19.4 Equivalent functions, 2

17.4   (Equivalent functions, 1) illustrates how participles may be equivalent to several types of dependent clauses. Participial usages are classified there as:

A. *PRIMARILY ADJECTIVAL PARTICIPLES*
         and
B. *PRIMARILY VERBAL PARTICIPLES* = **circumstantial participles.**

In this page I add

1) A further function of circumstantial participles (equivalent to the purpose clauses you learned in **19.3**[.1])
                                    and
2) [OPTIONAL] Other constructions equivalent to purpose clauses.

We start with 1). These *circumstantial participles* may express **purpose**. We may find instead of a purpose clause such as: ὁ ἱερεὺς ἦλθε **ἵνα λύηται** τὴν θυγατέρα

- a future participle in the nominative (sometimes preceded by ὡς, modifying the subject:

     ὁ ἱερεὺς ἦλθε **λυσόμενος** τὴν θυγατέρα
     The priest came in order to ransom his daughter

or, instead of a purpose clause such as: πέμπομεν πρέσβυν **ὅπως** σπονδὰς **ποιῇ**.
- a future participle modifying a direct object:

     πέμπομεν πρέσβυν σπονδὰς **ποιήσοντα**.
     We send an ambassador so that he will make peace.

2) Other constructions that express purpose are:

- an infinitive in the genitive (rare in classical Greek, common in *koinê*)
-

  πέμπομεν πρέσβυν **τοῦ** σπονδὰς **ποιεῖν**.
  We send an ambassador "for the purpose of making peace."

- in *koinê* Greek, a simple infinitive, especially after verbs of motion. Cf. the English expression of purpose with the infinitive: *Will you come to help me?*

  ἦλθε σῶσαι τὸν κόσμον
  He came to save the world.

- a relative clause with its verb in the future indicative:

  πέμπομεν πρέσβυν **ὃς / ὅστις** σπονδὰς **ποιήσει**
  We send an ambassador so that he will make peace.