ETCBC Glossary

November, 2016

A. Morphological Tags

The morphological tags (verbal stem, verbal tense, person, number, gender, state) do not require explanation, since they are similar to standard grammatical forms.

B. Parts of speech and phrase-dependent parts of speech

The ETCBC database distinguishes between the 'part of speech' — the lexical category to which a word belongs according to its morphology (form) and etymology — and the 'phrase-dependent part of speech' — the lexical category to which a word belongs based on its syntactical function in the sentence. The two are usually identical, but not always.

For instance, many words that are classified as nouns from a morphological and etymological perspective commonly serve as prepositions: e.g. אַחֲרֵי "after" (formally "rear"), בֵּין "between" (formally "interval"), תַּחַת "under" (formally "bottom"). The article הַ, when introducing a participial clause (a clause in which the predicate is a verbal participle), is still formally classified as an article, but syntactically it functions as a conjunction similar to אֲשֶׁר: compare Lev. 17:10 הַגֵּר הַגָּר בְּתוֹכָם with Lev. 17:8 with הַגֵּר אֲשֶׁר־יָגוּר בְּתוֹכָם "the strangers who reside among them".

The following list shows the part of speech and phrase-dependent part of speech. The first tag in the brackets is the Accordance code, while the second tag is the original ETCBC code.

[aj = adjv]	**Adjective**
[av = advb]	**Adverb**
[cj = conj]	**Conjunction**
[dt = art]	**Article**
[ij = intj]	**Interjection**
[ir = inrg]	**Interrogative**
[n = subs]	**Noun**
[ng = nega]	**Negative**
[pp = prep]	**Preposition**
[pr-dem = prde]	**Demonstrative pronoun**
[pr-int = prin]	**Interrogative pronoun**
[p-pr = nmpr]	**Proper noun**
[pr-ps = prps]	**Personal pronoun**
[vb = verb]	**Verb**

The above parts of speech are fairly obvious and self-explanatory. However, certain parts of speech contain special subsets called "lexical sets" in the ETCBC documentation.

1. Verb:

- **Copulative verb** — the verb הָיָה "to be" serving as copula, i.e. linking between the subject and the element that provides information on the subject (the predicate complement).
- **Quotation verb** — a verb of speech, such as אָמַר "to say", דִּבֶּר "to talk".

2. Noun:

- **Distributive noun** — a noun such as כֹּל that refers separately to each item out of a group ("each, every") rather than to the group as a whole.
- **Copulative noun** — a noun serving as copula, i.e. linking between the subject and the element that provides information on the subject (the predicate complement). The nouns יֵשׁ "existence" and אַיִן "void" are used as copulatives meaning "there is"/"there isn't".
- **Potential adverb** — a noun that fills the function of an adverb (see also the explanation above on the distinction between 'part of speech' and 'phrase-dependent part of speech').
- **Potential preposition** — a noun that fills the function of a preposition (see also the explanation above on the distinction between 'part of speech' and 'phrase-dependent part of speech').
- **Noun of multitude** — a noun (אֶלֶף "thousand", רְבָבָה "myriad") referring to a great number (but not with the intention of specifying a precise amount).
- **Cardinal** — a cardinal number (one, two, three, …).

3. Adverb:

- **Anaphoric adverb** — the adverb כֵּן "thus", referring back to an element that was given previously.
- **Conjunctive adverb** — the adverb לָכֵן "therefore", serving as a conjunction of cause.
- **Focus particle** — an adverb such as גַּם "also" or רַק "only" that highlights the element it is connected to.

4. Adjective:

- **Ordinal** — an ordinal number (first, second, third, …).
- **Gentilic** — an adjective identifying a people, tribe or ethnic group.

C. Subphrase relations

[YA/Ya = ADJ/adj]
Adjunct — the relation between two nouns in apposition, i.e. simply juxtaposed to one another rather than linked in a genitive construction. For example: אִשָּׁה אַלְמָנָה "a widow woman".

[YT/Yt = ATR/atr]
Attribute — the relation between a noun and the adjective describing it, as in אִשָּׁה חֲכָמָה "a wise woman".

[YD/Yd = DEM/dem]
Demonstrative — the relation between a noun and the demonstrative pronoun connected to it, as in הָאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת "this woman".

[YM/Ym = MOD/mod]

Modifier — the relation between a modifier and the element (noun, adjective etc.) it affects, as in גַּם הָאִשָּׁה "the woman also".

[YP/Yp = PAR/par]
Parallel — the relation between coordinated elements, as in אִישׁ וְאִשָּׁה "man and woman".

[YR/Yr = REG/rec]
Regens/Rectum — the two elements in a genitive construction, as in אֵשֶׁת חַיִל "a woman of worth". The first element (in the construct state) is the *nomen regens* (governing noun), the second element is the *nomen rectum* (governed noun).

