

Lesson 46: Function Words/Relative Clauses

- A. Locate the relative clauses which are functioning as *adjectives* (§668) in the following verses from Acts 10:1--11:18. Copy the antecedent of the relative pronoun and explain its case in each instance (§667.2; watch out for assimilation! §670):

verse	rel. pron.	antecedent	reason for case of rel. pron.
ex.: 10:5	ὃς	Σίμωνα	subject of its clause
1. 10:36	ὃν	_____	_____
2. 10:37	ὃ	_____	_____
3. 10:38	ὃς	_____	_____
4. 10:39	ὧν	_____	_____
5. 10:41	οἵτινες	_____	_____
6. 10:47	οἵτινες	_____	_____
7. 11:11	ἧ	_____	_____
8. 11:14	ὃς	_____	_____
9. 11:14	οἷς	_____	_____

- B. Supply the relative pronouns for the following relative clauses (the antecedents are underlined and the functions of the missing relative pronouns are indicated in parentheses):

1. ἐπίστευσεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῷ λόγῳ] \_\_\_\_\_ εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ

Ἰησοῦς (direct object)

2. ἐπύθετο οὖν τὴν ὥραν παρ' αὐτῶν] ἐν \_\_\_\_\_ κομψότερον

ἔσχεν (object of the preposition)

3. καὶ...οἱ δοῦλοι ἐκεῖνοι...συνήγαγον πάντας] \_\_\_\_\_

εὔρον (direct object)



4. Ἄ ὁ θεὸς ἐκαθάρισεν σὺ μὴ κοίνου Acts 11:9

- E. Prepare selection #15, "On Love of One's Enemies" (Huck §27) from the Sermon on the Mount, which occurs in Mt 5:43-48// Lk 6:27-28, 32-36, for class translation.

*Notes*

*Mt 5:43-48*

- 5:43 ὅτι...: an object clause after ἤκούσατε (§648).  
 ἐρρέθη: aorist passive from λέγω (class VI; cf. §478.2).  
 Ἀγαπήσεις...μισήσεις: the OT uses the future indicative instead of the imperative to express a categorical injunction (§801.2; B1-D §362).
- 5:45 ὅπως γένησθε υἱοὶ: a purpose clause with ὅπως and the subjunctive (§878.1); υἱοί heads the predicate nominative in an S-II with the copula γίνομαι.  
 τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς: a prepositional phrase modifying πατρός in second attributive position (§699.3).  
 ἀνατέλλει...βρέχει: causative verbs with God as the subject: *cause to rise...cause to rain* ([B1-D §309(1); cf. §129]).
- 5:46 οὐχὶ...: a negative interrogative anticipating a positive answer (§617.7).  
 καὶ: an example of ascensive καί (§623.2): *even*.
- 5:47 τί περισσὸν ποιεῖτε; an S-III with the adjective περισσόν modified by the interrogative pronominal adjective τί: *what remarkable (thing) are you doing?*
- 5:48 Ἔσεσθε: another example of the future indicative for a categorical injunction in OT style.  
 ὡς...: a comparative clause introduced by ὡς (§865).

Lk 6:27-28, 32-36

- 6:27 τοῖς ἀκούουσιν: an attributive participle modifying ὑμῶν; better translated as a relative clause (cf. §773): *to you who hear.*
- 6:32 ποῖα ὑμῶν χάρις ἐστίν; the interrogative pronominal adjective ποῖα modifies the subject χάρις (a split word group); the predicate complement after ἐστίν is ὑμῶν, a dative of possession (§891.4): *what thanks is yours?*
- 6:34 καὶ ἔαν δανείσητε παρ' ὧν ἐλπίζετε λαβεῖν: an S-IV.0/pn<sup>5</sup>; the relative clause following the preposition παρὰ is functioning as the indirect object of δανείζω (§673); the antecedent must be supplied in English: *and if you lend [money] (to him) from whom you hope to receive.*
- 6:35 ὅτι: serving as a weak causal subordinator (§651.2): *for.*