

Ὅτι Clauses

Going Subordinate

A lesson for the *Paideia* web-app

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Subordinate Clauses

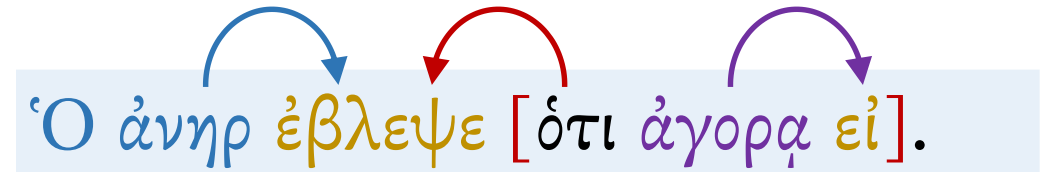
- In Greek it is unusual for one clause to stand alone in a sentence (or "period")
 - Usually one main clause modified by subordinate clauses
- Subordinate clauses tell us more about what is happening in the main clause
 - "We went to school because we wanted to learn."
 - "She wanted to know why rain is wet."

Subordinate Clauses

- How do I know how many clauses are in my sentence?
 - Count the verbs!
 - Generally each verb (of any kind) is the core of one clause
 - Remember that a Greek verb on its own can be a full clause!
 - Also look for verbless clauses
- How do I know which is the main clause and which are subordinate?
 - Look for subordinating conjunctions like **ὅτι**
 - Tells us that the following clause is subordinate to what came before
 - Look for infinitive verbs
 - Infinitive clauses are always subordinate

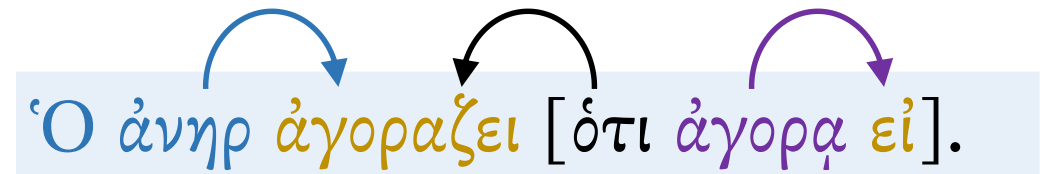
Ὅτι as "That"

- The most common subordinating conjunction
- Can function like the English "that"
 - Makes the following clause the direct object of the preceding verb



Ὅτι as "Because"

- Can act like the English "because"
 - The following clause is the *reason for* or *cause of* the preceding one



Nested Subordinate Clauses

- Subordinate clauses can themselves have further subordinate clauses
 - Main clause
 - ἦλθον
 - 1st-level subordinate clause
 - ὅτι ἐθέλησα ἄρτον πωλῆσαι
 - 2nd-level subordinate clause
 - ἄρτον πωλῆσαι

