

The AGNT Project Report—Q3 2015

As a licensee or friend of AGNT or ANLEX, we would like to update you once a quarter about our continuing work to enhance and perfect these databases and about our plans for the future.



The Project. *The AGNT Project Report—Q3 2008* introduced the team, outlined ongoing tasks, and discussed potential tasks.



A Review of AGNT and BibleWorks 10

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There are many reviews on the Internet of the latest release of *BibleWorks* and this article will not add to the list (see http://www.*BibleWorks*.com/reviews/). It cannot be a review in the usual sense of the term anyway because it is written by a *BibleWorks* programmer and for that reason cannot claim to be objective. The purpose rather is to summarize, for those interested, how the work of Timothy and Barbara Friberg is implemented in *BibleWorks* 10. We will assume familiarity with *BibleWorks* so we can focus on a single set of databases and how they are implemented in the new release of *BibleWorks*. Readers who are not familiar with *BibleWorks* will hopefully at least get a taste of the riches that the Fribergs have made available to us all.

The AGNT Prior to Bible Works 10

BibleWorks has had the *Analytical Greek New Testament (AGNT)* and the *Analytical Lexicon of the Greek New Testament (ANLEX)* almost from the beginning of the company a quarter century ago. Prior to *BibleWorks* 10 the *AGNT/ANLEX* implementation involved the following:

1. The *AGNT* morphology was based on the *UBS Greek New Testament* and implemented as a pair of searchable versions, one textual and one morphological. The user could display and search both the *UBS* text and the

AGNT morphology and display them in the *BibleWorks Browse Window* in either single version or multiple version mode. A typical screen might look like this:

BibleWorks - [e:\bibleworks 9 full\init\bw900.sw]					1 X	
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1* 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 •	Rom 8:28 Future Glory	X-Refs Stat	s Words Mss	Context	Version Fr	Browse	
.οιδαμεν 👻	GNT ~ Romans ~ 8 ~ 28 ~	Analysis	Notes	Editor		urces	
GNT - Tools - Copy -	KJV Romans 8:28 And we know that all things	GNM Morphology + Friberg					
☑ Joh 9:29 *2 οἴδαμεν ὅτι Μωϋσεῖ ∧	work together for good to them that love God, to	οἴδαμεν verb indicative perfect active 1st person					
