PARSING LATIN WORDS

To parse a word (from the Latin pars, a part) is to say what part of its basic form it is*. The following examples will show you how to do it.

Parsing a noun or pronoun
Give the case(s), number, nominative singular, the ending of the genitive singular (with the new end of the stem, if it differs from the nominative), gender and meaning.

Examples:
aquam: accusative singular of aqua, -ae, f., water.
auxilia: nominative, vocative or accusative plural of auxilium, -i, n., help.
dominis: dative or ablative plural of dominus, -i, m., master.
temporis: genitive singular of tempus, -oris, n., time.

Parsing an adjective
Give the case(s), number, gender(s), nominative singular in all genders, and meaning.

Examples:
bono: dative or ablative singular, masculine or neuter, of bonus, -a, -um, good.
cararum: genitive plural feminine of carus, -a, -um, dear.
tristium: genitive plural, all genders, of tristis, -e, sad.

Parsing a verb
Give the person, number, tense, mood and voice (except for sum and deponent verbs) of a part of a verb which can be conjugated. If it is an infinitive, give its tense and voice. Treat the participles as adjectives. In all cases give the principal parts of the verb and its meaning.

Examples:
laudamus: 1st person plural, present indicative active of laudo, -are, -avi, -atum, praise.
videbas: 2nd person singular, imperfect indicative active of video, -ere, vidi, visum, see.
capient: 3rd person plural, future indicative active of capio, -ere, cepi, captum, take.
laudetur: 3rd person singular, present subjunctive passive, of laudo, -are, -avi, -atum, praise.
sequimur: 1st person plural, present indicative of sequor, -i, secutus, follow.
cucurrisse: perfect infinitive active of curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum, run.
amantibus: dative/ablative plural, all genders, of the present participle of amo, -are, -avi, -atum, love.

Some people extend the meaning of the word to include saying what part a word plays in a phrase or sentence.