

GREEK SUBORDINATE CLAUSES TAKING THE INDICATIVE MOOD

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Main Types of Subordinate Clauses that take the Indicative Mood

Temporal Clauses

Causal Clauses

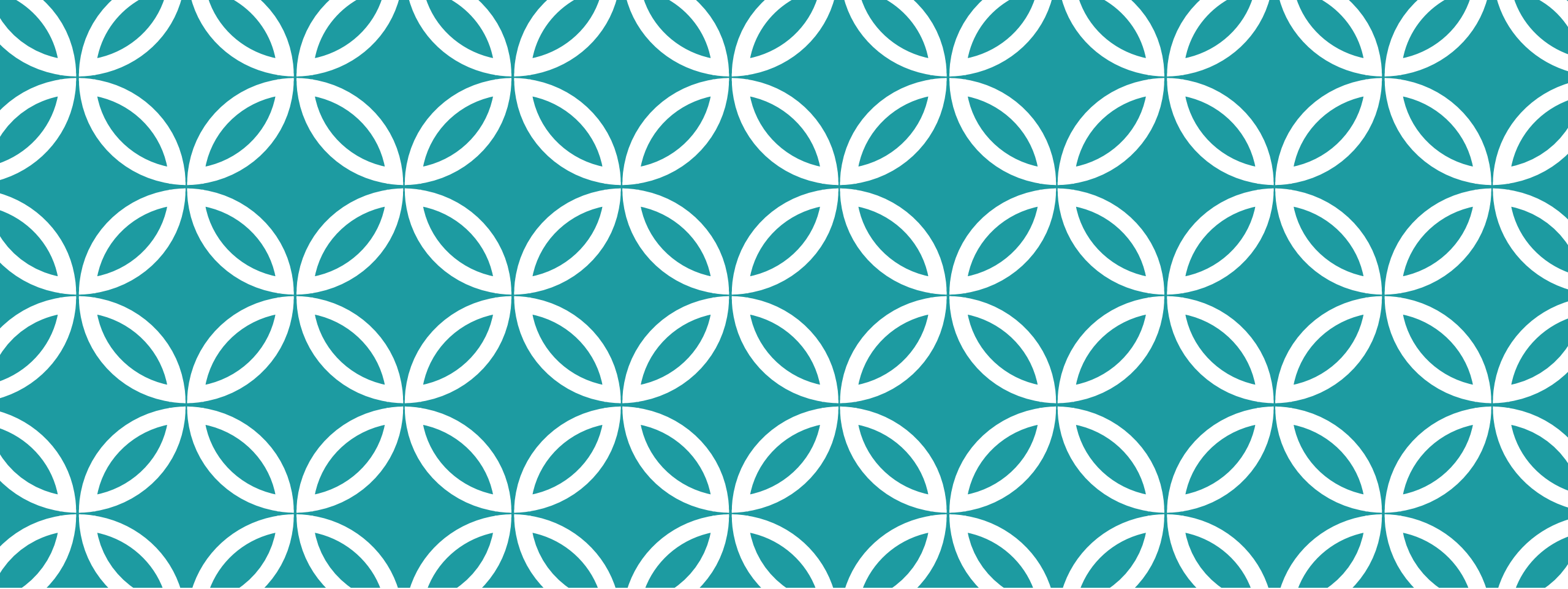
Comparison
Clauses

Substantive Clauses

Conditional Sentences

*Relative

*later



TEMPORAL CLAUSES [ADV]



Ways of expressing Time

- Prepositions like μετὰ δέ ταῦτα
- Adverbs like νῦν, τότε, ἔπειτα, etc.
- Acc neut adjectives like ὕστερον
- Oblique cases
 - Dative of time when
 - Genitive of time within which
 - Acc of extent of time
- Participles [*later*]
- Subordinate temporal clauses

Common Conjunctions used to introduce Temporal Clauses [labeled AuxC]

ὅτε

when

ἕως, μέχρι

until

ἐπεὶ (ἐπειδή), ὡς

after, when

πρίν

before, until

Temporal Clauses [ADV]

A simple temporal clause referring to a single action in the past takes the indicative mood.

- Imperfect = incomplete or simultaneous action
- Aorist = completed action

Negated by οὐ/οὐκ [AuxZ]

Reading trees of subordinate clauses

The subordinating conjunction is always labelled AuxC

The verb of the clause is hung on the conjunction and is labelled according to the function of the clause in the sentence.

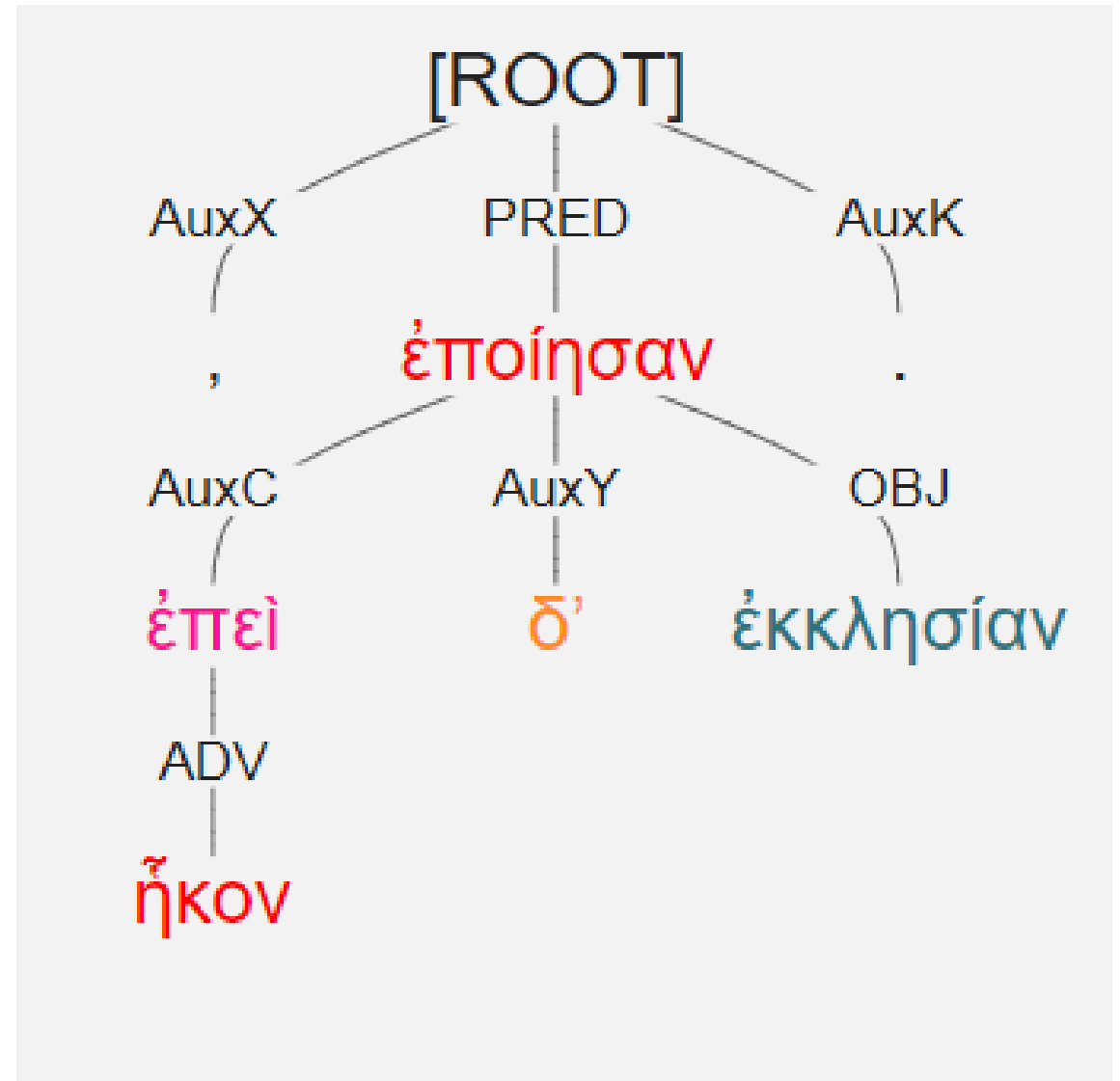
The remaining elements are labelled as normal, in relationship to the verb of the clause

Note: It is not unusual for verbs to be elided

- The verb “to be”
- If the verb is the same as that of the main clause.

