Parsing for Latin Exams and Assignments

Parsing Latin Verbs: Active and Passive

You must supply:

- *person, number, tense, mood, voice*, translation and the first 2 principal parts of the verb

portamus:

1st person plural present indicative active, we carry, of porto portare

Optional for LATN1110: porto portare portaui portatum

monēte:

2nd person plural present imperative active, you (s) warn

of moneo monere

Optional for LATN1110: moneo monere monui monitum

dīcent

3rd person plural future indicative active they will say

of dico dicere

LATN1110: from dico dicere dixi dictum

Parsing Irregular Verbs

sumus

3nd person plural present indicative active, we are, of sum esse

Optional for LATN1110: sum esse fui (futurus)

Parsing Deponent Verbs

Phaedra <u>loquitur</u>

3rd person singular present indicative deponent (active), she speaks, of loquor loqui

Optional for LATN1110: loquor loqui locutus sum

Parsing Nouns, Adjectives & Pronouns

You must supply:

gender, case, number, part of speech, translation/ dictionary form.

mensārum

feminine genitive plural noun, of the tables

from mensa mensae 1f table

mī

masculine vocative singular adjective, my!

from meus, mea, meum, my, mine

multum: masculine accusative singular or neuter nominative/vocative/accusative singular adjective, much many

from multus, multa, multum much/many

When you are asked to parse a word in the context of a sentence or passage, you must give details similar to the examples below:

Parse the words underlined below in the context of their sentence or passage.

aulam aurī plenam <u>Ecliōnī</u> dō (I give the pot full of gold to Euclio)

Eucliōnī: masculine dative singular noun, to Euclio
from Ecliō Ecliōnis 3m Ecliō

Parse the word underlined in the context of a sentence or passage
<u>multum</u> fīlia seruat thēsaurum   (the daughter keeps much treasure)

multum: masculine accusative singular adjective, much, describing (the noun thesaurum. From multus, multa multum, much, many

Note that you can use any of the following terms to describe the function of an adjective:
modifying/describing/qualifying/providing more information about (choose one).

In the context of the sentence above, multum can only be masculine accusative singular, qualifying thesaurum. *Do not list other possibilities as you would do if parsing multum as a single word out of context. In the **context of the sentence**, the neuter cases are **incorrect**.*

Scipio <u>bonās</u> fīliās habet

bonas: feminine accusative plural adjective, beautiful, agreeing modifying the noun filias, daughters. From bonus, bona, bonum, beautiful, handsome.

Scipio <u>bonus</u> est (Scipio is a good man)

Parse bonus above and explain its case

bonus: masculine nominative singular adjective, here used as a noun to mean 'good man'. From the adjective bonus, bona, bonum good.

bonus is in the nominative case rather than the accusative case because sum does not control an object. Instead sum controls a complement in the nominative to indicate that the complement is the same person

Explain the construction underlined below

<u>aulam aurī plenam</u> **Ucliōni dō** (I give the pot full of gold to Euclio)

plenam: feminine accusative singular adjective meaning full of, providing more information about the noun aulam (pot, from aula aulae 1f pot).

The adjective plenus plena plenum full of, takes the genitive, here governing the noun auri. Hence auri (neuter genitive singular of aurum, auri n gold) is in the genitive.

Parsing Adverbs

semper

Indeclinable adverb, always

semper **senex clamat** (the old man always shouts)

semper, indeclinable adverb, always, provides more information about the verb clamat.

Parsing Prepositions

You must supply:

The preposition (X) governs Y (e.g. noun, pronoun) in the (case) to give the meaning to denote (position; movement etc)

e.g **in** **scaenā est** (he is on the stage)

The preposition in, meaning 'on' on governs scaenā (stage) in the ablative case to indicate position. Here the subject of the sentence is physically standing on the stage.

or

The preposition in (in, on) takes the ablative, hence scaenā (stage) is ablative to indicate position: the subject of the sentence is standing physically on the stage

or

The preposition in, when used with a noun in the ablative case, is used to express place or position. Here 'in' denotes 'position at'. The subject of the sentence is standing physically 'on the stage'.