Lesson 58: Adverbial Clauses/The Circumstantial Participle

A. Eight functions of the circumstantial participle are discussed in §§845-846: (1) time, (2) cause, (3) means, (4) manner, (5) purpose, (6) condition, (7) concession, and (8) attendant circumstance. Indicate in the blanks which of these eight functions are being served by the following circumstantial participles and translate (review the discussion of tense in §849):

ex.: **time** 'Ιδὼν δὲ τοὺς δῆμους ἀνέβη εἰς τὸ ὄρος When he saw the crowds, he went up on the mountain.

1. καὶ ἀνοίγεις τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ ἐδίδασκεν

2. καὶ ἀφένες τὸν πατέρα αὐτῶν ζεβεδαίον...

3. καὶ εὐθὺς τοῖς σάββασιν εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν συναγωγὴν ἐδίδασκεν

4. καὶ ἤσθιον τὸν στόχους ψάχνοντες ταῖς xerōn

5. καὶ ἐπηρώτησαν αὐτὸν λέγοντες, Διδάσκαλε... (cf. §848)

Mt 5:1
Mt 5:2
Mk 1:20
Mk 1:21
Lk 6:1
Lk 20:21

245
B. As a modifier, a circumstantial participle agrees in gender, number and case with its antecedent (§8460) in the sentence unless it has its own subject in a genitive absolute construction (§847). Underline the antecedents or subjects of the participles in the following sentences and translate (note §8470):

1. Καταβάντος δὲ αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους ἤκολούθησαν αὐτῷ ὅχλοι πολλοί

2. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὴν πονηρίαν αὐτῶν εἶπεν...

3. Καὶ ἔρχεται πρὸς αὐτὸν λεπρὸς παρακαλῶν αὐτὸν

4. καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἤρξαντο δὲ δὲν ποιεῖν τῖλλοντες τοὺς στάχνας
C. Prepare Gal 1:11-24 (from selection #26) for class translation.

Notes

1:11 δεί: introducing an object clause in apposition to το την εὐαγγέλιον (§§648, 652).

1:12 οδηγοῦν: the first of two elliptical sentences; the deleted elements can be supplied from the previous correlative sentence: nor was I taught [it], but [I received it] through a revelation of Jesus Christ.

1:13 δεί: the beginning of another object clause, this time in apposition to την εμὴν ἀναστροφὴν.

εὐκόπηκα...ἐπόρθουμ: two imperfect verbs; the first denotes habitual action (§792.2) in the past and the second conative (§792.3): I used to persecute...I tried to destroy (see §790 for a discussion of the verbs in 1:13-14).

1:14 προεδροποιοῦν: a progressive imperfect (§792.1): I was advancing.

περισσοτέρως: a comparative adverb used for a superlative [BL-D §60(3)]: far more.

ὑπαγὼν: a circumstantial participle indicating an attendant circumstance (§846.8); the entire clause is an embedded S-II with a predicate noun, ζηλωτὴς.

1:15 δ ἀφορίσας...ἀότοι: an extended nominal word cluster headed by a participle and serving as the subject of the verb chain εὐδοκησαν...ἀποκαλυψας (vs. 16).

1:16 ἵνα εὐαγγελίζωμαι: ἵνα plus the subjunctive in a purpose clause (§656): in order that I might preach.

προσανεθέμην: from προσ-ανα-τίθημι (class I.7b) with a compound dative object, σωκῆ καὶ αἵματι.

1:18 ἐπέμεινα: a complexive aorist (§788.1).

1:20 ἂ δὲ γράφω υμῖν: an elliptical sentence with only an object clause (§673): For what I am writing to you, [I am writing,] indeed, before God; therefore, I am not lying.

1:22 ἤμην δὲ ἀγνωστένος: a periphrastic imperfect (present participle with the imperfect of ἔμεν) with a durative nuance (§792.5).

ἀκούοντες ἦσαν: another periphrastic imperfect, this time with an iterative nuance (for a translation of the verbs in vss. 23-24, see §791); note that the participle is masculine plural, while its antecedent, τοῖς ἐκκλησίαις, is feminine [Bl-D §134(2)].

ἐπόρθετι: a conative imperfect (§791.2).

1:24 ἐδόξαζον: an ingressive imperfect (§791.3).