

Lesson 20 February 20-24
Subordinate Clauses

1. A **subordinate clause** is a clause that cannot exist independently of the main clause of the sentence. We have already seen several types of subordinate clauses, such as relative clauses and clauses with ἐπεὶ. Greek has a number of specialized subordinate clause types for expressing purpose, effort, result, fear, and time.

2. Greek does not have a **sequence of tenses** like Latin does. Instead, Greek has a sequence of moods that determines what mood the verb in a subordinate clause is in. If the verb of the main clause is present, perfect, future, or any non-indicative mood, the sentence is in **primary sequence**. If the verb of the main clause is an imperfect, aorist, or pluperfect, the sentence is in **secondary sequence**.

3. **Purpose** clauses are expressed in Greek in several ways. The negative is always μή.

A. A subordinate clause introduced by ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως with a verb in the subjunctive in primary sequence and the optative in secondary sequence.

ἔχω στρατιώτας ἵνα ἔλω τοὺς πολεμίους.

I have soldiers for the purpose of capturing the enemy.

πολεμοῦσιν τοῖς Πέρσαις ὥς μὴ νικήσονται.

They are fighting the Persians in order not to be conquered.

ἐπαίδευες τοὺς παῖδας ὅπως μανθάνοιεν τὰ καινά.

You were teaching the children in order that they learn new things.

B. A future participle, often introduced by ὥς.

ἔχω στρατιώτας ὥς αἰρήσων τοὺς πολεμίους.

I have soldiers for the purpose of capturing the enemy.

πολεμοῦσιν τοῖς Πέρσαις ὥς μὴ νικηθησόμενοι.

They are fighting the Persians in order not to be conquered.

ἐπαίδευες τοὺς παῖδας ὥς μαθησομένους τὰ καινά.

You were teaching the children in order that they learn new things.

4. **Effort** clauses are similar to purpose clauses, but only occur after verbs of striving, labor, or effort, and are always introduced by ὅπως with a future indicative. The negative is μή. The difference between an effort and a purpose clause is that an effort clause emphasizes the action, while the purpose clause emphasizes the intent.

ἐμηχανώμην ὅπως μὴ ἀποθανοῦνται.

I was contriving how they not be killed.

πράττομεν ὅπως νικήσωμεν πάντας.

We are working so as to conquer everybody.

βουλευέτε ὅπως μὴ πολεμησετε ἀλλήλοις.

You all are taking counsel so that you not fight each other.

5. **Result** clauses are introduced by the adverb ὥστε, and are frequently best translated with “as,” “that,” and “so that.” The main clause will frequently have a demonstrative such as οὕτως (so, thus), τοιοῦτος (such), or τοσοῦτος (so great, so many). Greek distinguishes between natural and actual result.

A. **Actual result** clauses are used to indicate the actual outcome of an action. In an actual result clause ὥστε is followed by the indicative. The negative is οὐ.

ἔχω στρατιώτας ὥστε εἶλον τοὺς πολεμίους.

I have soldiers with the result that I caught the enemy.

οἱ πολῖται τοσοῦτοι ἦσαν ὥστε οὐ ἐφύγομεν.

The citizens were so many that we did not escape.

σοφὴ οὕτως εἶ ὥστε παιδεύεις εὖ αὐτούς.

You are so wise that you teach them well.

B. **Natural result** clauses are used to indicate the expected or natural outcome of an action. A natural result clause does not say that the action actually happened. In a natural result clause, ὥστε is followed by an infinitive. The subject is accusative if different from the main clause. The negative is μή.

ἔχω στρατιώτας ὥστε ἐλεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους.

I have soldiers so as to catch the enemy.

οἱ πολῖται τοσοῦτοι ἦσαν ὥστε μὴ ἡμᾶς φεύγειν.

The citizens were so many that we do not escape (ever).

σοφὴ οὕτως εἶ ὥστε παιδεύειν εὖ αὐτούς.

You are so wise as to teach them well (always).

6. After verbs of fearing, a **fear** clause is introduced by μή for a positive fear and μή οὐ for a negative fear, followed by the subjunctive in primary and the optative in secondary sequence. It may be helpful to translate μή in a fear clause as “lest” or “that.”

