

**HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #7 (for Units 1-10) - Clauses (key)**

1). How can one tell how many clauses are in a Greek sentence?

The number of clauses is generally equivalent to the number of (finite) verbs

2). What three introductory words signal Greek purpose clauses? What negative is employed in them?

ὅτι, ὡς and ὅπως the negative is μή

3). How does one determine the mood of the verb to be employed in a purpose clause?

Use sequence of tenses: if the main verb is a primary tense, the verb in the purpose clause will be in the subjunctive mood; if the main verb is a secondary tense, the verb in the purpose clause will be in the optative mood.

4). What information does the tense of a verb in a purpose clause provide?

Verbs in purpose clauses provide information about aspect (progressive/repeated or simple), NOT time.

5). Identify and describe the two main components (halves) of a conditional sentence:

The first half is called the protasis - it's the "if" section of the condition. The second half is called the apodosis - it's the "then" part.

6). Identify and describe the six common types of conditional sentence with which you are familiar. Include characteristic words, moods of verbs and translation formulas:

| TYPE                   | PROTASIS                  | APODOSIS                  | TRANSLATION FORMULA            |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| future more vivid:     | εἰ + subjunctive          | future indicative         | "does... will do"              |
| future less vivid:     | εἰ + optative             | optative + ᾗν             | "should... would"              |
| present general:       | εἰ + subjunctive          | present indicative        | "does... does"                 |
| past general:          | εἰ + optative             | imperfect indicative      | "did... did"                   |
| present contrafactual: | εἰ + imperfect indicative | imperfect indicative + ᾗν | "were doing... would be doing" |
| past contrafactual:    | εἰ + aorist indicative    | aorist indicative + ᾗν    | "had done... would have done"  |

7). Explain how conditional sentences with relative protases differ from "normal" conditional sentences:

In a conditional sentence with a relative protasis, the protasis has had its introductory word (εἰ or εἰάν) replaced by a relative pronoun (though an ᾗν will remain if the introductory word was originally εἰάν). This generally only happens if the antecedent of the relative pronoun is general.

8). What two words with which you are familiar can introduce causal ("since") or temporal ("after, when") clauses? What mood are their verbs in?

ἐπεὶ and ἐπειδή they both take an indicative

9). What sort of word introduces a relative clause? What do we call the word in the main clause to which this latter word refers? In what TWO ways must these two words agree? Why don't they necessarily agree in THREE ways?

A form of the relative pronoun (ὅς, ἥ, ὅ) introduces a relative clause. The relative pronoun refers back to an antecedent, with which the relative pronoun agrees in number and gender. The two don't necessarily agree in case because the case of the relative pronoun is determined by its function in its own clause.

10). In what mood do relative clauses (generally) have their verbs?

Relative clauses generally have verbs in the indicative mood.

- 11). Describe the hortatory subjunctive. Include information on person, tense, negative and translation formula:

The hortatory subjunctive is an independent subjunctive that occurs in the first person and expresses the will of the speaker in the form of an exhortation. Tense (present or aorist) shows aspect only. The negative is μή. One can typically translate a hortatory subjunctive by employing the phrases "Let us" or "May I."

- 12). Describe the deliberative subjunctive. Include information on person, tense, negative and translation formula:

The deliberative subjunctive is an independent subjunctive that occurs in the first person and expresses the uncertainty of the speaker in the form of a question. Tense (present or aorist) shows aspect only. The negative is μή. One can typically translate a deliberative subjunctive by employing the phrases "Are we to...?" or "Am I to...?"

- 13). Describe the prohibitive subjunctive. Include information on person, tense, negative and translation formula:

The prohibitive subjunctive is an independent subjunctive that occurs in the second person and expresses a prohibition. Tense (aorist only) shows aspect only. The negative employed (in ALL cases, as prohibitions are inherently negative) is μή. One can typically translate a prohibitive subjunctive by employing the phrase "Do not...".

- 14). Describe the optative of wish. Include information on introductory words, negative and translation formula:

The optative of wish is an independent optative that expresses a wish, hope or prayer for the future. It is introduced by εἰ γάρ, εἴθε or nothing. Tense (present or aorist) shows aspect only. The negative is μή. One can typically translate an optative of wish by employing the phrases "May we...", "If only...", "I wish..." or "Would that...".

- 15). Describe the potential optative. Include information on characteristic words, negative and translation formula:

The potential optative is an independent optative that indicates that an action might possibly occur. Tense (present or aorist) shows aspect only. The negative is οὐ; ἄν will also occur. One can typically translate a potential optative by employing the words "may," "might," "could" or "would."

- 16). What three qualities does the articular infinitive have? How is it used? What does its tense indicate? What negative does it employ?

The articular infinitive has tense, voice and case. It can be used as any other noun. Tense indicates aspect, not time. The negative of the articular infinitive is μή.

- 17). How is an attributive participle used? How is a circumstantial participle different?

An attributive participle is in the attributive position and is translated as such.

- 18). Describe the five ways in which one can interpret a circumstantial participle. For each use, give information on characteristic words in the main or participial clause, negatives and translation formulas:

Circumstantial participles can provide general information about the circumstances of the action of the main verb, but they can also demonstrate causal, concessive, conditional, temporal or purpose-al relations between the verb and the participle.

general information: no signal words

causal participle: look for ἄτε or οἷα for the speaker's assertion of cause or ὡς for someone else's

concessive participle: look for ὅμως with the main verb and/or καίτερ with the participle

conditional participle: can act as the protasis of a conditional sentence; look for μή as the negative

temporal participle: look for a temporal adverb like ἔπειτα with the main verb

participle expressing purpose: ὡς can indicate a purpose as expressed by someone other than the speaker

- 19). Describe and differentiate between the two types of result clause with which you are familiar. Include information on introductory words, moods of verbs and translation formulas:

Result clauses are introduced by the conjunction ὥστε. They come in two types: clauses of actual result, which express a factual result that has occurred, is occurring or will occur and have their verbs in the indicative with the negative οὐ; and clauses of natural result, which express a result that generally or usually (but not necessarily) has occurred/occurs/will occur, have their verbs in the infinitive and subjects (where expressed) in the Accusative and the negative μή. Clauses of actual result can be translated "with the result that...". Clauses of natural result can be translated "so as (for)...".