

## Overloaded Adjective Construction (Wilson ch. 27)

1. Be on the lookout for this construction whenever you encounter two adjacent parts of speech of the following types that cannot be adjacent in English:
  - a) [article + preposition]: “ein im Winter warmer Fluss” ~~*an in winter warm river*~~
  - b) [adjective + preposition]: “eine neue gegen Bilharziose und Amoebiose wirksame Verbindung” ~~*a new against bilharzia and amoebiasis active compound*~~
  - c) [article + article]: “das den Opferdienst entwürdigende Kultverhalten” ~~*the the sacrificial-service disgracing cultic behaviour*~~  
(Beware of identifying [relative + article] as [article + article]: “Das Kaninchen, das den Jäger erschöß” *the rabbit that shot the hunter.*)
2. To solve it, first find the noun to go with the first article **and/or** adjective of the construction.
  - a) This noun has to agree with the article/adjective *and* be available, i.e. not yet claimed by a later preposition/article/adjective. In the above examples, this is:
    - ein. . . Fluss (*Winter* may agree with *ein*, but it is already claimed by *im*)
    - eine neue. . . Verbindung (*Bilharziose* and *Amoebiose* are claimed by *gegen*)
    - das. . . Kultverhalten (*Opferdienst* is masculine, and is claimed by the more closely adjacent *den*)
3. Follow your translation of this short noun phrase up with a predicative phrase or relative clause containing your translation of all the words in between, keeping in mind that the German construction will often contain a participle and that the whole thing refers back to the main noun:
  - a) [a river] [that is warm in winter]
  - b) [a new compound] [active against bilharzia and amoebiasis]
  - c) [the cultic behaviour] [disgracing the sacrificial service] (*or* that disgraces the sacrificial service)