GRAMMAR OF THE ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE

INTRODUCTION

The Grammar of The Analytical Lexicon of The Apostolic Bible is not a Greek grammar in the typical sense which one would find being used by a Greek language class. This grammar is specifically designed to be used with the Analytical Lexicon of The Apostolic Bible. As can be seen by going through the grammar there are no paradigms or lists which one is expected to memorize of inflections of various words. The Analytical Lexicon itself offers this information in each line

EXAMPLE: αγαθυνει fut. act. ind. 3sg.

It is the intent of this grammar to explain and expand on the various structures one will find within The Analytical Lexicon of The Apostolic Bible. An audio pronunciation guide is available on the website apostolicbible.com which follows the "true Greek" pronunciation used it Greece rather than the invented or "Erasmian" Greek developed during the 16th century in western Europe. We hope that rather than set Mount Everest before the student and tell him to climb it, instead he finds a gradual path that leads to the summit, with an enjoyable walk, and a exhilaration of being able to understand God's purpose in writing His Holy Word.

CONCEPTS BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THIS GRAMMAR

Accent - The autographs were probably unaccented, and rules of accenting were a later invention. With the use of the single accent in The Apostolic Bible, following the form used by ancient manuscripts, early printed editions, and modern Greek, these rules become irrelevant.

Breathing marks - Irrelevant in true Greek pronunciation as each vowel is always pronounced one way.

Contraction & reduplication - Advanced grammar.
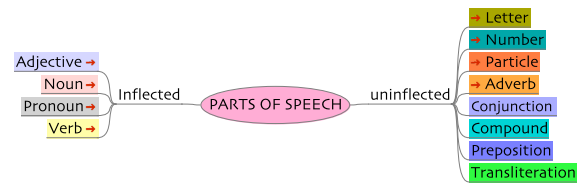Declension - Advanced grammar.
Deponent - Advanced grammar.
Iota subscripts - Not in early manuscripts.
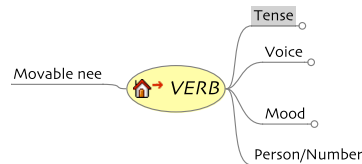Liquid and nasal verbs - Advanced grammar.
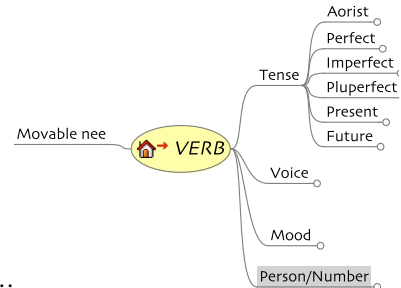Stems, variable vowels & personal endings - Advanced grammar

MIND-MAPPING

The above illustration is an example of the structures that will appear in the Grammar of The Analytical Lexicon of The Apostolic Bible. Each illustration, called a MindMap, is hyperlinked to other MindMap. FreeMind is a Java program and can be freely downloaded and installed on a PC, Mac, or Unix OS. FreeMind is an excellent tool for learning the Parts of Speech because of it expandability. By clicking a colored child node with a right arrow one will be taken to another MindMap. The new MindMap will contain the part of speech noted in the parent node and child nodes containing various information which may contain their own child and sibling nodes.

For instance, if you would click on the "Verb" node in the above illustration the following would appear...

This new "verb" MindMap contains child nodes and siblings. A dot at the end of a line means that there is another child node further if the word on the line is clicked. If you clicked the "Tense" node the following

would appear...