

## I. DEPENDENCY GRAMMAR

In essence, Latin words and constructions have one modification: one syntactic relationship with another word or structure within the sentence: e.g. an adjective modifies its noun, a *nominative subject* modifies its verb, a result clause modifies a verbal form in its main clause, *et cētera*. A form is dependent on the word or structure that it modifies, and this dependency is visualized by hanging (*dēpendere*) the word from the word or structure that it modifies.

Crucially, word order in Latin is both semantic and syntactic, so the Latin must be constructed with the left to right sequence foremost, with each syntactic expectation resolved by connection to the needed form in sequence within its own clause or level of subordination.<sup>1</sup>

## II. TAG-SET INSTRUCTIONS

A. Substantives (nouns, pronouns, and adjectives functioning as nouns) are labeled with the appropriate tag for their particular case usage: e.g. an accusative adjective functioning as a *Direct Object* uses the **A-DO** tag.

Adjectives that modify other words – use the **ATR** (attribute) tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu. The adjective is just agreeing with its head; it is not the *Direct Object*, for example.<sup>2</sup>

B. Subordinated Clauses (nominal, adjectival, and adverbial clauses) are labeled on the highest verbal form in the clause<sup>3</sup> with the appropriate tag for their particular clause usage: e.g. an *Indirect Statement* functioning as an *Object* uses the **NOM-INDSTAT** tag with the **\_OBJ** modifier in the second (right hand) pull-down menu.

Subordinating Conjunctions – use the **AuxC** (subordinator) tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu: e.g. *cum*, *dummodo*, *etsī*, *modo*, *nē*, *nisi*, *quam*, *quamquam*, *quamvis*, *quandō*, *quasi*, *quia*, *quod*, *quoniam*, *sī*, *sīn*, *sīve*, *tametsī*, *tamquam*, *unde*, *ut*, *utī*, *velut*. Note that some words can be used as prepositions AuxP or as subordinators AuxC: e.g. *cum*.

C. Coordination – coordinating conjunctions are labeled with the **COORD** tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu. The elements that are so coordinated (linked under the coordinator) are labeled with the **\_CO** tag in the second (right hand) pull-down menu, in addition to their own proper tag in the first (left hand) pull-down menu: (e.g. conjunctive: *et*, *atque*, *ac*, *-que*; adversative: *sed*, *at*; disjunctive: *aut*, *vel*, *-ve*). In the case of the combined forms *(ne)-que*, *(ne)-c*, the *ne* is adverbial (ADV) typically modifying a verbal form, and the enclitic *-que*, *-c* functions as a coordinator (COORD).

Asyndeton – frequently, Latin authors do not use coordinating conjunctions. In these instances, the editor of the text has usually added commas, which can be used in place of conjunctions in the tree and labeled with the **COORD** tag in the BASIC pull-down menu. If no commas are available, add an ellipsis with the coordinator *et* within parentheses (cf. section E below) to represent the coordination: i.e. (et).

Polysyndeton – frequently, Latin authors use more coordinating conjunctions than strictly required. The “extra” coordinators have an adverbial force, conveying something like “and even” or “also.” In these

<sup>1</sup> An obvious example of misconstruing syntactic connection based on reading out of sequence is the error of taking the verb of a *Relative Clause* as the main verb of the sentence. Much less obvious forms of error are avoided by recursively considering the word order in determining modification.

<sup>2</sup> Pronouns functioning adjectivally are also labeled with the ATR tag: e.g. *eō diē*.

<sup>3</sup> A result clause, for example, would be labeled on the verb under the “ut”, not on the “ut” itself.

instances, the “extra” coordinators are adverbial in function and should be labeled with the **ADV** tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu: e.g. the second and third coordinators in “*et... et... que.*”

“Nested” Coordination – frequently, Latin authors create larger structures (often balanced) using coordinating conjunctions to group some elements of the coordination more closely than others. In these instances, the “extra” coordinators are dependent on another coordinator and function as true coordinators (COORD) of other coordinated elements: e.g. *A et B aut C et D* (A is directly coordinated to B, but not to C; the unit AB is coordinated to the unit CD).