φοβοῦμαι μὴ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀποθάνω

I am afraid lest I die during the night.

ἐδεδοικῆς μὴ οὐ οἱ Ἕλληνας νικήσειαν τοὺς Πέρσας.

You feared lest the Greeks not conquer the Persians

δεδίασι μὴ ἡ πόλις λύηται.

They are afraid lest the city be destroyed.

7. Greek has a variety of **temporal** clauses, using the adverbs πρὶν, ἕως, ἕσπε, and μέχρι.
- A. πρὶν following a positive clause means “before” and takes an infinitive with subject accusative.

ἐμάθομεν τὰ πολλὰ καινὰ πρὶν τὸν παιδεύοντα ἔναι.

We learned many new things before the teacher came.

πολεμήσετε τοῖς πολεμίοις πρὶν ποιῆσαι τὴν συνθήκην.

You will fight the enemy before you make a treaty.

- B. πρὶν following a negative clause means “until.” ἕως, ἕσπε, and μέχρι always mean “until” or “while.” All take one of two constructions:

(1) To denote a definite past act they take an aorist indicative when they mean “until” and the imperfect indicative when they mean “while.”

ἐπολεμοῦμεν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἕως ἔφευγον.

We were fighting the enemy while they were fleeing.

οὐ ἐπαίδευσας τοὺς παῖδας πρὶν οὗτοι παλαιότεροι ἐγένοντο.

You did not teach the children until they became older.

(2) To denote a future, anticipated, or repeated act, they take the subjunctive + ἄν in primary sequence, the optative without ἄν in secondary sequence.

πολεμήσομεν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἕως νικηθῶσιν ἄν.

We will fight the enemy until they are conquered

οὐ ἐπαίδευες τοὺς παῖδας πρὶν παλαῖοι γίγνοιτο.

You were not teaching the children until they should become old.

8. In all the subordinate clauses listed above where the optative is used in secondary sequence, the subjunctive may be used instead for vividness.

9. The verb δέδοικα “to fear” is a defective verb which uses a perfect for its present tense, pluperfect for its imperfect, and has no other tenses except the aorist. The subjunctive and optative are both extremely rare.

δέδοικα, - , ἕδεισα

	<i>Perfect</i>		<i>Pluperfect</i>
1st singular	δέδοικα		ἕδεδοίκη
2nd singular	δέδοικας		ἕδεδοίκης
3rd singular	δέδοικε		ἕδεδοίκει
1st plural	δέδιμεν		ἕδέδιμεν
2nd plural	δέδιτε		ἕδέδιτε
3rd plural	δέδιασι(ν)		ἕδέδισαν
Infinitive	δεδιέναι		
Participle	δεδιώς, υῖα, - ός		

