

ACCORDANCE WORKSHOP

Dallas Theological Seminary



Given by
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>User Notes</i>	4
<i>Purpose of User Notes</i>	4
<i>Set Preferences for User Note Files</i>	5
<i>Create a User Note File</i>	6
<i>Open and Use your new User Note File</i>	7
<i>Open and Use your new User Note File (cont'd)</i>	8
<i>Organize your User Note Files in your Library</i>	9
<i>Search Functions</i>	10
<i>Search-Line vs. Graphical Search</i>	10
<i>Sample Search</i>	12
<i>Create a Reader's Lexicon</i>	13
<i>Workspaces</i>	16
<i>How to Create Workspaces</i>	16
<i>Sample Workspaces</i>	20
<i>User Tools</i>	22
<i>Purpose of User Tools</i>	22
<i>Set Preferences for User Tool Files</i>	22
<i>Create a User Tool File</i>	23
<i>Open and Use your new User Tool File</i>	23
<i>Accordance Workshop</i>	2

<i>Search Functions</i>	25
<i>Graphical Construct Search</i>	25
<i>Searching for Syntax</i>	27

USER NOTES

Purpose of User Notes

User notes are a convenient way to preserve translations, grammar and exegetical notes, as well as select research notes.

English Texts
NAS95S

NAS95S VERSES *
Verse 13458 of 31219 Compare Add Parallel

OT Hebrew Translations A A *

Job 24:21
one will befriend a barren women, she will not bear; but a widow he will not make happy.

OT Exegetical Notes A A *

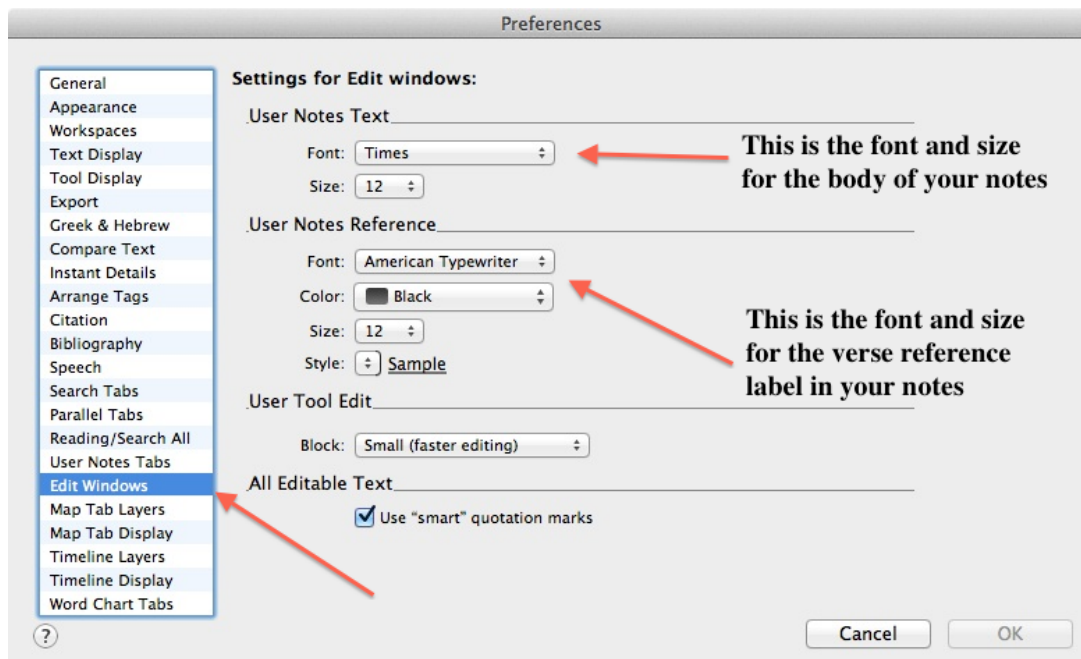
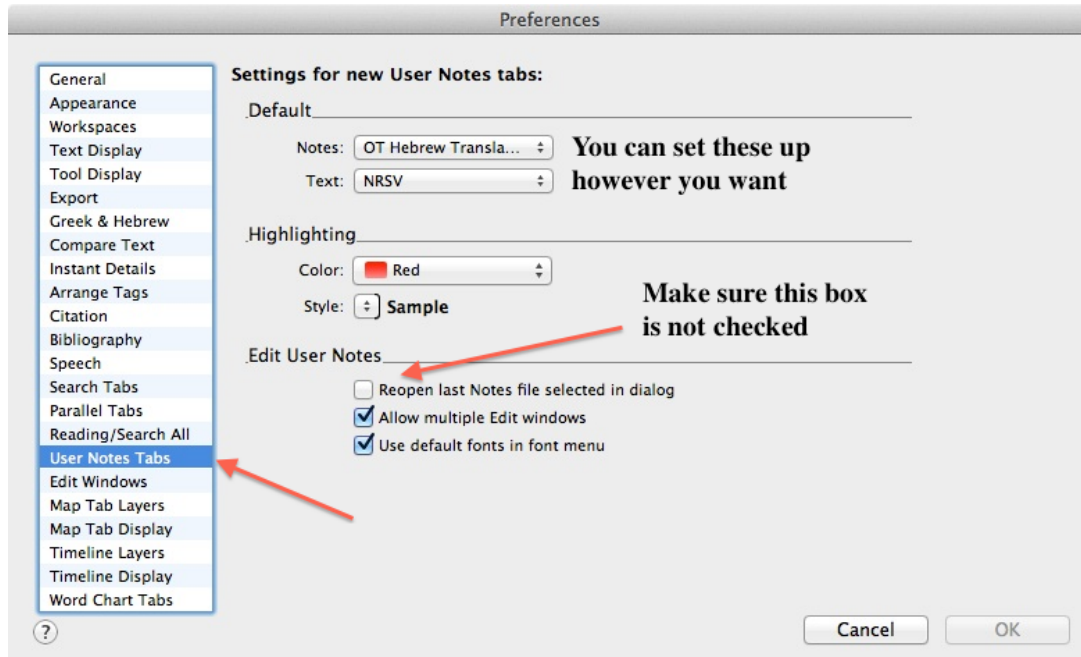
Job 24:21
Parsing
יִטִּיב
Hif impft 3ms from יִטִּב meaning 'to please.' However, the shewa under the preformative is unexpected. יִטִּיב would have been expected because the original patach under the preformative contracts with the R1 (yod) to form יִי. HALOT cites Bergsträsser that this form is a "misunderstood plene-writing" of יִיטִיב (2:408). GKC says, "Qimḥi and others explain the above forms from a phonetic interchange of *Yōdh* and *He*, arising from unsynocopated forms יִיִּהִלִּל, &c. (cf. Is 52:5). It is, perhaps, more correct to suppose the regular forms (יִיִּהִלִּל) were originally intended, but that in the later pronunciation the syllable was broken up in order to restore artificially the preformative which had become merged in the first radical" (§70d). Whatever is happening here, this is clearly an anomolous form.

Lexicon
רָעָה
Qal ptc ms
This verb could be related to several roots. HALOT lists homonym roots for the consonants רָעָה. Furthermore, this could be a form of רָעָע. (the NET notes author notes, "Gordis argues that third *he* verbs are often by-forms of geminante verbs and so the meaning here is more akin to רָעָע. The modern translations are divided. Three understand it as from רָעָע and translate it as "wrong" or "harm": NASB, ESV, and NRSV. Others understand it as from רָעָה (root I in HALOT) and translate it as "prev on":

▲ Vs ▲ Ch ▲ Bk Job 24:21

Set Preferences for User Note Files

There are two places you need to set your preferences that will effect **ALL** your User Note files:

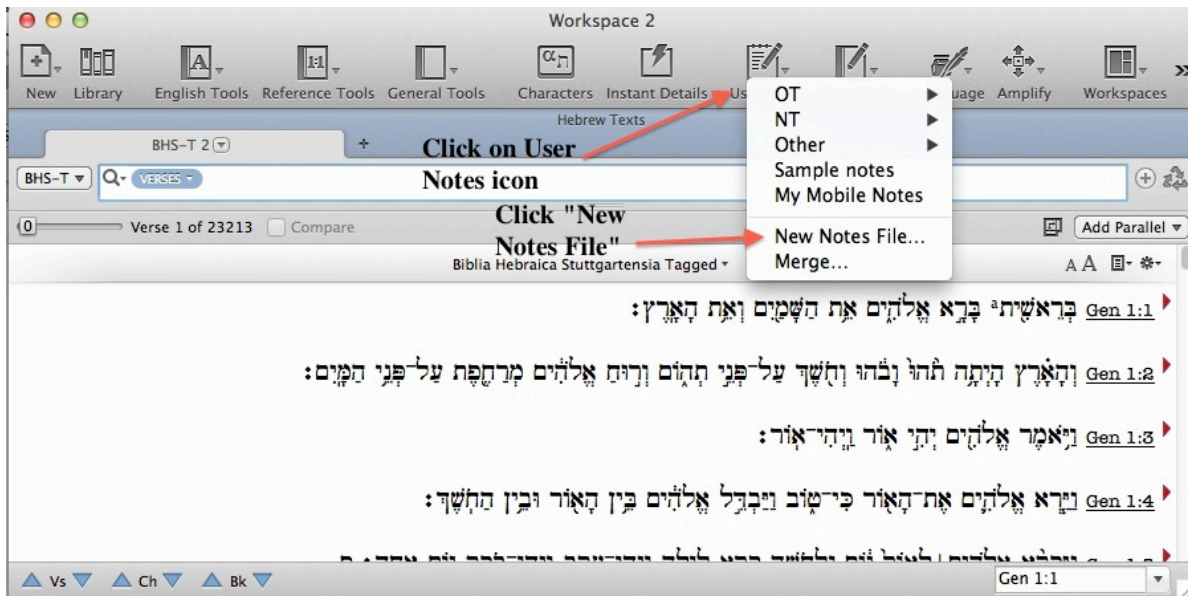


Choose wisely! You can change the fonts, colors, and sizes later, but when you do, any edited notes created prior to the change will *NOT* automatically change to your new preferences!