Differential Emphasis in Coordination – The various coordinators do not have the same semantic force, particularly in the case of *atque/ac*, which conveys more the sense of “and indeed” than the unmarked “and” conveyed by *et*. For example, the earlier (often two) elements will be coordinated by *et*, while the final (often more elaborated) element will be coordinated with *atque/ac*: the first two elements are coordinated, and that combined unit is coordinated with the more strongly emphasized (by *atque/ac*) final element.

Sentence Connecting Coordinators – Latin sentences often begin with the coordinators *et* or *sed* functioning to join the sentence to the ideas of the previous sentence. In these instances, that coordinator is placed directly under the ROOT and should be labeled with the **COORD** tag in the BASIC pull-down menu. The predicate is placed under the sentence connecting coordinator.

D. Apposition – When two (or more) elements are in apposition (the element(s) later in sequence rename the first element) they are labeled with the **\_AP** tag in the second (right hand) pull-down menu, in addition to their own proper tag in the first (left hand) pull-down menu: e.g. *A-DO \_AP*

Nota Bene – in Latin, there is no word that signals apposition, and thus there is nothing specific from which to hang the forms in apposition. In these instances, if the editor of the text has added a comma, this can be used to join the elements in apposition in the tree and the comma is labeled with the **APOS** tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu. If there is no comma that can be used, it is necessary to create an ellipsis (cf. section E below) using a pair of square brackets with a single space between them to stand for an appositional node: i.e. [ ].

E. Ellipsis – Latin authors frequently do not repeat verbs that would be used in parallel clauses, they omit forms of *esse*, or do not use coordination. These instances are not mistakes; the forms are just not necessary, and would even harm the stylistics of the author - were they present. For the sake of clarity, however, such forms are represented in the tree with an ellipsis character. (DO NOT ADD UNNECESSARY ELLIPSES.)

Add an Ellipsis character:

1. Click the “aT” tab at the top right of the editor window;
2. click the “Create” button;
3. click the cross-hairs button under “Insertion Point”;
4. select the word or punctuation next to the place where the “elided” word would have been, and click the arrow at right to select in front of or behind the selected word;
5. fill in the appropriate form within parentheses: e.g. **(est)**, **(et)**, or [ ] for an apposition or coordination;
6. click the “Add Token” button;
7. link the ellipsis character to the tree as if it were the “missing” element.

**F. Modification of a Coordinated Structure** – When an adjective, *Subject Nominative*, or other modifier modifies all parts of a coordinated structure, it is dependent on (hangs under) the coordinator, indicating that it modifies all of the coordinated forms hanging under the coordinator and marked with the **\_CO** tag.

**Ablative Absolutes** – the noun is placed under (hangs from) the verbal adjective; both are labeled with the **AB-ASOL** tag in the “ablative” pull-down menu: e.g. *Caesare dīcente* – *Caesare* is placed under *dīcente*. If there is no participle, place the adjective or title under the name or pronoun: e.g. *mē consule* – *consule* is placed under *me*; *Caesare vīvō* – *vīvō* is placed under *Caesare*.

**Adverbs and Adverbials** – use the **ADV** (adverbial) tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu. Use this tag for true morphological adverbs like *sevērē* or *tristiter*, as well as for words of obscured origin like *diū* and fossilized adverbial accusatives like *sensim*: e.g. *adeo, etiam, ita, item, nec, non, nondum, numquam, nunc, omnino, praecipue, quantum, quasi, quoque, statim, tantum, tunc, and umquam*.<sup>4</sup> Adverbial forms most frequently modify verbal forms, but they may modify adjectives, nouns, and even other adverbial forms.

**Clause of Comparison** – The clause of comparison will be dependent on the comparative form within its main clause, or it will be dependent on the verbal form that it compares the manner of action with. Use the **AuxC** (subordinating conjunction) tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu for the subordinator: e.g. *tamquam, quasi, quam*. Use the **ADV-COMPAR** (Clause of Comparison) tag for the highest verbal form within the clause; note that a clause of comparison usually does not have an explicit verbal form within it; it is commonly necessary to add the appropriate verbal form that is elided by adding a form in parentheses (e.g. **(est)** ) using the procedure in section E.