🗹 Joh 9:31 🛛 <mark>οἴδαμεν</mark> ὄτι ἁμαρτωλών 🗡	them who are the called according to his purpose.						
☑ Joh 14:5 Κύριε, οὐκ οἴδαμεν π ^		plata non e					
☑ Joh 16:18 μικρόν; οὐκ οἴδαμεν	NAS Romans 8:28 And we know that God causes	[Fri] οἶδα the perfect of the obsolete εἶδω (see)					
☑ Joh 16:30 νῦν οἴδαμεν ὅτι οἶδας τ	all things to work together for good to those who	used as the present; second-person singular $\delta \delta \alpha \varsigma$, second-person plural $\delta \delta \alpha \tau \epsilon$, third-person					
🗹 Joh 20:2 καὶ οὐκ <mark>οἴδαμεν</mark> ποῦ	love God, to those who are called according to						
🗹 Joh 21:24 🛛 ταῦτα, καὶ <mark>οἴδαμεν</mark> ὄ	His purpose.						
Act 7:40 οὐκ οἴδαμεν τί ἐγένε	GNM Demons 9-20 - 2 Str Onios 1- St Oce	plural οἶδασι (ἴσασι in AC 26.4), subjunctive ϵἰδῶ, inf. ϵἰδέναι, ptc. ϵἰδώς and ϵἰδυῖα; fut.					
🗹 Rom 2:2 <mark>οἴδαμεν</mark> δὲ ὅτι τὸ κρίμο	GNM Romans 8:28 <mark>οἶδα@vira1p</mark> δέ@cc	-	-				
🗹 Rom 3:19 🛛 <mark>Οἴδαμεν</mark> δὲ ὅτι ὄσα ὁ ν	ὄτι@ch ὁ@ddmp+ ἀγαπάω@vppadm-p ϵἰδήσω; pluperfect ἦδϵιν; st					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
🗹 Rom 7:14 <mark>οἴδαμεν</mark> γὰρ ὅτι ὁ νόμο	ˈo@dams θεός@n-am-s πα̂ς@ap-an-p/ap-nn-p	hence know; (1) as having come to a perception or realization of something know, understand, comprehend (MK 4.13); (2) as having come to knowledge through experience know (about), recognize, understand (EP 1.18); (3) as having					
🗹 Rom 8:22 <mark>οἴδαμεν</mark> γὰρ ὅτι πᾶσα ἡ	συνεργέω@vipa3s εἰς@pa ἀγαθός@ap-an-s						
Rom 8:26 δεῖ οὐκ οἴδαμεν, ἀλλά	δ@ddmp+ κατά@pa πρόθεσις@n-af-s						
☑ Rom 8:28 οἴδαμεν δὲ ὅτι τοῦς ἀγο	κλητός@adm-p εἰμί@vppadm-p						
☑ 1Co 8:1 οἴδαμεν ὅτι πάντες γ							
ICo 8:4 οἴδαμεν ὅτι οὐδὲν εἴἰ	^{GNT} Romans 8:28 <mark>οἴδαμεν</mark> δὲ ὅτι τοῖς	knowledge and ability to do something with an infinitive following know how to, can, be able to (
🗹 2Co 5:1 <mark>Οἴδαμεν</mark> γὰρ ὅτι ἐἀν ἡ	άγαπωσιν τὸν θεὸν πάντα συνεργεῖ εἰς	MT 7.11); (4) of intimate or close relationship with					
2Co 5:16 νῦν οὐδένα οἴδαμεν κ	άγαθόν, τοῖς κατὰ πρόθεσιν κλητοῖς οὖσιν.	someone know, have knowledge of (MT 26.72); (5)					
🔽 1Τί 1:8 Οἴδαιμεν δὲ ὅτι καλὸς ὁ 🌱	↓	as a formula					
40 verses, 1 form, 43 hits 0.01 secs GNT Limits Strong's Browse Analysis Tr Notes Accents Vowels Qere Kethib English (US) (04090409)							