Create a User Note File

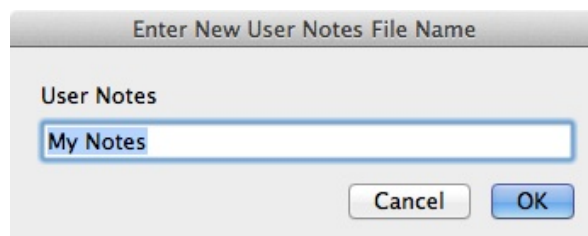
User Note files are designed to be more comprehensive rather than limited in scope. In other words, only create one User Note file per corpus. Create one for the entire Hebrew Bible rather than portions of it... don't create a file for each OT book or each section of the OT (e.g., Torah, Former Prophets, etc).

How-to create:



You will see a prompt about whether you are sure you want to create a whole new User Note file. Click “OK” then...

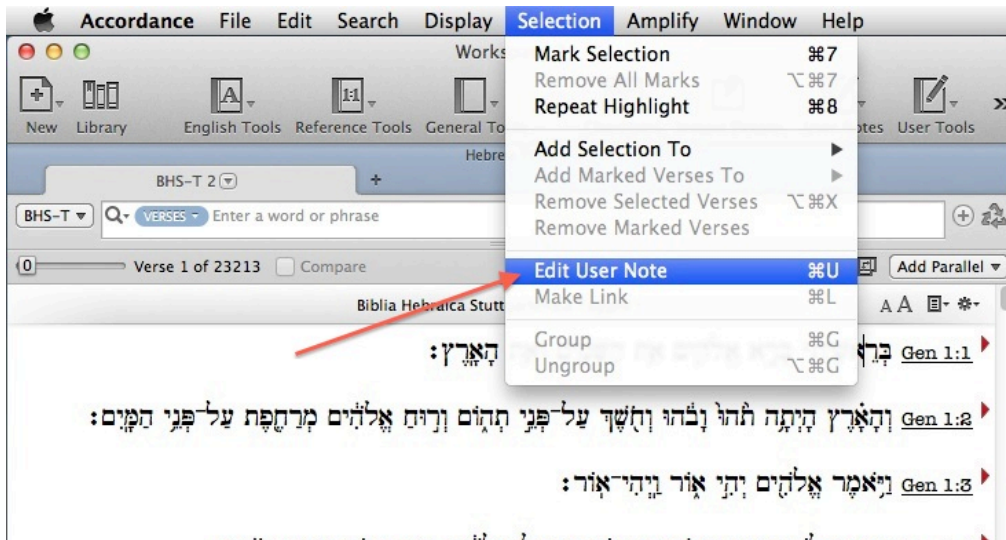
Label the new User Note file:



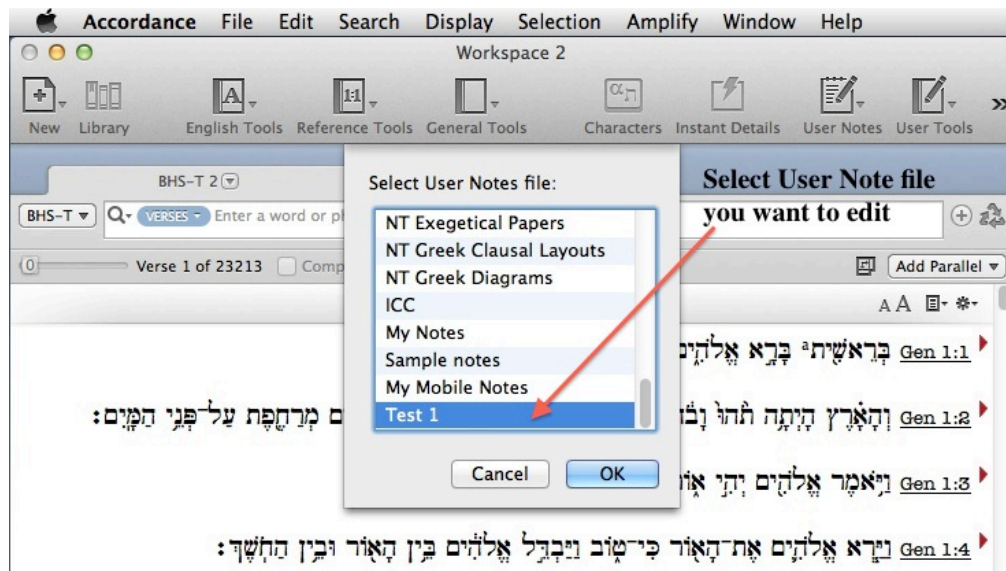
You can rename the file after it's created, but it's a bit of a pain to do so.

Open and Use your new User Note File

To open your new User Note file, navigate to the verse you wish to take notes on, then select that verse by clicking once either on the verse reference or within the text of the verse itself. Next, click on “Selection” in the menu bar, then click on “Edit User Note.” Notice that the keystroke-shortcut is cmd-u.

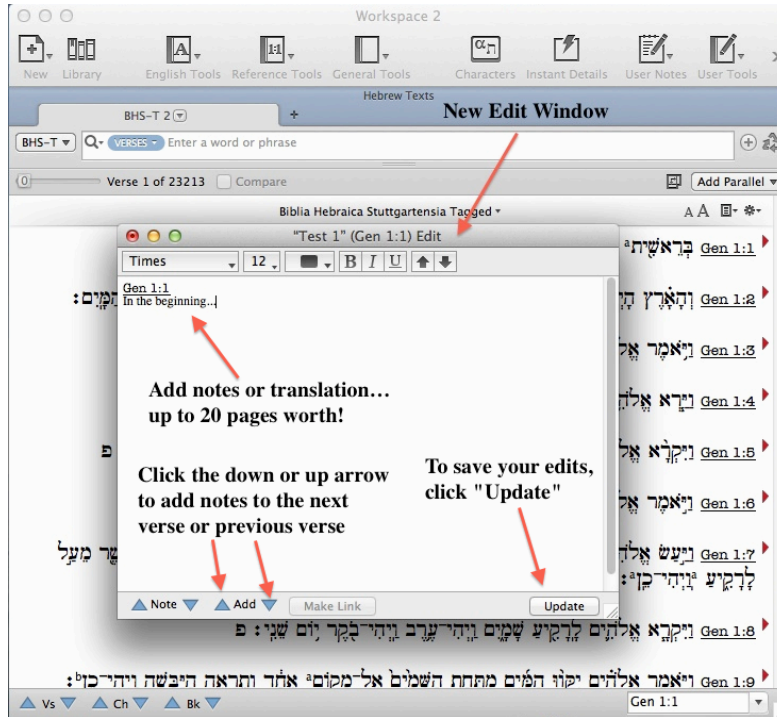


This action will prompt you to choose which User Note file you wish to edit. Select one and click “OK.”

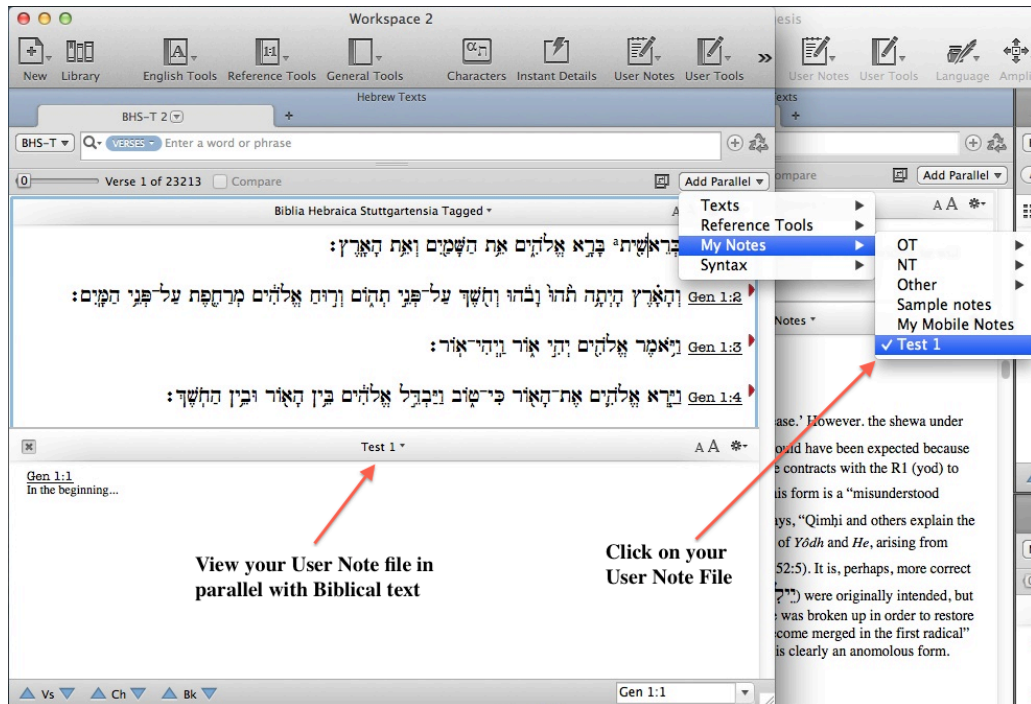


Open and Use your new User Note File (cont'd)

Begin typing in the new "Edit Window."



To view your newly edited User Note, click Add Parallel and navigate to it and select it.



Organize your User Note Files in your Library

The screenshot displays the Accordance software interface. On the left, the 'MY STUFF' sidebar shows a tree view of the library. Under 'My Notes', there is a folder named 'Hebrew Bible' which is highlighted with a red arrow. A context menu is open over the 'Hebrew Bible' folder, listing options such as 'Add Folder', 'Add Divider', 'Remove Item', 'Alphabetize', 'Add To User Group', 'Show In Library', and 'Set Default Display'. A red arrow points from the text 'Click on 'gear' for the menu to add folders, dividers, etc' to the 'gear' icon in the bottom right corner of the sidebar.