**Correlatives** – The indefinite correlative (and its clause) is dependent on the demonstrative correlative: *qualis* is dependent on *talis*. The Q form explains the exact semantic force of the T form.

**Genitive describing/specifying** – The adjectival force of the Genitive may be foremost, with the effect of describing or specifying what type of thing it limits: e.g. *liber lēgum* *Genitive of Description* **G-DESC**. When the genitive word describes the material from which the limited object is made, the more specific *Genitive of Material* **G-MATER** is used: e.g. *annulus aurī*.

**Indirect Speech (sustained or implied without a subordinating verbal form)** – In extended speeches, it is typical to not repeat the subordinating verbal form as the Predicate: e.g. *dīcit*. In these instances, the last explicit verbal form should be carried forward as an ellipsis in the following sentences, using the procedure in Section E: e.g. (*dīcit*) as the Predicate.

**Infinitives** – use the appropriate tag in the “infinitive uses” pull-down menu to label these neuter, verbal nouns:

<b>INF-COMP</b>	Complimentary Infinitives (functioning as the <i>Direct Objects</i> of certain verbs)
<b>INF-HIST</b>	Historical Infinitives (functioning as the <i>Predicate</i> )
<b>INF-EXPL</b>	Explanatory Infinitives (modifying certain adjectives)
<b>INF-PURP</b>	Infinitives of Purpose (functioning as the <i>Direct Objects</i> of certain verbs)
<b>N-SUBJ</b>	Subject Infinitives (functioning as the <i>Subjects</i> of certain verbs, especially of impersonal verbs.)

<sup>4</sup> For forms using productive case usages like “*multo*” (ablative of the degree of difference) and “*multum*” (adverbial accusative), use the appropriate case usage tag. A productive case usage is a case form that can be normally produced from a word in common usage. *Multus*, *-a*, *-um* normally produces both *multo* and *multum* as part of its declension.

Interjections – Distinct from sentence adverbials (e.g. inferential particles like [ *igitur* ]), interjections are somewhat separate from the syntactic structure of the sentence, much like a *Vocative* form: e.g. *attatae*, *ecce*, *en*, *euge*, *eugepae*, *euho*, *hahahae*, *hem*, *heu*, *papae*, *st*, *vae*. Interjections typically hang from the *predicate*. Use the **INTRJ** (interjection) tag in the “Aux” pull-down menu located in the “BASIC” pull-down menu to label the interjection. Note that *Accusative* forms used as interjections (e.g. *malum* ) are accusatives of exclamation and are labeled with the **A-EXCLAM** tag, and *Vocative* forms invoking a god (e.g. *Hercule*, *mehercule*) are labeled with the **V-VOC** tag.

Locatives – use the **L-LOCAT** tag in the pull-down menu. A noun in the locative case functions like an *Ablative of Location*. *Locative* forms were in common use only for the names of cities, islands, and [ *domī* , *humī* , *rūrī* , *forīs* , *militiae* , *bellī* , *animī* ]; *Locative* forms indicating time were [ *herī* , *vesperī* , *temperī* ].

Names – use the **ATR** (attribute) tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu to label *praenomina* and *cognomina*, which hang from the *nomen*. The *nomen* is labeled based on its case function. Any period after the abbreviated *praenomen* is labeled with **AuxG** and hangs from the *praenomen*. (The *nomen* is typically an **adjective**, but the *praenomen* is a noun, as is usually the *cognomen*. Thus the *Basilica Iūlia* is the Julian Basilica, not the Basilica of Julius: i.e. *Basilica Iūli*.)

Negation – use the **ADV** (adverbial) tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu: e.g. *nōn*, *nē*, or *nī*-. Note that some words can be used as negation (ADV) or as subordinators (AuxC): e.g. *nē*.

*ne quidem* – use the **ADV** (adverbial) tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu to label both the *ne* and the *quidem*; the *ne* is dependent on the *quidem*, which is dependent on whatever work is emphasized: i.e. the word between the *ne* and the *quidem*.

