

Worksheet for Parsing Nouns, Adjectives, & Pronouns from Exercise 11

NT 103.03 Fall 2004

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Nouns – Always include the article with the lexical form of nouns. When parsing 3rd Declension nouns, include the genitive form along with the article.

Form to be parsed:	case	gender	number	declension	lexical form	translation (inflected)
Ex. λόγου	Gen.	Masc.	Singular	2 nd Decl.	λόγος, ὁ	“of a word”
Ex. σαρκός	Gen.	Fem	Singular	3 rd Decl.	σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ	“of flesh”

Trans #1: πνεύματι

Trans #7: πίστιν

: ἁμαρτίαι

Trans #8: ἀδελφοί

: μήτηρ

Trans #9: υἰὸν

: πατέρα

: υἱός

Adjectives – The inflected forms of adjectives can be masc., fem., or neuter. Always give all patterns of endings for an adjective and indicate the declension that all genders of the adjective follow (e.g., some adjectives form their masc and neuter forms based on the 2nd Decl while the fem form is based on the 1st Decl. This type of adjective would be classified as a 2-1-2 adjective. For different variations, see Mounce p. 350-52).

Form to be parsed:	case	gender	number	declension	lexical form	translation (inflected)
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Ex. ἀγαθός

Add'l #14: ἕνα

Add'l #18:

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Pronouns – Always denote whether a pronoun is a personal pronoun (1st, 2nd, or 3rd person), a relative pronoun, a demonstrative pronoun, etc. (We will learn many additional types of pronouns this semester including: intensive, reciprocal, reflexive, interrogative, indefinite, possessive, correlative, and negative.)

Form to be parsed: type of pronoun case gender number lexical form translation

Ex. ἡμῶν

Trans #1: ἐγώ

: ὑμᾶς

Trans #3: ἡμεῖς

Trans #9: οὐδεὶς