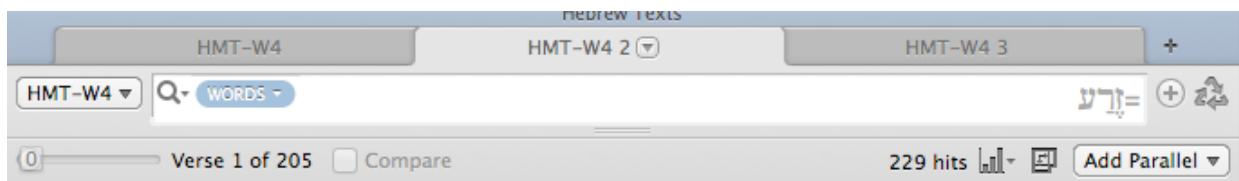
The main workspace shows a Bible text window with Hebrew text and English translation. The text includes the title 'Create Folders for Note files by topic' and the beginning of Genesis 1:1. The interface also shows a search bar at the top, a toolbar with various tools, and a status bar at the bottom.

SEARCH FUNCTIONS

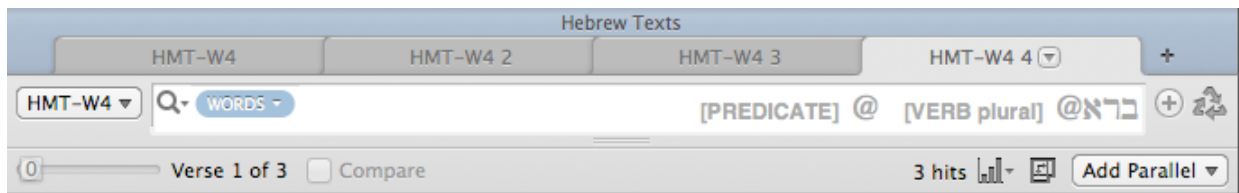
Search-Line vs. Graphical Search

There are two ways to search the Biblical text in Accordance: the “search-line” and the graphical “construct” search.

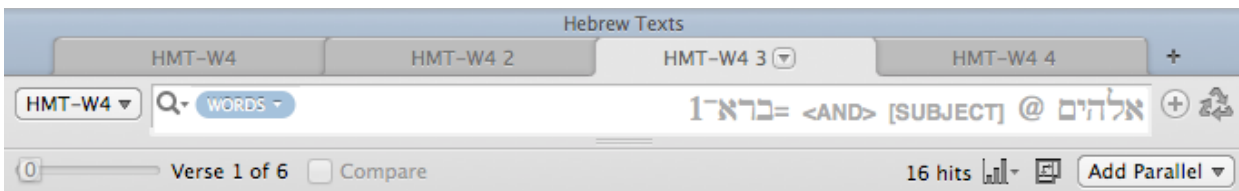
The search-line is used for relatively more basic searches including searches for words (lexical, inflected, or root forms),



morphological forms or syntactical functions (whether of a given lexeme or not),



and basic phrases or word combinations (with additional tagging options).



The construct search is designed for more complex searching of combinations of morphological and/or syntactical constructions whether tied to a lexeme or not.

You can constrain by the number of words apart two search elements may appear as well as even to *preclude* the presence of other specified elements between your two search elements!

The screenshot shows the 'Constructs' search interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Hebrew Construct' and 'Hebrew Construct 2'. Below the tabs is a text input field labeled 'Enter construct description'. The main area contains a diagram with two 'WITHIN' boxes, one labeled '1' and one labeled '10', connected by curved lines to a table below. The table has four columns with the following content:

<input type="checkbox"/> VERB perfect	<input type="checkbox"/> LEX	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VERB (passiveParticiple, perfect, participle)	<input type="checkbox"/> VERB wawConsecutive
--	------------------------------	--	---

At the bottom of the table, there is a status bar with a question mark icon and the text 'This construct is linked with HMT-W4 2'. To the right of the table is a 'Search both directions' checkbox and a 'Search' button.

On the right side of the interface, there are several panels:

- Connecting Items:** Buttons for 'WITHIN', 'INTER', and 'AGREE'.
- Column Items:** Buttons for 'Noun', 'Adj.', 'Part.', 'Para.', 'Suff.', 'Pron.', 'ANY', and 'Verb'.
- Filters:** Buttons for 'LEX', 'INFLECT', 'ROOT', 'CHAR.', 'HITS', 'COUNT', and 'PLACE'.
- Negating Item:** A button for 'NOT'.
- Syntax:** Buttons for 'CLAUSE', 'PHRASE', 'Subject', and 'Predicate'.

Sample Search

The Use of the Niphal of עבד

A few years ago, I wrote a paper on the meaning and syntax of Eccl 5:7-8. I needed to search for how עבד functioned in the Niphal. All the commentaries noted that in the other three instances of this form it always referred to a “cultivated field.” The problem, however, is that in the other three occurrences, there was no noun with a lamed prefix as there is in 5:8.

The screenshot shows a Bible software interface with the following search results:

Verse	Hebrew Text	English Translation
Deut 21:4	וְהוֹרְדוּ זֶקְנֵי הָעִיר הַהוּא אֶת־הָעֵגְלָה אֶל־גַּחַל אֵיתָן אֲשֶׁר לֹא־יִעְבֵּד בּוֹ וְלֹא יִזְרַע וְעָרְפוּ־שָׁם אֶת־הָעֵגְלָה בְּגַחַל:	Deut 21:4 and the elders of that city shall bring the heifer down to a valley with running water, which has not been plowed or sown, and shall break the heifer's neck there in the valley.
Ezek 36:9	כִּי הִנְנִי אֲלֵיכֶם וּפְנִיתִי אֲלֵיכֶם וְנִעְבַּדְתֶּם וְנִזְרַעְתֶּם:	Ezek 36:9 'For, behold, I am for you, and I will "turn to you, and you will be ^b cultivated and sown.
Ezek 36:34	וְהָאֲרֶץ הַנְּשֻׁמָּה תִעְבֵּד תַּחַת אֲשֶׁר הִיְתָה שְׂמֻמָּה לְעֵינַי כָּל־עוֹבֵר:	Ezek 36:34 "The desolate land will be cultivated instead of being a desolation in the sight of everyone who passes by.
Eccl 5:8	וְיִתְרוֹן אֲרֶץ בְּכָל הַיּוֹם מְלֹךְ לְשָׂדֶה נִעְבֵּד:	Eccl 5:8 After all, a king who cultivates the field is an advantage to the land.

Create a Reader's Lexicon

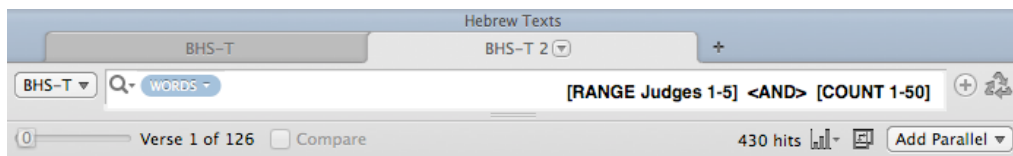
Most of us will probably never be able to know the definition of every Hebrew word in the Old Testament. When we read the Hebrew text, it is easier to get through large portions if we can quickly and easily access the definitions of rare words. Of course it is *very* easy to look up words in HALOT, BDB, or the other available lexicons in Accordance. However, sometimes we just need a basic gloss to help us continue reading through the text. Well, with a little set up, you can create a reader's lexicon to display just to the side of the Hebrew (or other language) text you're reading! Here's how...

Step 1: Open a new workspace with two tabs: one for reading and one for creating the search

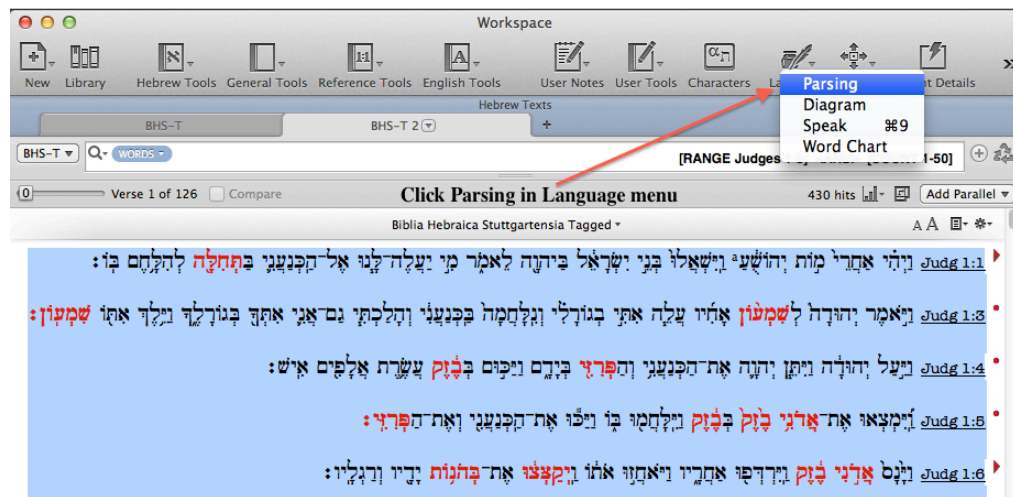
Step 2: Navigate to desired chapter for reading in the first tab

Step 3: Enter the following sample search terms into the second tab. You can enter each of these through the menu: Search>Enter Command