Ordinal Numbers used Adverbially – use the **A-ADVERB** tag in the “accusative” pull-down menu, indicating that these accusative, neuter, singular forms modify adverbially: e.g. *consul tertium id fēcit* (while being consul the third time he made it); *tertium* does not agree with *consul* or modify *fēcit*, but it modifies the verbal idea of being consul.

Periphrastic Verbal Forms – the auxiliary verbal form is taken as being dependent on (hangs under) the verbal adjective in the periphrastic forms. Use the **AuxV** (auxiliary verbal form) tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu for finite verbs and infinitives used in a periphrastic verbal form: e.g. *futūrus est*, *amātum esse*, or *amanda sit*.<sup>5</sup> Note that the Future Passive Infinitive uses an accusative supine expressing purpose (A-Orient), which is dependent on the infinitive *īrī*: e.g. *nocitum īrī* – *nocitum* is dependent on *īrī*.

Predicate – if they are indicative, the verb or verbs of the independent clause are labeled with the **PRED** tag in the “BASIC” pull-down menu; if they are subjunctive, use the tags in the pull-down menu within the **PRED** tag:

<b>PRED-HORT</b>	hortatory subjunctive
<b>PRED-DELIB</b>	deliberative subjunctive
<b>PRED-POTENT</b>	potential subjunctive
<b>PRED-OPT</b>	optative subjunctive

The predicate may be coordinated, like any other structure.

<sup>5</sup> Since forms of [ *esse* ] are often omitted, placing the participle above them in the tree results in uniformity of arrangement between instance where they are present and when they are absent. Further, the main verbal force of the periphrastic verb is contained in the participle, with the form of [ *esse* ] merely supplying tense and mood, or marking the usage as infinitive.

Prepositions – use the **AuxP** (preposition) tag in the “Aux” pull-down menu located in the “BASIC” pull-down menu: e.g. *dē*, *ad*, or *inter*. Note that some words can be used as prepositions or as adverbials: e.g. “ante”. Remember that the case use attracts certain prepositions; the prepositions do not cause the case. Prepositions may themselves be modified by adverbial forms: e.g. in “*usque ad oppidum*”, *usque* (all the way) modifies the idea of “*ad*” (towards), in “*unā cum cēterīs*”, *unā* (at one) modifies the idea of “*cum*” (with). Label the substantive under the preposition with the appropriate tag for its particular clause usage, almost always *Accusative* or *Ablative* and usually matching as below:

ad	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	inter	<i>Accusative of Extent</i>
adversus	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	per	<i>Accusative of Extent</i>
adversum	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	trāns (motion)	<i>Accusative of Extent</i>
ante	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>		
circā	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	cōram	<i>Ablative of Orientation</i>
circum	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	dē	<i>Ablative of Orientation</i>
cis/citrā	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	palam	<i>Ablative of Orientation</i>
contrā	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	procul ā/ab	<i>Ablative of Orientation</i>
ergā	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	tenus	<i>Ablative of Orientation</i>
extrā	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>		
in (motion)	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	ā/ab/abs	<i>Ablative of Orientation</i>
īnfrā	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>		<i>Ablative of Cause (more rare)</i>
intrā	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	ē/ex	<i>Ablative of Orientation</i>
iūxtā	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>		<i>Ablative of Cause (more rare)</i>
ob	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>		
penes	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	in (location)	<i>Ablative of Location</i>
post	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	prae	<i>Ablative of Location</i>
pōne	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	prō	<i>Ablative of Location</i>
praeter	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	sub (location)	<i>Ablative of Location</i>
prope	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	subter (location)	<i>Ablative of Location</i>
propter	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	super (location)	<i>Ablative of Location</i>
secundum	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>		
sub (motion)	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	cum	<i>Ablative of Accompaniment</i>
subter (motion)	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>		<i>Ablative of Manner (more rare)</i>
super (motion)	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>		
suprā	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	absque	<i>Ablative of Separation</i>
trāns (position)	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>	sine	<i>Ablative of Separation</i>
ultrā	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>		<i>Ablative of Manner (more rare)</i>
versus	<i>Accusative of Orientation</i>		
		tenus	<i>Objective Genitive</i>
apud	<i>Accusative of Extent</i>		

