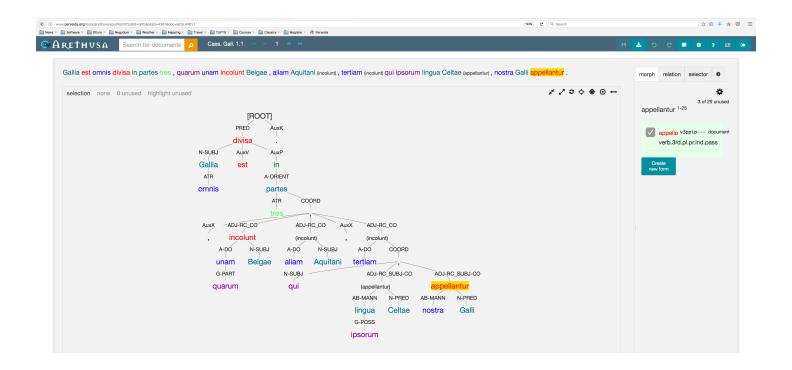# PERSEUS DIGITAL LIBRARY: Tufts University

Perseids Project – Treebanking Tools

Perseids Project - Treebanked Commentaries at Tufts University

https://perseids-project.github.io/harrington_trees/

Here you can access texts fully diagrammed and analyzed sentence by sentence, where every word, clause, and phrase is morphologically identified, syntactically labeled, and connected to the word or structure that it modifies: **a treebank**. This is a resource for making even the most complex Latin transparent, allowing students of the language at all levels to work toward a full appreciation of the semantic nuance of the texts.

There are links to instructions on how to use the treebanks and grammars of Latin and Greek optimized for clarity.

Perseids Project – Treebanking Tools

http://sosol.perseids.org/sosol/signin

Here you can access the tools for creating your own treebanked texts for pedagogical experimentation/play within the classroom, or even to complete treebanks for publication.

Questions? Feel free to contact: Matthew Harrington, Senior Lecturer in Classical Languages and Archaeology

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BASIC	PRED	Predicate
	PRED-HORT	Hortatory Subjunctive Predicate
	PRED-DELIB	Deliberative Subjunctive Predicate
	PRED-POTENT	Potential Subjunctive Predicate
	PRED-OPT	Optative Subjunctive Predicate
	AUX	(Auxiliary words)
	AUX-C	Subordinating Conjunction
	AUX-P	Preposition
	AUX-V	Auxiliary Verb
	AUX-Y	Sentence Adverbial
	AUX-G	Bracketing Punctuation (' ")
	AUX-K	Final Punctuation (. ! ?)
	AUX-X	Comma (or other non-final punctuation , ; :)
	ATR	Attribute (i.e. adjectival modification)
	ADV	Adverb (i.e. true morphological adverbs and indeclinable adverbials)
	COORD	Coordinating Conjunction or element
	APOS	Apposition
	INTRJ	Interjection
	PARENTH	Parenthesis (i.e. an aside to the audience external to the syntax of the sentence)

Nominative	N-SUBJ	Subject Nominative
	N-PRED	Predicate Nominative

Genitive	G-POSS	Genitive of Possession
	G-PART	Partitive Genitive
	G-OBJEC	Objective Genitive
	G-DESC	Genitive of Description
	G-CHAR	Genitive of Characteristic
	G-VALUE	Genitive of Value
	G-MATER	Genitive of Material
	G-CHARGE	Genitive of the Charge

Dative	D-IO	Indirect Object
	D-INTER	Dative of Interest
	D-POSS	Dative of Possession
	D-REFER	Dative of Reference
	D-AGENT	Dative of Agent
	D-PURP	Dative of Purpose

Accusative	A-DO	Direct Object
	A-INTOBJ	Interior Object
	A-PRED	Predicate Accusative
	A-SUBJ	Accusative Subject
	A-ORIENT	Accusative of Orientation
	A-EXTENT	Accusative of Extent
	A-RESPECT	Accusative of Respect
	A-ADVERB	Adverbial Accusative
	A-EXCLAM	Accusative of Exclamation

