Testamen Search... Cancel
 Edit Clear Advanced Help!

CLASS Type:	Article	Noun	Conjunction	Article	Noun
Tense:					
Voice:					
Mood:					
Person:					
Number:	Singular	any		any	any
Tense	any	any		any	any
Voice	any	any		any	any
Mood					
Person			any		
Number					
Gender					
Case					
Class		1 chosen	1 chosen	any lemma	any lemma
Subclass					
Degree					
Number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
any	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Position:	none	none	none	none	none

This column should be RED to indicate EXCLUDED.

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“POSITION”

Introduction to “Position”

“Position” was known in earlier versions of GRAMCORD as the “PLACEMENT” and “SUBPLACEMENT” options. The “Position” option allows you to specify the exact location of any Element in a Search within a Clause or Sentence. This location can be one location (*e.g.*, the 3rd word after a Major Stop) or a Range of locations (*e.g.*, anywhere between the 2nd and 4th word after a Minor Stop). While there are many uses for the “Position” option, one obvious one would be to try to narrow down the location of post -positives within a Construction (see below for an example).

The “Position” button

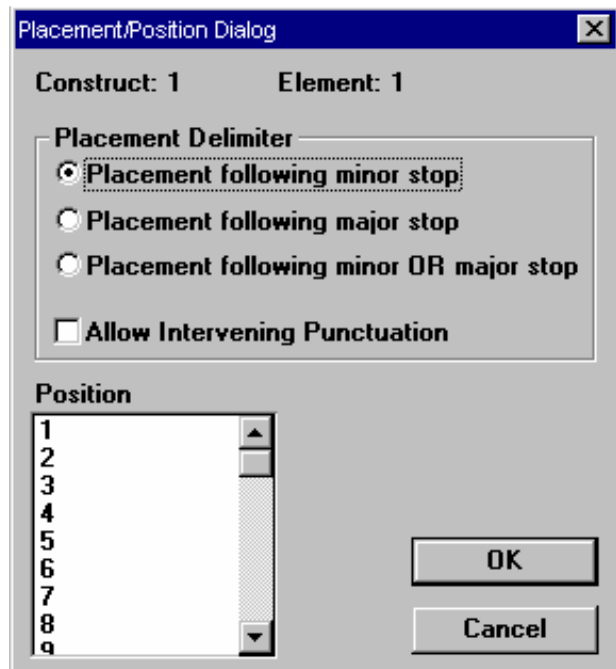
The Label and Button for “Position” will be found at the bottom of the Main GRAMCORD Template, with the designation “Position” at the left and the “button” for each Element directly below the column for that Element. Initially the button will read “none,” and will be grayed out until the Element column is activated. Once the button has become active, clicking on it will bring up a second Template which will allow you to define the position desired more exactly.

Position:	none	none	none	none	none
-----------	------	------	------	------	------

The Placement/Position Dialog Template

is laid out in a very straightforward manner, making your choices simple. Note that it tells you at the top which Construction and Element the Position criteria will apply to. A couple of things to keep in mind, however:

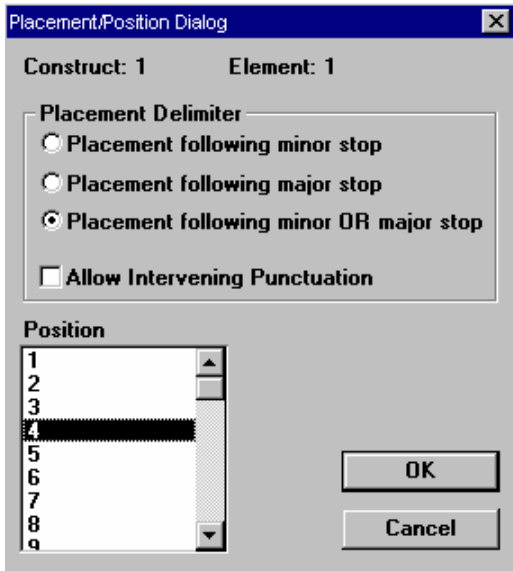
- **Minor Stop** refers to comma and dash.
- **Major Stop** refers to periods, question marks, and high points (colon, semi colon).
- **Position** is selected by standard Windows’ conventions:
 - Mouse Click Selects
 - Ctrl-Mouse Click Deselects or Selects multiple random items
 - Shift-Mouse Click Select an unbroken Range of items.



A “Position” Example:

What we are going to search for is the post -positive Conjunction **γάρ**, but rather than in its expected place as the second element of a clause/sentence, we want to find it as the fourth word in a clause or sentence.

To do this we activate the GRAMCORD Template, select Conjunction as our first Part of Speech, and then select **γάρ** as our lemma. Now the button below this first Element will become active. Click on that button and the Placement/Position Dialog Template will appear. On that Dialog select (as below), “Placement following minor OR major stop” and under “Position” select “4.” Press “OK” and you’ll return to the Main Template. In place of the message “none” previously on the Position button, will now be a message to tell you what you have chosen, namely, “Mn,Mj+4”, which means Minor or Major Stop, Position 4. Press the “Search” button on the GRAMCORD Template to run this search.



