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 Χ,” if the verb [like βούλομαι] or noun/adj. [like σχολή] Χ can take an infinitive)
    ▪ Articular infinitives, or infinitives used as nouns without the article [γράφειν τὰ γράμματα χαλεπόν ἐστιν, “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 δῶρῳ is dative (χαίρω + dat.)
Sentence 2.
main sentence
subject: “he” (main verb)
main verb: χαίρει (3rd sg.)
tῷ 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.)
tοῖς στρατιώταις is dative (ind. obj. of λέγει)
βάλλειν is infinitive (complementary with λέγει)
tὸν Σοφόν is accusative (dir. obj. of βάλλειν)
tοῖς σύκοις is dative (dat. of instrument)

Sentence 6.
main sentence
subject: οἱ στρατιώται
main verb: ποιοῦσιν (3rd pl.)
tοῦτο 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: ἐπαινεῖσθω (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: ἔρωτα (3rd sg.)
tοῦτο is **accusative** (dir. obj. of ἀκούων)

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


dτε (“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.)
tὸν θεόν is **accusative** (dir. obj. of ἐπαινῶ)


dιότι (“because”) clause
subject: “I” (main verb)
main verb: ἦνεγκον (1st sg.)
μῆλων is **genitive** (άντί + gen.)

(as above in Para. 2 Sent. 8, make an educated attempt)

Sentence 6.
**main sentence**
subject: τὰ μῆλα
main verb: ἐστιν (3rd sg.)

Sentence 7.
**main sentence**
subject: τὰ σῦκα
main verb: “are”