Harrington Treebanking Tagset

Ablative   AB-ORIENT   Ablative of Orientation
         AB-SEPAR   Ablative of Separation
         AB-CAUSE   Ablative of Cause
         AB-AGENT   Ablative of Agent
         AB-ABSOL   Ablative Absolute
         AB-COMPAR   Ablative of Comparison
         AB-LOCAT   Ablative of Location
         AB-RESPECT   Ablative of Respect
         AB-ACCOMP   Ablative of Accompaniment
         AB-DESCRIP   Ablative of Description
         AB-MEANS   Ablative of Means
         AB-MANN   Ablative of Manner
         AB-PRICE   Ablative of Price
         AB-DEGDIF   Ablative of Degree of the Difference

V-VOC   Vocative
L-LOCAT   Locative

Adjectival Clause   ADJ-RC   Relative Clause
         ADJ-RCCHAR   Relative Clause of Characteristic
         ADJ-RCINDSTAT   Relative Clause in Indirect Statement

Adverbial Clause   ADV-PURP   Purpose Clause
         ADV-RESULT   Result Clause
         ADV-CONSEC   Consecutive Clause
         ADV-PROTAS   Conditional Protasis
         ADV-TEMPOR   Temporal Clause
         ADV-CIRCUMS   Circumstantial Clause
         ADV-CAUSAL   Causal Clause
         ADV-CONCESS   Concessive Clause
         ADV-COMPAR   Clause of Comparison
         ADV-PROVISO   Proviso Clause
         ADV-RCPURP   Relative Clause of Purpose
         ADV-RCRESULT   Relative Clause of Result
         ADV-RCCONDIT   Conditional Relative Clause

Nominal Clause   NOM-SUBST   Substantive Noun Clause (aka Indirect Command)
         NOM-FEARCL   Fear Clause
         NOM-INDQUES   Indirect Question
         NOM-INDSTAT   Indirect Statement
         NOM-DIRSTAT   Direct Statement

Infinitive Uses   INF-COMP   Complimentary Infinitive
         INF-HIST   Historical Infinitive
         INF-EXPL   Explanatory Infinitive
         INF-PURP   Infinitive of Purpose

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.[1] Similarly, the semantic force of verbal (and other) forms directs the reading of many of the forms that modify them: e.g. only certain verbs will construe with a *Complimentary Infinitive*; an infinitive modifying a verb that is not from this set of verbs would thus not be a *Complimentary Infinitive*, no matter how similar the syntax appeared.

It is important to realize that many of the terms for case usages or types of construction also describe the semantic force of the construction, not just the syntax: e.g. *Direct Object* and *Interior Object* are both accusative (morphologically) adverbial modifiers (syntactically), but their semantic force is distinct, and thus requires a different descriptive tag.

II. TAG-SET INSTRUCTIONS

A. <u>Substantives</u> (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.

> <u>Adjectives that modify other words</u> – 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.[2]

B. <u>Subordinated Clauses</u> (nominal, adjectival, and adverbial clauses) are labeled on the highest verbal form in the clause[3] with the appropriate tag for their particular clause usage: e.g. a *Purpose Clause* uses the **ADV-PURP** tag. Nominal clauses must also be labeled with the appropriate functional tag in the second (right hand) pull-down menu (**_OBJ**, **_SBJ, _PRED**): 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.

> <u>Subordinating Conjunctions</u> – use the **AuxC** (subordinator) tag in the "BASIC" pull-down menu: e.g. *cum, dummodo, etsī, modo, nē, nisi, quam, quamquam, quamvīs, 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. <u>Coordination</u> – 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

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[1] 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.

[2] Pronouns functioning adjectivally are also labeled with the ATR tag: e.g. eō diē.

[3] A result clause, for example, would be labeled on the verb under the "ut", not on the "ut" itself.

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 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*.

Adjectives with "Unusual" Cases or Constructions – There are a few Latin adjectives and participles that routinely attract standard uses of specific cases or constructions, *exemplī gratiā*:
 dignus – typically attracts an *Ablative of Respect* **AB-RESPECT** to express in respect to what factor something is worthy
 parātus – typically attracts a *Complimentary Infinitive* **INF-COMP** to express what something is prepared to do

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*.[4] 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 understood from the context by adding a form in parentheses (e.g. **(est)**) using the procedure in section E. (In addition to comparative adjectives and adverbs, there are many other forms that have an idea of comparison: e.g. aliter, alius, ante, post, et cētera.)

