Lesson 45: Function Words/Subordinators ὅτι and ἡνα

A. Both ὅτι and ἡνα may introduce (1) substantive, (2) adjectival and (3) adverbial clauses (§§645-662). Indicate in the blanks the functions which are being served by the following subordinate clauses from Jn 3:1-21 and explain your answer:

1. Ῥαββί, οἴδαμεν ὅτι ἀπὸ θεοῦ ἐληλύθας... 3:2

2. ἦλεγω σοι ὅτι οἴδαμεν λαλοῦμεν... 3:11

3. οὕτως ψωθήναι δεὶ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἡνα πᾶς

   ὁ πιστεύων ἐν αὐτῷ ἔχῃ ζωὴν αἰώνιον 3:14-15

4. ὅ δὲ μὴ πιστεύων ἡδὲ κέκριται, ὅτι μὴ πεπίστευκεν εἰς

   τὸ ὅνομα τοῦ μονογενοῦς υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ 3:18

5. ὅ δὲ ποιῶν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸ φῶς, ἡνα

   φανερωθῇ αὐτοῦ τὰ ἔργα ὅτι ἐν θεῷ ἔστιν

   ἐργασμένα 3:21

B. Review the discussions of direct and indirect discourse in §§585.2, 647-650. (1) Direct discourse: either with or without ὅτι recitativum (§649) and both the original tense and person of the direct speech. (2) Indirect discourse: either with the infinitive and accusative "subject" (if different from the subject of the catenative) in a Group VI verb chain or with ὅτι and the indicative; in either case,
the tense of the direct speech is retained (unlike English), although the person may be changed to correspond to the shift in speakers (like English). Translate the following examples of direct and indirect discourse into English, modifying the tense where required and using quotation marks for direct discourse:

1. ἀπεκρίθησαν πρὸς αὐτὸν, Ἑλένα Ἀβραὰμ ἔσμεν... Jn 8:33

2. πῶς οὐ λέγεις ὅτι Ἑλέουσαροι γενήσεσθε; Jn 8:33

3. Ἐὰν εἴπωμεν ὅτι κοινωνίαν ἐξομεν μετ' αὐτῶν... 1 Jn 1:6

4. ὁ λέγων ὅτι Ἑγνωκα αὐτὸν... 1 Jn 2:4

5. ὁ λέγων ἐν αὐτῷ μένεται... (cf. §585.50) 1 Jn 2:6

C. Prepare #14, the two accounts of "The Lord's Prayer" (Huck §30), Mt 6:9-15/Lk 11:2-4 for class translation.

Notes

Mt 6:9-15

6:9 προσεύχεσθε ὅμεις: the imperative with the personal pronoun [Bl-D §277(1)].

ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς: a prepositional phrase modifying Πάτερ in third attributive position (for a parallel construction with an adjective instead of a prepositional phrase, see verse 14; §684; cf. §551).

ἀγιασθῆτω: a third singular aorist passive imperative which can be translated with let in English: Let your name be hallowed.
6:10 ὡς...καὶ...: a correlative use of ὡς with καὶ: as...so... (§865.5).

6:12 ὡς: functioning as a subordinator introducing a comparative clause (§865).

6:13 μὴ εἰσευνέγχεις: the subjunctive of prohibition with μὴ from εἰσ-φέρω (class VI; cf. §813).

δοσαί: from δόομαι (cf. §4600.3). All the imperatives in the Lord's Prayer are in the aorist tense; for a discussion of aspect with respect to the aorist imperative, see §§808-813; cf. Moule, pp. 135-137.

6:15 οὐδὲ: usually a correlative conjunction when paired with another negative (here: following μὴ; cf. §617.4), but may have a non-conjunctive meaning in this verse: not even [cf. Bl-D §445(2)].

Lk 11:2-4

11:2 ὁταν προσεύχῃσθε: an indefinite temporal clause introduced by ὅταν, followed by the subjunctive (§870).

11:4 αὐτοὶ: the pronominal adjective αὐτός used as an intensifier (§721): (we) ourselves.

ἀφίσαμεν παντὶ ὑπείλοντι ἡμῖν: an S-IV with ἀφίσαμεν with a deleted direct object (§605); the indirect object παντὶ is followed by a supplementary participle (§584.5) from ὑπείλω which also has a deleted object in an embedded S-IV.