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## Processing Tools for Greek and Other Languages of the Christian Middle East

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### **Abstract**

This paper presents some *computer tools* and *linguistic resources* of the GREgORI project. These developments allow automated processing of texts written in the main languages of the Christian Middle East, such as Greek, Arabic, Syriac, Armenian and Georgian. The main goal is to provide scholars with tools (lemmatized indexes and concordances) making corpus-based linguistic information available. It focuses on the questions of text processing, lemmatization, information retrieval, and bitext alignment.

### **Keywords**

Lemmatization; Greek; Syriac; Arabic; Armenian; Georgian; lexical tagging; POS tagging; Unitex; concordances; indexes; finite state transducers; bitext; bilingual alignment; translation memories; Unitex; mkAlign.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The GREgORI project, carried out for many years at the Oriental Institute of the Université catholique de Louvain in Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium) (<https://uclouvain.be/fr/instituts-recherche/incal/ciol/gregori-project.html>), brings together linguists, philologists and computer scientists around a common goal: developing *computer tools* and *linguistic resources* allowing automated processing of texts written in Greek [Coulie, 1996; Kindt, 2004; Kindt, 2010] and in the languages of the Christian Middle East, such as Middle Arabic [Tuerlinckx, 2004], Syriac, Armenian and Georgian [Coulie, Kindt and Pataridze, 2013]. From the point of view of computational approach all these languages still remain, especially in the case of the ancient texts, poorly resourced. These *tools* and *resources* make it possible to turn raw texts into tagged corpora enriched with lexical (lexical entry or lemma), morphosyntactical (noun, verb, adjective, etc.), and inflectional (case, gender, number, voice, tense, person, etc.) labels, defining each word-form of processed texts.

This work can lead to both monolingual and multilingual corpora. In the first case, tagged data is used in creating lemmatized concordances and indexes. It is also exploited with corpus

analysis software or data retrieval system. In the second case, the analysis is focused on translation methods. Lexical data of a *source text* is related to lexical data of a *target text* in order to highlight how lexical features from a source language (in relation with a specific cultural area) are spread and received in a target language (linked with another cultural area). In both cases, the main purpose is to provide researchers with linguistic information exclusively drawn from corpus-based evidences.

This paper focuses on the Unitex corpus processor, on the one hand, and on specific outputs such as monolingual or bilingual concordances, indexes and other lexicographical lists provided in the shape of PDF documents, on the other hand. Since two contributions included in the present issue, [Pataridze and Kindt, 2017] (*Text Alignment in Ancient Greek and Georgian: A Case-Study on the First Homily of Gregory of Nazianzus*) and [Van Elverdinghe, 2017] (*Recurrent Pattern Modelling in a Corpus of Armenian Manuscript Colophons*), are founded on the developments presented here, this paper should be regarded as a “general introduction” to these two more specific studies. Given that these contributions concern Armenian and Georgian languages, this paper deals with Greek and Syriac languages.

## I. TEXT PROCESSING AND LEMMATIZING

Unitex is an open source corpus processor [Paumier, 2016 and <http://unitexgramlab.org/fr>]. It supports the Unicode encoding standard and is language independent. This software suite works with specific resources, such as *dictionaries* [Paumier, 2106:43-74] and *grammars* [Paumier, 2106:93-160]. *Dictionaries* provide word-forms labeled with lemmata and grammatical tags (part-of-speech tags, inflectional tags). *Grammars* are user-friendly graphical representations of lexical or syntactic patterns based on the formalism of recursive transition networks.

### 1.1 Unitex

The following lines illustrate how Unitex allows the user to open, to process, and to explore a Greek corpus presently composed by two hundred and forty-nine letters of Gregory of Nazianzus (329-390) published by [Gallay, 1964-1967] and [Gallay and Jourjon, 1976]. This data includes 45,971 word-forms (11,318 different forms; 4,452 lemmas). This corpus is part of a bigger corpus entitled *Corpus Epistularum Patrum Cappadocum – Corpus épistolographique des Pères cappadociens*, bringing together the letters of Basilius of Caesarea, Gregory of Nyssa, Gregory of Nazianzus, and Firmus of Caesarea, henceforth available on the website of the GREgORI project.

When user opens a corpus, the interface proposes a three-step preprocessing: 1) splitting sentences, 2) normalization of the special words or expressions, and 3) lexical lookup.

Unitex deals with the sentence as a linguistic unit. The texts are split up into sentences based on punctuation. This starting process is followed by the normalization task aimed at improving analysis of some words or expressions. In Greek, this step deals with the *crasis* or *multiword expressions* containing one lexical unit corresponding (out of context) to more than one analysis, but being non ambiguous in the given sequence.

The graphical forms of the *crasis* combine two lexical units written as a single word. The process has to provide an analysis identifying clearly the presence of these two lemmata in the single form. For instance, the forms *καὶ* “and I” and *τοῦδαφος* “the ground-floor” are processed offering a lexical description including, respectively, *καί* “and” and *ἐγὼ* “I” and *ὁ* “the” (form *τὸ*) and *ἔδαφος* “ground-floor”. After preprocessing, the word-form *καὶ* in the sentence Πλὴν ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς κύριοι τῆς ὑμετέρας γνώμης, οὕτω **καὶ** τῆς ἐμῆς (Letter 153, 2)

is rewritten { @κάγώ@,2.K } { και,καί.I+Part } { ἐγώ,ἐγώ.PRO+Per1s } and τοῦδαφος, in the sentence κόπτω μὲν οἶον τοῦδαφος τοῖς ποσὶ (Letter 153, 2), is rewritten { @τοῦδαφος@,2.K } { τό,ὁ.DET:Nns:Ans } { ἔδαφος,ἔδαφος.N+Com }. These changes are exclusively applied to the text handled by Unitex and do not modify the original version provided by the published edition. In any case, the concordances are displaying the original Greek texts.

Among the *expressions* containing one ambiguous word without context, we can quote ὡς οἶμαι “in my opinion” or ὡς φησι “as we say”. The word-form ὡς is either the conjunction ὡς “as” or the relatively less frequent preposition ὡς “in, by”, synonymous with the more common εἰς, but exclusively used with a name of person or place such as in the sentence ἀφίκετο ὡς Περδίκκων καὶ ἐς τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν “he arrived at Perdiccas in Chalkidiki” [Liddell-Scott, 1958, p. 2039]. Followed by οἶμαι or φησι the word-form ὡς is unequivocally the conjunction. For these two expressions, the sentences are rewritten, after preprocessing, as κεκλήκατε ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ τὴν μητρόπολιν, { ὡς,ὡς (ὄς).I+Conj } { οἶμαι,οἶομαι (-ω).V }, περὶ ἐπισκόπου τι βουλευσόμενοι (Letter 43, 1) and ἀλλὰ νῦν μὲν, { ὡς,ὡς (ὄς).I+Conj } { φησι,φημί.V } Πίνδαρος (204, 5, 147, 23). Once again, the change only concerns the text handled by Unitex.

