

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #7 (for Units 11-20) - Clauses (KEY)

- 1). How does one generally issue a command in Greek?

The imperative mood, of course. Alternatives include the hortatory subjunctive and independent object clauses of effort.

- 2). What are the two basic ways to make a prohibition in Greek? Be specific about the circumstances in which each is employed.

Prohibitions (introduced by μή) employ either the imperative or a subjunctive. For a prohibition with simple aspect, employ the aorist subjunctive (hortatory in the first person plural, prohibitive in the second and third persons). For progressive/repeated aspect, employ the present imperative in the second and third persons, the present (hortatory) subjunctive in the first (plural).

- 3). Describe the four types of temporal clause with which you are familiar: moods of verbs in main and temporal clause, temporal conjunctions employed and what sort of relative time each conjunction indicates.

Past definite temporal clauses are introduced by a past tense of the indicative (negative οὐ) and ἐπεὶ or ἐπειδὴ ("after, when") + a past (usually aorist) indicative (negative οὐ) to indicate prior action, ὅτε ("when") + an aorist or imperfect indicative (negative οὐ) to indicate simultaneous action. Present general temporal clauses are introduced by a present indicative (negative οὐ) and ἐπειδὴν ("after, when, whenever") + an aorist subjunctive (negative μή) to indicate prior action, ὅταν ("when, whenever") + a present or aorist subjunctive (negative μή) to indicate simultaneous action. Past general temporal clauses are introduced by an imperfect indicative (negative οὐ) and ἐπεὶ or ἐπειδὴ ("after, when, whenever") + an aorist optative (negative μή) to indicate prior action, ὅτε ("whenever") + a present or aorist optative (negative μή) to indicate simultaneous action. Future more vivid temporal clauses are introduced by a future indicative (negative οὐ) and ἐπειδὴν ("after, when") + an aorist subjunctive (negative οὐ) to indicate prior action, ὅταν ("when") + a present or aorist subjunctive (negative οὐ) to indicate simultaneous action.

- 4). Aside from its basic meaning ("with X Y-ing") provide four additional ways to translate a Genitive Absolute.

Genitive absolutes can also have temporal ("when Bob had escaped the dungeon"), concessive ("Although Bob had escaped the dungeon"), or causal ("Since Bob had escaped the dungeon") relations to the main verb of a sentence. A Genitive absolute can also stand as the protasis to a conditional sentence (negative μή): "If Bob had escaped the dungeon".

- 5). What conjunction introduces a fear clause? What dictates the mood of the verb in a fear clause?

Fear clauses are introduced by μή. To express a fear that something may/might not happen, μή οὐ is used. In fear clauses referring to subsequent action, the verbs in fear clauses follow the rules for sequence of moods: subjunctives after primary tenses, optatives after secondary tenses. For fear clauses referring to contemporaneous actions, indicatives are used.

- 6). Describe object clauses of effort: introductory conjunction, tense and mood of verbs, independent use, etc.

Object clauses of effort often follow verbs of striving, effort, or caring (such as μηχανάομαι, μηχανήσομαι, ἐμηχανησάμην, ---, μεμηχάνημαι, ---, "contrive, devise"). They are introduced by ὅπως, "that". The future indicative is employed for all verbs in object clauses of effort, even when the introductory verb is in a secondary tense. These clauses can be used independently (i.e., without an introductory clause but with the ὅπως remaining) as alternatives to commands and prohibitions.

- 7). Describe the three major ways to construct indirect statement in Greek: introductory conjunctions, mood/tense/ form of verb in main and subordinate clause and case of subject in subordinate clause. For each type of indirect statement give the first principal part of two verbs that can introduce it.

Indirect statements can be made in three ways in Greek. 1). One can employ the conjunctions ὅτι and ὡς with a finite verb. The verb in the indirect statement is indicative if the main verb is a primary tense, optative (or retained indicative for vividness) if the main verb is a secondary tense. 2). One can use an Accusative/infinitive construction. In this case, the subject in the original statement is placed in the Accusative case and the verb is changed to the corresponding tense of the infinitive. 3). One can use a participle/Accusative construction. In this case, the subject in the original statement is placed in the Accusative case and the verb is changed to the corresponding tense of the participle.

- 8). Describe the retained subjunctive: when it occurs, what force it has, three types of clauses in which it can occur.

A retained subjunctive occurs in purpose and fear clauses introduced by a main verbs in secondary tenses, instead of the expected optative. A retained subjunctive presents the intention or fear more vividly than the optative. This vividness cannot be represented in translation, however.

- 9). How does one express an unattainable wish in Greek? Provide information on the two different types (*i.e.* times) and the introductory words and negative employed.

Unattainable wishes are introduced by εἴθε or εἰ γόρ and have verbs in past tenses of the indicative: imperfect indicatives for wishes referring to present time, aorist indicatives for wishes in past time. The negative is μή.

- 10). How does one form an indirect question in Greek?

Indirect questions consist of (a) finite verb(s) introduced by (an) (usually) indirect interrogative word(s). When the introductory verb is in a primary tense, the verbs in the indirect question retain their original moods and tenses. If the introductory verb is in a secondary tense, all verbs in the indirect question are changed to the corresponding tense of the optative or are retained as indicatives.

- 11). Give the characteristics of temporal clauses introduced by μέχρι and ἕως: mood and tense of main and subordinate verb and general rule for translation.

Temporal clauses introduced by μέχρι and ἕως (typically) take a past indicative when the main verb is past and the temporal clause refers to a definite act in past time and ὅταν with the subjunctive when the main verb is either present or future. μέχρι and ἕως generally mean "until" when the verb they introduce has simple aspect (aorist indicative or subjunctive) and "as long as" when the verb they introduce has progressive/repeated aspect (imperfect indicative or present subjunctive).

- 12). Give the characteristics of temporal clauses introduced by πριν: mood and tense of verb in clause and what generally dictates what verb form appears in the clause.

πριν introducing an infinitive (with a possible Accusative subject) means "before". The main clause is usually not negated. If the verb of the main clause is negated, πριν introduces a finite verb and means "until". It takes either a past indicative (when the main verb is past) or ὅταν with the subjunctive (when the main verb is either present or future).

- 13). Describe some of the characteristics of constructions involving the impersonal verbs δεῖ and χρή: person and number of subject, supplementary verb forms and use with negatives.

All finite forms of δεῖ and χρή have no definite subject and are third person singular. Their participles appear in the neuter only. They often take an infinitive, usually with a subject Accusative, to complete their meaning(s). When negated, δεῖ and χρή generally mean "must not", though οὐ δεῖ can sometimes mean "there is no need". δεῖ can take a Genitive of separation (of the thing needed).

- 14). Describe how the verb δοκέω can be employed to mean "seems best": person, number and form of subject.

δοκέω can be employed in the third person singular to mean "it seems best" to express a personal or collective opinion or decision. In such sentences, a pronoun or infinitive serves as the subject.

- 15). Describe the Accusative Absolute: types of verbs whose participles are employed in the construction, person and number of said participles, subject of said participles (if any) and general difference between Accusative and Genitive Absolute.

The Accusative absolute employs participles of impersonal verbs (*e.g.*: δεῖ, χρή, δοκεῖ, ἔξεστι(ν)) in the neuter singular. They can govern an infinitive, just as do the other forms of these verbs, but without an accompanying noun or pronoun. The Accusative absolute is a circumstantial use of the participle and expresses a circumstance separate from the main clause of the sentence. Yet the obligation or possibility expressed by an Accusative absolute usually applies to someone named in the main clause.