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.

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[4] 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.

<u>Dates</u> – The date may be expressed simply by an *Ablative of Location* arranged before a prepositional phrase with *ante* and an *Accusative of Orientation* using *Kalendae, Nōnnae,* or *Īdūs*: e.g. *tertiō diē ante Kalendās Iānuāriās* or elided as *tertiō Kalendās Iānuāriās*. (The names of the months are adjectives that depend on the *Kalendae, Nōnnae,* or *Īdūs* and are tagged with **ATR**.) Similarly, *prīdiē* and *postrīdiē* are used as *Ablative of Location* followed by an *Accusative of Orientation*: e.g. *prīdiē Kalendās Iānuāriās*. The standard formulation of the date in many authors is effectively ungrammatical and may result from transpositions of *ante* coupled with reanalysis of *diē* into *diem*: e.g. *ante diem III Kalendās Iānuāriās.* The element [*ante diem*] functions as an indeclinable phrase, even being employed as "object" of other prepositions: e.g. *ex ante diem III Kalendās Iānuāriās* (from the third day before the January Kalends).

<u>Genitive describing/specifying</u> – 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*. Some examples of this use of the genitive are sometime termed a genitive of definition or specification.

<u>Indirect Speech (sustained or implied without a subordinating verbal form)</u> – 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.

<u>Infinitives</u> – use the appropriate tag in the "infinitive uses" pull-down menu to label these neuter, verbal nouns:

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

<u>Interjections</u> – 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, euhoe, hahahae, hem, heu,* papae, *st, vae*. Interjections typically hang from the *predicate,* or sometimes a subordinated verbal form. Use the **INTRJ** (interjection) tag 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.

<u>Locatives</u> – 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 , forī*s *, mīlitiae , bellī , animī*]; *Locative* forms indicating time were [*herī , vesperī , temperī*].

<u>Names</u> – 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 sometimes the *cognomen.* Thus the *Basilica Iūlia* is the Julian Basilica, not the Basilica of Julius: i.e. *Basilica Iūliī.*) When the author does not include the *nomen,* it should be added using the ellipsis procedure in Section E above: e.g. Ti. Neronem becomes Ti. (Claudium) Neronem, and both the *praenomen* Ti. And the *cognomen* Neronem hang from the *nomen* (Claudium).

<u>Negation</u> – use the **ADV** (adverbial) tag in the "BASIC" pull-down menu: e.g. *nōn*, *nē*, or *ni-*. Note that some words can be used as negation (ADV) or as subordinators (AuxC): e.g. *nē*.

<u>*ne quidem*</u> – 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*.

<u>Ordinal Numbers used Adverbially</u> – 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.

<u>Parenthetical Statements</u> – Parenthetical statements are complete statements that are not joined to the sentence using coordination or subordination (a grammatically independent structure within another sentence); they are frequently an aside from the speaker embedded within another sentence, much like an *Interjection*. Hang the Parenthetical Statement from the first punctuation that separates it from the sentence, and hang the punctuation from the structure in the sentence that occasions the aside – usually a verbal form and often the Predicate. Label the connecting punctuation with the **PARENTH** tag in the "BASIC" pull-down menu the highest verbal form with the appropriate **PRED** tag in the "BASIC" pull-down menu. Many apparent asides are, however, abbreviated or atypical *Causal Clauses* or the like: i.e. they actually explain or otherwise modify the main clause, despite not using a common subordinator.

<u>Periphrastic Verbal Forms</u> – 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***.[5] 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*.

<u>Predicate</u> – 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:

PRED-HORT	hortatory subjunctive
PRED-DELIB	deliberative subjunctive
PRED-POTENT	potential subjunctive
PRED-OPT	optative subjunctive

The predicate may be coordinated, like any other structure.

<u>Prepositions</u> – 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:

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[5] 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.