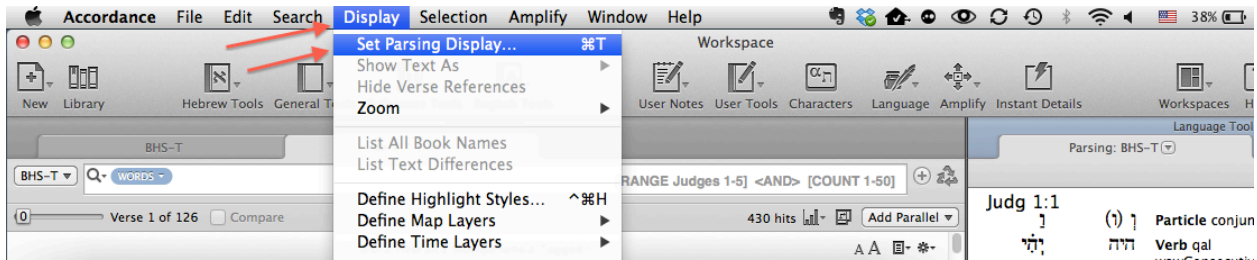
[RANGE Judges 1-5] <AND> [COUNT 1-50]



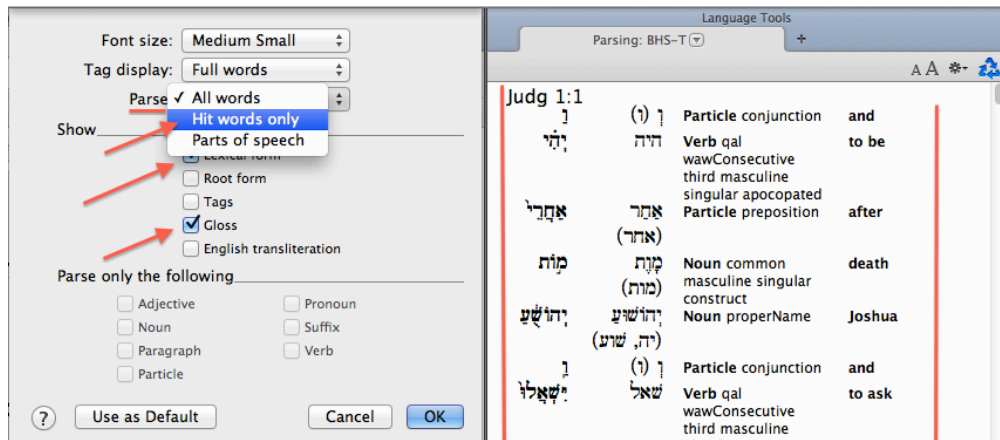
Step 4: 'Select All' the results and click on "Parsing"



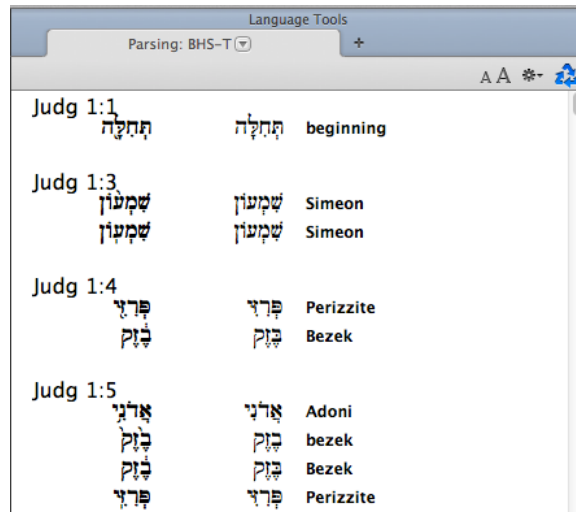
Step 5: With the Parsing window selected, click menu item: Display>Set Parsing Display



Step 6: In the Set Parsing Display window, choose “Hit words only” in the “Parse” drop down menu. Also, check or uncheck all desired elements to be included in your reader’s lexicon. For mine, I keep checked only the ‘lexical form’ and the ‘gloss’ boxes.



Reader’s lexicon after new Parsing Display settings in effect:



Step 7: Start reading!

The screenshot shows a Bible software interface with a main text window and a word list window. The main window displays the Hebrew text of Judges 1:1-6 with English translations. The word list window on the right provides a breakdown of the Hebrew words used in the text, including their transliterations and English meanings.

Main Text Window:

Judg 1:1 וַיְהִי אַחֲרַי מוֹת יְהוֹשֻׁעַ וַיִּשְׁאַלֻּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בִּיהוָה לֵאמֹר
 מִי יַעֲלֶה-לָּנוּ אֶל-הַכְּנַעֲנִי בַתְּחִלָּה לְהַלְחֵם בּוֹ :

Judg 1:2 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה יְהוּדָה יַעֲלֶה הַגֵּה נַתַּתִּי אֶת-הָאָרֶץ בְּיָדוֹ :

Judg 1:3 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוּדָה לְשִׁמְעוֹן אָחִיו עֲלֵה אִתִּי בְּגוֹרְלֵי וְנִלְחַמְהָ
 בְּכַנְעֲנֵי וְהִלַּכְתִּי גַם-אֲנִי אִתְּךָ בְּגוֹרְלֶךָ נִלְדָּה אִתּוֹ שִׁמְעוֹן :

Judg 1:4 וַיַּעַל יְהוּדָה וַיִּתֵּן יְהוָה אֶת-הַכְּנַעֲנִי וְהַפְּרִזִּי בְּיָדָם וַיִּכּוּם
 בְּבִזּוֹן עֲשֶׂרֶת אֲלָפִים אִישׁ :

Judg 1:5 וַיִּמְצְאוּ אֶת-אֲדֹנֵי בִזּוֹן בְּבִזּוֹן וַיִּלְחַמוּ בּוֹ וַיִּכּוּ אֶת-הַכְּנַעֲנִי
 וְאֶת-הַפְּרִזִּי :

Word List Window:

Judg 1:1	תְּחִלָּה	תְּחִלָּה	beginning
Judg 1:3	שִׁמְעוֹן	שִׁמְעוֹן	Simeon
Judg 1:3	שִׁמְעוֹן	שִׁמְעוֹן	Simeon
Judg 1:4	פְּרִזִּי	פְּרִזִּי	Perizzite
Judg 1:4	בִּזּוֹן	בִּזּוֹן	Bezek
Judg 1:5	אֲדֹנֵי	אֲדֹנֵי	Adoni
Judg 1:5	בִּזּוֹן	בִּזּוֹן	bezek
Judg 1:5	בִּזּוֹן	בִּזּוֹן	Bezek
Judg 1:5	פְּרִזִּי	פְּרִזִּי	Perizzite
Judg 1:6	אֲדֹנֵי	אֲדֹנֵי	Adoni

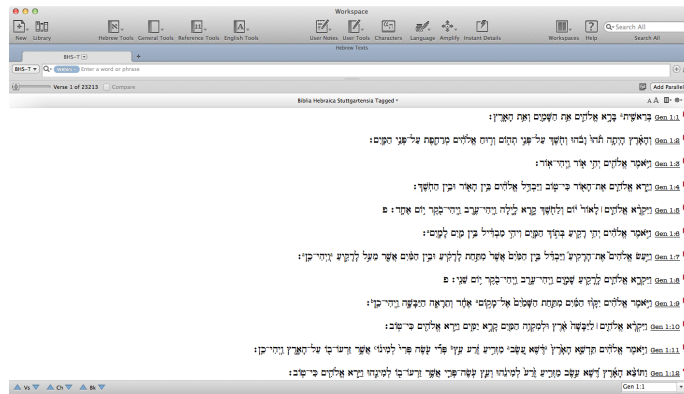
WORKSPACES

How to Create Workspaces

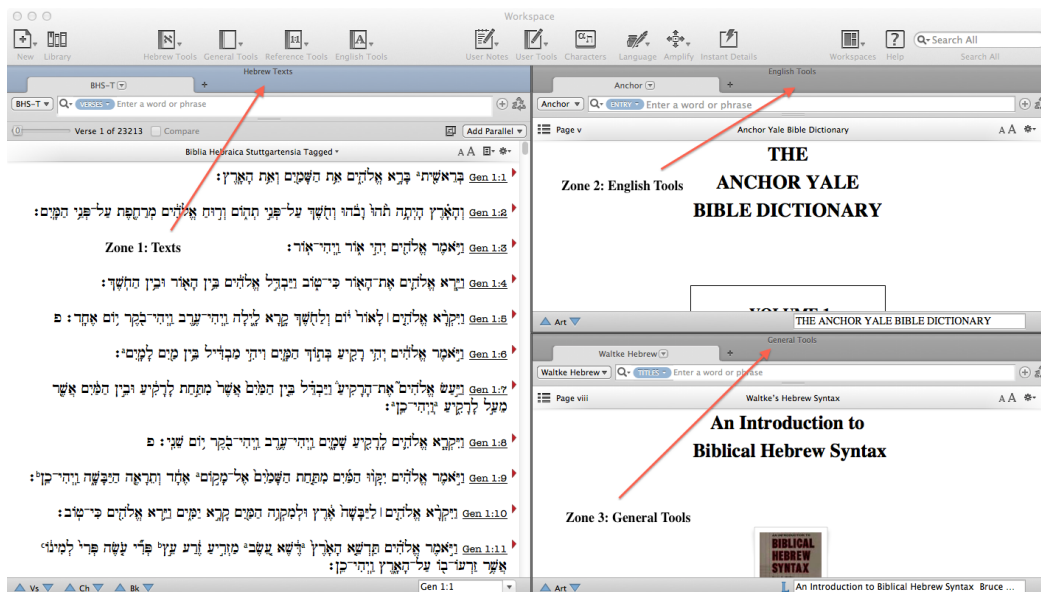
In Accordance you can create custom workspaces that are maximized for specific kinds of research. You can create workspaces for “run of the mill” exegesis, sophisticated query types, topical studies (including topics extra-biblical sources), everyday reading, and more.

To begin with, let’s remember the relevant terminology. These should apply to everyone who is using at least Accordance version 9.1.