The *AGNT* versions in this snapshot are GNT (the UBS text) and GNM (*AGNT* Morphology). As the user moves the mouse cursor over words in the GNT or GNM, the decoded morphology tag and appropriate ANLEX entry are displayed in the *Analysis Window* on the right.

2. The GNT and GNM versions could of course be used in conjunction with the wide array of analysis tools available in *BibleWorks*. Users could conduct both form and morphological searches using either the *Search Window Command Line* on the left or the *Graphical Search Engine* for more complex searches. As with other versions, searches could also be initiated by double clicking on a word or right clicking on a word for a list of the search types available. It was possible to display the *AGNT* in interlinear form in the center *Browse Window* but all that was displayed was the form, lemma and morphological code. The implementation was limited enough that the interlinear display was off by default and not easy to get to.

In versions of *BibleWorks* prior to *BibleWorks 10* the AGNT was basically one morphological version among many others. The tagging scheme was distinctive, but there was nothing distinctive about the way it was implemented. It was recognized

for its consistency and reliability but it tended, we believe, to get lost in the crowd. All of that changes with *BibleWorks 10*.

The AGNT in BibleWorks 10

New Versions

BibleWorks 10 saw what might best be described as an explosion in *AGNT* data. In the years preceding this release, the Fribergs were busy reformatting data, adding reference glosses, revising and generating new tags and adapting their morphological analyses to new and updated text versions. *BibleWorks* 10 is one among many beneficiaries of this hard work. Instead of just GNT and GNM *BibleWorks* 10 now has the following new text/morphology pairs. Each version in *BibleWorks* is identified by an abbreviation of three or more letters. And morphologically tagged versions occur as pairs – a text version and a lemma/morphology version:

Version Pair	Description
ABYZ/ABYM	The Robinson-Pierpont Byzantine Greek NT + Friberg Morphology.
AGNT/AGNM	This is the NA ²⁸ Greek NT + Friberg Morphology.
UBS4/UBS4-M	The UBS ⁴ Greek NT + Friberg Morphology (copied from GNT/GNM in <i>BibleWorks</i> 9).
AERG	This is an "English" text version built from the AGNM English Reference Glosses.
BERG	This is an "English" text version built from the ABYM English Reference Glosses.
BTGNT	This version contains the Transformation NT text for the RP Greek text.
ATGNT	This version contains the Transformation NT text for the NA ²⁸ Greek text.
BFT/BFM	This is the same as ABYZ/ABYM duplicated for backwards compatibility.
GNT/GNM	This is the same as AGNT/AGNM duplicated for backwards compatibility.

For previous users of *BibleWorks* there may be a little confusion about GNT and GNM. In *BibleWorks* 9 and earlier, the base text for the GNM was the UBS⁴ text. When NA²⁸ came out the German Bible Society would no longer allow us to distribute both the NA and UBS texts in the base package without paying double the royalty, so we decided to just use NA²⁸. The UBS text is available only as a part of the Stuttgart Original Languages add on, which is also new to *BibleWorks 10*.

All of these versions are searchable and linked to the same ensemble of tools available in *BibleWorks for other versions*. Since this is not a *BibleWorks* review *per se* not much more can be said at this point about those capabilities. But all of the old capabilities are there with the new databases. The main change in *BibleWorks 10* is the revision of the morphological tags to match changes in the NA²⁸ text, the addition of new morphological versions based on the Robinson-Pierpoint Byzantine

text, the addition of new interlinear tag levels to be discussed later, and the addition of a dedicated AGNT tab.

The AGNT Tab

To support the new AGNT data BibleWorks 10 adds a new Analysis Window tab devoted exclusively to the AGNT collection. The AGNT Tab, which is shown below in the right third of the BibleWorks main window, is composed of two sections. The top section contains the AGNT displayed in interlinear form for the current verse. The bottom section is used to display information about the interlinear as you move the mouse cursor over words. For example, if you move the mouseover a Greek word, the ANLEX entry for that word will be displayed.



New Interlinear Levels

The new *AGNT* greatly increases the number of interlinear levels available. Clicking on the "Options" button opens a menu that allows the user to choose which levels to display. The user can also switch between the Robinson-Pierpont and NA^{28} texts and specify whether or not to display popup word meanings as the user mouses over entries. The following table lists the possible interlinear levels. As you can see there is an impressive amount of information available at the fingertips of *AGNT* aficionados.

The reference glosses are pointers to assist translators rather than the usual quick "translations" loved by first year Greek students and hated by their teachers. In other words, they are tools rather than crutches. *BibleWorks* has avoided interlinear glosses for 20 years because they are not really very useful to scholars and they are prone to abuse by beginners. Reference glosses on the other hand can be very helpful to translators and we are glad to see the Fribergs adding them.

Interlinear Level	Meaning
Text Form	The Greek form as it occurs in the text.
Morphological Tag	The AGNT morphological analysis of the form.
Lexicon Lemma	The lemma behind the form.
English Reference Gloss	An English reference gloss for the word.
Greek Phrase	The Greek phrase, if the gloss translates more than one Greek word.
Phrasal Reference Gloss	An English reference gloss for the phrase.
Literal Phrase	A literal rendering of the phrase.
Annotation	The location in documentation where relevant grammatical points are
	discussed.
TGNT Entry	The TGNT entry for this word.

Phrasal glosses occur when a given gloss is actually the translation of more than one Greek word. You can tell that this is the case because the Greek phrase will be shown in blue in the Greek text line for the version (the first line of the interlinear).