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

Pronouns (used adjectivally) – Pronouns that adjectivally modify another word are tagged with **ATR:** e.g. eōdem modō.

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*. (Do not hand them from the AuxC.)
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 but do not end the sentence (e.g. in a list of statements) are marked with the **AuxX** tag.
5. Parentheses, brackets, and hyphens are labeled with the **AuxG** tag

Relative Clause – In most instances, a *Relative Clause* just functions as an adjectival modifier of its antecedent, in which case it is labeled with the **ADJ-RC** tag; however, a *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 particular case usage.

Sentence Coordinators – Coordinators (e.g. et, sed, ac, atque, autem) are often used to link sentences semantically rather than to link structures within a particular sentence. These coordinators often come first in sequence and depend on the ROOT. The predicate hanging under such a sentence coordinator is not marked with the **_CO** tag.

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 routinely attract standard uses of other cases or constructions; these case usages are congruent with the semantic force of the Latin verb – not the syntax of the verb in any potential English translations: *exemplī gratiā*:

auferre – typically attracts a *Dative of Interest* **D-INTER** to express who is harmed by the removal of the *Direct Object* (the dative case cannot express motion away from something; there is no dative of separation)

bibere – sometimes construed with an *Ablative of Orientation* (with or without a preposition) to indicate from what vessel something in drunk.

decet – most frequently used in an impersonal manner with an infinitive or a nominal clause as the *Subject*. clause as the subject and attracts a *Direct Object* (person) **A-DO** to indicate for whom an action is fitting.

doceō – typically attracts a *Direct Object* (person) **A-DO** with an infinitive *Interior Object* **A-INTOBJ** to express what content the person is being taught; may occur without the *Direct Object* (person) **A-DO** being explicitly stated.

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

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*); sometimes attracts a substantive noun clause as *Interior Object*.

libet – impersonal usage with a nominative demonstrative or relative pronoun, or an infinitive or substantive noun clause as the *Subject*. Attracts a *Dative of Reference* **D-REFER** to indicate for whom something is pleasing.

licet – attracts a *Dative of Reference* (person) **D-REFER** and an infinitive as its *Nominative Subject*

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

miserārī – in poetry often attracts an *Objective Genitive* instead of a *Direct Object*

miserēre – attracts an *Objective Genitive* and/or a *Direct Object* (person)

oportet – takes an *Indirect Speech* as its *Subject*

paenitet – a *Direct Object* (person) **A-DO** with an *Objective Genitive* to express what the regret concerns

parcere – attracts a *Dative of Interest* **D-INTER** to indicate in whose interest mercy is shown

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

piget – cause someone - *Direct Object* **A-DO** - to have a disgust of something - *Objective Genitive* **G-OBJEC**

placet – attracts a *Dative of Reference* (person) **D-REFER** and an infinitive as its *Nominative Subject*

taedet – attracts a *Direct Object* (person) **A-DO** with an *Objective Genitive* **G-OBJEC** to express what the regret concerns

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

vidērī – attracts a *Dative of Reference* **D-REFER** to indicate to whom X seems to be Y

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) most often 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, tamen, unde, utrum,* and *vero.* Note that most adverbial forms can be used in multiple manners, although Aux Y may predominate. The AuxY most typically depends on the highest verbal form or coordinator, since it usually modifies the entire sentence.

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. (Most of the names of ethnicities/peoples are adjectives: e.g. Rōmānī.)

B. Know what you are looking for before selecting the morphological analysis. (Multiple distinct forms may derive from the same or similar roots; check the dictionary entries to be certain of the correct form.) 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,[6] supines,[7] 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,[8] 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 [qui2], and interrogative adjectives are derived from the form [qui2]. Interrogative pronouns are derived from the form [quis2].

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[6] All gerunds have no Person, but are singular, present, active/deponent; their case cannot be Nominative.

[7] All supines have no Person, but are singular, present, active/deponent; their case can only be Accusative or Ablative, with arguably a vanishingly few archaic Dative examples.

[8] All Adjectives and Adverbs should have their degree specified; "ordinary" adjectives or adverbs are in the Positive Degree.