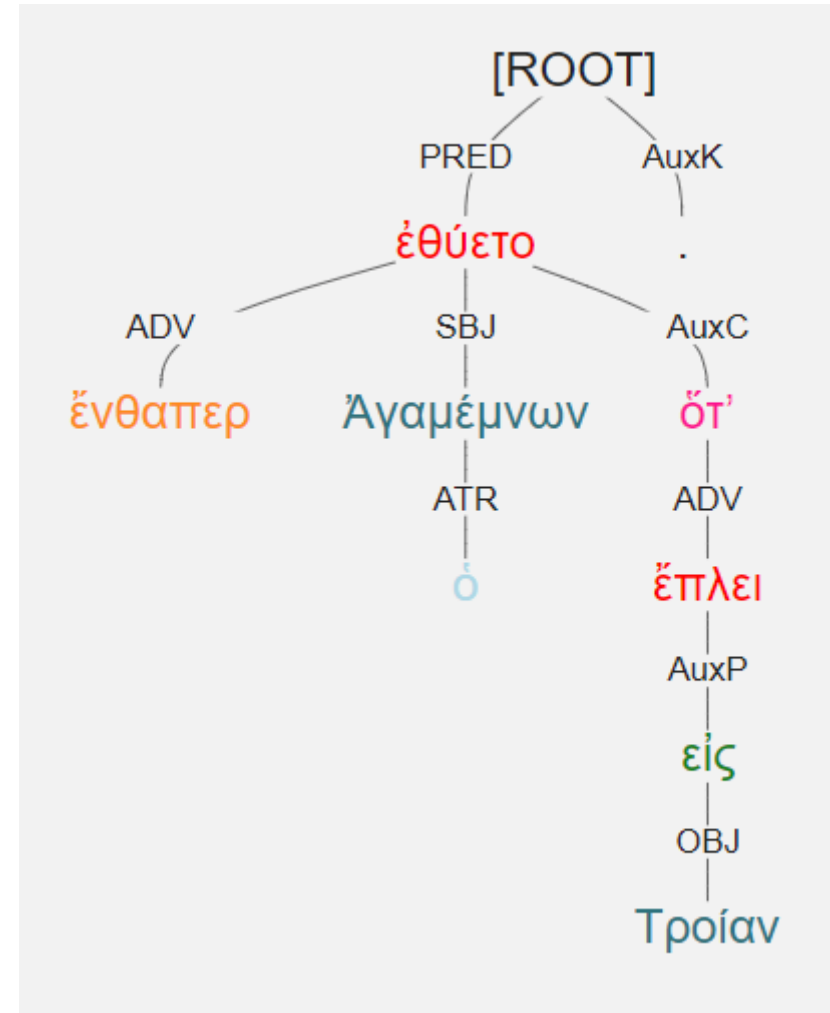
ἐπεὶ δ' ἦκον, ἐκκλησίαν ἐποίησαν. [2.2.19]

When they came, they called an assembly.



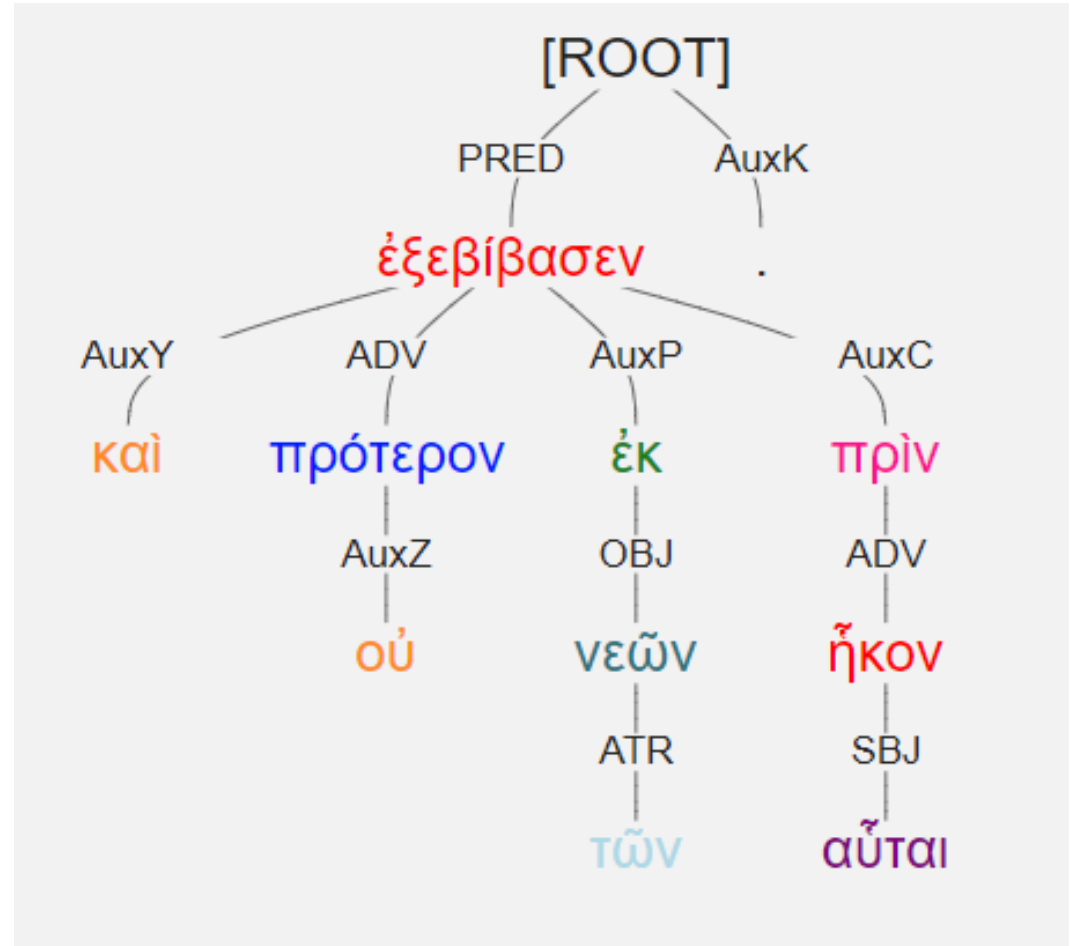
ἔνθαπερ ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων ὅτ' εἰς Τροίαν
ἔπλει ἔθύετο. [3.4.3]

*When he sailed to Troy,
Agamemnon made a sacrifice
there.*



καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐξεβίβασεν ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὶν αὐται
ἦκον. [2.1.24]

