

multiple ways, resulting in more than one possible meaning. The general approach of the CNTR parsing scheme is to keep the syntactical, morphological, and lexical attributes of a word separate. For example, the lexical attributes of a word (such as whether a word is a number, abbreviation, indeclinable, diminutive, etc.) do not change depending on a word's particular occurrence in a text and thus do not need to be encoded with the morphology for each word. Such lexical elements could be *displayed* with the morphology in computer programs, but in that case, they merely need to be retrieved from the lexicon. Likewise, the syntactical attributes of a word related to sentence structure are also distinct from the morphological form of a word and are kept separately. Ultimately, other parsing schemes such as Robinson's<sup>14</sup> and Tauber's<sup>15</sup> can be reconstructed from the morphological parsing system used here without data loss, and indeed, both of them have been compared with the CNTR's texts resulting in greater accuracy.

The CNTR texts are encoded with a parsing scheme where the morphological form of each Greek word in the New Testament is represented by a nine-character code:

Syntactical		Morphological						
Role	Type	Mood	Tense	Voice	Person	Case	Gender	Number
Noun	Substantive adj. Predicate adj.					Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative	Masculine Feminine Neuter	Singular Plural
Adjective	Ascriptive Restrictive					Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative	Masculine Feminine Neuter	Singular Plural
determiner	Article Demonstrative differential Possessive Quantifier Number Ordinal Relative interrogative				1st 2nd 3rd	Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative	Masculine Feminine Neuter	Singular Plural
pronoun	Demonstrative Personal reflexive reciprocal Indefinite Relative interrogative				1st 2nd 3rd	Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative	Masculine Feminine Neuter	Singular Plural
Verb	Transitive Intransitive Linking	Indicative imperative Subjunctive Optative infinitive Participle	Present Imperfect Future Aorist perfect pluperfect	Active Middle Passive	1st 2nd 3rd	Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative	Masculine Feminine Neuter	Singular Plural
Interjection	Exclamation Directive Response	imperative	Aorist	Active	2nd			Singular Plural

Preposition	Improper					Genitive Dative Accusative		
aDverb	cOrelative							
Conjunction	Coordinating Subordinating cOrelative							
parTicle	Foreign Error							

The syntactic function of a word, of course, determines which of the other morphological attributes may apply. Closed function morphemes such as determiners, pronouns, and conjunctions have detailed grammatical subtypes that are different from open content morphemes such as nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs which could be categorized by semantic domains of meaning obtainable from the lexicon.<sup>16</sup> The CNTR parsing scheme offers greater linguistic distinctions that are not found in other parsing schemes:

- The substantive noun subtype is used for marking adjectives that are used substantively. Sometimes this can lend itself to a difference in translation. For example, “ΑΜΑΡΤΩΛΟΣ” is usually translated as “sinful” when used as an adjective and “sinner” when used as a substantive adjective (instead of “sinful [one]”). Likewise, the predicate noun subtype is used for marking predicate adjectives for similar reasons.
- The ascriptive adjective subtype is used for marking descriptive adjectives that may occur either before or after the noun they modify. The restrictive adjective subtype is used for distinguishing the article/noun/article/adjective pattern which could be translated either as a substantive (i.e. “Jesus, the Nazarene”) or a regular adjective (i.e. “the Nazarean Jesus”).
- Determiners are a relatively new concept in the field of linguistics,<sup>17</sup> but are significantly different than adjectives in both syntax and meaning.<sup>18,19</sup> Concerning syntax, determiners can occupy syntactical positions that do not apply to descriptive adjectives. For example, you could say, “some happy people”, but not “happy some people”. Concerning meaning, determiners are typically not gradable and cannot form comparatives or superlatives. For example, you could say “very happy”, “happier”, or “happiest”, but not “very some”, “somer” or “somes”.
- Determiners are also distinct from pronouns in that a word normally used as a determiner only becomes a pronoun when it is used substantively. For example, the word “ΟΥΤΟΣ” is always marked as a demonstrative pronoun in many parsing schemes, but actually it is only a demonstrative pronoun when it is used substantively (i.e. “This is where I live.”) and is a demonstrative determiner when it modifies a noun (i.e. “I live in this house.”).
- The correlative adverb subtype is used for marking the head of paired correlative conjunctions such as “either...or”, “both...and”, etc. This concept is based off of some general syntactical analysis in linguistics<sup>20</sup> along with the observation that the words that serve as the head of correlative conjunctions are normally considered adverbs.

For those who prefer a simpler parsing system, it is quite easy to convert these codes to broader parsing categories. For example, if someone preferred to consider all of the determiners to be adjectives, they can easily change all of the different “E” codes to the single “A” code, but the converse is not true – it is a one-way street. It is easy to lose information and reduce the CNTR codes to Robinson’s or Tauber’s parsing system, but their codes cannot be converted to this parsing system because they lack the necessary granularity of information.