The third step of the preprocessing involves the lexicon lookup. The GREgORI project develops its own dictionaries for each processed language. The dictionaries are Unicode text files listing the word-forms. The Greek lexicon records 441,464 word-forms connected with 67,347 lemmata and, to be used with Unitex, is converted into DELAF format [Paumier, 2016:43-46]. Each word-form is provided with a one-line lexical entry using a precise syntax: inflected form, lemma corresponding to the form, part-of-speech tag of the lemma (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, etc.) and inflectional tags describing the inflected-form (case, gender, number, voice, tense, mood, person, etc.). For instance : τό,ὁ.DET:Nns:Ans; ἔδαφος,ἔδαφος.N+Com:Nns:Vns:Ans, etc. The DELAF formalism is also used for the other languages, such as Armenian *որդիք,որդի*.N+Com, Syriac *ܪܝܘܢܐ,ܪܝܘܢܐ*.NOUN or Georgian *ჭაბუკი,ჭაბუკი*.N+Com, these three lemmata designating “the son”.

It is important to precise that the lexical lookup does not take into account the context in which the words appear. Therefore, when a word corresponds to more than one lemma, all the possibilities are memorized by the process, such as, for example, the inflected form φύσει, corresponding to both the verb φύω “engender” and the noun φύσις “nature”. This is a case of lexical ambiguity (see sections 1.3 and 1.5, below).

## 1.2 Information retrieval

After the preprocessing, the user can search the text for words or expressions by using the “Locate Pattern” menu [Paumier, 2016:84-89]. The results are displayed in the shape of “Key Word In Context” concordances. Queries may concern inflected forms, lemmata, part-of-speech tags but also the combination of these arguments, as shown in table 1 below.

Locate Pattern	Result
εἶχομεν	The concordance of the word-form εἶχομεν
<ἔχω>	The concordance of all the inflected form of the verb ἔχω
<V>	The concordance of all the inflected form of lemmata tagged as verb
<I+Neg><ἔχω>	The concordance of all the lemmata tagged as negation followed by an inflected form of the verb ἔχω

Table 1. Samples of queries.

Fig. 1 below gives a part of the concordance corresponding to the query <I+Neg><ἔχω>. Note once again that, at this stage of the process, before lexical disambiguation, queries on both <φύω> and <φύσις> provide concordances including the word-form φύσει.

[GrNa-29-9-26-25]	εἰ δόξειε μόνος τῶν πάντων Καισάριος	μη̅ ἔσχηκέναι	φίλους, ὁ δὴ καὶ πολλοὺς ἔχειν
[GrNa-176-1-126-18]	ἐγκαλέσομεν, οὔτε ἀργίαν, οὔτε τὸ	μη̅ ἔχειν	ὁ τι γράψεις.{S} οὐ πρὸς σοῦ τὸ ταῦτα
[GrNa-202-14-92-11]	ἐκείνον τὸν ἄνωθεν ἦκοντα τὸν νοῦν	μη̅ ἔχειν,	ἀλλὰ τὴν θεότητα τοῦ Μονογενοῦς τὴν τοῦ
[GrNa-249-19-181-14]	ὑπεροχὴ τὰ χαυνότερα ἦθη διαφυσήση,	οὐκ εἶχον	ὅπως ἑμαυτὸν ἀτρεμεῖν νοουθετήσω,
[GrNa-202-20-94-7]	τοῦ αὐτοῦ πράγματος ἀληθείς εἶναι φύσιν	οὐκ ἔχει.{S}	Πῶς οὖν ὑπέμεινέ σου ἡ μεγαλοφυῆς καὶ
[GrNa-170-1-123-5]	γραμμάτων ὑμῖν ὀμιλεῖν, ἐπειδὴ γε ἀλλως	οὐκ ἔχομεν,	οὕτως οἰκονομήσαντος {τοῦ,ὁ.DET}
[GrNa-79-7-70-13]	καὶ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἐπιστάσιαν	οὐκ ἔχοντος.{S}	Ἐκεῖνο δέ σοι καὶ πρὸ πάντων δήλον, ὅτι
[GrNa-96-1-79-22]	Ἵπατίῳ Πολὺν ἐζημιώμεθα χρόνον,	οὐκ ἔχουσης	τὸν πρῶτον ἐν ἀνδράσι τῆς πρώτης ἐν
[GrNa-82-2-72-17]	μαχομένοις αὐτοῖς ἢ τι πλέον, τὸ ἀθλον	οὐκ ἔχουσι	τοῦ παλαισματος.{S} Τῷ αὐτῷ Ἑπαινῶ ὅτι
[GrNa-31-7-28-13]	λέγω.{S} τὸ δὲ ἐζημιώθην.{S}	οὐκ ἔχω	οἴου σὺ χρήζεις, τὴν Ἰλιάδα.{S} Μὴ γάρ μοι

Figure 1. Concordance of the lemmata tagged as negation and followed by an inflected form of the verb ἔχω.

### 1.3 Text Automaton

Unitex provides a visual representation of each sentence of the processed text, called “automaton” [Paumier, 2106:161-198], as shown on fig. 2. It begins with an arrow and ends with a square inscribed in a circle. Each word form of the sentence appears in a box. Links between boxes symbolize the continuity of the sentence. Each word-form is accompanied with the corresponding lemma and part-of-speech tag, information coming from the lexical lookup.

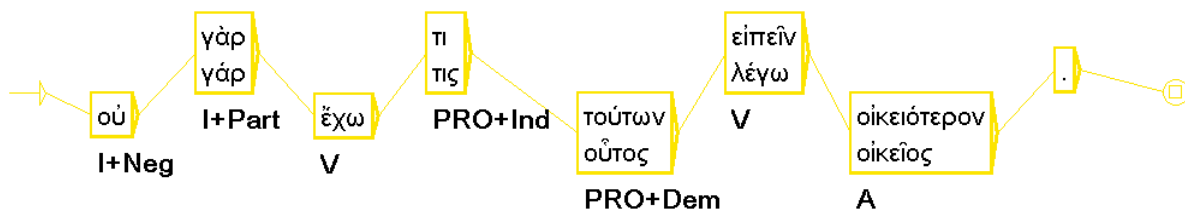


Figure 2. Automaton of the sentence *οὐ γὰρ ἔχω τι τούτων εἰπεῖν οἰκειότερον*. (Letter 1, 1).

When a word corresponds to more than one lemma, two or more boxes appear on the same horizontal axis, making different interpretations of words explicit. The automaton in fig. 3 shows the lexical ambiguity of the word-form πέτρας, inflected form of Πέτρα “Petra” (the city of Petra), or of πέτρα “stone”.

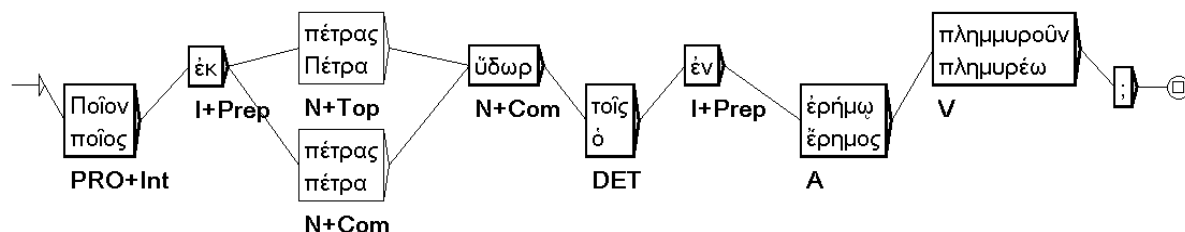


Figure 3. Automaton of the sentence *Ποῖον ἐκ πέτρας ὕδωρ τοῖς ἐν ἐρήμῳ πλημμυροῦν*; (Letter 44, 2).