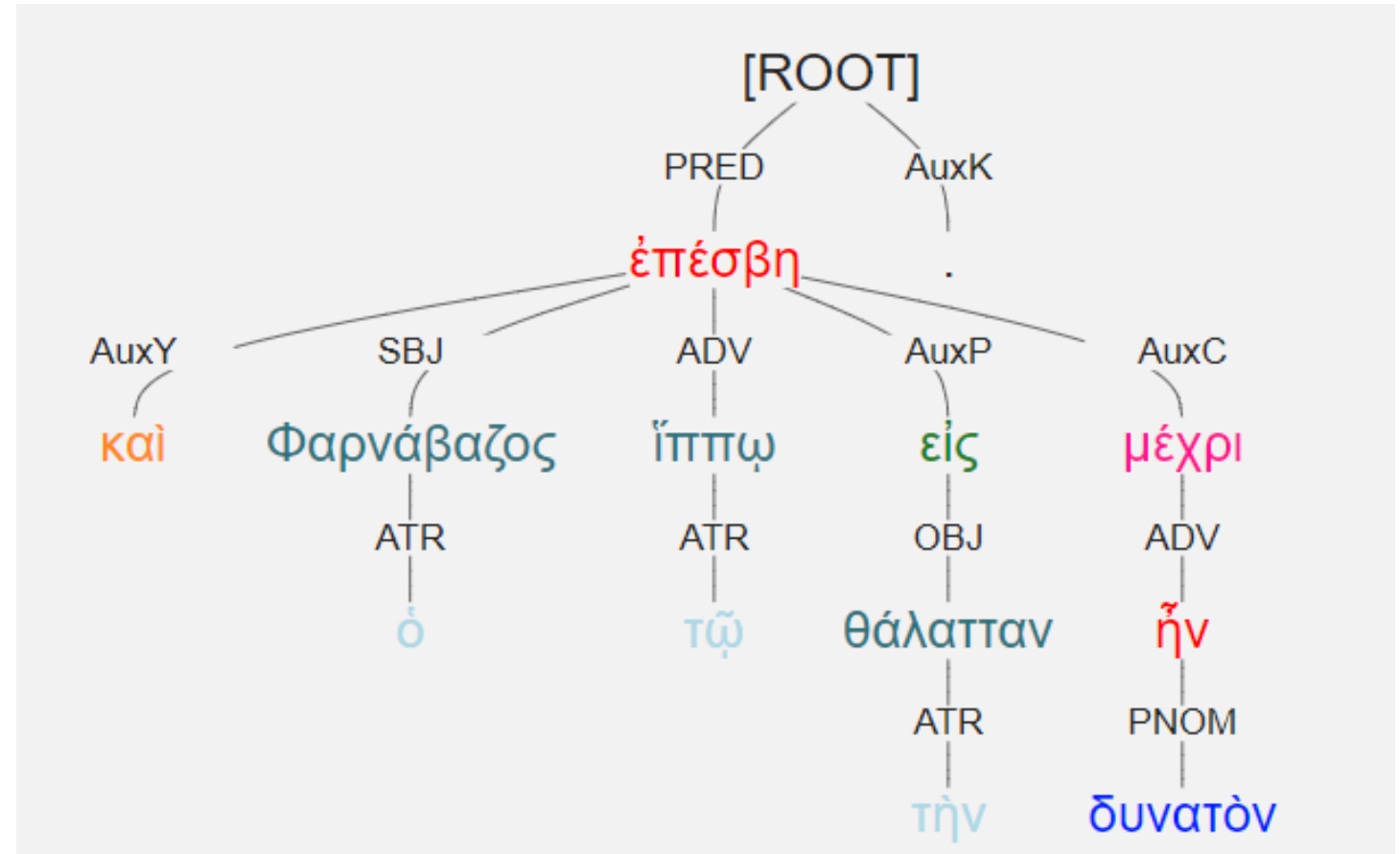
*He did not disembark from the
ships until they had arrived.*

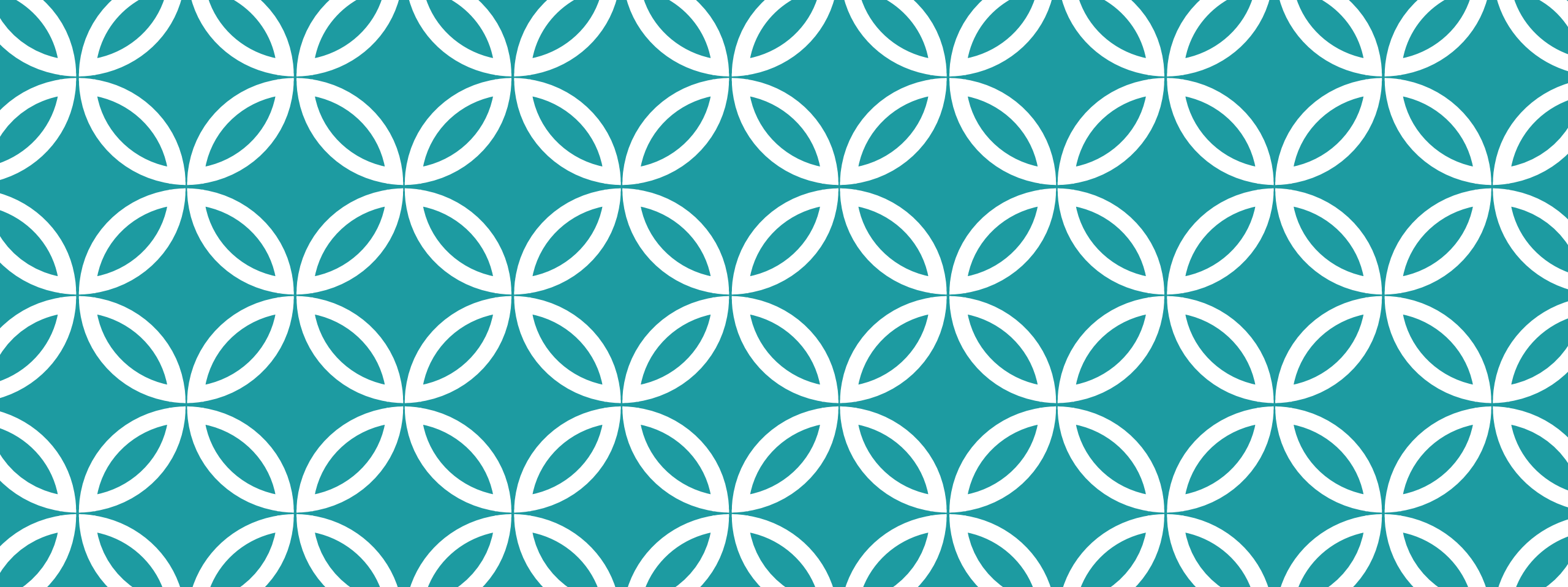


καὶ ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἐπέσβη τῷ ἵππῳ εἰς τὴν θάλατταν
μέχρι δυνατὸν ἦν. [1.1.6]

*And Pharnabazos went
out on his horse into the
sea as far as he was able.*
[spatial sense]

- Literally: *as far as it was possible* [impersonal construction]