D. Phrase functions within clause

[A = Adju] **Adjunct** — a non-obligatory element that adds extra information to the clause beyond the arguments required to create meaning.

[C = Cmpl] **Complement** — an argument other than the object (usually a prepositional phrase), that is required by the verb in order to complete its meaning. (In traditional grammar, this is also called the 'indirect object'.)

[Cj = Conj] **Conjunction** — a connector between sentences, clauses, phrases or words.

[E = Exst] **Existence** — the existential particle יֵשׁ "there is".

[Ep = Eppr] **Enclitic personal pronoun** — a personal pronoun serving as copula in a verbless clause, linking between the subject and predicate complement.

[ES = ExsS] **Existence with subject suffix** — see [E = Eppr]

[F = Frnt] **Fronted element** — an element moved forward to a casus pendens clause, and resumed in its original clause by a pronoun.

[I = Intj] **Interjection** — a particle of exclamation.

[IS = IntS] **Interjection with subject suffix** — see [I = Intj]

[M = Modi] **Modifier** — an adverb indicating verbal aspect, expressing degree, creating focus, etc., such as עוֹד "still", מְאֹד "very", or גַּם "also".

[MS = ModS] **Modifier with subject suffix** — see [M = Modi]

[O = Objc] **Object** — an argument required by the verb, usually referring to the entity on which the subject acts. (In traditional grammar, this is also called the 'direct object'.)

[P = Pred] **Predicate** — a verb (in a verbal clause).

[PA = PrAd] **Predicative adjunct** — an element that is not required by the verb but provides additional information describing the subject or object.

[PC = PreC] **Predicate complement** — an obligatory element (noun, adjective, prepositional phrase etc.) that describes the subject: the complement of a copulative verb such as הָיָה "to be", or an element filling an equivalent role in a verbless (adjectival or nominal) clause.

[Pc = PrcS] **Predicate complement with subject suffix** — see [PC = PreC]

[PO = PreO] **Predicate with object suffix** — a verb with a pronominal suffix referring to the object.

[PS = PreS] **Predicate with subject suffix** — an infinitive verb form with a pronominal suffix referring to the subject.

[Q = Ques] **Question** — an interrogative particle or pronoun.

[R = Rela] **Relative** — a conjunction (such as אֲשֶׁר "that") introducing a subordinate clause.

[RO = PtcO] **Participle with object suffix** — a participial verb form with a pronominal suffix referring to the object.

[S = Subj] **Subject** — in a verbal clause, an argument required by the verb, usually referring to the entity performing the action or experiencing the state described by the verb; in a verbless clause, the topic (given information) on which the predicate complement provides new information.

[SC = Supp] **Supplementary constituent** — a non-obligatory element pointing to a person concerned with or affected by the matter in question (the so-called 'ethic dative').

[T = Time] **Time reference** — a phrase providing temporal indications.

[To = Loca] **Locative** — a phrase providing a place reference.

[V = Voct] **Vocative** — an address or invocation.

[X = Nega] **Negation** — a negative particle.

[XC = NCop] **Negative copula** — a negative particle such as אֵין serving as copula ("is not"), denying the link between a subject and predicate complement.

[XS = NCoS] **Negative copula with subject suffix** — see [XC = NCop]

E. Clause constituent relations

[L0] **Basic clause** — a main clause, not subordinated to any other clause.

[LA = Adju] **Adjunctive clause** — a subordinate clause that fills the same function in the main clause as an adjunct phrase.

[LC = Cmpl] **Complement clause** — a subordinate clause that fills the same function in the main clause as a complement phrase.

[LD = Coor] **Coordinated clause** — a clause that is joined to one or more other clauses, at the same hierarchical level.

[LG = RgRc] **Regens/rectum connection** — a subordinated clause that serves as the governed element (rectum) in a genitive construction.

[LJ = PrAd] **Predicative adjunct clause** — a subordinated clause that fills the same function in the main clause as a predicative adjunct phrase.

[LO = Objc] **Object clause** — a subordinated clause that fills the same function in the main clause as an object phrase.

[LP = PreC] **Predicate complement clause** — a subordinated clause that fills the same function in the main clause as a predicate complement phrase.

[LR = Resu] **Resumptive clause** — a clause that follows and continues a casus pendens clause, resuming the fronted element by a pronoun.

[LF = Spec] **Specification clause**

[LS = Subj] **Subject clause** — a subordinate clause that fills the same function in the main clause as a subject phrase.

[LT = Attr] **Attributive clause** — a subordinate clause filling the same function as an adjective describing a noun.

[LV = ReVo] **Referral to vocative** — a clause following a vocative invocation.

F. Clause types

[AjCl] **Adjective clause** — a verbless clause in which the predicate complement is an adjective.

[CPen] **Casus pendens** — a clause containing a fronted element that is resumed in the following clause (resumptive clause) by a pronoun referring back to it. (This type of constructions is also called 'dislocation'.)