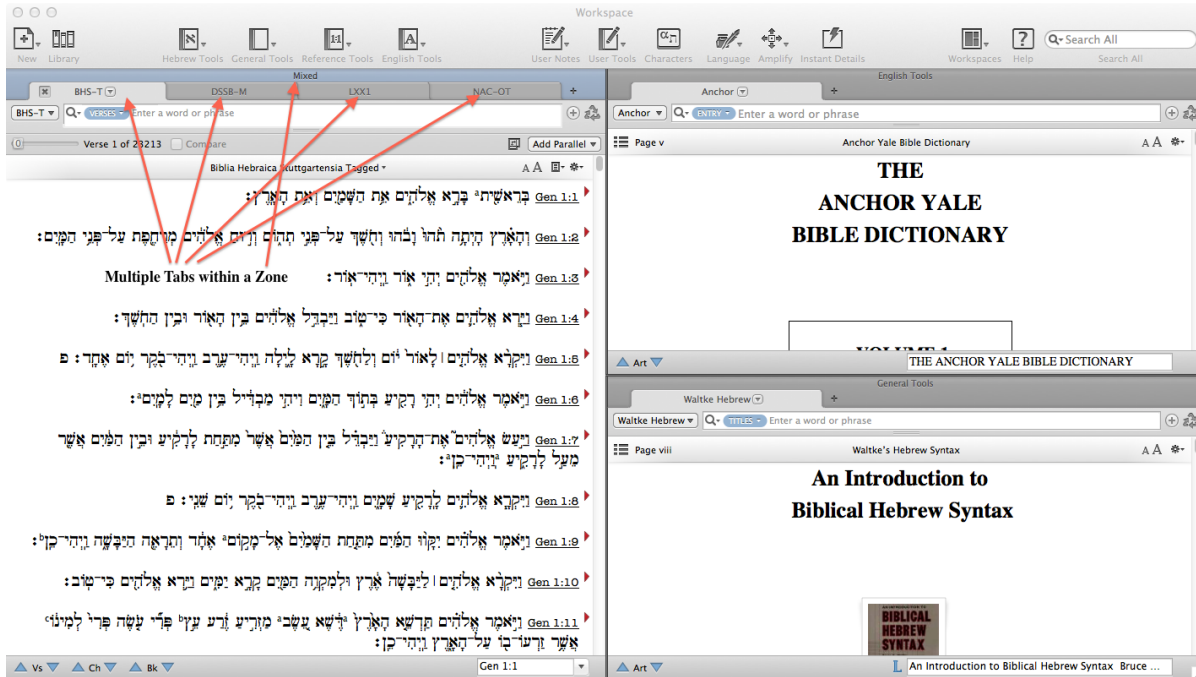
Workspace: entire window in which all texts, tools, maps, and timelines are viewed and arranged



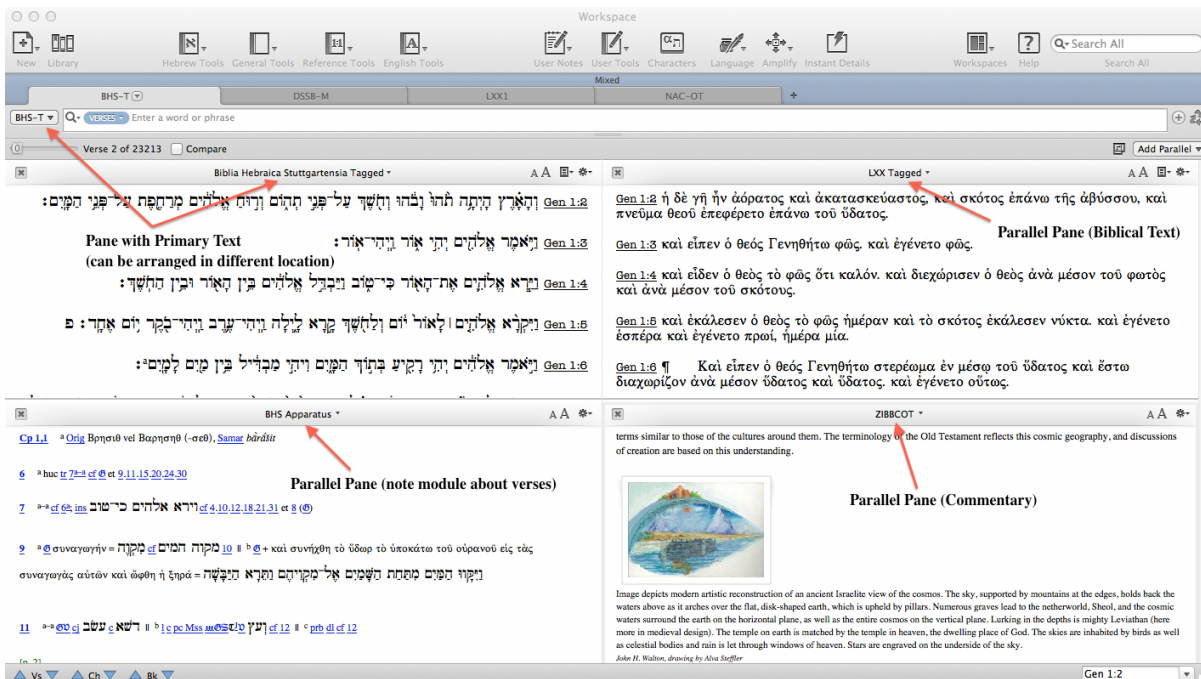
Zone: next level sub-window within workspaces in which texts, tools, maps, and timelines are organized.



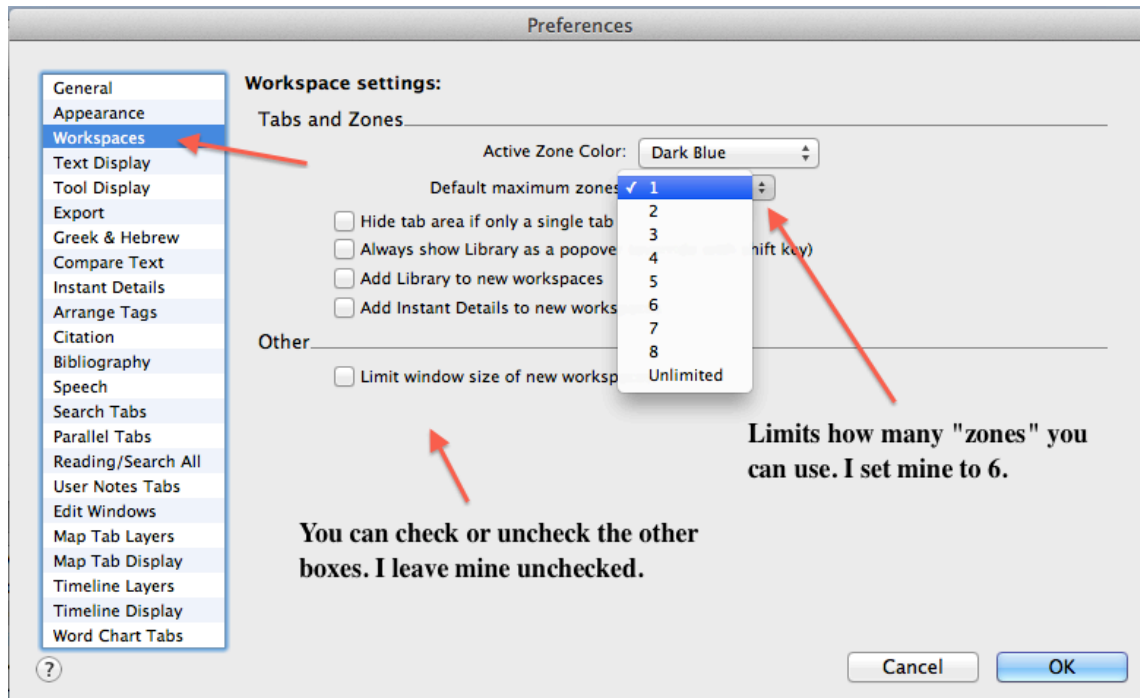
Tab: tabbed browsing of specific texts, tools, maps, and timelines contained within a given zone



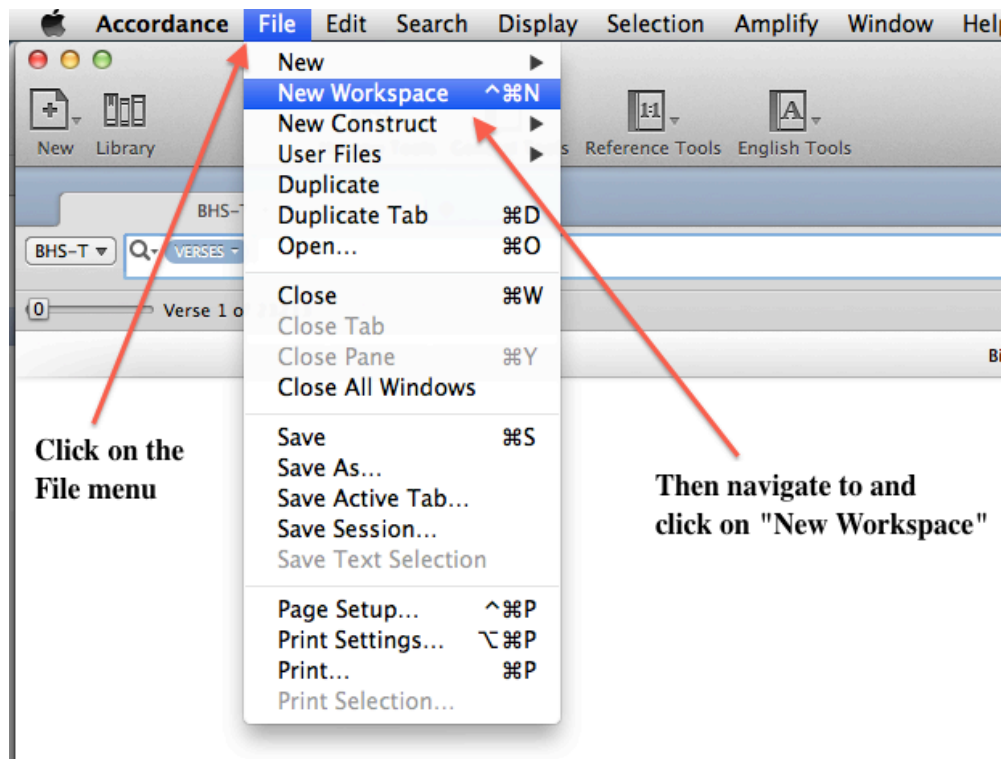
Pane: portion within a given tab displaying primary text or other text in parallel with primary text. Panes can only be viewed in a tab with a Text, not a Tool. Parallel panes can be other texts or any other module that is organized by the versification of the primary text (e.g., BHS Apparatus, NET Notes, commentaries, User Notes).