The processed text is fully lemmatized, without lexical ambiguities, when the automaton shows only one box for each word of the sentences of the text, i.e. only one interpretation. At this stage, it is possible to generate valid statistics and to edit lemmatized concordances or other outputs. Lexical ambiguities are processed automatically or manually. In the second case, the user can use the lemmatization interface of Unitex, as shown in section 1.5 below.

### 1.4 Information retrieval by grammars

Grammars are powerful tools able to describe sequences of words. The query  $\langle I+Neg \rangle \langle \acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega \rangle$  used above can be graphically represented in the shape of a grammar, as shown by fig. 4. The graphical interface of Unitex allows users to draw grammars by themselves.

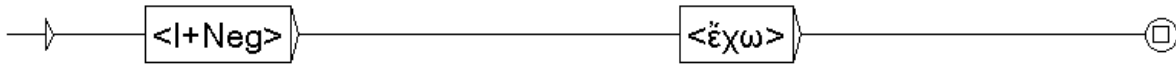


Figure 4. Grammar corresponding to the query  $\langle I+Neg \rangle \langle \acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega \rangle$ .

By applying this grammar to the text with Unitex, the user will be provided, once again, with the concordance of fig. 1. However, the grammars allow to search more complex patterns corresponding to a wide range of possible searches.

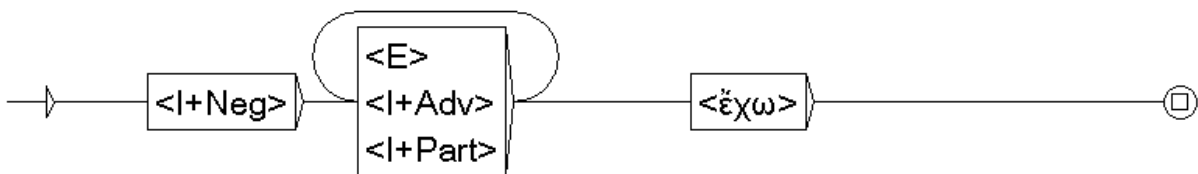


Figure 5. Grammar predicting the optional presence of an adverb or a particle between the arguments  $\langle I+Neg \rangle$  and  $\langle \acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega \rangle$ .

The grammar of fig. 5 above will furnish the concordance of all the sequences constituted by a negation followed by the inflected forms of the verb  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ , just like the previous one, but predicts, between these two arguments, the optional presence (the sign  $\langle E \rangle$  allows to recognize an empty sequence) of one or several adverbs or particles.

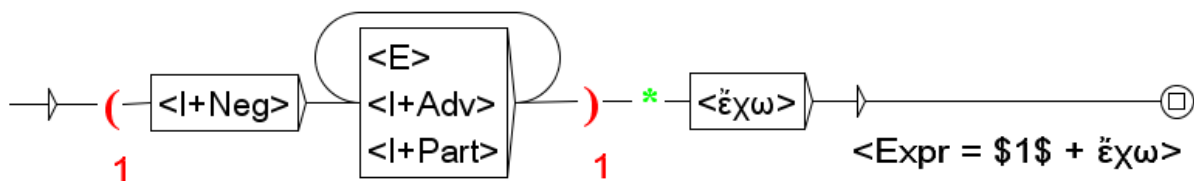


Figure 6. Grammar providing outputs and alphabetical sorting of inflected forms of the last verbal argument.

The grammars can also provide the outputs in the shape of the tags included in the results (fig. 6 above). These tags follow or surround the sequences displayed by the concordance. This grammar provides the same concordance as above, but inflected forms of  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$  are classified according to the alphabetical order (due to the use of the asterisk before  $\langle \acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega \rangle$ ). Here, the use of variables allows to repeat in the output the part of the sequence inscribed between the brackets, as shown on the concordance provided below (fig. 7).



[GrNa-249-19-181-14]	χαυνότερα ἤθη διαφύσθησι,	οὐκ εἶχον <Expr=οὐκ+ἔχω>	ὅπως ἑμαυτὸν ἀτρεμεῖν
[GrNa-29-9-26-25]	τῶν πάντων Καισάριος	μὴ ἐσχηκέναι <Expr=μὴ+ἔχω>	φίλους, ὁ δὴ καὶ πολλοὺς
[GrNa-81-1-72-4]	Μηδαμῶς, ὦ θαυμασίε,	μὴ οὕτως ἔχε <Expr=μὴ οὕτως+ἔχω>.{S}	Τῶν μὲν γὰρ ἀκούσιος ἢ
[GrNa-202-20-94-7]	ἀληθεῖς εἶναι φύσιν	οὐκ ἔχει <Expr=οὐκ+ἔχω>.{S}	Πῶς οὖν ὑπέμεινέ σου ἢ
[GrNa-162-3-117-13]	Νῦν δὲ δέδοικα μὴ	οὐχ οὕτως ἔχει <Expr=οὐχ οὕτως+ἔχω>.{S}	μάλιστα μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲ μεμέ
[GrNa-176-1-126-18]	οὔτε ἀργίαν, οὔτε τὸ	μὴ ἔχειν <Expr=μὴ+ἔχω>	ὄ τι γράψεις.{S} οὐ πρὸς
[GrNa-202-14-92-11]	ἄνωθεν ἤκοντα τὸν νοῦν	μὴ ἔχειν <Expr=μὴ+ἔχω>,	ἀλλὰ τὴν θεότητα τοῦ
[GrNa-170-1-123-5]	ὀμιλεῖν, ἐπειδὴ γε ἄλλως	οὐκ ἔχομεν <Expr=οὐκ+ἔχω>,	οὕτως οἰκονομήσαντος
[GrNa-215-4-155-7]	ὑψηλότερον.{S} Ἡμεῖς δὲ	οὐχ οὕτως ἔχομεν <Expr=οὐχ οὕτως+ἔχω>,	ἀλλ' ὅτι τοῦ ἐνὸς διημέρτο
[GrNa-79-7-70-13]	πνευματικὴν ἐπιστάσιαν	οὐκ ἔχοντος <Expr=οὐκ+ἔχω>.{S}	Ἐκεῖνο δὲ σοὶ καὶ πρὸ

Figure 7. Concordance with outputs and inflected forms of ἔχω in alphabetical order.

In fact, the preprocessing described above (section 1.1) works with this kind of grammar to analyze crasis (fig. 8 and 9) and expressions (fig. 10). In that case, the sequences are fully replaced by the content of the grammar.

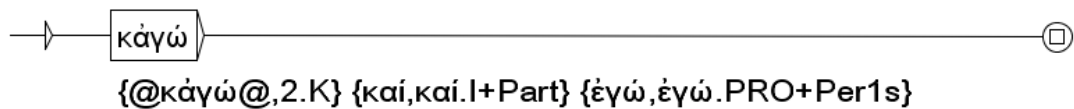


Figure 8. Grammar for the crasis κάγώ.



Figure 9. Grammar for the crasis τοῦδαφος.

