

PARSING ADJECTIVES

Directions: Working with a partner, give **gender**, **case**, and **number** for the following words (mostly, but not exclusively, relative pronouns and adjectives); also, give the **vocabulary list entry** (nominative singular forms), and a **definition**.

This list also includes 2 “impossible” forms (i.e., forms that don’t exist). Identify them and say why they are “impossible.”

1. αθανατον

2. αδικω

3. εσθλας

4. αγαθα

5. αδικαις

6. ολου

7. Ελληνικου

8. σοφης

9. δειναις

10. χαλεπων

11. αριστης

12. αλογας

13. πρωτε

14. ολη

15. κακε

16. καλη

17. αθαναταις

18. δεινας

19. μονους

20. σοφου

21. χαλεπας

22. αθανατοι

23. αλογων

24. ολαι

Adjective Syntax

Go over the following questions with your partner, and discuss their answers. You may make reference to the textbook whenever you like.

1. In your homework for last night, you learned about two adjective types. What are the two types you learned about? What are the key differences and similarities between them?
2. How can you identify a word as an adjective in the vocabulary list?
3. Explain the first position of adjectives and the second position of adjectives. What are the significant differentiating factors between the two position types? What are the differences in meaning that result from the different positions?
4. Other words/phrases can function like adjectives when they are placed in the attributive position. What are some types of words/phrases that often behave like adjectives and sit in the attributive position, even though they are not adjectives themselves?
5. What is the "Noun-Making Power of the Article"?
6. What is the "Generic Masculine"?
7. What is the "Articular Infinitive"?