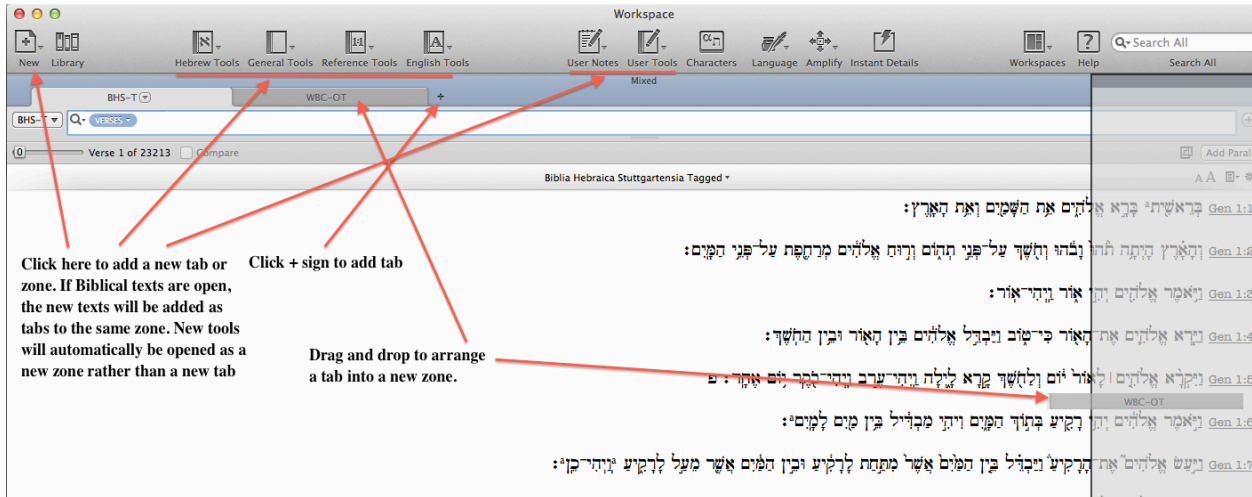
Step 1: Set Your Preferences



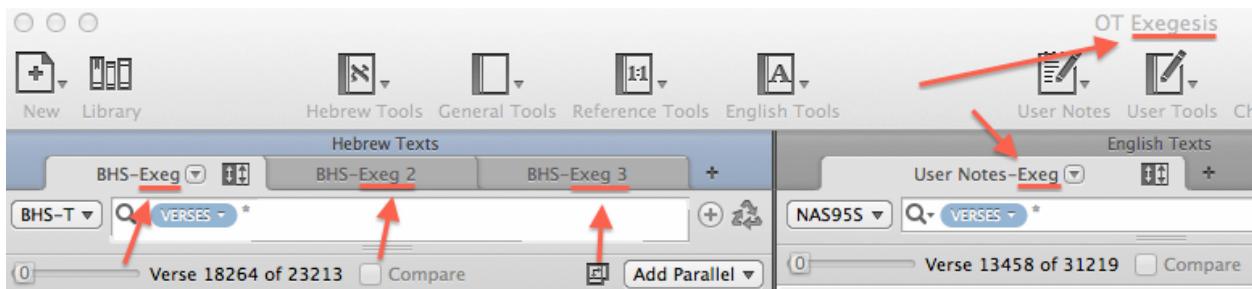
Step 2: Open a New Workspace



Step 3: Add Tabs and Zones

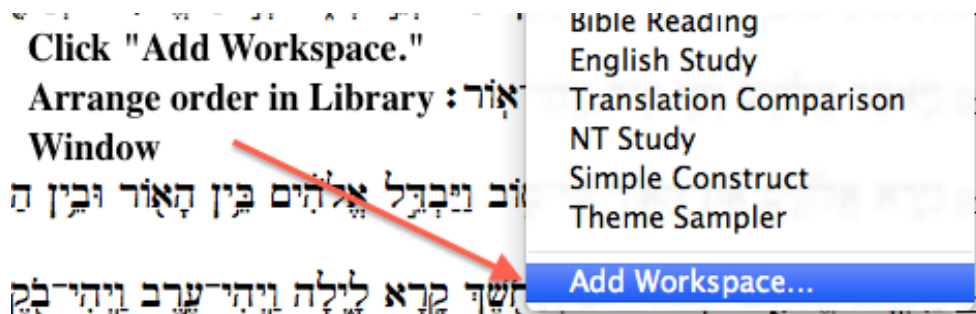
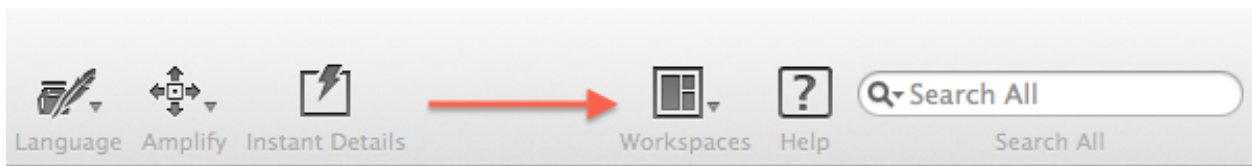


Step 4: Decide on a Name for your New Workspace then Rename all Tabs to match



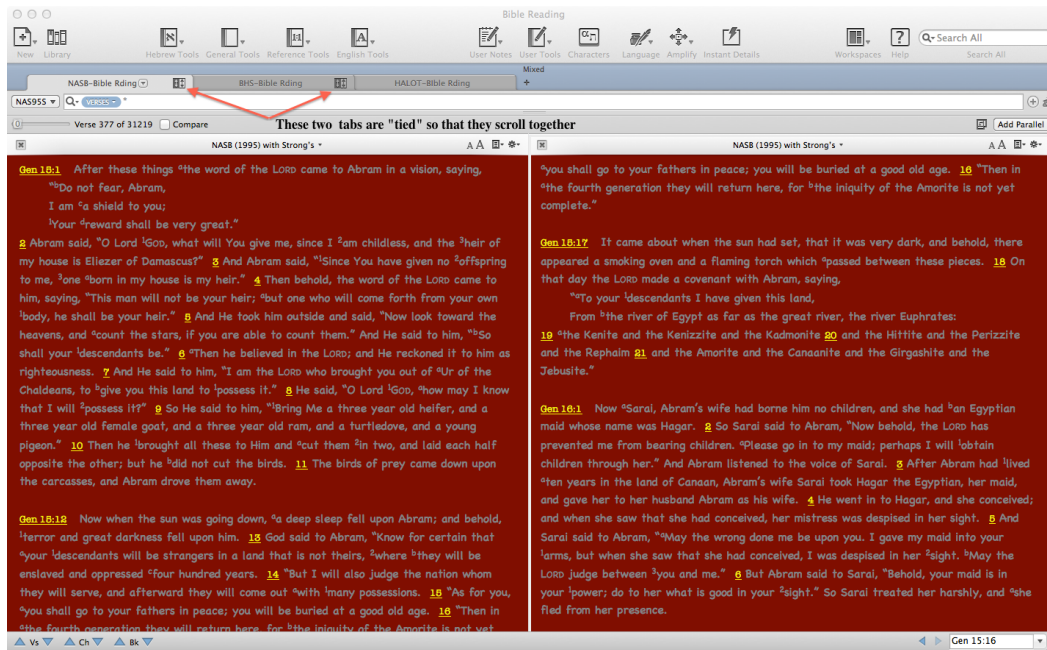
Step 5: Save Your Workspace through File menu!!!