Punctuation – When not otherwise needed to stand for coordination or apposition within a syntactic tree:

1. Commas (AuxX) and quotation marks (AuxG) are hung from the highest verbal form of the clause that necessitates their existence: e.g. a comma separating a *Purpose Clause* from the main clause hangs from the highest verbal form of the *Purpose Clause*, since the comma would not be there except to separate that clause from the *Main Clause*.
2. Commas between elements in coordination are hung from the coordinator and retain their **AuxX** tag.
3. Final punctuation ( . ! ? ) remains hanging on the **ROOT** and retains its **AuxK** tag.
4. Colons and semicolons ( ; : ) that separate clauses or other structures (e.g. in a list of statements) are marked with the **AuxX** tag.

Relative Clause – The *Relative Clause* frequently stands without an antecedent as an object or subject of a verbal form. In these cases, use the **\_OBJ** or **\_SBJ** modifier in the second (right hand) pull-down menu.

Relative Pronoun – The *Relative Pronoun* is tagged with the case tag specific to its role within its clause. It hangs from whatever form it is dependent due to its case.

Verbs with “Unusual” Cases – In addition to intransitive verbs (those that do not take an accusative *Direct Object*), there are a few Latin verbs that attract standard uses of other cases, *exempli gratiā*:

Fruī – attracts an Ablative of Means **AB-MEANS** or other instrumental ablative – to enjoy oneself by means of

Imperāre – typically attracts a personal dative Indirect Object **D-IO** – to give a command to

Iubēre – typically attracts a personal *Direct Object* **A-DO** and an infinitive *Interior Object* **A-INTOBJ** – to order X to do Y, in the passive X (nominative) is commanded to do Y (still infinitive *Interior Object*)

Memminisse – attracts the *Objective Genitive* **G-OBJEC** – to be mindful of

Parēre – typically attracts a Dative of Interest **D-INTER** – to render obedience unto

Uti – attracts an Ablative of Means **AB-MEANS** or other instrumental ablative – to set oneself to work by means of

Vocatives – use the **V-VOC** tag in the pull-down menu, indicating that they are not part of the syntactic structure of the tree. A vocative normally depends on the main verbal form of the independent clause.

AuxY (sentence adverbials) – many adverbial forms (not generally true morphological adverbs) emphasize the sentence (independent clause) as a whole, rather than a particular word within the sentence: e.g. *alias, consequens, certe, contra, enim, ergo, ideo, igitur, inde, ita, item, num, praeterea, propterea, sane, sic, tamen, tum, unde, utrum, and vero*.

### III. MORPHOLOGY INSTRUCTIONS

- A. Label a word based on its morphology, not its function: e.g. a substantive adjective is morphologically an adjective, NOT a noun.
- B. Know what you are looking for before selecting the morphological analysis. (Multiple distinct forms may derive from the same or similar roots.) If the precisely correct form is not present, you must create a new form: (DO NOT ADD UNNECESSARY FORMS.)

Create a new morphological analysis:

1. In the “Morph” tab at the top right of the editor window;
2. click the “Create new form” button;
3. in the “Lemma” box add the first word of the dictionary entry: e.g. *Caesar* instead of *Caesare* (in the case of abbreviations, use the complete word: e.g. *M.* would be *Marcus*);
4. select the part of speech in the “Part of Speech” pull-down menu (participles, gerundives, gerunds, supines, and infinities are lumped under “verb” and differentiated in the “Mood” drop-down menu);
5. select the properties of the word in the drop-down menus that appear;
6. when all properties are complete, click the “Save” button.

C. Make sure that the selected morphology and the syntactic TAG are in agreement: i.e. do not label *consule* AB-ABSOL and then identify the morphology as the dative of *consul*. (Check in both directions.)

D. Relative pronouns are derived from the form [ qui1 ], and interrogative adjectives are derived from the form [ qui2 ]. Interrogative pronouns are derived from the form [ quis1 ].