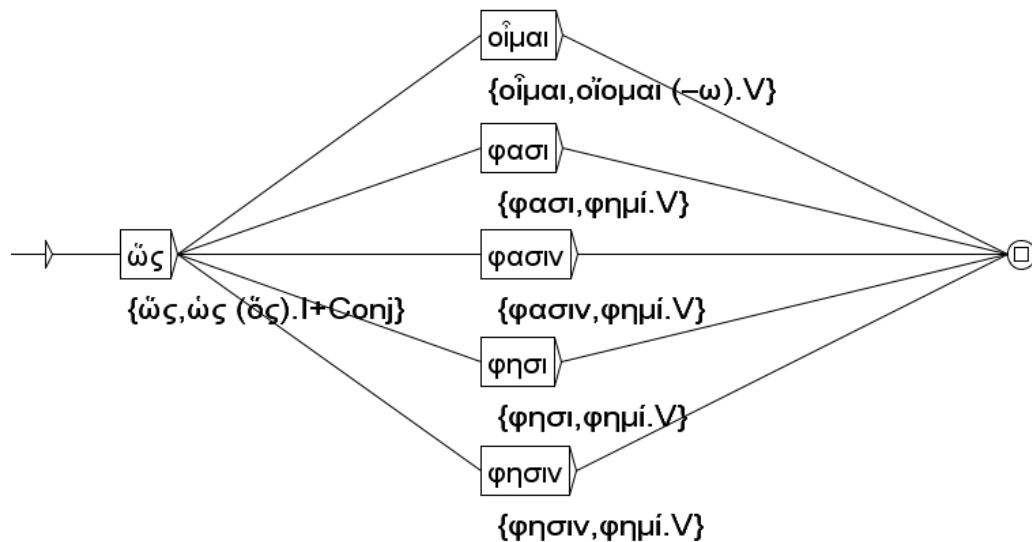


Figure 10. Grammar for the expressions ὡς οἶμαι and ὡς φησι.

Since Unitex uses the Unicode encoding and is language independent, as written above, this kind of grammars can be adapted to analyse similar linguistic facts in Armenian or Georgian. As regards Armenian, a case study is provided by [Van Elverdinghe, 2017], in this issue.

## 1.5 Lemmatization

Unitex provides a lemmatization interface (fig. 11) allowing to resolve lexical ambiguities manually. A special window displays the concordance and the text automaton of sentences containing lexical ambiguities.

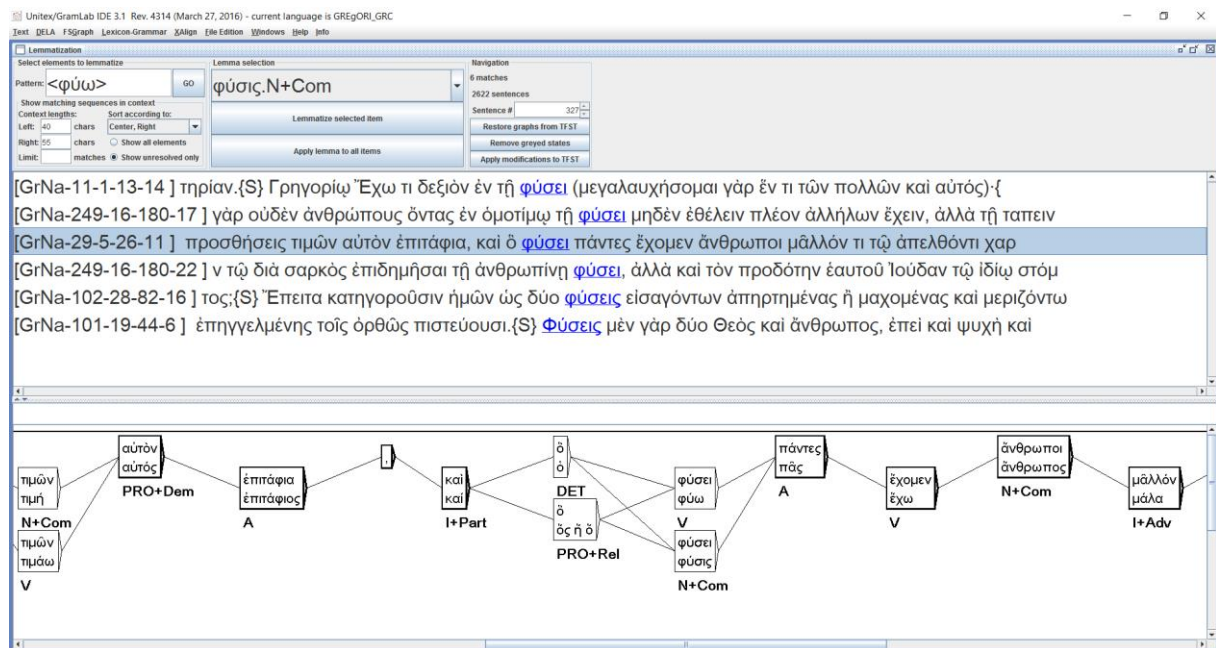


Figure 11. Lemmatization interface of Unitex.

By clicking on superfluous boxes – for instance, boxes with lemma “ὁ.DET” and lemma “φύω.V”, the user can remove inadequate interpretations and solve ambiguities in order to obtain a fully lemmatized and disambiguated text, as shown in fig. 12.

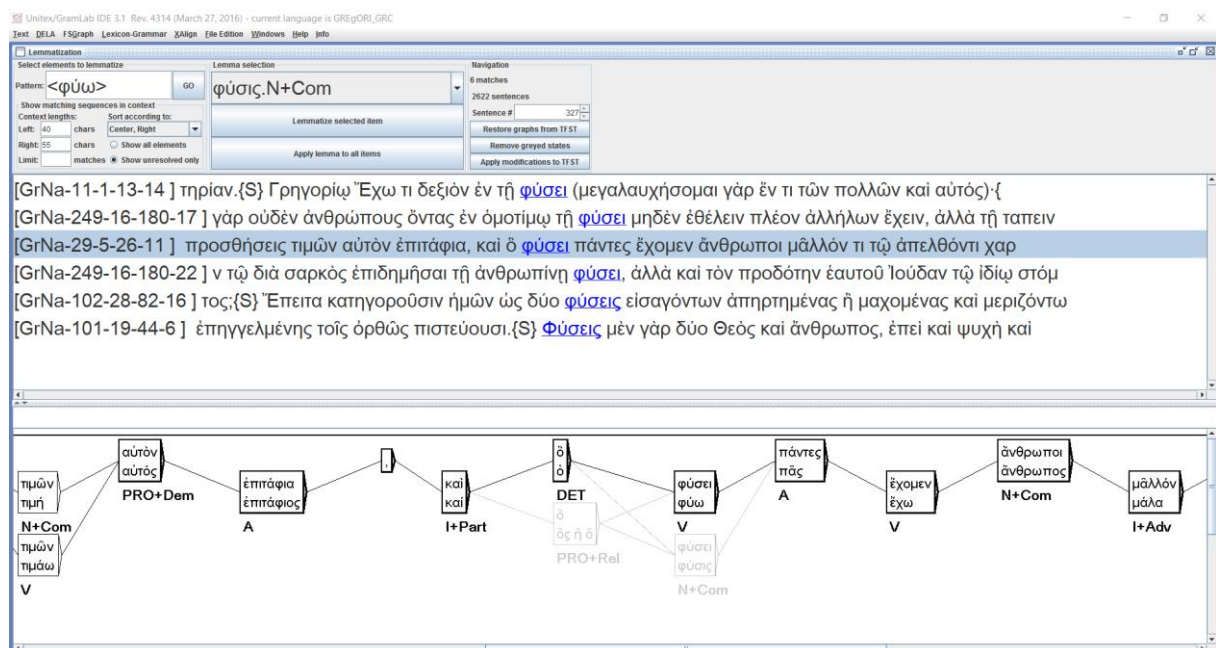


Figure 12. Lemmatization interface with elimination of useless boxes.

