

Accordance

A Basic Guide for Students of Greek*

(Levels 2 to 3)

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[This Guide is applicable to versions of Accordance from 3.5 to 5.6]

- 1. opening Accordance**
under the Apple menu, open Accordance
under the Apple menu, open GNT/RSV [Greek New Testament and RSV]

Part A: Displaying Text and Parsing

(Level 2)

- 2. search mode**
check that in, the Search box, Verse References is showing; if not, click on Mode button at top right (keyboard shortcut: Command-/))
- 3. find text**
in the Search box, type the name of a book or chapter or passage (format: lu 1:1-4; ac 1:1-4) [note capitals not needed; only as many letters of book name as are needed to distinguish it from other biblical books; colon between chapter and verse; semicolon between two separate passages)
this will display text of Greek NT and RSV in parallel columns, in separate 'text panes'
- 4. resizing text**
to increase or decrease font size, click on larger or smaller A next to name of text (e.g. RSV)
- 5. resizing text pane**
if the font size of the panes differs and the Greek and English does not match, you can change the size of the panes by moving the cursor over the fine dotted line between the panes, click and move to left or right.

* This Guide was prepared for students in the Department of Biblical Studies, University of Sheffield, in October 1999, and included in handbooks for students each year since then. 'Level 2' means Second Year students. The file was posted on the Web on 16 December 2002.

if you want more or less of the screen to be occupied by the Accordance window, you can resize the window with the handle at the bottom right-hand corner

6. parsing of Greek text

there are two main options for seeing how the Greek is to be parsed:

- (1) under Amplify, choose Instant Details Box (keyboard shortcut: Command-b), and you will see, as you move the cursor over the Greek, the grammatical parsing of each word, with a translation (note that all that is offered are the basic meanings of the dictionary form of the word, not the best meaning for the passage in question)
- (2) if you want all the parsing for a passage, select (highlight) the passage, then under Amplify, choose Amplify Palette (keyboard shortcut: Command-m). This presents the data in tabular form. You can print this out. To save, it is best to select the whole window (keyboard shortcut: Command-a) and paste into Word. Then select only the lines of parsings (i.e. without the title or the final Return), and choose, under Table, Convert Text into Table, and the original 6-column format will be restored.

7. put verse references into colour

to make verse references stand out, choose under Options, Text Pane Display (keyboard shortcut Command-t), and under References choose a colour. You can also change the font and the size, etc. You set up each Text Pane separately.

8. adding another version

under File, choose New Text Pane, and then the version you want to add.

9. Using Greek dictionaries

select a word, then under Tools, choose Amplify Palette (keyboard shortcut: Command-m). (The Amplify Palette will remain open and you can move it to anywhere you like on your screen.) Choose the button for Greek tools, and you can open any of four dictionaries, or all four together (by choosing All Greek).

a good example, if you are working with Luke 1.1-4, is epiceirew. Note especially the definition given by Louw and Nida

10. finding usages of a word in the LXX

to find how a NT word is used in the LXX, select the word, then on the Amplify Palette (keyboard shortcut: Command-m) choose Search. This opens up a new Search box; you have only to choose LXX as the text in which it is to search and you will find all the places. Note that Accordance in this mode searches only for the dictionary form ('lemma form' of the word); if you want to find just the particular inflected form, you need to copy it from your original text, paste it into the Search box in the new text pane, and put double quotation marks around it.

a good example, if you are working with Luke, is *kai idou*, which is generally regarded as a Septuagintalism imitating the Hebrew *hnh*, 'behold'. It is worth checking its frequency of occurrence in the NT and the LXX.

11. ensuring that you can see translations of all LXX passages

since the Apocryphal books of RSV and NRSV are held in separate files, you need to have both RSV and RSVA (or NRSV and NRSVA) open in order to see translations of all the LXX hits (even NAB and NJB, in their Accordance forms, do not contain all the apocryphal books)

Part B: Searching for Words and Phrases

(Level 2)

12. changing to Search mode

click in the Mode box in the top right-hand corner (keyboard shortcut: Command-/) , and you will see Search Criteria appear as the title of the Search box

if the text chosen is the Greek NT, the program will expect you to type in Greek

13. searching for a Greek word

check that in the second box from the left at the top of the screen [All Text] is chosen. If not, pull down the menu and select it

type a Greek word, e.g. *apostolos*, into the Search box, and press OK (keyboard shortcut for any action enclosed within a firm rectangle with rounded corners is Return or Enter)

14. interpreting the results of your search

the occurrences of the word will be marked in bold

at the far right, a bold number will show how many occurrences there are (in this case, 84)

just to the right of that number, you will see the figure of 1 over 82; this means that you are looking at the first verse of the 82 in which the word occurs (the number of verses is fewer than the number of occurrences if the word occurs more than once in one or more verses)

as you scroll down the list of hits with the blob in the right-hand scroll bar, the passage you have reached will be displayed at the bottom right-hand corner

when you stop scrolling, you will see that you are at the 62nd (or whatever) verse of the 82 in which the word occurs

15. using colour to display hits

it can be helpful to use colour to highlight the hits of what you are searching for; under Options, choose Set Text Pane Display (keyboard shortcut: Command-t)

16. using truncation

if you would like to see all the words that begin with the letters apost, you type apost* as your Search

17. using Analysis

on the Amplify Palette (keyboard shortcut: Command-m), click on Analysis, and you will see a list of all the words that begin with apost, with the number of occurrences of each

18. plotting the hits

you can see the distribution of the occurrences of apostol os if on the Amplify Palette you click on Plot. Not unexpectedly, you will find the highest concentrations in Acts and some of the Pauline epistles

19. viewing a table of hits

to fine tune the impression given by the plot graph, click on Table in the Amplify Palette, and you will see for each book of your chosen text (the Greek NT) the number of occurrences per 1000 words in each, confirming that Acts has 1.41 occurrences of the word in every 1000 words, while Galatians, for example, has 1.54, and Ephesians 1.46.