[Ellp] **Ellipsis** — an elliptical clause, i.e. a clause in which some elements have been omitted.

[InfA] **Infinitive absolute clause** — a clause in which the predicate is a verb in the infinitive absolute.

[InfC] **Infinitive construct clause** — a clause in which the predicate is a verb in the infinitive construct.

[MSyn] **Macrosyntactic sign** — a clause introducing a new topic or marking a transition at the discourse level.

[NmCl] **Nominal clause** — a verbless clause in which the predicate complement is a nominal or prepositional phrase.

[Ptcp] **Participle clause** — a clause in which the predicate is a participial verb.

[Reop] **Reopening** — repetition of the opening element of a clause (such as a conjunction).

[Voct] **Vocative clause** — a clause containing a vocative element (address or invocation).

[Way0] **Wayyiqtol-null clause** — a clause beginning with a *wayyiqtol* verb form and containing no explicit subject.

[WayX] **Wayyiqtol-X clause** — a clause beginning with a *wayyiqtol* verb form, followed by an explicit subject.

[WIm0] **We-imperative-null clause** — a clause beginning with *we* + imperative verb form and containing no explicit subject.

[WImX] **We-imperative-X clause** — a clause beginning with *we* + imperative verb form, followed by an explicit subject.

[WQt0] **We-qatal-null clause** — a clause beginning with a *we-qatal* verb form and containing no explicit subject.

[WQtX] **We-qatal-X clause** — a clause beginning with a *we-qatal* verb form, followed by an explicit subject.

[WxI0] **We-x-imperative-null clause** — a clause containing no explicit subject and in which other elements come between the opening *we* and the imperative verb form.

[WXIm] **We-X-imperative clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject comes between the opening *we* and the imperative verb form.

[WxIX] **We-x-imperative-X clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject follows an imperative verb form, which is separated from the opening *we* by other elements.

[WxQ0] **We-x-qatal-null clause** — a clause containing no explicit subject and in which other elements come between the opening *we* and the *qatal* verb form.

[WXQt] **We-X-qatal clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject comes between the opening *we* and the *qatal* verb form.

[WxQX] **We-x-qatal-X clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject follows a *qatal* verb form, which is separated from the opening *we* by other elements.

[WxY0] **We-x-yiqtol-null clause** — a clause containing no explicit subject and in which other elements come between the opening *we* and the *yiqtol* verb form.

[WXYq] **We-X-yiqtol clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject comes between the opening *we* and the *yiqtol* verb form.

[WxYX] **We-x-yiqtol-X clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject follows a *yiqtol* verb form, which is separated from the opening *we* by other elements.

[WYq0] **We-yiqtol-null clause** — a clause beginning with a *we-yiqtol* verb form and containing no explicit subject.

[WYqX] **We-yiqtol-X clause** — a clause beginning with a *we-yiqtol* verb form, followed by an explicit subject.

[xIm0] **x-imperative-null clause** — a clause containing no explicit subject and in which other elements precede the imperative verb form.

[XImp] **X-imperative clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject precedes the imperative verb form.

[xImX] **x-imperative-X clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject follows an imperative verb form, which itself follows other elements.

[XPos] **Extraposition** — a clause in which one of the constituents has been moved forward from its (usual) position at the end. (It is not resumed by a pronoun, as in the casus pendens.)

[xQt0] **x-qatal-null clause** — a clause containing no explicit subject and in which other elements precede the *qatal* verb form.

[XQtl] **X-qatal clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject precedes a *qatal* verb form.

[xQtX] **x-qatal-X clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject follows a *qatal* verb form, which itself follows other elements.

[xYq0] **x-yiqtol-null clause** — a clause containing no explicit subject and in which other elements precede the *yiqtol* verb form.

[XYqt] **X-yiqtol clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject precedes a *yiqtol* verb form.

[xYqX] **x-yiqtol-X clause** — a clause in which an explicit subject follows a *yiqtol* verb form, which itself follows other elements.

[ZIm0] **Zero-imperative-null clause** — a clause beginning with an imperative verb form and containing no explicit subject.

[ZImX] **Zero-imperative-X clause** — a clause beginning with an imperative verb form, followed by an explicit subject.

[ZQt0] **Zero-qatal-null clause** — a clause beginning with a *qatal* verb form and containing no explicit subject.

[ZQtX] **Zero-qatal-X clause** — a clause beginning with a *qatal* verb form, followed by an explicit subject.

[ZYq0] **Zero-yiqtol-null clause** — a clause beginning with a *yiqtol* verb form and containing no explicit subject.

[ZYqX] **Zero-yiqtol-X clause** — a clause beginning with a *yiqtol* verb form, followed by an explicit subject.