

## How to Parse

### 1. Figure out what part of speech the word is and what is the lexical entry for it.

For a noun, you need to know the nominative and genitive, the declension, and gender.

For a verb, you need to know the principal parts and what conjugation it is.

### 2. Fully identify the form.

#### a. For nouns

- i. Case – nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, or vocative
- ii. Number – singular or plural
- iii. Gender – masculine, feminine, or neuter

#### b. For verbs

- i. Person – 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup>
- ii. Number – singular or plural
- iii. Tense – present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, or future perfect
- iv. Voice – active or passive
- v. Mood – indicative, subjunctive, or imperative

#### c. For participles

- i. Tense – present, perfect, or future
- ii. Voice – active or passive
- iii. Case – nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, or vocative
- iv. Number – singular or plural
- v. Gender – masculine, feminine, or neuter

#### d. For infinitives

- i. Tense – present, perfect, or future
- ii. Voice – active or passive

### 3. Identify the function/use of the word in the sentence.

-Use the Handy Dandy for help identifying function/ use.

For example:

-an accusative noun may be the direct object or the object of a preposition, etc.

-a verb in the indicative may be the main verb of the sentence, etc.

-a verb in the subjunctive may be in a purpose clause, in a past contrary-to-fact condition, a hortatory subjunctive, etc., etc., etc.

-a participle may be in an ablative absolute construction, etc.

-an infinitive may be complementary or in indirect statement, etc.