All linguistic resources, dictionaries and grammars, can be created, updated and corrected by the users, without any special knowledge of computer programming. The linguistic data is not encapsulated in a “black box” and remains accessible and readable.



At the end of the process, all lemmatized and disambiguated data are exported and gathered in a relational database system. Then, the publishing tools (see section III) allow to edit the special outputs in PDF format, such as concordances, indexes and other lexicographical lists.

## II. TEXT ALIGNMENT

The GREgORI project processes texts in Greek, Arabic, Syriac, Armenian and Georgian using appropriate resources for each language. In this context, we are interested in comparing the lexical data of a *source text* with its ancient or modern translations, the *target text*, in order to provide scholars with corpus-based information about translation methods. This task requires alignment software such as mkAlign [Fleury, 2012 and <http://www.tal.univ-paris3.fr/mkAlign/>]. The mkAlign software allows users to pair words or expressions of a source text with words or expressions of a target text.

The mkAlign interface is divided into two columns. The user loads the source text in the left column and the target text in the right one. The first alignment is automatically provided on the basis of the punctuation or textual references of the edition (chapters, paragraphs, etc.). The sample provided here concerns the Greek text of the Homily 13 by Gregory of Nazianzus, aligned with its Syriac (S2) version [Schmidt, 2002]. Then, the user can move the words or expressions to align the relevant translation units. Word by word alignment is not always possible, as shown on fig. 13, below, where the Greek form αἰρόμεναι is aligned with three Syriac words. Aligned data are afterwards exported as bitext files in the Translation Memory eXchange format (.tmx) and gathered in the relational database system. The bitext alignment is currently done manually. In the near future, the bilingual data will be used as translation memories in order to automatize the alignment for recurring translation units.

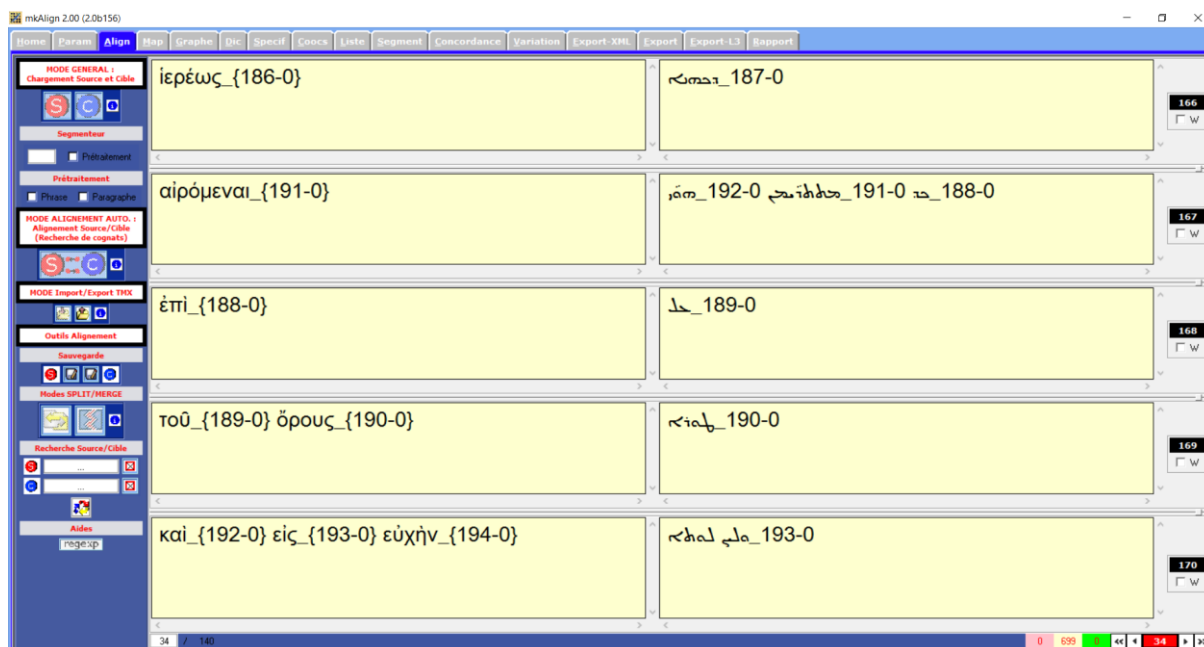


Figure 13. The mkAlign interface.

## III. CONCORDANCES, INDEXES AND LEXICOGRAPHICAL LISTS

Specific tools are developed by the Centre de traitement automatique du langage (Cental) at the UCL (<https://uclouvain.be/fr/instituts-recherche/ilc/cental>) in order to edit concordances, indexes and other types of lexicographical lists. The purpose of these developments is to extract

the lexical data out of the databases and inject them in the frameworks corresponding to the output required by the user.

Fig. 14 shows the lemmatized concordance of the verbs included in the letters of Gregory of Nazianzus. In this PDF document, lemmata are displayed in green (accompanied with a frequency rate), POS tags in red and word-forms in blue, with downstream and upstream contexts. The references to the edition appear on the left of the downstream context. The bookmarks list lemmata and allow browsing the document.

Fig. 15 gives a sample of the alphabetical list of these verbs and Fig. 16 lists these verbs according to their frequency in the corpus.

Fig. 17 offers a sample of a bilingual Greek-Syriac concordance of Homily 13 by Gregory of Nazianzus. This document displays all the lexical data both for the source text and for the target text, including roots (in red) for Syriac. Such a bilingual concordance is the so called “scholar concordance”. Fig. 18 provides the lexical data (lemmata and POS tags) only for the source text. Such a bilingual concordance is a so-called “light concordance”, being more easily readable for the user.

concordance of verbs in the corpus of the letters by Gregory of Nazianzus

Corpus Epistularum Patrum Cappadocum - Bastien Kindt - Véronique Somers

ἀγαμαι (V) 3  
 GrNa 10.12.12-24  
 GrNa 102.24.82-4  
 GrNa 249.20.181-17

ἀγανακτέω (V) 6  
 GrNa 78.1.68-17  
 GrNa 46.6.42-17  
 GrNa 146.5.108-6  
 GrNa 78.5.68-27  
 GrNa 78.2.68-18  
 GrNa 58.13.54-5

ἀγαπάω (V) 8  
 GrNa 202.6.88-15  
 GrNa 170.2.123-7  
 GrNa 16.1.17-21  
 GrNa 204.8.148-14  
 GrNa 23.3.23-3  
 GrNa 131.1.96-12  
 GrNa 170.2.123-6  
 GrNa 217.3.156-8

ἀγγέλλω (V) 1  
 GrNa 241.1.172-5

ἀγελαρχέω (V) 1  
 GrNa 246.3.175-8

ἀγιάζω (V) 4  
 GrNa 101.51.58-9  
 GrNa 101.46.56-3  
 GrNa 101.46.56-2  
 GrNa 238.170-3

