

24.4: Dependent clauses: examples

function		introductory conjunctions and structure	
ADJECTIVE CLAUSES	a) Modifying a noun, an adjective, or b) (without an antecedent) serving as a noun	introduced by relative pronouns with normal syntax a) [ταῦτά ἐστι <u>τὰ βιβλία</u>] (ἃ ἀνέγνω) These / those are the books which /that I / they read. b) (οἱ ἀκούουσι,) [μανθάνουσι(ν)] Those who hear learn.	Both a) and b) may have SUBJUNCTIVE + ἄν I) referring to the future [ταῦτα ἔσται <u>τὰ βιβλία</u>] (ἃ ἄν ἀναγνῶ) These / those will be the books which /that I will read. II) generalizing (ὅστις ἄν ἀκούῃ ,) [μανθάνει] Whoever hears learns.
	the function of these clauses could be called “adverbial”	or by relative adverbs [ἄγαλμα δαίμονος ἐποιήσατο,] καὶ [ἔστησε] (ὅπου ἦν φανερώτατον). He made a statue of the god, and erected it where it was most visible.	They may also have SUBJUNCTIVE + ἄν (future or generalizing)
NOUN CLAUSES	D O, SUBJECT, APPOSITIVE (indirect statements, indirect commands)	introduced by ὅτι, ὥς with the same syntax as the original utterance ἐπιστεύομεν ὅτι ἐστὶ Χριστός. We believed that he “is” = was Christ. or SUBJECT IN ACCUSATIVE + V = INFINITIVE [λέγει] (αὐτοὺς ἄγειν τὸν Παῦλον.) He says that they are bringing Paul. [ἐκέλευε] (αὐτοὺς ἄγειν τὸν Παῦλον.) He told them to bring Paul. (Indirect commands only take ACC + INFINITIVE)	

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ADVERBIAL CLAUSES	temporal	<p>ὅτε, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ἕως They may have the same syntax as a main clause</p> <p>(ὅτε δὲ ἐξεβλήθη ὁ ὄχλος,) [εἰσελθὼν ἐκράτησεν τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῆς]. Mt 9:25 When the crowd was put outside, going in, he held her hand.</p>	<p>some have SUBJUNCTIVE + ἄν I) referring to the future (ἐπὰν δὲ εὔρητε) [ἀπαγγεῖλατέ μοι.] Mt 2:8 When you (will) find him, let me know.</p> <p>II) generalizing (ὅταν ἀσθενῇς), [τότε δυνατός εἶ.] When(ever) you (sg) are weak, then you are powerful.</p>
	causal	<p>διότι, ὅτι, ὥς + the same syntax as a main clause [ἀνέκλινεν αὐτὸν ἐν φάτνῃ,] (διότι οὐκ ἦν αὐτοῖς τόπος ἐν τῷ καταλύματι.) Lk 2:7 She laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn.</p>	
	conditional	<p>εἰ (they may have the verb in the indicative or imperative, if they are noncommittal) εἰ δὲ ὁ ὀφθαλμός σου ὁ δεξιὸς σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔξελε αὐτὸν καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σοῦ· Mt 5:29 If your right eye causes you to stumble, pluck it out and cast it from you.</p>	<p>ἐὰν + SUBJUNCTIVE I) referring to the future II) generalizing: Κύριε, (ἐὰν θέλῃς) δύνασαί με καθαρίσαι Lk 5:12 “Lord, if you want to, you can cleanse me.”</p>
	purpose	<p>ἵνα, ὅπως, ὥς + SUBJUNCTIVE ἀπαγγεῖλατέ μοι, ὅπως καὶ ἐγὼ ἐλθὼν προσκυνήσω αὐτῷ. Mt 2:8 Let me know, so that I may also come and worship him.</p>	
	result	<p>ὥστε + the same syntax as a main clause βέβηκεν, ὥστε δυνάμεθα φωνεῖν He is gone, so that we are able to speak.</p>	<p>ὥστε introducing ACCUSATIVE + INFINITIVE σεισμός μέγας ἐγένετο, ὥστε καλύπτεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν κυμάτων. Mt 8:24 There arose a great storm, so that the boat was in danger of being swamped by the waves.</p>