

MY FIRST GREEK PARSING

This handout shows what you will do as homework for Lesson 7, and as a take-home quiz for Lesson 8. It's your first try at what is called "parsing": going through a Greek sentence word-by-word, identifying all the forms, and explaining them. (This first exercise is only *partial* parsing, because you do not identify forms completely—for example I'm asking for "dative," not "dative plural feminine," and you're only asked for selected explanations.)

The official tasks (*but an example is worth a thousand words—so look below first*) are:

- For every clause that has a main/finite verb (both main sentence and subordinate clauses), name:
 - The subject (in Greek if explicit; if it's implicit, say that it's in the main verb, and give the pronoun in English)
 - The main verb in Greek (if the verb "is/are" is implied, say so)
 - The person and number of the main verb
 - If there is a subordinate clause with its own main verb, create an entirely separate, labeled section to give the requested information about it (**see Paragraph 3, Sentences #2 and #5, for examples**).
- For every word or phrase in the **accusative, genitive, or dative**:
 - Identify the case
 - State as specifically as possible *why it is in this case*
 - "Specifically" means: not just "ind. obj.," but "ind. obj. of δίδωσι"; not "place where" or "object of preposition," but "ἐν + dative"
- For every **infinitive**
 - Identify it as such
 - State what use of the infinitive it is ("complementary with X," if the verb [like βούλομαι] or noun/adj. [like σχολή] X can take an infinitive)
 - Articular infinitives, or infinitives used as nouns without the article [γράφειν τὰ γράμματα χαλεπὸν ἔστιν, "Writing the letters is difficult"], are covered under the previous sections: Either identify why the infinitive is in acc./gen./dat., or identify it as the subject of a verb, as in this example, where γράφειν is the subject of the 3rd sg. verb ἔστιν.

→ Remember to double space! ←

EXAMPLE: p. 44, "Nasrudin Gives Figs," last two paragraphs

Paragraph 2

Sentence 1.

main sentence

subject: ὁ βασιλεύς

main verb: χαίρει (3rd sg.)

τὰ σῦκα is **accusative** (dir. obj. of μισῶν)

τῷ δώρῳ is **dative** (χαίρω + dat.)

Sentence 2.

main sentence

subject: "he" (main verb)
main verb: χαίρει (3rd sg.)
τῷ λαμβάνειν is **dative** (χαίρω + dat.)
σῦκα is **accusative** (dir. obj. of λαμβάνειν)

Sentence 3.

main sentence

subject: "he" (main verb)
main verb: ὀργίζεται (3rd sg.)

Sentence 4.

main sentence

subject: "he" (main verb)
main verb: ὀργίζεται (3rd sg.)

Sentence 5.

main sentence

subject: "he" (main verb)
main verb: λέγει (3rd sg.)
τοῖς στρατιώταις is **dative** (ind. obj. of λέγει)
βάλλειν is **infinitive** (complementary with λέγει)
τὸν Σοφόν is **accusative** (dir. obj. of βάλλειν)
τοῖς σύκοις is **dative** (dat. of instrument)

Sentence 6.

main sentence

subject: οἱ στρατιῶται
main verb: ποιοῦσιν (3rd pl.)
τοῦτο is **accusative** (dir. obj. of ποιοῦσιν)

Sentence 7.

main sentence

subject: ὁ Σοφός
main verb: λέγει (3rd sg.)

Sentence 8.

main sentence

subject: ὁ θεός
main verb: ἐπαινείσθω (3rd sg.)

You don't know this form, but since ὁ θεός is the subject, it must be 3rd sg. You should attempt this, but it wouldn't count against you for the quiz.

Paragraph 3

Sentence 1.

main sentence

subject: ὁ βασιλεύς
 main verb: ἐρωτᾷ (3rd sg.)
 τοῦτο is **accusative** (dir. obj. of ἀκούων)

Sentence 2.

main sentence

subject: “you” (main verb)
 main verb: ἐπαινεῖς (2nd sg.)
 τὸν θεόν is **accusative** (dir. obj. of ἐπαινεῖς)

ὅτε (“when”) clause

subject: ἄνθρωποι
 main verb: βάλλουσιν (3rd pl.)
 σε is **accusative** (dir. obj. of βάλλουσιν)
 σύκοις is **dative** (dat. of instrument)

Sentence 3.

main sentence

subject: ὁ (*see box p. 48*)
 main verb: λέγει (3rd sg.)

Sentence 4.

main sentence

subject: τὸ ἀποκρίνεσθαι
 main verb: “is”

Sentence 5.

main sentence

subject: “I” (main verb)
 main verb: ἐπαινῶ (1st sg.)
 τὸν θεόν is **accusative** (dir. obj. of ἐπαινῶ)

διότι (“because”) clause

subject: “I” (main verb)
 main verb: ἤνεγκον (1st sg.)
 μήλων is **genitive** (ἀντί + gen.) *(as above in Para. 2 Sent. 8, make an educated attempt)*

Sentence 6.

main sentence

subject: τὰ μήλα
 main verb: ἐστίν (3rd sg.)

Sentence 7.

main sentence

subject: τὰ σῦκα
 main verb: “are”