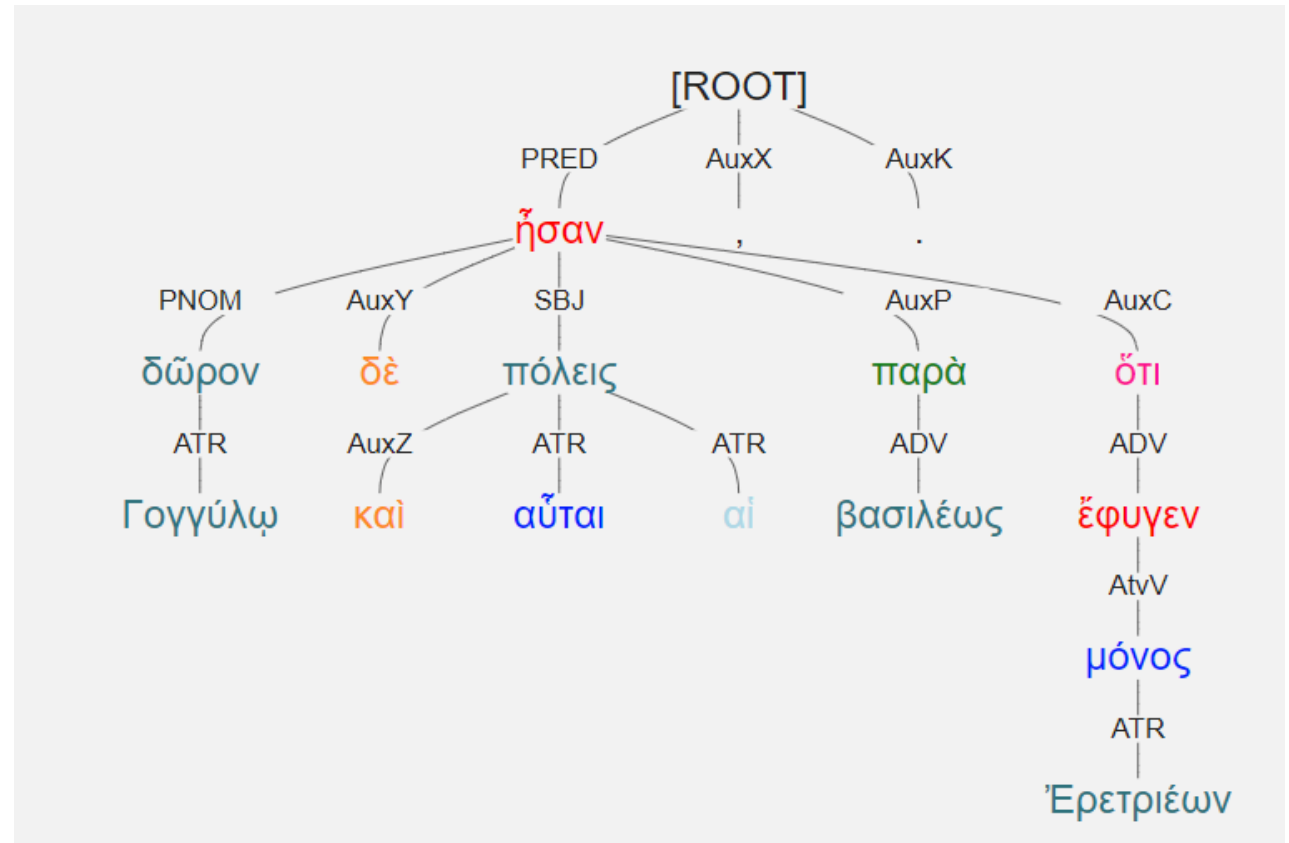


CAUSAL CLAUSES [ADV]

Those indicating a fact take the **indicative** introduced by **ὅτι** or **ἐπεὶ** [“because”]

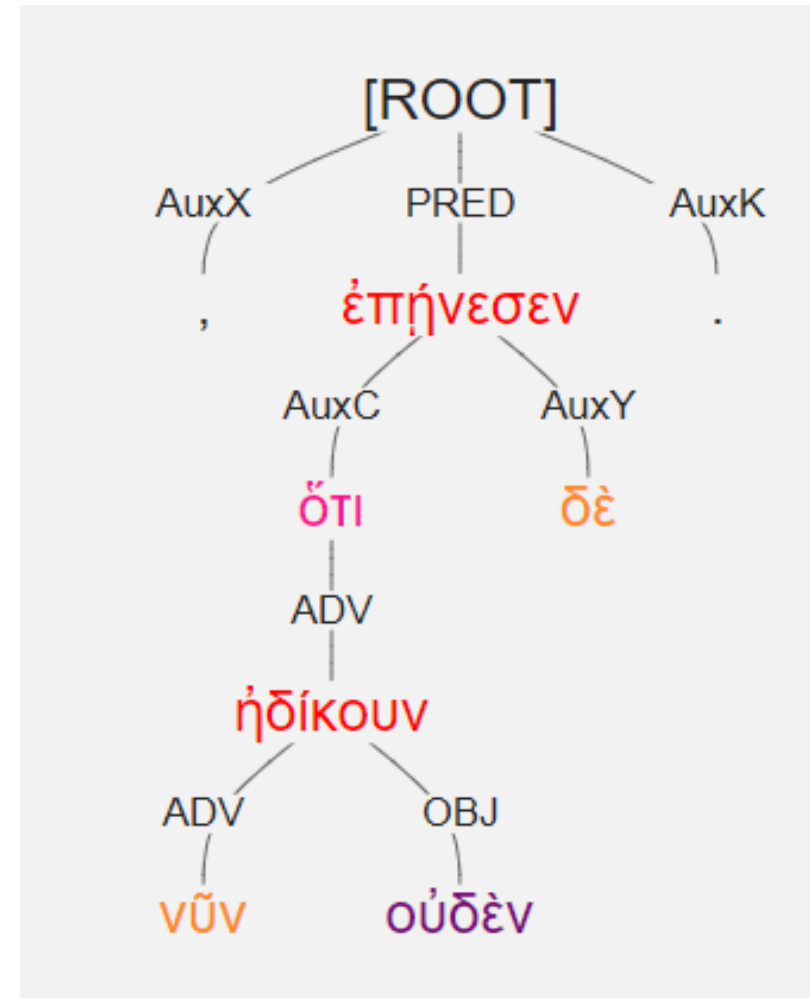
δῶρον δὲ καὶ αὗται αἱ πόλεις ἦσαν παρὰ βασιλέως
Γογγύλῳ, ὅτι μόνος Ἐρετριέων ἔφυγεν. [3.1.6]

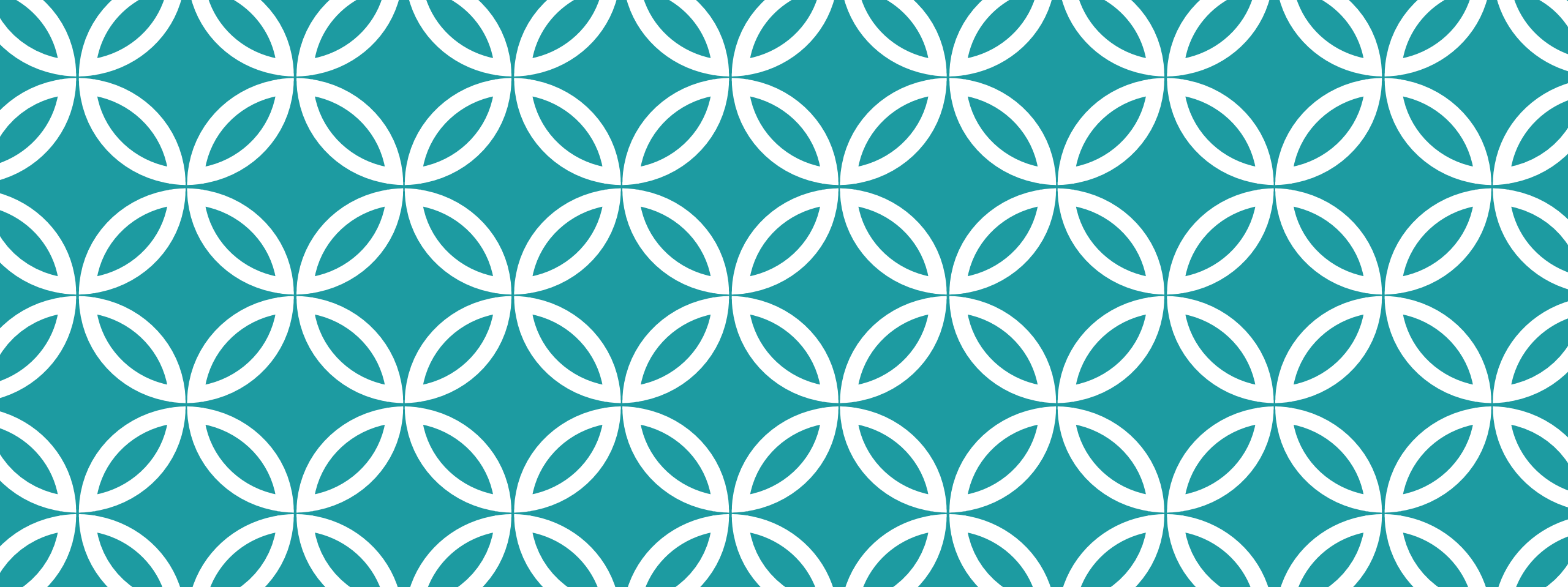
*Those cities were a gift
from the King to Gongylos
because he alone of the
Eretrians fled.*



ὅτι δὲ νῦν οὐδὲν ἠδίκουν, ἐπήνεσεν. [3.2.6]

They approved, because they [others] were doing nothing wrong now.