20. to set the range of text to be searched

if you want your search to be limited, for example, to Luke–Acts, in the Text Box (second from the left at the top of the Search screen), choose Define Range. In Range Name type Luke–Acts, and in New Range Definition type Luke, Acts (if you should type Luke-Acts here, it will understand you to mean Luke to Acts, i.e. Luke, John, Acts).

when you search you should always check that you are searching in the text range you intend

21. multiple searches

to find Moses and Aaron in the same verse: Moses <AND> Aaron ()

to find verses with either Moses or Aaron: Moses <OR> Aaron, or (Moses, Aaron)

to find verses where Moses appears but not Aaron: Moses <AND> <NOT> Aaron

to find verses with Moses are Aaron in the order Aaron–Moses: Aaron <FOLLOWED BY> Moses

note: the commands in brackets, <AND>, <OR>, <NOT>, <FOLLOWED BY>, etc. can be typed in full, or selected under Options, Enter Command, or, easiest of all, be typed with the keyboard shortcut Command-A, Command-O, Command-N, Command-B, etc.

22. to search for a phrase or an inflected form

to find occurrences of e.g. kai egeneto, type the phrase within double quotation marks (check this one out on Plot, to see a striking difference between Like and Acts)

23. to search for grammatical forms

you can search for occurrences of particular grammatical forms, e.g. the aorist participle, which you will find is a special characteristic of Luke, though with a striking difference between the Gospel and Acts you do this by choosing Tags in the main menu, then Verb; under Tense, choose aorist, and under Mood choose participle you will find that there are 2289 examples in the Greek NT, and you can see the distribution if you look at Plot and Table in the Amplify Palette guess which book of the NT uses the most pluperfects (John!)

Part C: Advanced Searching, Using Constructs

(Level 3)

24. reason for using advanced searching

some searches cannot be carried out with the facilities mentioned above e.g. no account can be taken of the distance between the elements searched for (thus, for example, "και εγενετο" <FOLLOWED BY> "εν τω" <FOLLOWED BY> [VERB infinitive] will find references where very much intervenes between the elements mentioned)

25. building a construct search: example (1) parallels to kratiste Qeofile

under File, choose New Construct, then Greek Construct (keyboard shortcut: Command-2)
give your search a name, just for identification purposes.
in the columns, starting at the leftmost drag Adjective into the first column, and of the grammatical options choose, under Case, Vocative.
drag Noun into the second column, and of the grammatical options choose, under Case, Vocative,
now you need to specify how far apart the words may be. Drag Within into the Connection box above the columns. An arc will form linking the two columns and a dialogue box will ask for a number. Enter 1.
now open a Search window (keyboard shortcut: Command-n)
under Options, choose enter Command, then Link (keyboard shortcut: Command-L). Select your Greek Construct
when you OK this choice, the search will take place.
go back to your Construct and change the Within number to 2, hit OK again, and see what difference that makes to the results
continue to increase the Within number, by an extra 1 each time, and note the difference it makes to the result (up to 6); you can specify that the distance between elements should be exactly 3 or 4 or whatever by typing 3, or 4, in the dialogue box you get when clicking on Within

26. building a construct search: example (2) parallels to kai egeneto en tw + infinitive

start as above, and when you get to the columns of the Construct box: drag Inflect into the first box, and reply OK to the dialogue box

then type kai into the Inflect box (quotation marks are not needed)
repeat for egeneto, en, and tw.
drag into column 5 Verb, and when the dialogue box opens choose under
Mood, Infinitive
drag Within into the Connection box, and, taking hold of the arc by one of
the dots on it, widen it so that it covers all 5 columns
set the Within number at 6, and see if any changes result from increasing
that number
since kai egeneto and en tw are not likely to be separated, you can create
further Within arcs to keep them together with a Within figure of just
1 in each case. This will allow you to find sentences built on the same
pattern but with the elements separated from one another.
once you have linked kai egeneto and en tw closely together, you are more
free to experiment with the Within number for the whole phrase, to
see how the basic shape can be expanded

**27. building a construct search: example (3) parallels to bl eponteß bl epwsin
(Mark 4:12)**

this idiom is modelled on the Hebrew use of the infinitive absolute
followed by a finite verb to express certainty, perpetuity, etc. (e.g.
twmt twm 'you shall surely 'you shall surely die')
in the Construct window we need to use the Agree future, to identify
examples where a participle is followed by a finite verb from the
same lexical form
drag into the first column Verb, and choose, under Mood, Participle
drag into the second column Verb, and choose, under Mood, Participle, and
click in the checkbox that appears so that any verb if apart from
Participle is valid (you can of course specify Indicative and other
grammatical tags such as Present if you so desire)
drag into the Connection box Agree, which will form an arc over the two
columns; in the dialogue box that opens, choose Lexical Form as the
point of agreement
drag also into the Connection box Within, which will also form an arc over
the two columns; specify 1 as the distance within (you can of course
vary this as you like)
you should find 14 occurrences that answer to these requirements, though
not all of them will be examples of the bl eponteß bl epwsin idiom