ἀγαμαι {V}

ἀγανακτέω {V}

ἀγαπάω {V}

ἀγγέλλω {V}

ἀγελαρχέω {V}

ἀγιάζω {V}

ἀγνοῶ {V}

ἀγοράζω {V}

ἀγρεύω {V}

ἀγριαίνω {V}

ἀγνώω {V}

ἀγωνιάω {V}

ἀγωνίζομαι {V}

ἀγωνοθετέω {V}

ἀδικέω {V}

ἀδοξέω {V}

ἀείδω {V}

ἀθυμέω {V}

αἰδέομαι {V}

αἰρέω {V}

αἰσιμαίνω {V}

καὶ εὐφραίνονται μάλιστα πέρυσι. Ἐγὼ δὲ ὁ διαφερόντως τῶν σὺν ἀγαμαί τε καὶ ἀπατάω, τοῦτο ἐρῶ· ὅτι τῆς τοῦ καιροῦ δυσκολίας κριτικὰ ἀσπαστὸν αἰαστὸν καὶ τῶν μέτρων ἢ χάρις, ἀλλ' οὐ τῆς πίστεως. Τίς δὲ οὐκ ἂν αὐτοῦς ἀγίαστο τῆς παιδείας, οἱ σοφοὶ αὐτοὶ τὰ Χριστοῦ διαρούτες καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐνεργήθη καὶ τῆς ὑπομονῆς λογισμοῦ διαπιστώσης. Ὅτε καὶ μάλιστα τὸν θεὸν ἠγάσθη ἀποστολὸν οὐτως ἐναργῶς τὸν ἐμφύλιον ἢ μὴ διαγράφοντα πόλεμον, λέγοντα εἶναι τυφλὸν γὰρ ὁ θυμὸς καὶ ἡ λύπη, καὶ μάλιστα ὅταν τὸ δικαίως ἀγανακτεῖν παρῆ. Ὅμως ἐπιβῆ καὶ αὐτοὶ τῶν συνήρικτων ἐσμέν καὶ συνυβρισμένων καὶ ἐγκαλούμεθα, τι μὴ μανθάνωμεν. Ἄλλ' ὅτι φιλοσοφοῦμεν, ἀγανακτεῖς. Δὲς εἰπεῖν, τοῦτο μόνον καὶ τῶν λόγων τῶν σὺν ὑψηλότερον. Τὴν αὐτὴν καὶ οὐδὲ ἔκουστων, τὸν οὕτω κινήσαντα τοὺς οὐκ ἐπὶ ἀγανακτεῖν, ὡστε ἐνδοῦναι τὴν ἐγκαλομένην προθυμίαν ἢ περὶ ἐκείνου ἐβούλετο. Ἀλλὰ δεῖ ἀποβλέψαι, μικροὶ τοῖς ἠδικήσαντα φανεῖται καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸ μέτρον ἀγανακτοῦντες. Ἀρῶμεν τὴν θεῶν τὸν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τοῦς ἐκείθεν κολαστηρίους· ἡμεῖς δὲ αὐτοὶ τῶν συνήρικτων ἐσμέν καὶ συνυβρισμένων καὶ οὐχ ἴστων ἀγανακτοῦντων. Διὰ τοῦτο ἐσμέν δίκαιοι καὶ συμβουλεύοντες μὴ ἀγανακτεῖν. Δεῖνὰ τὰ μὲν οὖν καθ' ἑκάστον, ὡν τε εἶπον, ὡν τε ἤκουσα, καὶ ὡς ἠγανάκτησα πρὸς τοὺς ἀνπίστοντας πέρα τοῦ μέτρου σχεδὸν καὶ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ συντηθείας, ἐπιβουλεύοντες. Τὸ δὲ ἐγκόλιον ἡμῶν κακόν, ὁ εἰνόςμος, οὐκ εἶπὶ ἠγαπή· τὸ ὁπωσὸν εἶναι· ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ πάντως τῆ ἐαυτοῦ ἀποκατὰ συνέφελούσαστο, ζημίαν κρίνει καὶ συμπερσβυτέρω Σακερδῶτι (ὃν διαφερόντως ἠγαπήσαμεν τε καὶ ἀγαπῶμεν γνησίως φιλοσοφούντα καὶ τὴν θεῶν διὰ τῆς πολιτείας ἐνούμενον), ὀρίμωσαν τῶν Καίσαρεως Ἐπιβῆ πρὸς ἄνδρα ποσιπαι τοὺς λόγους οὐτε ἀγαπῶντα τὸ μεῖος καὶ τὸ ἐν ἑτέρω φερόσασ πάντων οὐδέστων, κἂν ὅτι μάλιστα σοφοῦς ἐπὶ νοῦν ἡμῶν ἀγάγοι, παρ' οὐ καὶ ταῦτα καὶ πᾶσα οἰκονομεῖται τοῖς ἀγαπῶσιν αὐτόν, ὁ τὶ ἂν ἢ βέλτεστον καὶ συμφέρον ἡμῖν τε καὶ ἡμῶν ἐπίσης, ἄλλως τε καὶ περὶ κακοκαθῆθη γνώριμον καὶ παρὰ τὸ εἰκόσ τῆς ἡλικίας, ὡστε αὐτοῖς ἂν ἠγαπήσασ ὁ γένων καὶ ἑρέως καὶ ὑμέτερος φίλος οὕτως ὑπολαμβάνεσθαι. Εἰ δὲ φίλος ἄνδρος ἐπιπάσσεσθαι καὶ εἰς μέσους θεοῦ βούλοσθαι, ὡν τὴν ἀναχώρησαν ἠγαπήσαμεν, μικροὶ καὶ χάριν διὰ τοῦτο τῆ τοῦ σώματος κακοκαθῆθη ὁμολογήσαντες. ἡμῶν ἡμῶν καὶ συμπερσβυτέρω Σακερδῶτι (ὃν διαφερόντως ἠγαπήσαμεν τε καὶ ἀγαπῶμεν γνησίως φιλοσοφούντα καὶ τὴν θεῶν διὰ τῆς πολιτείας προσβουλεύονταν, ἀκούε τὰ ἡεῖρη. Ἀφιλόσοπος ἢ ἀρχῆ, καὶ κακῶς ἠγῶνταν σε οἱ θεραπεύσαντες, καὶ ὑπ' ἄλλω προσωπιῶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν παίζαντες. Εἰ μὲν οὖν μετὰ λαμπροῦ τοῦ σχήματος, ἢ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀγγελος φῆμι ἀγγέλλουσα ἡμῖν οὐ διαλείπει. Εὐχόμεθα δὲ τὴν θεῶν κατὰ λόγον μὲν σοι προοῦσαν τὴν (οἴσθε δὲ τὸν νέων περὶ τὰ τοῦτο πρόχρον), τὴς δὲ ἀκούσας ἀγελαρχῆν ἐπεχείρησε καὶ πατριάρχως ὄνομα καὶ σχῆμα ἐαυτοῦ περὶ τῆς ἐξαιφνης

Εἰ δὲ ἴνα λύση τὸ κατὰ κριμα τῆς ἀμαρτίας τὸ ὁμοίω τὸ ὅμοιον ἀγίαστο, ὡστερ σοφοῦς ἐδέξασ διὰ τὴν σάρκα κατακρίθεισαν καὶ ψυχῆς διὰ τὴν ψυχῆν, οὕτω ἡ ἀγασθη διὰ τῆς σαρκώσεως, τὸ κριτόν οὐ προσληφθήσασ, ἡ ἀγασθη διὰ τῆς ἐνανθρωπίσεως. Εἰ ὁ πᾶσις ἐξυμῶθη καὶ νέων φύσασμα γέγονεν, ὡ σοφοὶ, ἢ κακίκοιν πρόσασε διὰ τὴν σωτηρίαν. Εἰ τὸ χεῖρον προσεληφθηται, ἡ ἀγασθη διὰ τῆς σαρκώσεως, τὸ κριτόν οὐ προσληφθήσασ, ἡ ἀγασθη διὰ τῆς κακίκοιν προσεληφθηται, ἡ ἀγασθη ἐν Κισίω καίσασ. Τὸ μὲν νεώτερον κατ' οἰκονομίαν