This Search will return three verses in which **γάρ** occurs as the fourth word after any Stop. Double -Click on each verse, one at a time to go to the “Peek” Windows to see the full verse in context (right mouse click once to return to the “hit” list). Carefully notice that in one of these verses **γάρ** occurs twice, but only one of them matches your criteria.

"Wildcarding" Lemmas and Words

The GRAMCORD Lemma Pick List allows you to choose from any Lemma which occurs in the New Testament. However, there may be times when you desire to find all the forms of a particular Verbal, *etc.*, root with its Prepositional prefixes. For example, you may wish to find all the forms of **βάλλω**, like **καταβάλλω**, **ἐπιβάλλω**, **ἐκβάλλω**, *etc.* GRAMCORD

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will accept a wildcard Search to find all of these forms. To perform a wildcard Search for all the forms of **βάλλω**, do the following:



1. Start the GRAMCORD Template by clicking on the GRAMCORD button.
2. Select "Verb" as your first Element.
3. Click on the "Lemma" button.
4. In the "Find" box type first a Dash character followed by **βάλλω** with no intervening spaces.
5. Press the "ADD" button and then the "OK" button. When you return to the Main Template you'll notice that the Lemma box now has "Wildcards" in it to indicate what you have chosen.
6. Run the "Search" and you will see all the various forms of prefixed **βάλλω**.

If you want all the forms of -βάλλω including βάλλω itself, you simply ADD the verb both with and without the dash preceding it and GRAMCORD will find both for you at the same time.

The same Dash character may be used as a wildcard indicator at the end of Lemmas and Words as well. For example, to find all Verbs beginning with the Preposition **κατά** you would enter into the "Find" box both **κατ-** and **καθ-**.

Running other GRAMCORD Utilities

NOTE: The following three GRAMCORD Utilities have been temporarily disabled in GRAMCORD 2.0/BCS 1.5. They will be reinstated and updated in future versions. The way you can tell if they are active in your version of GRAMCORD/BCS is to look at their Buttons and/or Menu titles; if they are grayed out, then the Utility is still disabled, but if it is solid black, then the Utility has been reinstated. Also, since these Utilities will be upgraded in the newer versions, not all of the following information will match the Utility exactly. An addendum to this Manual will be available soon after the Utility is reinstated.

If you are a GRAMCORD User from the various DOS platforms you'll be happy to discover that several of the GRAMCORD programs will still run from Bible Companion. The three most important utilities which can still be accessed are: GRAMPLOT, GRAMCORD Statistics, and GRAMCORD (Script) files (*i.e.*, the command/.txt files used to run GRAMCORD in the past).

GRAMPLOT:

After you have Run a GRAMCORD Search, GRAMPLOT can be accessed to display a scatter plot of the hits by choosing from the Main Menu: **Search...GRAMPLOT. The GRAMPLOT scatter plot will display the result of you most recent Search as it always has.**

GRAMCORD Statistics:

Since the Bible Companion statistics from a GRAMCORD Search cannot be copied or printed out, we have provided a way for you to see the GRAMCORD Statistics, which shows the actual hits, even when more than one occurs in a verse. To access the GRAMCORD Statistics do the following:



1. Open a New Notepad Window in Bible Companion, by clicking on the Notepad button.
2. Select from the Main Menu: **File...Open.**
3. Select the file named **gcstats.txt** from the Open File Dialogue Box.

You will now be looking at the GRAMCORD Statistics, which you can scroll through to see the specific information you desire.

The same information cannot be accessed within your preferred Word Processor, by opening the GCSTATS.TXT file, which will be found in your [HD]:\BCS directory.

Running GRAMCORD (Command) Files:

There are two ways in Bible Companion to run previously written GRAMCORD command files. Remember that in no case will Bible Companion place a previous command file into the columns of the Template.



If you wish to View only or Edit and then Run your previously written GRAMCORD command files, you should start the GRAMCORD Template and then choose the Edit button. Once the Edit Window has opened you should choose the Open button, go to the directory where you kept your GRAMCORD command files (we assume you know in which directory you kept these files; something like "C:\CHIWRITE\GRAMCORD", and how to get there in a standard Windows Dialogue). Once there you'll need to change the file type (bottom left pulldown list) to "*.txt" file type (which is the extension used with GRAMCORD command files. Once the command files appear, double-click on the file you wish to View or Edit. Once you've Edited the file you can Save it or Run it (click on the button marked "Run Modified Script").

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However, if all you want to do is Run them so that you can directly print or transfer the results to your Windows word processor to view/edit/print, you can do that without having to use the GRAMCORD Template (as explained above). To access and Run a GRAMCORD command/script file select from the Main Menu: **Search...Run GRAMCORD Script** . A standard Windows "Open File" Dialogue Box will open for you to find your file. Once you have found the file (we assume you know in which directory you kept these files; something like "C:\CHIWRITE\GRAMCORD", and how to get there in a standard Windows Dialogue), simply double-click on the file name and it will Run. When the Search is completed the results will be displayed in the Bible Companion Main Window. You can now use the results in your Windows environment.

Conclusion

As you can see, Defining a Greek Grammatical Construction to Search for is relatively painless with the GRAMCORD Template. Most Searches can be Defined in less than five minutes and Run in less than ten seconds.