COMPARISON CLAUSES [ADV]

Introduced by ὡς [“as”]

Ways of Expressing Comparison

Genitive of comparison

- Verbs that imply a comparison take a genitive object
- Superlatives with the partitive genitive (“best of all”)

When comparing to a genitive or dative:

- ἢ = “than”
- μᾶλλον (ἢ) = “more than” or “rather than”

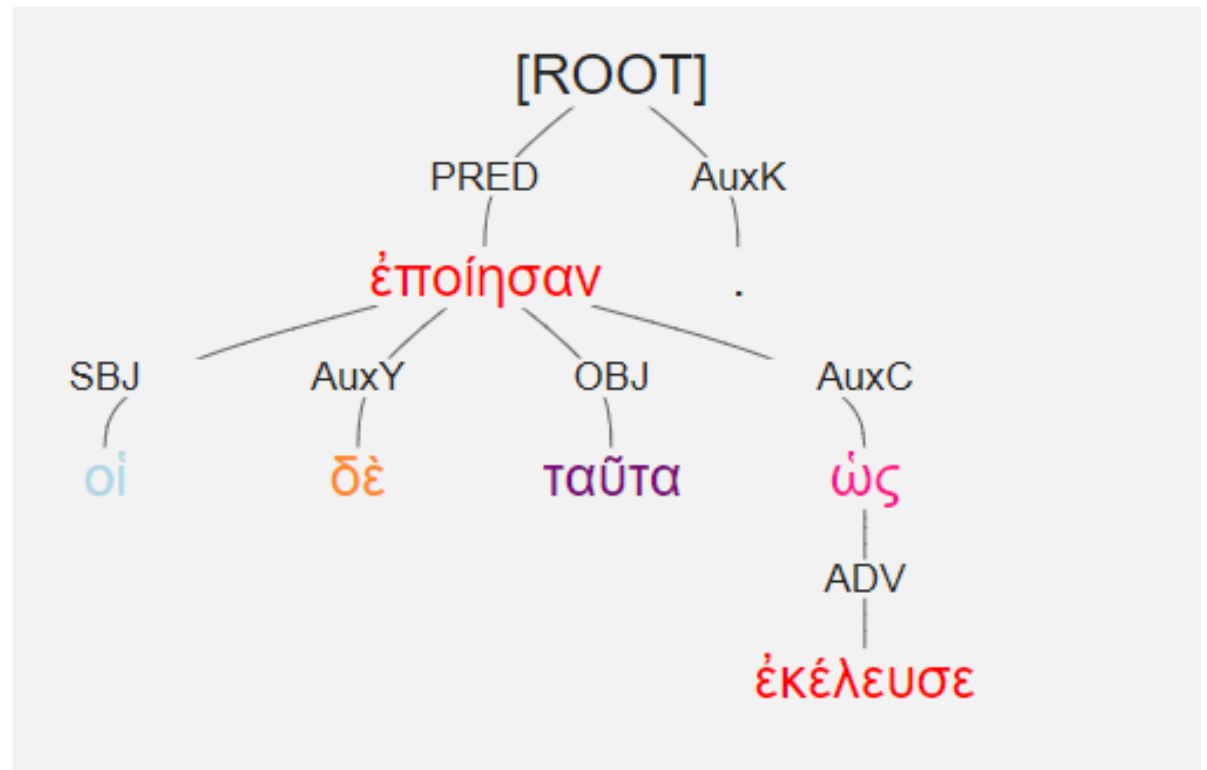
With Dative of Degree of Difference

ὡς (ὥσπερ) + indicative = “as” or “just as”

- Sometimes preceded by οὕτως [“thus”] in the main clause

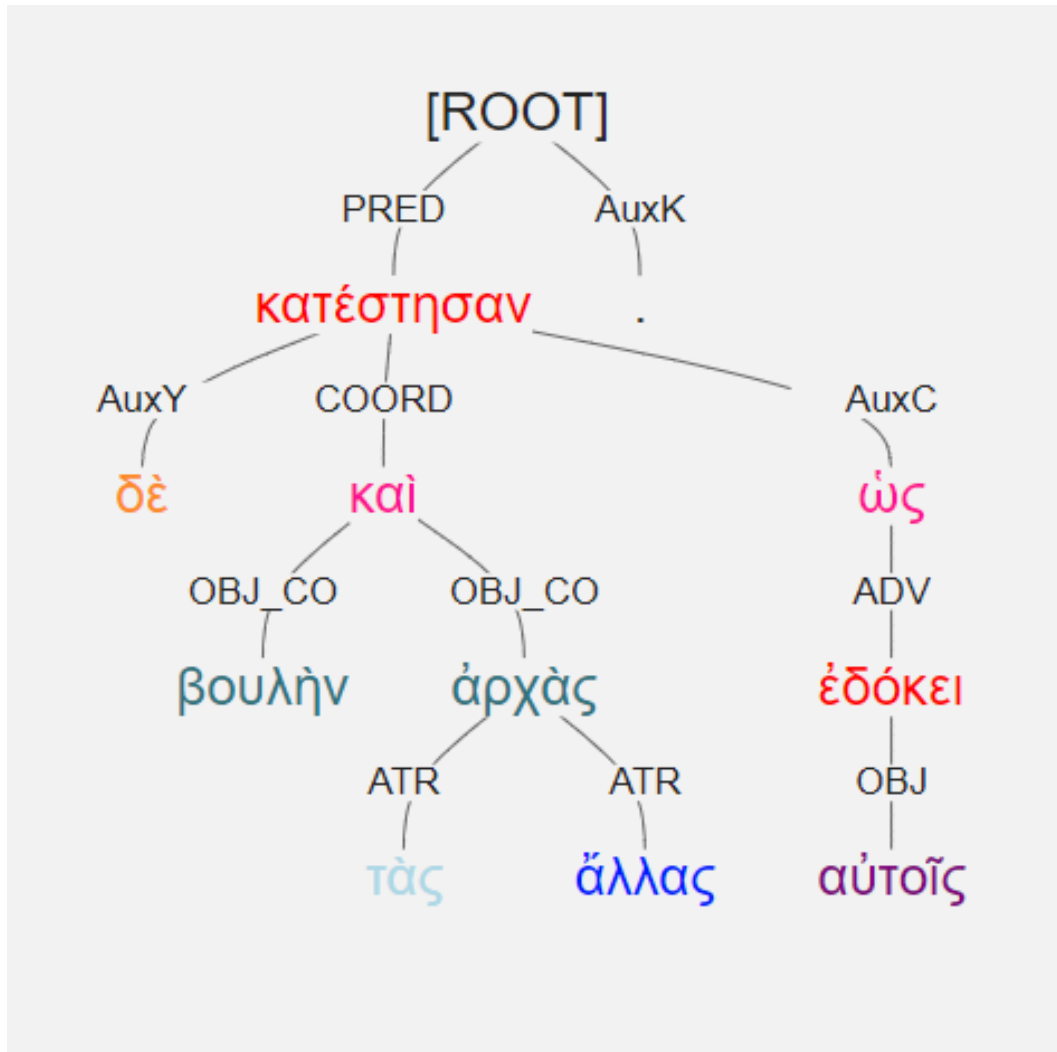
οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἐποίησαν ὡς ἐκέλευσε. [2.1.27]