Step 6: Add Workspace to Favorites

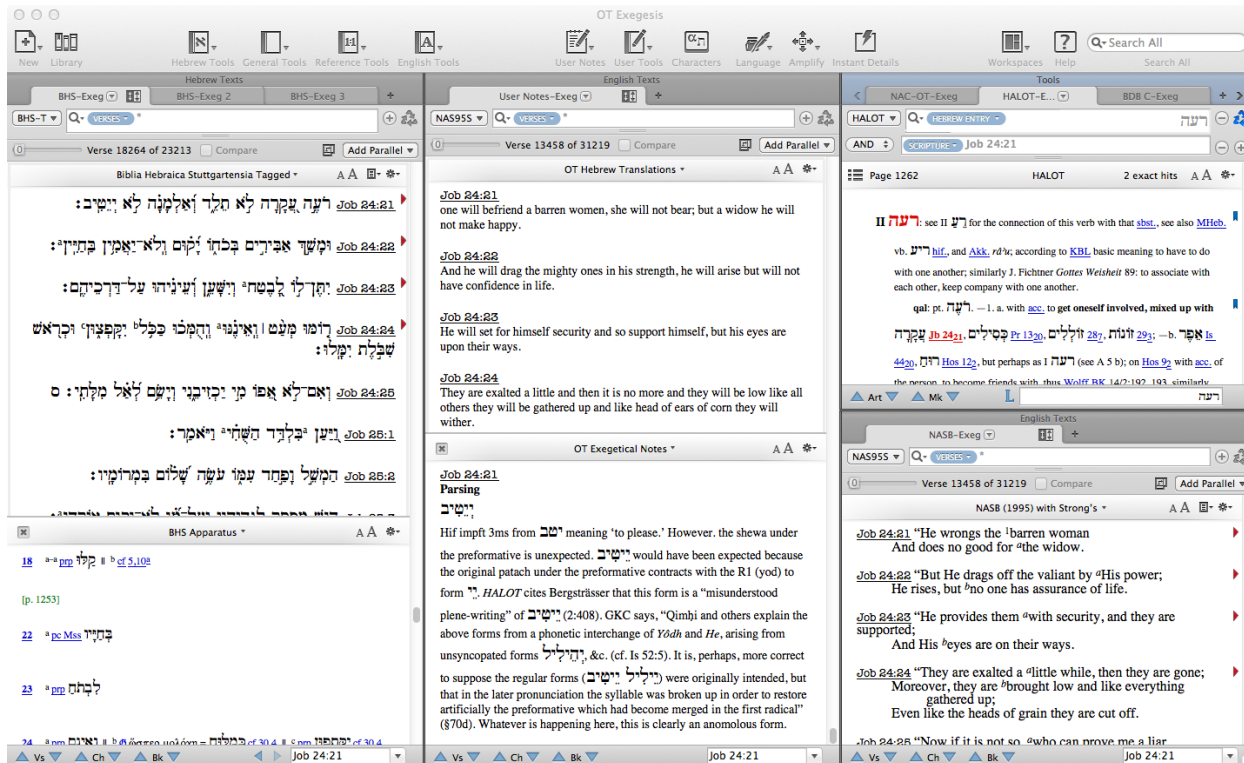


Sample Workspaces

Workspace: Bible Reading



Workspace: OT Exegesis



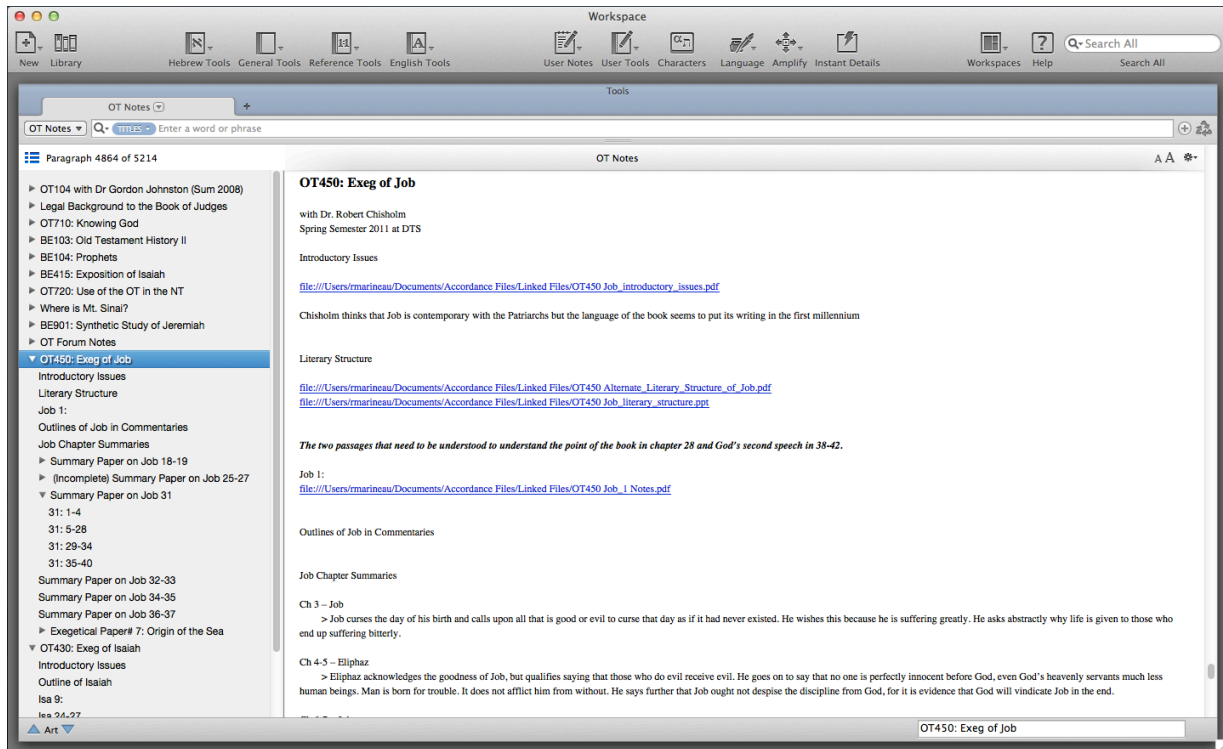
Workspace: OT Textual Criticism

Workspace: BHQ

USER TOOLS

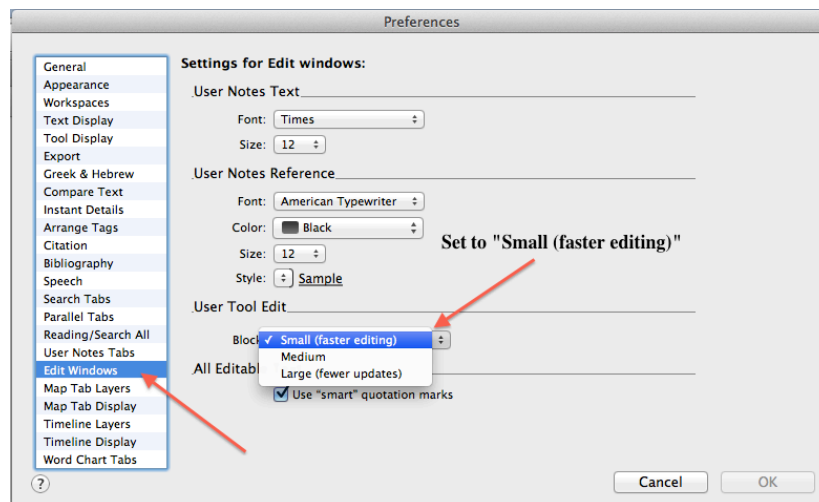
Purpose of User Tools

User Tools are a convenient way to gather notes and collect data for class work or research.



Set Preferences for User Tool Files

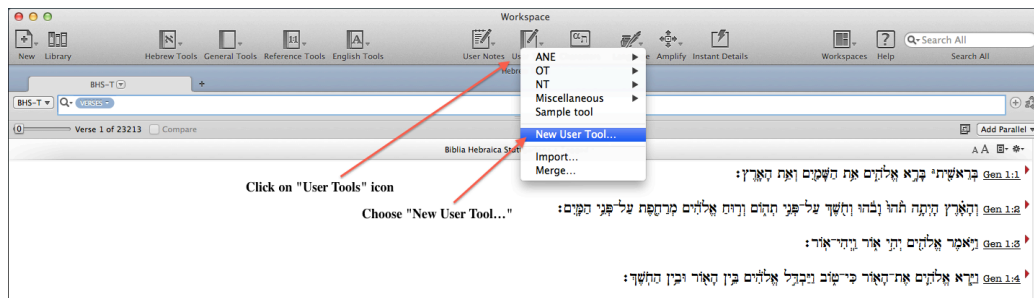
There is one preference you need to set.



Create a User Tool File

User Tool files are designed to be more comprehensive rather than limited in scope. In other words, only create User Tool files for broader subjects rather than specific topics (e.g., OT Notes instead of OT720 Use of the OT in the NT). However, it may be worth while to create a single User Tool file for thesis or dissertation notes, research, extra-biblical text translation, etc.

How to Create:

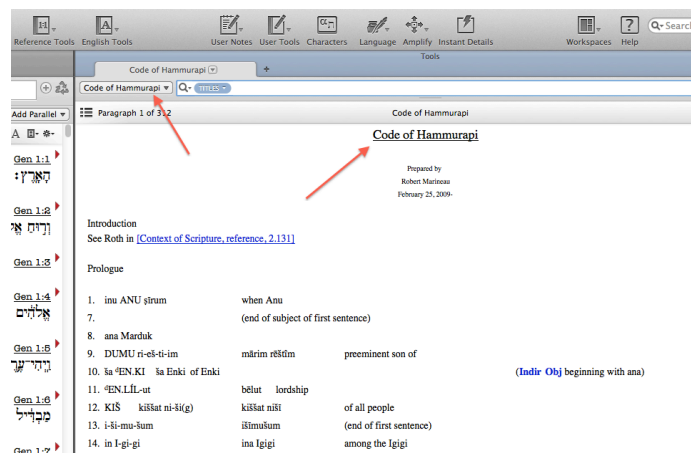


In the prompt, name your new User Tool and click “Ok.”

Open and Use your new User Tool File

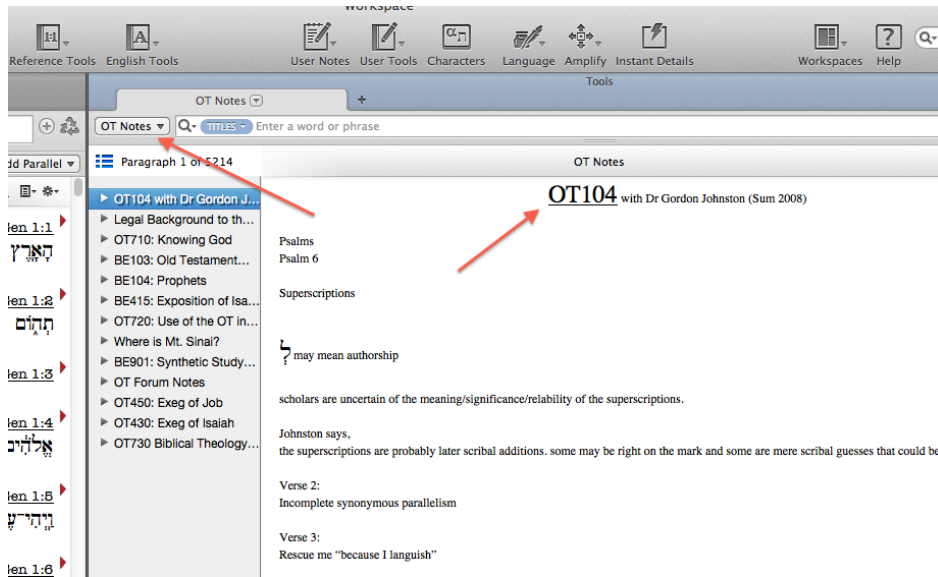
To open your new User Tool file, first make sure your cursor is in the search box.¹ So, with your cursor in the search box, return to the User Tool icon in the tool bar and click on your new User Tool. Your new User Tool will open in a new tab or zone.

