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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verse</th>
<th>rel. pron.</th>
<th>antecedent</th>
<th>reason for case of rel. pron.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex.:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:5</td>
<td>δς</td>
<td>Σώνα</td>
<td>subject of its clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 10:36</td>
<td>δν</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. 10:37</td>
<td>δ</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3. 10:38</td>
<td>δς</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>4. 10:39</td>
<td>δν</td>
<td></td>
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<td>5. 10:41</td>
<td>οίτινες</td>
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<td>6. 10:47</td>
<td>οίτινες</td>
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<td>7. 11:11</td>
<td>ή</td>
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<td>8. 11:14</td>
<td>δς</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. 11:14</td>
<td>οίς</td>
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</table>

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 ἀνθρωπος τῷ λόγῳ] _______ ἐπεν αὐτῷ δ ᾿Ιησοῦς (direct object)
2. ἐπύθετο οὖν τὴν ὥραν παρ' αὐτῶν] ἐν _______ κομψότερον ἔσχεν (object of the preposition)
3. καὶ...οἱ δοῦλοι ἐκεῖνοι...συνήγαγον πάντας] _______ ἐδρον (direct object)
4. ἀλλ' ἐντολήν παλαίαν] _______ εἴχετε ἅπ' ἀρχής (direct object)

5. Ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ καὶ τὰ παιδία] _______ μοι ἐδώκεν ὁ θεός (direct object)

C. Answer the following questions over 1 Jn 2:5 (ὅς δὲ ἂν τηρήσῃ αὐτόν τὸν λόγον, ἄλλος ἂν τούτῳ ἢ ἄγαπη τοῦ θεοῦ τετελείωται):

1. What is the function of ἂν in the relative clause (§6740)?

2. Is the relative clause functioning as an adjective, substantive or adverb? _______________

3. What is the antecedent of ὁς? _______________

4. What would be an agnate construction for the relative clause in this sentence (§674)? _______________

D. The relative pronouns in the following sentences have no explicit antecedent but introduce clauses which are functioning as constituent elements of the main sentences (substantive clauses; §673). Diagram the following main sentences and indicate the functions of the relative clauses (=s):

ex.: ὅτι) δὸς ἀκούειν/ λαλοῦμεν Jn 3:11

1. ὅς ἐξεί διὰ ἀκούειν ἀκούετω Mk 4:9

2. καὶ δ ἐφόρακαμεν μαρτυροῦμεν Jn 3:11

3. καὶ δυνατὸς οὖν δ ἄκοισατε παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς

ποιεῖτε Jn 8:38
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 ἀκούσατε (§648).

ἐρρέθη: aorist passive from λέγω (class VI; cf. §478.2).

'Αγαπήσεις...μισήσεις: the OT uses the future indicative instead of the imperative to express a categorical injunction (§801.2; Bl-D §362).

5:45 ὅπως γένησθε υἱοί: 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 πατρὸς in second attributive position (§699.3).

ἀνατέλλει...βρέχει: causative verbs with God as the subject: cause to rise...cause to rain ([Bl-D §309(1); cf. §129]).

5:46 οὐχὶ...: a negative interrogative anticipating a positive answer (§617.7).

καί: an example of ascensive καί (§623.2): even.

5:47 τί περισσόν ποιεῖτε; an S-III with the adjective περισσόν modified by the interrogative pronominal adjective τί: what remarkable (thing) are you doing?

5:48 Ἀσεσθε: another example of the future indicative for a categorical injunction in OT style.

ὅς...: a comparative clause introduced by ὃς (§865).
Lk 6:27-28, 32-36

6:27 τοῖς ἀκούοντις: an attributive participle modifying ὑμῖν; better translated as a relative clause (cf. §773): to you who hear.

6:32 ποῖα ὑμῖν χάρις ἐστίν; the interrogative pronominal adjective ποῖα modifies the subject χάρις (a split word group); the predicate complement after ἐστίν is ὑμῖν, a dative of possession (§891.4): what thanks is yours?

6:34 καὶ ἐὰν δανίσητε παρ' ὧν ἐλπίζετε λαβεῖν: an S-IV.0/pn5; the relative clause following the preposition παρά is functioning as the indirect object of δανεῖσθαι (§673); the antecedent must be supplied in English: and if you lend [money] (to him) from whom you hope to receive.

6:35 οὕτω: serving as a weak causal subordinator (§651.2): for.