Fig. 14. Lemmatized concordance of the verbs in the corpus of the letters by Gregory of Nazianzus

Corpus Epistularum Patrum Cappadocum - Bastien Kindt - Véronique Somers							
ἀγαμαι {V}	3	ἀληθεύω {V}	1	ἀνακεράννυμι {V}	1	ἀνεγείρω {V}	1
ἀγανακτέω {V}	6	ἀλιεύω {V}	1	ἀνακομιζῶ {V}	1	ἀνέλω {V}	2
ἀγαπάω {V}	8	ἀλίσκομαι {V}	2	ἀνακόπτω {V}	3	ἀνεριπτάω {V}	1
ἀγγέλλω {V}	1	ἀλληγορέω {V}	1	ἀνακύπτω {V}	1	ἀνευρίσκω {V}	3
ἀγελαρχέω {V}	1	ἀλλοτριόω {V}	1	ἀναλαμβάνω {V}	5	ἀνέχω {V}	11
ἀγιάζω {V}	4	ἀμάρτανω {V}	7	ἀναλίσκω {V}	1	ἀνηβάσκω {V}	1
ἀγνωσέω {V}	19	ἀμάω (θεριζῶ) {V}	1	ἀναλύω {V}	3	ἀνήκω {V}	1
ἀγοράζω {V}	1	ἀμειβῶ {V}	5	ἀναμένω {V}	6	ἀνθέω {V}	1
ἀγρεύω {V}	2	ἀμελέω {V}	7	ἀναμείγνυμι {V}	1	ἀνιάω {V}	7
ἀγριαίνω {V}	1	ἀμνημονέω {V}	1	ἀναμνησκω {V}	3	ἀνίημι {V}	5
ἀγῶ {V}	29	ἀμύνω {V}	2	ἀνανεόομαι (-όω) {V}	1	ἀνίστημι {V}	3
ἀγωνιάω {V}	2	ἀμφιέννυμι {V}	1	ἀνανεύω {V}	1	ἀνίσχω {V}	1
ἀγωνίζομαι {V}	14	ἀμφισβητέω {V}	1	ἀναπαύω {V}	7	ἀνοηταίνω {V}	1
ἀγωνοθετέω {V}	1	ἀναβαίνω {V}	3	ἀναπειθῶ {V}	1	ἀνοιγῶ {V}	1
ἀδικέω {V}	34	ἀναβάλλω {V}	1	ἀναπλάσσω {V}	1	ἀνομιώζω {V}	1
ἀδοξέω {V}	1	ἀναγιγνώσκω {V}	4	ἀναπληρόω {V}	5	ἀντεγείρω {V}	1
ἀείδω {V}	11	ἀναγκάζω {V}	2	ἀναπνέω {V}	4	ἀντεισέρχομαι {V}	1
ἀθυμέω {V}	1	ἀναγράφω {V}	1	ἀνάπτω {V}	4	ἀντεισοφέρω {V}	1
αἰδέομαι {V}	27	ἀνάγω {V}	2	ἀνασειῶ {V}	1	ἀντεξάγω {V}	1
αἰρέω {V}	5	ἀναδείκνυμι {V}	1	ἀναστατόω {V}	1	ἀντεπιδείκνυμι {V}	1
αἶρω {V}	5	ἀναδέχομαι {V}	1	ἀνατείνω {V}	1	ἀντεπιτίθημι {V}	1
αἰσθάνομαι {V}	9	ἀναδιδάσκω {V}	2	ἀνατίθημι {V}	2	ἀντερῶ {V}	1
αἰσχύνω {V}	22	ἀναδύομαι {V}	3	ἀνατλήναι {V}	1	ἀντέχω {V}	3
αἰτέω {V}	25	ἀναζητέω {V}	1	ἀνατρέπω {V}	1	ἀντιβαίνω {V}	1
αἰτιάομαι {V}	9	ἀναβάλω {V}	1	ἀνατρέφω {V}	1	ἀντιβλέπω {V}	1
ἀκηδιάω {V}	1	ἀναίνομαι {V}	1	ἀναφέρω {V}	2	ἀντιδιδῶμι {V}	8
ἀκολουθεῶ {V}	3	ἀναίρω {V}	2	ἀναφύω {V}	1	ἀντιλαμβάνω {V}	2
ἀκούω {V}	32	ἀνακαθαίρω {V}	1	ἀναχέω {V}	1	ἀντιλέγω {V}	2
ἀκροάομαι {V}	1	ἀνακαινίζω {V}	2	ἀναχωρέω {V}	3	ἀντιξύω {V}	1
ἀλγέω {V}	15	ἀνακαλέω {V}	3	ἀναψύχω {V}	2	ἀντισώω {V}	1
ἀλείφω {V}	2	ἀνακαλύπτω {V}	1	ἀνδριζῶ {V}	1	ἀντισταθμέω {V}	1

Fig. 15. Alphabetical index of the verbs in the corpus of the letters by Gregory of Nazianzus



Corpus Epistularum Patrum Cappadocum - Basilien Kindt - Véronique Somers									
είμι {V}	462	εύρισκω {V}	35	γυριζώ {V}	22	φθέγγομαι {V}	16		
ἔχω {V}	286	ἀδικέω {V}	34	μυνησκω {V}	22	φρονέω {V}	16		
λέγω {V}	219	πράσσω {V}	34	παρίστημι {V}	22	ἀλγέω {V}	15		
γίνομαι {V}	180	ἐπιστέλλω {V}	33	χρή {V}	22	ἀπολαύω {V}	15		
ποιέω {V}	176	ἀκούω {V}	32	θεραπεύω {V}	21	εὐφραίνω {V}	15		
οἶδα {V}	129	κρίνω {V}	32	ὑπολαμβάνω {V}	21	μέλλω {V}	15		
δέω (δεήσω) {V}	128	θαυμάζω {V}	31	κινέω {V}	20	ὁμολογέω {V}	15		
γράφω {V}	104	λυπέω {V}	31	κρατέω {V}	20	σιωπῶω {V}	15		
δίδωμι {V}	85	ἀξιόω {V}	30	ποθέω {V}	20	φεύγω {V}	15		
ὀράω {V}	78	ἀγω {V}	29	φουλάσσω {V}	20	ἀγωνίζομαι {V}	14		
πάσχω {V}	73	ἀρχω {V}	29	ἀγνοέω {V}	19	ἔαω {V}	14		
βούλομαι {V}	68	χράσομαι (-άω) {V}	29	ἀπαιτέω {V}	19	κελεύω {V}	14		
πάρειμι (εἶμι) {V}	67	ἦκω {V}	28	ἔρχομαι {V}	19	μένω {V}	14		
πέιθω {V}	65	παρακαλέω {V}	28	ζάω {V}	19	παρέχω {V}	14		
δοκέω {V}	62	πιστεύω {V}	28	κάμνω {V}	19	σῶζω {V}	14		
φημί {V}	60	αἰδέομαι {V}	27	λύω {V}	19	ἀπατάω {V}	13		
τιμάω {V}	55	ἐθέλω {V}	27	εὐχομαι {V}	18	ἀφίημι {V}	13		
τυγχάνω {V}	55	ἔρω {V}	27	ζητιόω {V}	18	διαλέγω {V}	13		
φέρω {V}	52	διδάσκω {V}	26	μανθάνω {V}	18	καταγινώσκω {V}	13		
δέχομαι {V}	51	αἰτέω {V}	25	βοηθέω {V}	17	καταλείπω {V}	13		
ἐπαινέω {V}	50	ἐγκαλέω {V}	25	δηλώω {V}	17	κατέχω {V}	13		
δύναμαι {V}	47	σπουδαζώω {V}	25	ἐλπίζω {V}	17	μέλω {V}	13		
νομίζω {V}	47	χαίρω {V}	25	ἠσάσομαι (-άω) {V}	17	μετέχω {V}	13		
χαρίζομαι (-ω) {V}	47	βουλεύω {V}	24	ἴστημι {V}	17	μιμέομαι {V}	13		
γινώσκω {V}	46	ἔουκα {V}	24	καταλύω {V}	17	ὀνομάζω {V}	13		
φαίνω {V}	46	προσάγω {V}	24	καταξιώω {V}	17	ὀρμάω {V}	13		
φιλοσοφέω {V}	46	καλέω {V}	23	τίθημι {V}	17	πληρώω {V}	13		
λαμβάνω {V}	44	νικάω {V}	23	φροντίζω {V}	17	προσαγορεύω {V}	13		
θαράσσω {V}	43	συγχωρέω {V}	23	παιζώω {V}	16	προστρέχω {V}	13		
οἶομαι (-ω) {V}	42	αἰσχύνω {V}	22	πρεσβεύω {V}	16	συγγινώσκω {V}	13		
προστίθημι {V}	40	βλέπω {V}	22	πυθάνομαι {V}	16	συνάγω {V}	13		