Vocabulary

- ἀπολείπω, ἀπολείψω, ἀπέλιπον, ἀπολέλοιπα, ἀπολέλειμμαι, ἀπελείφθην to leave behind, abandon
- βλάπτω, βλάψω, ἔβλαψα, βέβλαφα, βέβλαμμαι, ἐβλάφθην to damage, hurt, harm
- βουλεύω, βουλεύσω, ἐβούλευσα, βεβούλευκα, βεβούλευμαι, ἐβουλεύθην to take counsel, deliberate, plan; resolve, decide to do (+ inf.)
- δέδοικα, - , ἔδεισα to fear, dread
- ἦκω, ἦξω to have come
- κλάω, κλαίω, ἔκλαυσα (*never contracts*) to cry, wail, lament; bewail
- μηχανάομαι, μηχανήσομαι, ἐμηχανησάμην, μεμηχάνημαι to prepare; to contrive, devise
- οἶομαι (1st sing. usu. οἶμαι), οἴσομαι, ᾤθην to think, believe
- ὀργίζω, ὀργιῶ, ᾠργισα, ᾠργισμαι, ᾠργίσθην to make angry, provoke; (*pass.*) to grow angry
- παραλαμβάνω, παραλήψομαι, παρέλαβον, παρείληφα, παρείλημμαι, παρελήφθην to receive, take upon oneself; to associate with (+ acc.)
- φοβέω, φοβήσω, ἐφόβησα, πεφόβηκα, πεφόβημαι, ἐφοβήθην to terrify, alarm; (*mid. & pass.*) to be terrified, frightened
- κλέπτης, -ου ὁ thief, knave
- ὀλιγαρχία, -ας ἡ rule by a small group, oligarchy
- παιδίον, -ου τό child (properly under seven years of age)
- ὕβρις, ὕβρεως ἡ wanton violence, insolence; an outrage
- ἀσθενής, -ές weak, feeble
- δίκαιος, -α, -ον observant of custom or rule, righteous, just
- τοιούτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο of such a kind, of such a quality
- τοσοῦτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο so great, so much, so many
- ψευδής, -ές lying, false, untrue
- ἕστε (*adv. & conj.*) until, as long as, while
- ἕως (*adv. & conj.*) until, as long as, while
- ἵνα in order to, for the purpose of (introduces a purpose clause, with subjunctive in primary sequence, optative in secondary sequence)
- μετά (*prep.*) (+ gen.) among, between, together; (+ acc.) into the midst of, behind, after
- μέχρι (*adv. & conj.*) until, as long as, while; (*prep.* + gen.) as far as
- πρίν (*adv. & conj.*) (after a negative clause) until; (after a positive clause) before (+ inf.)
- ὅπως in order to, for the purpose of (introduces a purpose clause, with subjunctive in primary sequence, optative in secondary sequence); so as, to (introduces a clause of effort with the future indicative)
- οὔτω(ς) thus, so, in this way *or* manner
- ὥς so, thus, as; in order to, for the purpose of + purpose clause or future pple; that + indirect statement; + sup. as...as possible
- ὥστε that, so that, with the result that (introduces a result clause with the indicative of actual result, the infinitive of natural result)

Greek to English Sentences

1. ἐκλάομεν τὴν πᾶσαν ἡμέραν ἵνα μήτε βλάβθῃμεν μήτε ἀπολειποίμεθα ὑπὸ τῆς μητρός.
2. τῶν λεόντων ἄτε ἠκόντων εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔδεισαν μὴ τὰ παιδιά προσβληθῆι.
3. πεπράχατε πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλληνας τοιοῦτα αἰσχρὰ πράγματα ὥστε ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν αὐτῶν δίκην δίδοτε.
4. ὁ μὲν κλέπτης ἐμηχανᾶτο ὅπως αἰρήσεται τὸν θησαῦρον παρὰ τῶν πολιτῶν, ὁ δὲ δικαστὴς ἐφύλαττε ὅπως παύσειε αὐτόν.
5. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀμείνων πάντων τῶν ἄλλων φοιτώντων ἐν τῇ γῆ ἀνθρώπων τοσοῦτω ἐστὶ ὥστε τοὺς δαιμόνας καὶ φοβεῖσθαι αὐτόν.
6. δεῖ ὑμᾶς φυγεῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ πεδίου πρὶν τοὺς στρατιώτας κατὰ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἵεναι.
7. παραληψόμεθα μόνον δικαιότερους ἕως ἢ ὀλιγαρχία διαφθαρή ἂν, ὁ γὰρ ἄρχων γράψεται ἐκείνους ἐχθροὺς τοῖς ὀλίγοις.
8. ἐμείναμεν παρὰ τῷ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ λιθῷ μέχρι ἢ στρατία ἐπολέμει τοῖς ψευδέσι μοίχοις.

English to Greek Sentences

1. Let us cease listening to the traitors (*use an attributive pple*) so we do not harm our friends.
2. Your wife is so beautiful that she deprives us all of both our eyes and and our minds.
3. Before we resolve to abandon home and city, let us help the weak with meals and harm the liars with sharp, direct words.
4. When the tyrant became angered, we feared that he would kill us all and hurl our children into the sea.
5. Until the people ruled Athens, the oligarchy did not want to honor or sacrifice to the gods who hate the rich.