BASIC	PRED		PRED-HORT	Hortatory Subjunctive Predicate
			PRED-DELIB	Deliberative Subjunctive Predicate
			PRED-POTENT	Potential Optative Predicate
			PRED-OPT	Optative of Wish Predicate
	AUX		(Auxiliary words)	
		AUX-C	Subordinating Conjunction	
		AUX-P	Preposition	
		AUX-V	Auxiliary Verb	
		AUX-Y	Sentence Adverbial	
		AUX-G	Bracketing Punctuation (' ")	
		AUX-K	Final Punctuation (. ;)	
		AUX-X	Comma (or other non-final punctuation , : -)	
	ATR		Attribute (i.e. adjectival modification)	
	ADV		Adverb (i.e. true morphological adverbs and indeclinable adverbials)	
	COORD		Coordinating Conjunction or element	
	APOS		Apposition	
	INTRJ		Interjection	
	PARENTH		Parenthesis (i.e. an aside to the audience external to the syntax of the sentence)	

Nominative	N-SUBJ	Subject Nominative
	N-PRED	Predicate Nominative

Genitive	G-POSS	Genitive of Possession
	G-PART	Partitive Genitive
	G-OBJEC	Objective Genitive
	G-DESC	Genitive of Description
	G-VALUE	Genitive of Value
	G-MATER	Genitive of Material
	G-CHARGE	Genitive of the Charge
	G-TIMEWW	Genitive of the Time Within Which
	G-ORIENT	Genitive of Orientation
	G-SOURCE	Genitive of the Source
	G-SEPAR	Genitive of Separation
	G-CAUSE	Genitive of Cause
	G-AGENT	Genitive of Agent
	G-ABSOL	Genitive Absolute
	G-COMPAR	Genitive of Comparison
	G-ACCOMP	Genitive of Accompaniment

Dative	D-IO	Indirect Object
	D-INTER	Dative of Interest
	D-POSS	Dative of Possession
	D-REFER	Dative of Reference
	D-AGENT	Dative of Agent
	D-LOCAT	Dative of Location
	D-RESPECT	Dative of Respect
	D-ACCOMP	Dative of Accompaniment
	D-MEANS	Dative of Means
	D-MANN	Dative of Manner
	D-DEGDIF	Dative of Degree of the Difference

Accusative	A-DO	Direct Object
	A-INTOBJ	Interior Object
	A-PRED	Predicate Accusative

A-SUBJ	Subject Accusative
A-ORIENT	Accusative of Orientation
A-EXTENT	Accusative of Extent
A-RESPECT	Accusative of Respect
A-ADVERB	Adverbial Accusative
A-ABSOL	Accusative Absolute

V-VOC   Vocative

adjectival clause	ADJ-RC	Relative Clause
adverbial clause	ADV-PURP	Purpose Clause
	ADV-RESULT	Result Clause
	ADV-PROTAS	Conditional Protasis
	ADV-TEMPOR	Temporal Clause
	ADV-CIRCUMS	Circumstantial Clause
	ADV-CAUSAL	Causal Clause
	ADV-CONCESS	Concessive Clause
	ADV-COMPAR	Clause of Comparison
	ADV-PROVISO	Proviso Clause
	ADV-RCPURP	Relative Clause of Purpose
	ADV-RCRESULT	Relative Clause of Result
	ADV-RCCONDIT	Conditional Relative Clause
	ADV-RCCAUSAL	Causal Relative Clause
nominal clause	NOM-EFFORT	Object Clause of Effort
	NOM-FEARCL	Fear Clause
	NOM-INDQUES	Indirect Question
	NOM-INDSTAT	Indirect Statement
	NOM-DIRSTAT	Direct Statement
participle uses	CP-TEMPOR	Temporal Circumstantial Participle
	CP-CAUSAL	Causal Circumstantial Participle
	CP-CONCESS	Concessive Circumstantial Participle
	CP-CONDIT	Conditional Circumstantial Participle
	CP-FPPURP	Future Participle of Purpose
	SP-SUPPL	Supplementary Participle
infinitive uses	INF-COMP	Complimentary Infinitive
	INF-EXPL	Explanatory Infinitive
	INF-IMPER	Imperatival Infinitive