

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 Ἰδὼν δὲ τοὺς ὄχλους ἀνέβη εἰς τὸ ὄρος Mt 5:1
When he saw the crowds, he went up on the mountain.

_____ 1. καὶ ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ ἐδίδασκεν
αὐτοὺς Mt 5:2

_____ 2. καὶ ἀφένες τὸν πατέρα αὐτῶν Ζεβεδαῖον...
ἀπῆλθον ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ Mk 1:20

_____ 3. καὶ εὐθύς τοῖς σάββασιν εἰσελθὼν εἰς
τὴν συναγωγὴν ἐδίδασκεν Mk 1:21

_____ 4. καὶ ἦσθιον τοὺς στάχυας ψάχοντες ταῖς
χερσίν Lk 6:1

_____ 5. καὶ ἐπηρώτησαν αὐτὸν λέγοντες,
Διδάσκαλε... (cf. §848) Lk 20:21

- _____ 6. καὶ θαυμάσαντες ἐπὶ τῇ ἀποκρίσει αὐτοῦ
 ἐσίγησαν Lk 20:26
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- _____ 7. Ταῦτα τὰ ῥήματα ἐλάλησεν ἐν τῷ γαζο-
 φυλακίῳ διδάσκων ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ Jn 8:20
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- _____ 8. καὶ συνομιλῶν αὐτῷ εἰσῆλθεν Acts 10:27
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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 ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ
 ὄχλοι πολλοί Mt 8:1
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2. γνοῦς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὴν πονηρίαν αὐτῶν εἶπεν... Mt 22:18
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3. Καὶ ἔρχεται πρὸς αὐτὸν λεπρὸς παρακαλῶν αὐτὸν Mk 1:40
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4. καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἤρξαντο ὁδοῦ ποιεῖν τίλλοντες
 τοὺς στάχους Mk 2:23
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5. Καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὀψίας
γενομένης

Mk 4:35

- C. Prepare *Gal 1:11-24* (from selection #26) for class translation.

Notes

- 1:11 ὅτι: introducing an object clause in apposition to τὸ εὐαγγέλιον (§§648, 652).
- 1:12 οὐτε ἐδιδάχθην: 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 ὅτι: the beginning of another object clause, this time in apposition to τὴν ἐμὴν ἀναστροφήν.
ἐδίωκον...ἐπόρθουν: 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 προέκοπτον: a progressive imperfect (§792.1): *I was advancing.*
περισσοτέρως: a comparative adverb used for a superlative [B1-D §60(3)]: *far more.*
ὑπαόχων: a circumstantial participle indicating an attendant circumstance (§846.8); the entire clause is an embedded S-II with a predicate noun, ζηλωτῆς.
- 1:15 ὁ ἀφορίσας...αὐτοῦ: an extended nominal word cluster headed by a participle and serving as the subject of the verb chain εὐδόκησεν...ἀποκαλύψαι (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, σαρκὶ καὶ αἵματι.

- 1:17 πρὸς τοὺς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἀποστόλους: a p-cluster, πρὸ ἐμοῦ, in first attributive position (§699.4).
- 1:18 ἐπέμεινα: a complexive aorist (§788.1).
- 1:20 ἃ δὲ γράφω ὑμῖν: 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 ἦμην δὲ ἀγνοούμενος: a periphrastic imperfect (present participle with the imperfect of εἶμι) 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, ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις, is feminine [Bl-D §134(2)].
- ἐπόρθει: a conative imperfect (§791.2).
- 1:24 ἐδόξαζον: an ingressive imperfect (§791.3).