

## CH22 GRAMMAR

### I. α-GRAMMAR

**Fear clauses.** They combine prohibitive/jussive-type subjunctive

- μὴ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφῶμεν (aorist subjunctive)! *Let us not give up the empire!*

with verbs of fearing

- φοβοῦμαι! *I'm afraid!*

to produce:

- φοβοῦμαι μὴ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφῶμεν (aorist subjunctive)! *I'm afraid lest we give up the empire! I'm afraid we'll give up the empire!*

Note:

- ὁ Περικλῆς φοβεῖται μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφῶσι. *Pericles is afraid the Athenians will let the empire go*
- ὁ Περικλῆς φοβεῖται μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς πόλεμον οὐ καταστῶσι. *Pericles is afraid the Athenians won't go to war*

**Indefinite/General Subordinate Clauses** (temporal/circumstantial, conditional, relative)

1st, some *definite* subordinate clauses using only indicative:

- εἰ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ ὄντι ("really") εἰς πόλεμον καθίστανται (indicative), χαίρει ὁ Περικλῆς. *If the Athenians really are going to war, then Pericles is glad*
- τοῦτο τὸ βιβλίον ἔχω, ὃ μοι ἔδωκας. *I've got that book, (the one) that you gave to me*

2<sup>nd</sup>, *indefinite* subordinate clauses using subjunctive + ἄν

- ὅποτε (= ὅποτε + ἄν) οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς πόλεμον καταστῶσιν (aor. subj.), ὁ Περικλῆς χαίρει. *Whenever the Athenians go to war, Pericles is glad* (pres. general temporal clause)



- ἐπειδὴν (= ἐπειδή + ἄν) οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς πόλεμον καταστῶσιν (aor. subj.), ὁ Περικλῆς χαίρει. *Whenever the Athenians (will) go to war, Pericles will be glad* (fut. general temporal clause)
- ἐάν (= εἰ + ἄν) οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς πόλεμον καταστῶσιν (aor. subj.), ὁ Περικλῆς χαίρει. *If the Athenians go to war, (under those conditions typically) Pericles is glad* (pres. general condition)
- ἐάν (= εἰ + ἄν) οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς πόλεμον καταστῶσιν (aor. subj.), ὁ Περικλῆς χαίρει. *If the Athenians (will) go to war, (under those conditions) Pericles will be glad* (fut. more vivid condition)
- ὅστις ἂν ἀνδρείως μαχέσῃται (aor. subj.), τοῦτον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τιμῶσι. *Whoever fights bravely, him the Athenians honor* (indefinite rel. clause)

### Drill, vocab:

ἄν *modal particle* (in subordinate clause with subjunctive, marks hypotheticals)

μή “not” — used with commands, non-facts, hypotheticals

εἰ if. (ἐάν)

ἐπεὶ when/since/because/as/after

ἐπειδὴ when/since/because/as/after. ἐπειδὴν.

ὅτε when/during. ὅταν.

ἕως. until.

πρὶν. *Before, until.*

*Negative main verbs take πρὶν clauses with finite*

(indicative/subjunctive) mood verbs:

ὁ Περικλῆς οὐ ἐχάρησε πρὶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπολέμησαν (aor. indicative fact). *Pericles did not rejoice until the Athenians went to war.*



ὁ Περικλῆς οὐ χαίρησιν **πρὶν ἂν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πολεμήσωσι**  
**(aor. subjunctive supposition).** *Pericles will not rejoice*  
*until the Athenians go to war.*

*Positive main verbs take πρὶν clauses with (usually) infinitive:*

ὁ Περικλῆς παρῆλθε **πρὶν εἰπεῖν**. *Pericles came forward before*  
*he spoke/prior to speaking.*

ὅς, ἣ, ὅ relative pronoun/adjective. “who, whose, that, which, what  
 (whose, whom).”

ὅστις (= ὅς + τις), ἥτις, ὅ τι. whoever, whatever, whichever, whomever,  
 whosever. *indefinite relative*.

φοβούμαι μὴ κακόν τι πάθω *I fear lest I undergo something bad, I ‘m*  
*afraid something bad’s going to happen to me.*

## II. β-GRAMMAR

### A. Vocab

interrogatives, p. 103 top—*learn for quiz*.

	from where?	to where?	how much?	how many?	when?	where?	who/what?
direct	πόθεν;	ποι;	πόσος;	πόσοι;	πότε;	πού;	τίς;
indirect	όπόθεν	όποι	όπόσος	όπόσοι	όπότε	όπου	όστις

ὑπάρχω. *to be, exist, be ready.* (cf. εἰμί)

τοσόσδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε. “*So much.*”

τοσοῖδε, τοσαῖδε, τοσάδε. “*So many.*”

ὅσον χρόνον. “*For how long?*” (acc. extent of time)

οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἔχουσιν ὅσα χρήματα τόσαδε οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.  
*The Spartans do not have as much money as the Athenians.*

πάντα ὅσα ἔχει ὁ Δικαιοπόλις, παρέχει τοῖς παισὶ.  
*All that Dicaeopolis has, he furnishes to his children.*



ὅσοι πάρεσιν, ἄριστοι.

*As many as are here, (they are) excellent!*

ὅστις = ὅς + τις (note contracted forms ὅτου, ὅτω, ἄττα).

*Whoever/whatever (indef.).*

*who/what (indirect reflexive)*

ὁ Δικαιόπολις ἐθέλει δειπνεῖν **πρὶν** καθεύδειν.

*Dicaeopolis wishes/wants/is willing to dine **before** sleeping.*

## **B. Indirect Statement/Question**

ID and explain type of **boldface** clause; translate.

1. εἶδον κύνα. *I saw/I have seen a dog.*

ὁ Δικαιόπολις "εἶδον κύνα" ἔφη.

**Direct quotation:** *D. said, "I saw a dog."*

λέγει ὁ Δικαιόπολις ὡς/ὅτι εἶδεν κύνα.

**Indirect discourse:** *Dicaeopolis says that he saw a dog.*

εἶπεν ὁ Δικαιόπολις ὡς/ὅτι εἶδεν κύνα.

**Indirect discourse:** *Dicaeopolis said that he had seen a dog.*

2. τίνα κύνα εἶδες; *Which dog did you see?*

ἡ Μυρρίνη τῷ ἀνδρὶ "τίνα κύνα εἶδες;" ἔφη.

**Direct question:** *Myrrhine said to her husband, "Which dog did you see?"*

ἐρωτᾷ τὸν ἄνδρα Μυρρίνη τίνα/ὄντινα κύνα εἶδεν.

**Indirect question:** *M. asks her husband which dog he saw.*

ἤρετο τὸν ἄνδρα Μυρρίνη τίνα/ὄντινα κύνα εἶδεν.

**Indirect question:** *M. asked her husband which dog he had seen.*