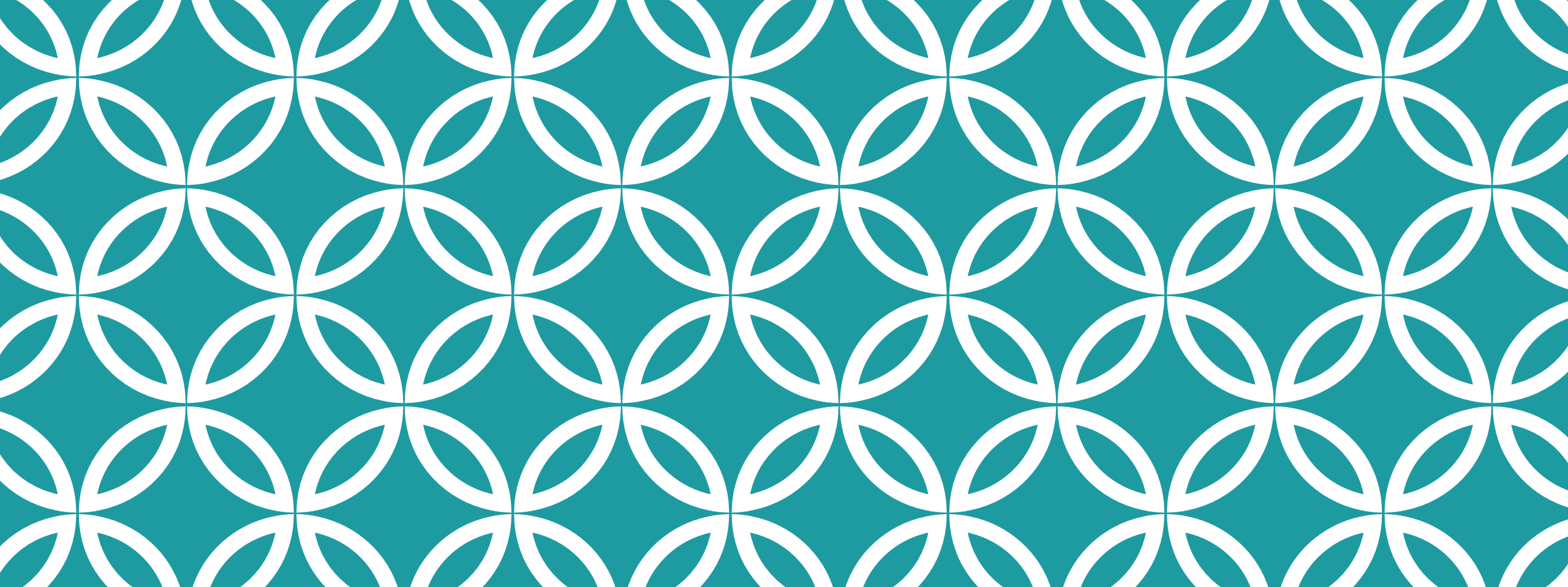
They did these things just as he ordered.



βουλήν δὲ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχὰς κατέστησαν ὡς ἐδόκει
αὐτοῖς. [2.3.11]

*They appointed a Council and
the other magistrates just as
seemed best to them.*





SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

Introduced by $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ or $\acute{\omicron}\tau\iota$
[“that”]

Substantive Clauses [SBJ, OBJ, etc.]

Plays the part of a substantive in the main clause

- “That”

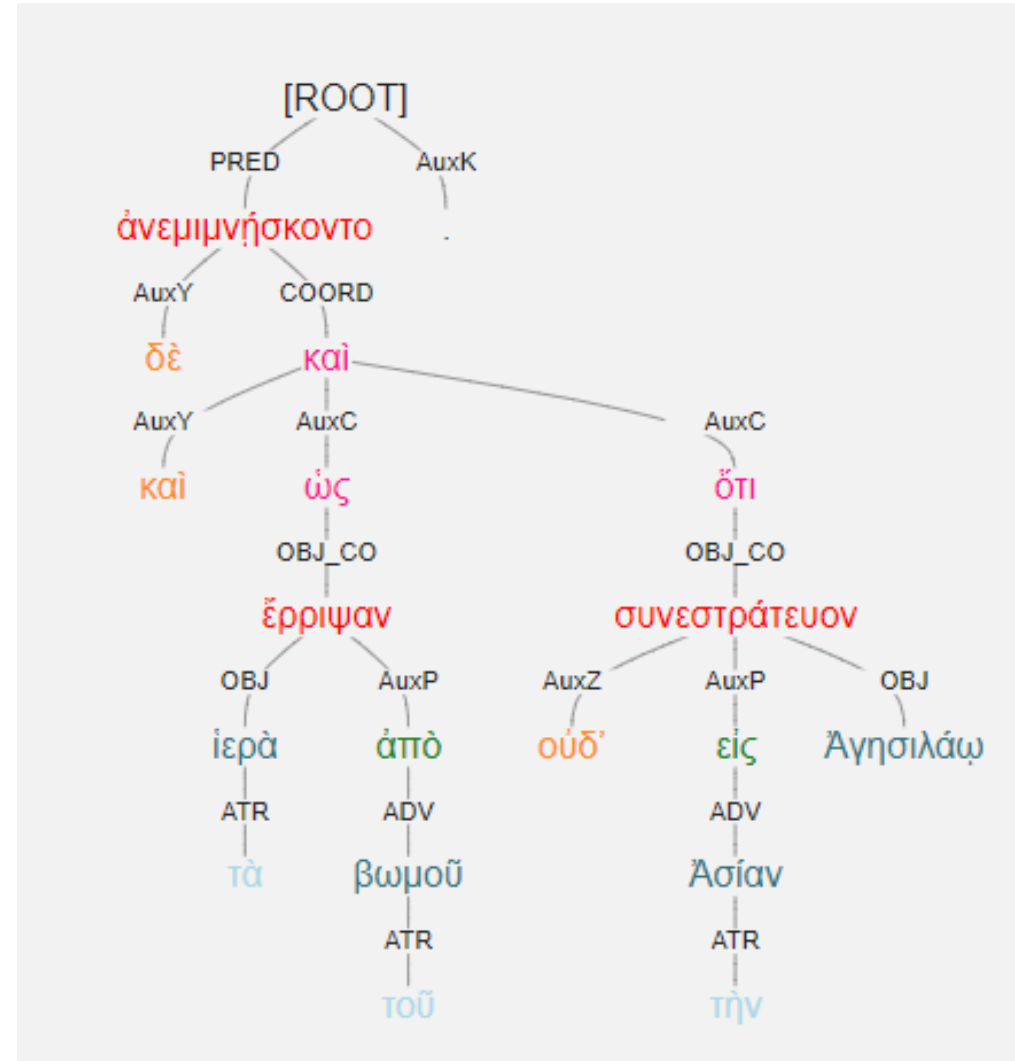
After verbs of emotion: “rejoicing, grieving, wondering.”

After impersonal verbs

After verbs of “saying, knowing, perceiving, showing.”

ἀνεμιμνήσκοντο δὲ καὶ ὡς τὰ ἱερὰ ἔρριψαν ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ καὶ ὅτι οὐδ' εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἀγησιλάω συνεστράτευσον. [3.5.5]

They were remembering both that they had ripped the sacrifices from the altar and that they would not fight alongside Agesilaus in Asia.

