

Treebanking Tips for Dependency Syntax [GREEK]

VBGorman [updated 5/2021]

AuxY

- ἄν is an AuxY unless it is short for ἕάν AuxC
- For coordinates in a series, hang everything off the last one [CONJ]. Label the others as adverbs and make them AuxY.
- ἄρα meaning a way of drawing a conclusion = AuxY
- Asides, even whole clauses like “so to speak” or “as I said earlier” are AuxY. [anything like that expressing authorial voice] Likewise “he said” in the middle of a direct quote. Thus in direct speech, the thing said is treated as the main sentence and the framing language (no matter how much of it) is hung its own main verb (labelled AuxY) which is in turn hung on the PRED of the quoted material
- τοὔτεστιν is AuxY

AuxZ

- ὥς
 - + number [Smyth 2995] hangs on number as AuxZ
 - + superlative, the ὥς hangs as an AuxZ on the superlative. [Smyth 2994]
 - + dative cause or instrument, adverb, etc. = AuxZ
 - + adjective = Aux Z
 - ὥς introducing a participle is AuxZ hanging on an ADV, including genitive absolute
- The ἄμα usually hangs on the conjunction as an AuxZ. Words meaning especially I hang on the designated element as an AuxZ (on the pattern of καί also).
- Anything that needs to be hung on the noun but does not modify the noun, I hang as an AuxZ. (“finally”, “also”, “third”, etc.)
- μάλιστα generally hangs as AuxZ. Sometimes as ADV (especially when coordinated with another adverb).
- μόνος οὐκ ... ἀλλὰ καί. “Not only ... but also.” Hang οὐκ on μόνος as AuxZ and μόνος on the first element as AuxZ. Hang καί on the second element as AuxZ. All hangs from ἀλλὰ as COORD.
- **καὶ δὴ καί** The first καί is the COORD [or AuxY], the second καί is the AuxZ on the following word and the δὴ hangs on the second καί as an Aux Z (Smyth 2890)
- **πάνυ μὲν οὖν** [response in a dialogue meaning “certainly in truth”] = πάνυ ADV (hung on verb), μὲν AuxZ (hung on οὖν), οὖν AuxY (hung on verb)
- **οὐ μὴν ἀλλά** = “however” or “not but truly”. Hang the ἀλλά as an AuxY, the οὐ on the μὴν and the μὴν on the ἀλλά as AuxZs.
- ἄλλως τε καί meaning “otherwise”, hang τε on καί, both as AuxZ, then ἄλλως as ADV
- With κατὰ περ or καθάπερ, make it an AuxC, with the separated περ hanging as an AuxZ.
- If you get a τὰ μὲν ... τὰ δέ acting adverbially (in part... in part...) then hang the μὲν as an AuxY on the δέ, but hang each τὰ as an AuxZ on the μὲν and δέ.

- ὁ μὲν ὁ δὲ without a noun or substantive. Hang μὲν on δὲ just like other conjunctions. If there is a separate conjunction as COORD, then hang the particles on the articles as AuxZs.
- οὐδὲν as adverb “not at all” is morphology = adj.sg.neut.acc, and relation = AuxZ
- οἷος can be PNOM, ATR or AuxZ, but also an AuxC. BE CAREFUL.
 - οἷοί τ’ ἦσαν Make the τέ AuxZ on the οἷοί which is PNOM
 - οἷον + part. or adjective acts as ὥς, meaning, “for example” or “as when...” Aux Z.
 - οἷον acting as correlative “how” with τοιοῦτος or the like creates a relative clause with a conjugated verb and hangs on it as an ADV
- μάλιστα is usually an AuxZ [on the pattern of καί “also”]. When it represents a deduction of the author
- ἅμα is AuxZ when it refers to a logical rather than an actual joining, usually hung on the CONJ
- “Even if” = hang the καί on the “if” as an AuxZ
- ἀλλ’ ἢ = “unless.” Hang the ἀλλ’ as AuxZ on the ἢ [AuxC “than”]. “But that”
- πᾶς modifying an ATR = AuxZ. *All fifty ships sailed.*
- ἤ μὴν = AuxZ hanging on AuxZ
- Make epic τε an AuxZ

Adverbs

- οὕτω “thus” is usually just an ADV
- “By name” [ὄνομα nt acc] hangs on its noun [or verb if possible] as an ADV.
- For μάλλον πόλυ, hang πόλυ on μάλλον and label both as ADV
- When the adverb is attributive without an antecedent, use the article as the nominal.
 - I.e., εἰς τὸ πέραν. τὸ = OBJ, πέραν = ATR
- To label the morphology of a regular adverb created from an adjective by adding -ως, leave the adjective as the lemma, but label it ADV.