Double-Click and Mouseover Access in the AGNT Tab

Most of the interlinear levels are linked to other features via mouseovers and doubleclicks. Mousing-over a form or lemma will display the appropriate ANLEX entry in the lower window. Double-clicking on a form will initiate a form search on that form in the appropriate text database. Double-clicking on a lemma will initiate a lemma search in the appropriate morphological version. Double clicking on a reference gloss will initiate a search on the gloss and show you everywhere else it occurs.

In previous versions of *BibleWorks* the *AGNT* documentation was simply included as a DOC or PDF file. It was left to the user to find the material and use it properly. In *BibleWorks* 10 all the user has to do is mouseover the annotation underneath a word and relevant

Analysis	Notes	Edi	itor	Resources	X-R	efs	Contex	dt Vs	1
Words	Stats	M	ss	Use	Forms		Agnt	Leningr	ad
Rom 8:28	Analytica	al GNT (N	VA28)					Option	s •
vira- oἶδι kno 2nd 5.2- ἀγαπό vppadr ἀγαπό	α w Perfect 1 ŏσιν n-p	τὸν dams ὁ	10.5-2 θεὸν n-am θεός God	-s ap-an-	α -p/ap-n	ố the ≡do 4.6	mp+ dmp	γεῖ s γέω	< >
[Fri] $\delta \epsilon$ conjunctive particle; (1) most commonly to denote continuation and further thought development, taking its specific sense from the context <i>and</i> ; contrast <i>but</i> ; transition <i>then, now</i> (with no temporal sense); (2) to emphasize contrast; as a correlative with $\mu \epsilon \nu$ (on the one hand) <i>but</i> (on the other hand) (MT 3.11); after a negative <i>but</i> rather, instead (HE 4.13); (3) to introduce background material into a narrative <i>now</i> (with no temporal sense) or left untranslated (JN 11.18; this use is especially characteristic of John's Gospel): (4) to resume an							< >		

sections of the documentation will be displayed in the lower window. Full documentation for the *AGNT* is available via the "Options" menu under the "*AGNT* Documentation" menu item. Many people find the *AGNT* coding scheme difficult but that is almost always the result of failure to consult the documentation. Hopefully, making the documentation easier to access will enable more people to avail themselves of this wonderful set of databases.

The Transformation Greek New Testament

The *Transformation Greek New Testament* is a novel approach, developed by Jan Hoogland, to communicate the meaning of the Greek New Testament to English readers. The basic thesis is that there is one and only one basic meaning behind each word used in the Greek New Testament. The author devised a mechanism, called a

GNT Romans 8:28 Οἴδαμεν δὲ ὅτι τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν τὸν θεὸν πάντα συνεργεῖ εἰς ἀγαθόν, τοῖς κατὰ πρόθεσιν κλητοῖς οὖσιν.

ATGNT Romans 8:28 perceive yet that the love-have the god all with-work-do into good the down before-place-ing call-able be

transform, to communicate this meaning to English readers. Transforms are expressed via base words and transform endings. The method is too complex to be described here but many users will find the approach intriguing, although controversial. Full documentation is available via the "Options" menu after the transform line of the interlinear has been activated. It should be noted that the Transformation Greek New Testament is not a part of the *AGNT*. It is included at the request of the Fribergs as a favor to Hoogland, who has spent long decades working on the transform concept. Any scholar who spends his life working on an idea deserves a hearing.

I would like to express my thanks and gratitude to Timothy and Barbara Friberg for permitting *BibleWorks* to share this wonderful dataset with *BibleWorks* users for almost a quarter century now. The Fribergs are rare Christian scholars with hearts for the Lord. It is a privilege to count them as fellow laborers for our Lord and as dear friends.

As always, we remain open to developing AGNT and ANLEX in ways that are most useful to the needs of students and readers of God's Word.

Thank you for your continued support of *The AGNT Project*, for faithfully marketing the AGNT and ANLEX databases, and for making these state-of-the-art tools for studying the Greek New Testament available to students, scholars, pastors, translators, and laymen worldwide.

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