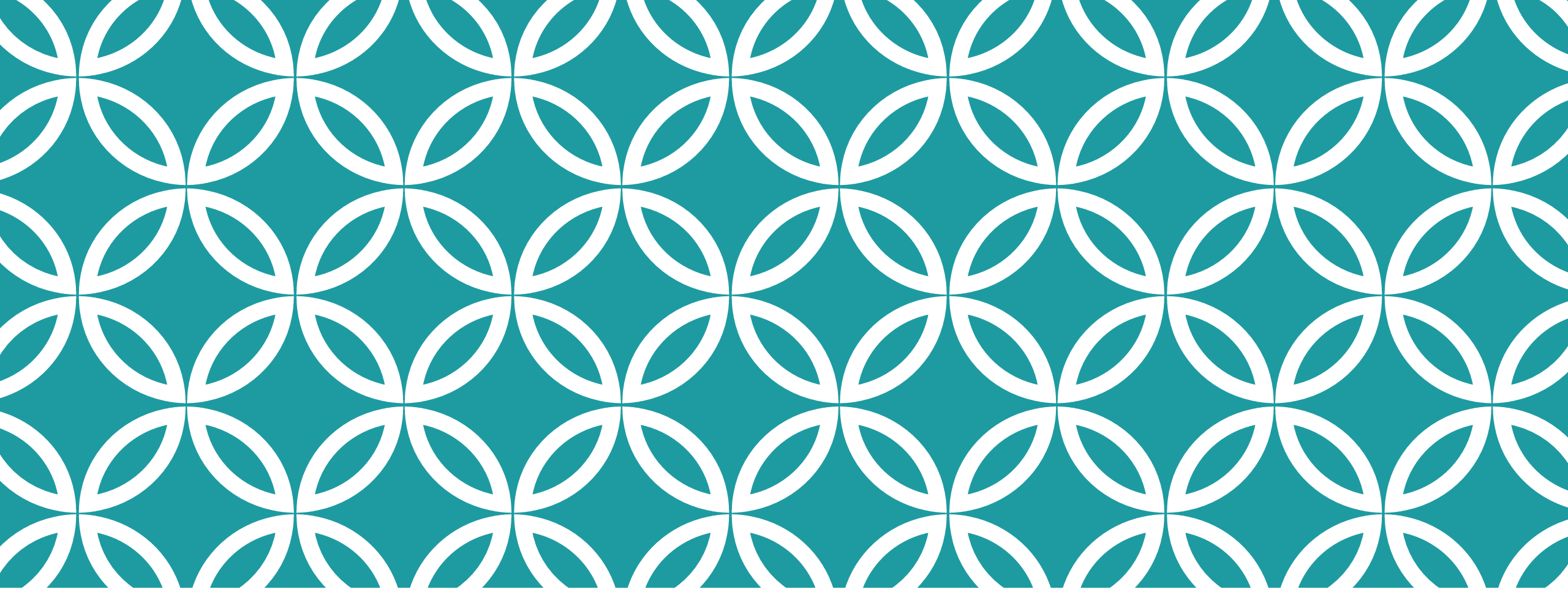


ἐπυνθάνετο δὲ ὅτι πολὺς σῖτος ἐνῆν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐπολιόρκει.
[3.2.11]

He understood that they had a great deal of grain, and he besieged them.

[literally: *much grain was to them*]





CONDITIONAL SENTENCES [ADV]



Conditional Sentences [ADV]

If ... then statements

- The “if” clause is dependent. It is the **protasis**.
- The “then” clause is independent. It is the **apodosis**.
 - “Then” is often unexpressed.

Uses different moods depending on the likelihood of the condition’s fulfillment

If Persia invades again, then we will not be able to defend ourselves.

If it were to rain, I would have to delay my departure.

If he had departed on time, he would be here by now.

Simple Conditional Sentences

State a supposition with no implication of its reality

- *If it rains, I get wet.* [present]
- *If it rained, I got wet.* [past]

Expressed by εἰ + indicative [protasis] > indicative [apodosis]

- Past tenses make it past; present or perfect make it present

Unreal or Contrary-to-Fact Conditional Sentence

States a supposition that cannot be realized because it is in contradiction to a known fact.

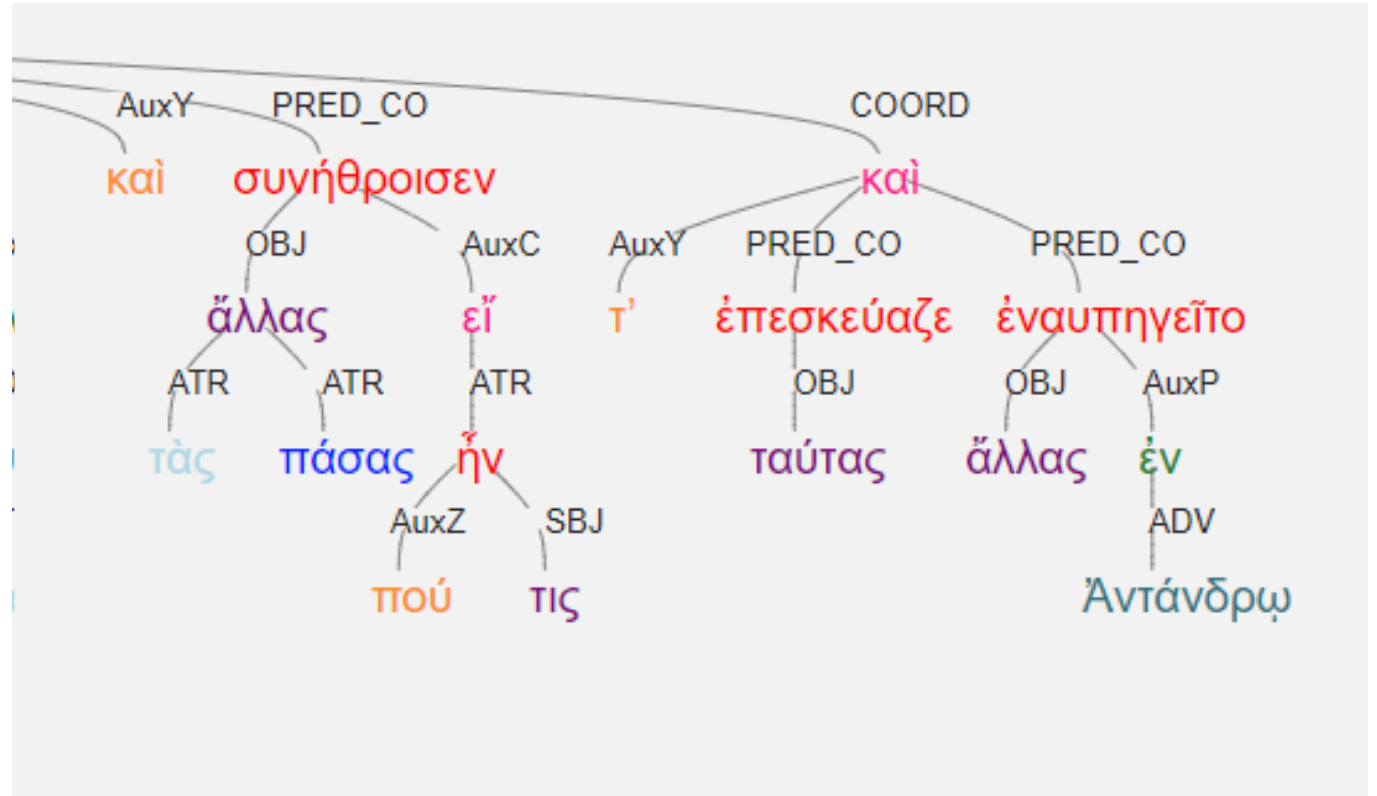
- *If it were raining, I would be getting wet.* [present] [were > would]
 - But it isn't, so I am not.
- *If it had rained, I would have gotten wet.* [past] [had > would have]
 - But it didn't, so I did not.