Nouns

- A verb can have up to two objects/arguments labelled OBJ. It is often a prepositional phrase, if it is a necessary argument to the verb.
- To make/call something something = OBJ and OCOMP. In the passive, it is PNOM.
- Command someone in dative to do something in infinitive = 2 OBJs
- Dative of possession with verb to be is a PNOM if it is the emphasis. If it is not, then it is an ATR on the SUBJ.
- “Lilies of the field” construction = prolepsis (Smyth 3045). Used to hang as DOUBLE OBJ [“I will discuss Aeneas, from whom he was born”]. NOW hang as APOS
 - If the sentence begins with a topic (in ACC) that reappears later in the sentence in a grammatical locus, make the original mention an AuxY. [“As for kings, people think that anyone who has sole power is a king.”]
 - “He knew this, that x happened” = APOS. If THAT is not a component in the next clause.

- When *τυγχάνω* vel sim. is followed by a nominative participle, the participle is labelled PNOM. See Smyth 2096.
 - *καθίστημι* + nom (“They set themselves up as innocent”) = PNOM
- With verbs of motion, use any prefix to guide you as to whether Place From Which or Place To Which is the OBJ (the other being an ADV), unless the verb is unclear, in which case the default is to make Place To Which the OBJ. Verbs of fleeing take Place From Which as OBJ.

Adjectives

- Numbers:
 - Unless it is actually the symbol “4” [NML] POS = adjective.
 - “thirty years lacking one”. Hang “lacking” as an ATR on “thirty”.
- “He was clear [*φανερός*] doing x [nom part]” = *φανερός* is PNOM and participle is ADV hanging on the PNOM.

Verbs/Subordination

- Impersonal verb has infinitive as SUBJ
- Future participle/infinitive to represent purpose is an ADV (He sent someone to look)
- Epexegetical infinitives hang as ADV
- If the antecedent of the relative clause is an entire phrase (i.e., “from which fact”), hang the relative clause on the verb as an ATR.
- Articular infinitive = treat the article as an ATR and the infinitive as a noun.
- If you have “The attackers ... some of them did x and others did y” elide a verb for the first subject and conjoin/appose all three verbs.
- *ὅ τι* = If you have a relative clause introduced by whatever (*ὅ τι*), hang the *τι* on the *ὅ*.
- Say/see something in accusative with participle, the participle is the OBJ and the accusative hangs off it as the SBJ.
- Hang the result clause off the adverb (he was SO tall THAT)
- Comparative adjective and then *ἤ* = AuxC, then often an elided verb (ADV). If comparative is followed by dative of comparison, hang the dative as an ADV on the comparative adjective.
 - Works with “the same as” something in the dative. Hangs on the “same” as an ADV
- Verbal adjective [Smyth 2149-2152]
 - Impersonal is in the neuter nominative as the PRED, with *εἰμί* (often omitted) labelled as AuxV. Its object stands in the case required by the verb of the verbal adjective. Agent, usually in dative, hangs off verbal adj as OBJ. If agent is in accusative [OBJ], then the *εἰμί* is omitted.
 - Personal construction, it is the PNOM. *ὠνητέος ἄνθρωπός ἐστιν* = PNOM SBJ PRED
- Repeated identical verb or subject (usually after a lot of subordinate clauses and/or asides): hang one of them as an AuxY off of the main subordinate clause. It is a terrible

solution, but the only other thing I can think of is to hang as an ExD.

Apposition/conjunction doesn't work, when the dependency is the same thing.

- For a series of sentences in the acc+inf construction representing a long indirect speech, instead of supplying a PRED verb “to say” each time, just hang the infinitives as PREDs.
- φανερός ἦν + nom part, hang the participle on φανερός as an ADV
- “He said” or “as X says” in the middle of a direct quote should hang as an AuxY.
- ὅταν is an AuxC but most adverbs meaning “when” [ὅποτε] are relative adverbs, and should be treated like any other relative clause.
- ὥς δ' ἀληθῆ λέγω, ἀναγνώσεται τὰς μαρτυρίας = Hang ὥς clause as ATR on μαρτυρίας (OBJ). If there is another acc (“I called them as witnessed”), then μαρτυρίας OCOMP.

ATV, ATVv

- Use this label when an adjective is matching a noun in gender, number, and case, but really qualifies the action of the (non-copulative) verb. If no noun is expressed, use ATvV. “Sand the floor smooth,” and not “Sand the smooth floor.”
- “First,” “self,” “one,” etc. if it seems appropriate and is matching in gender = ATV or ATVv [He was the first to perish due to luxury]. If neuter accusative, then ADV
- In a phrase like “when X was archon: [ἐπὶ Σωκρατίδου γὰρ ἄρχοντος] make ἄρχοντος the gen noun and hang it on the name as an ATV. The name is then the ADV.
- ταῦτα πάντα ἀληθῆ λέγω. ἀληθῆ = ATV
- [as per Pinkster]
 - Quantifying adjectives [alone, both, whole, etc.]
 - Ordinals [first of all men]
 - Adjectives which indicate a physical or mental condition that is in principle non-permanent [glad, eager, etc.]
 - adjectives that express a value judgment (e.g. carus (‘dear’), bellus (‘beautiful’)), place/direction (diversus (‘in different directions’)), time (assiduus (‘incessant’)), etc.
 - “Hannibal puer unus laetus primus in proelium ibat (“As a boy, H. alone was glad to be the first to go into battle.”)
 - see: <http://perseus.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/philologic/getobject.pl?c.19:9.NewPerseusMonographs>