Fig. 16. Frequency index of the verbs in the corpus of the letters by Gregory of Nazianzus





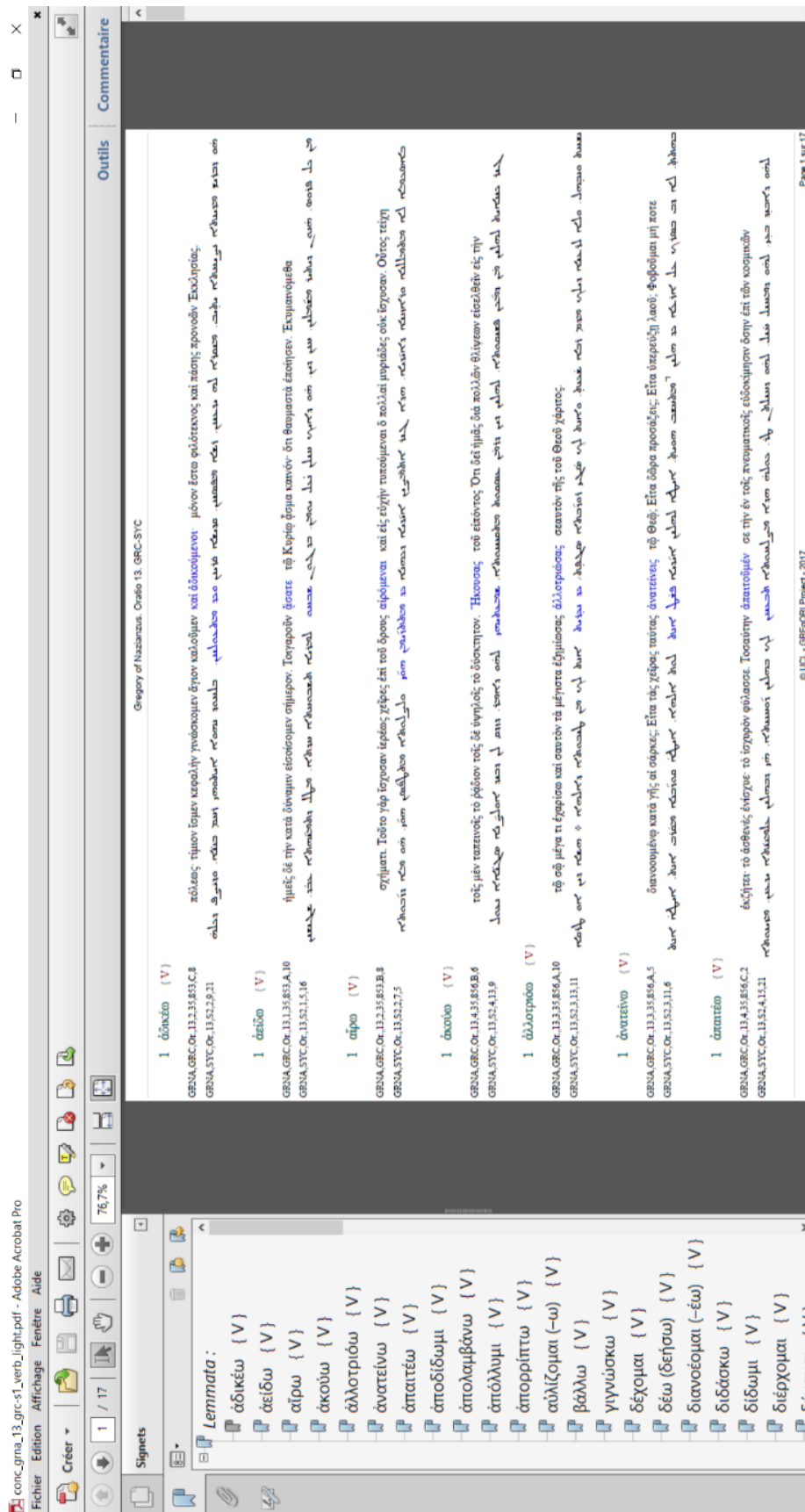


Fig. 18. Bilingual Greek-Syriac (S2) concordance of the 13th homily by Gregory of Nazianzus (light concordance)

## CONCLUSION

For many years, all these technical developments and linguistic data are used to provide scholars with lemmatized concordances. These concordances were formerly published by Brepols Publishers on microfiches in the *Thesaurus Patrum Graecorum* series (see [Coulie, 1996; Kindt, 2010]). This use of microfiches is however rightly characterized as a “doubtful aspect” since [Trapp, 2008:97]. Now concordances and others lexical outputs are directly available on the website of the GREgORI project.

Some collaborators made use of these computerized resources to build lemmatized indexes (*index nominum*, *index verborum*, etc.) included in their editions of ancient texts (see for instance [Schmidt, 2001], [Auwers, 2005], [Sanpeur, 2007], [Amato, 2009], [Auwers, 2011] and more recently [Calzolari, 2017]). The GREgORI project also takes part in international research programs, such as the *Syriac Galen Palimpsest* project led by the University of Manchester or the study undertaken at the University of Lausanne and devoted to the comparative analysis of the *Iliad* and its Byzantine translation contained in the manuscript Genavensis 44.

To date, a web-based interface allowing to consult lemmatized concordances on personal computers via Internet, is being prepared in collaboration with the Cental. A beta-version of this interface is used by Peeters Publishers (Leuven) in order to pave the path for a forthcoming digital version of the well-known *Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium*, the series dealing with some of the most important ancient sources written in languages of the Christian Middle East.

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