Expressed by $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ + indicative [protasis] > indicative + $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ [apodosis]

- Present Unreal = $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ + imperfect > imperfect + $\acute{\alpha}\nu$
- Past Unreal = $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ + aorist or imperfect > aorist or imperfect + $\acute{\alpha}\nu$

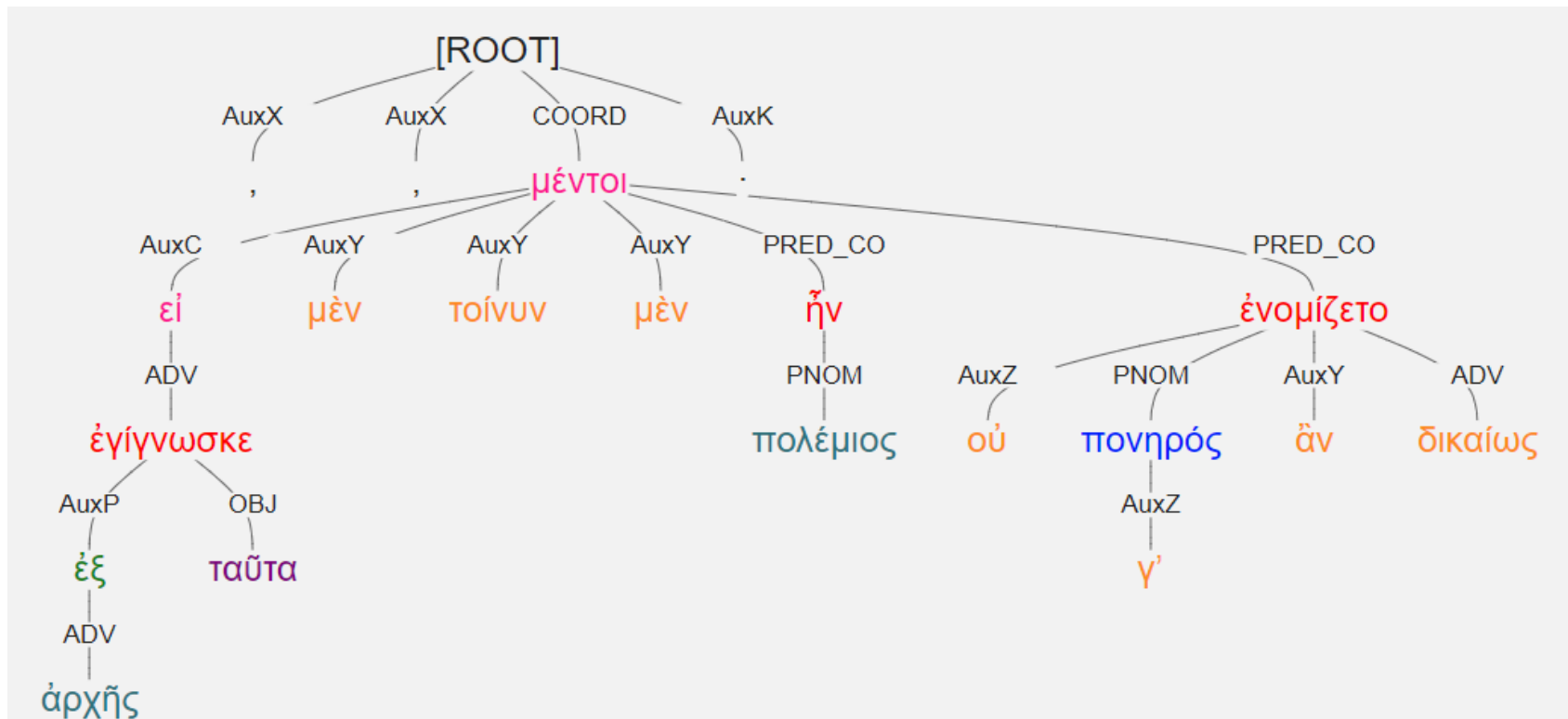
Λύσανδρος τὰς ἄλλας πάσας συνήθροισεν, εἴ ποῦ τις ἦν, καὶ ταύτας τ' ἐπεσκεύαζε καὶ ἄλλας ἐναυπηγεῖτο. [2.1.10]

Lysander collected all the other [ships], if there were any, and he was refitting them, and building others.



εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ταῦτα ἐγίνωσκε, πολέμιος μὲν ἦν, οὐ μόντοι πονηρός γ' ἂν δικάως ἐνομίζετο. [2.3.27]

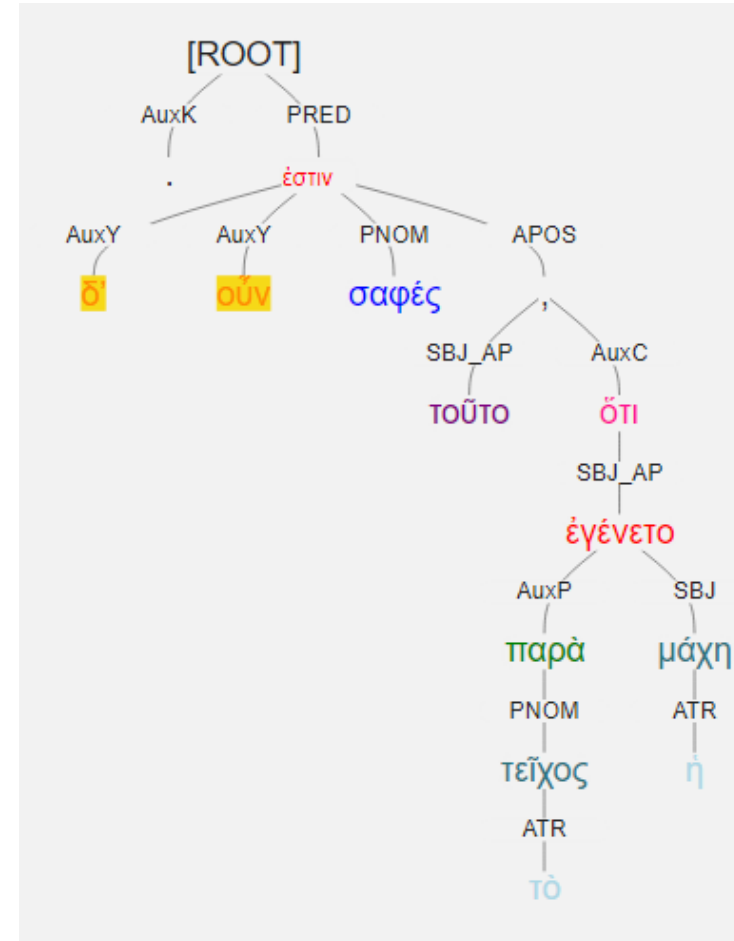
If he was thinking these things all along, he was an enemy, however he would not justly be considered wicked.



τοῦτο δ' οὖν σαφές, ὅτι παρὰ τὸ τεῖχος ἢ μάχη ἐγένετο. [3.5.19]

*Thus it was clear that the battle
was near the wall.*

Apositive



| LEMMA | MEANING | POSTAG | Relation Label | CLAUSE or other use | COUNT |
|-------------|------------------------|--------|----------------|--|-------|
| έάν [ει+άν] | if | CONJ | AuxC | conditional | 98 |
| εί | if | CONJ | AuxC | conditional | 313 |
| έπει/έπειδή | when, after | CONJ | AuxC | temporal | 428 |
| έως | until | CONJ | AuxC | temporal | 36 |
| ίνα | in order that | CONJ | AuxC | purpose | 27 |
| μέχρι | until | CONJ | AuxC | temporal | 37 |
| μέχρι | until | ADP | AuxP | prepositional phrase | 37 |
| όπως | in order that, just as | CONJ | AuxC | purpose; manner | 90 |
| ότε | when | CONJ | AuxC | temporal | 43 |
| ότι | that | CONJ | AuxC | causal; vbs of saying, thinking, perceiving, fearing | 370 |
| πρίν | until | CONJ | AuxC | temporal | 35 |
| ώς/ώςπερ | when, after | CONJ | AuxC | purpose, comparison, indirect, result, temporal + adv and prep | 548 |
| ώς | as if | ADV | AuxX | emphasizing participle | |
| ώς | to | ADP | AuxP | place to which | |
| ώστε | so that | CONJ | AuxC | result | 123 |
| | | | | | |
| άν | [potential] | ADV | AuxY | Sentence adverb | 311 |
| μή | not | ADV | AuxZ | emphasizing participle | 272 |
| μή | least | CONJ | AuxC | negative fearing clause | 272 |
| μηδείς | no one | PRON | | in clauses where μή would be used for negation | 189 |