The first thing you will want to do is to add a title as the first entry of your User Tool. I typically use whatever I named the User Tool file itself..



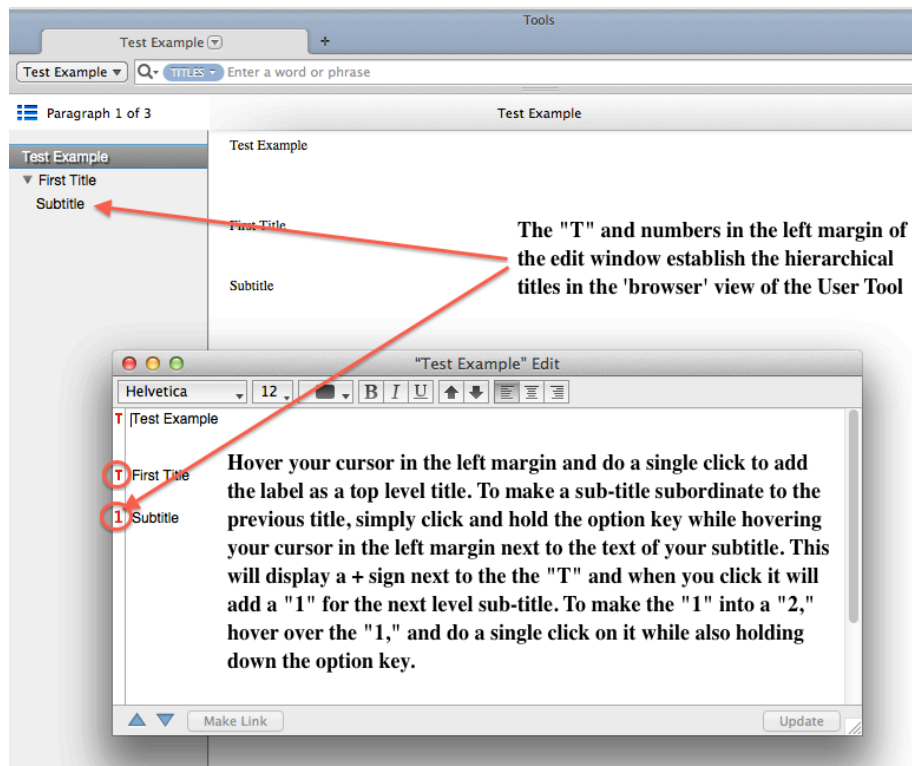
¹ Otherwise, when you open your User Tool, Accordance will think you are trying to “Amplify” to your User Tool instead of simply opening it and you may get an error message.

... or whatever will be the first general topic I'm putting in it.



To add a title, click in the empty space and press a key on your keyboard. This will open an edit window. Type in a title and click “Update” (or cmd-s) to save the changes. Once you’ve created your title, you can begin using your new User Tool.

First, open a new edit window. Add space between your first title and where you will begin your first paragraph and type in your next title.



SEARCH FUNCTIONS

Graphical Construct Search

The graphical “construct” search is a powerful way to do complex searches. We can add other elements that are only possible using the graphical “construct” search. To create a new construct search, open a new text tab of BHS, put your cursor in the search line, then go to File>New Construct> and click on “Hebrew.” This will open a new tab or zone with the construct window (notice that in the BHS text tab, a search was automatically added into the search line: [LINK Hebrew Construct]).

The text "Hebrew Construct" in the Link search in the search line always has to match up with the name of the tab controlling it

All elements in the right margin can be placed either in the columns below or the space above

Last week we began working on the sample search of a niphil verb connected with a lamed preposition. We did not exhaust our options by searching in the search line.

Where we left off last week...

The screenshot shows the Accordance workspace with Hebrew text on the left and a search results panel on the right. The search is for the construct 'WITHIN' (6). The results panel shows the following details:

- Connecting Items:** WITHIN, INTER, AGREE
- Column Items:** Noun, Adj., Part., Para., Suff., Pron., ANY, Verb
- LEX:** INFLECT, ROOT, CHAR., HITS, COUNT, PLACE
- Negating Item:** NOT
- Syntax:** CLAUSE, PHRASE, Subject, Predicate, Complement, Adjunct

The search results show a single hit for 'WITHIN' (6) with the following details:

- LEX:** []
- VERB:** [] nifal

Let's go further...

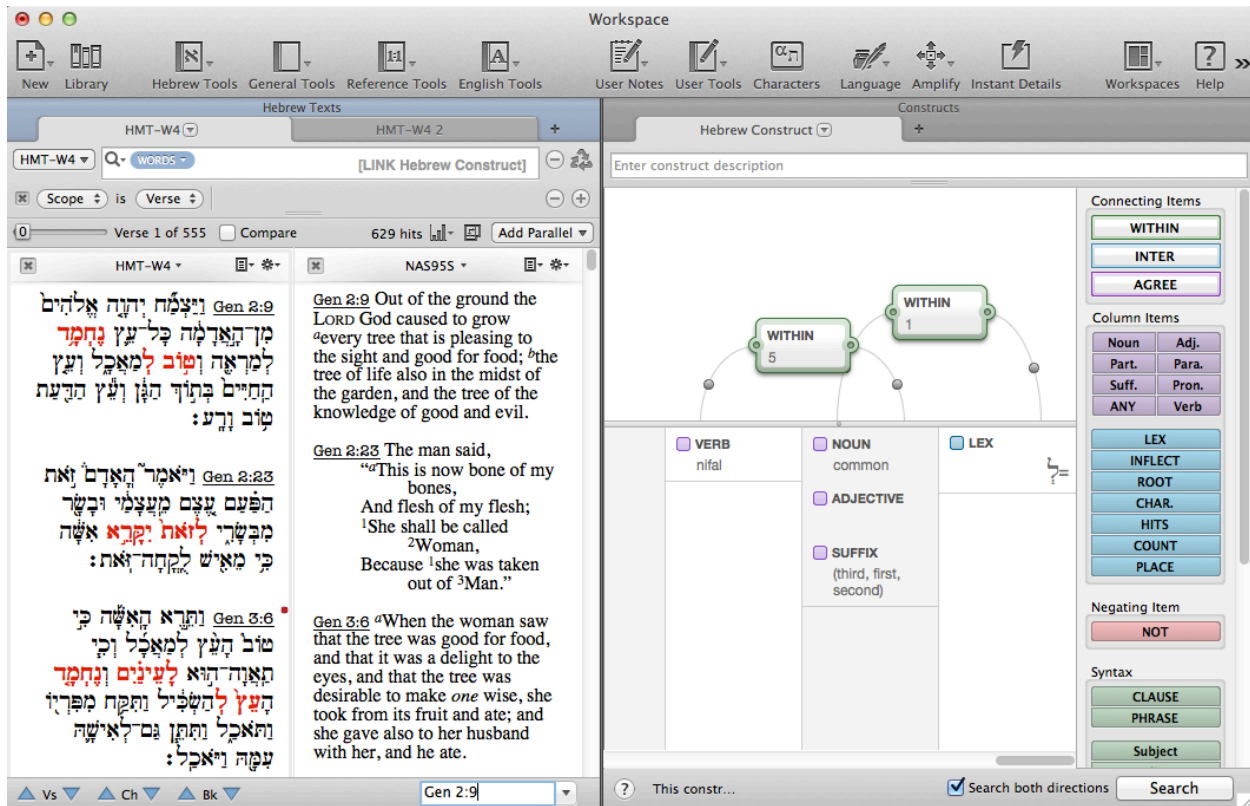
The screenshot shows the Accordance workspace with Hebrew text on the left and a search results panel on the right. The search is for the construct 'WITHIN' (1 and 5). The results panel shows the following details:

- Connecting Items:** WITHIN, INTER, AGREE
- Column Items:** Noun, Adj., Part., Para., Suff., Pron., ANY, Verb
- LEX:** INFLECT, ROOT, CHAR., HITS, COUNT, PLACE
- Negating Item:** NOT
- Syntax:** CLAUSE, PHRASE, Subject, Predicate

The search results show two hits for 'WITHIN' (1 and 5) with the following details:

- WITHIN 1:** NOUN common
- WITHIN 5:** ADJECTIVE
- LEX:** []
- VERB:** [] nifal

And variation to account for word order...



Searching for Syntax

We can further delimit our search by using the syntax database (an add-on module).

Syntactical searching is a feature that is in progress. Currently, the syntax database for Accordance covers the following Biblical books: Genesis-Judges, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Ruth, Daniel, and Ezra. Once purchased, all updates with the rest of the OT are free as they become available.

The syntax database adds another layer of tagging. Additional tagging, whether morphological or syntactical, are added layers for narrowing your search. When you search for some syntactical constructions/functions via proximity of morpho-lexical items only, the results are too numerous to be of much use. The syntactical database add-on provides an additional level by which you can further narrow your results to surface the correctly applicable data leaving out any other results that don't meet the criteria you're searching for.

To use this resource well, you'll need to study and gain competence in the terminology as well as in the logic behind the syntactical tagging scheme. The architect of the tagging scheme is Robert Holmstedt who is Professor of Ancient Hebrew and Northwest Semitic

