

CH13: β -Material

Relative Clauses, Relative Pronouns

Basic Idea

- IN ENGLISH, a relative clause is a “who / what / that / whose” etc. clause that. . .
 - Doesn’t ask a question, but. . .
 - Supplies information!
 - * “The dog, **which is chasing the wolf**, runs fast”
(Which dog runs fast?)
 - * It’s the one **which is chasing the wolf**

Terminology

- **main clause:** what a relative clause is inserted into
 - “The dog . . . runs fast”
- **relative clause:** a *dependent* clause describing/specifying a stated or implied noun or pronoun in the “main clause” (see above) it’s inserted into
 - A “dependent” clause because cannot stand on own
 - * “The dog, **which is chasing the wolf**, runs fast”
 - * “You get **what you pay for**”
- **relative pronoun/pronomial adjective:** pronoun /pronomial adj. introducing the relative clause
 - “**which** is chasing the wolf”
 - * “which” here = relative pronoun
- **antecedent:** noun or pronoun (stated or implied) that the relative clause describes/specifies
 - “The dog, **which is chasing the world**. . .”
 - * “The dog” here = antecedent of “which”
- Some relative clauses *stand in place of* an antecedent:
 - “You get **what you pay for**”
 - “What you pay for” *as a unit* stands for the direct object of “get”

Greek Relative Clauses and Pronouns: Basics

- “The dog, which is chasing the wolf, runs fast
- ὁ κύων, ὃς τὸν λύκον διώκει, τρέχει ταχέως
- Analysis:
 - *main clause*: ὁ κύων . . . τρέχει ταχέως, “The dog . . . runs fast”
 - *relative clause*: ὃς τὸν λύκον διώκει, “which is chasing the wolf”
 - *relative pronoun*: ὃς, “which”
 - *antecedent*: ὁ κύων, “the dog”

Greek Relatives: Rules, Patterns

- Greek relative pronouns *look like* Greek articles *but aren't!*
 - ὁ (in ὁ κύων) is *article “the”*
 - ὃς (in ὃς τὸν λύκον διώκει) is *relative pronoun “which”!*
- Greek relative pronouns are *declined* (have case-number-gender forms)
 - Forms basically equal regular 1st & 2nd declension endings with added “h” sound (see below, “Paradigm”)
- Rules:
 - Greek relatives agree with antecedent in number and gender
 - *Case of Greek relative generated by function in clause*
 - * In ὁ κύων, ὃς τὸν λύκον διώκει, τρέχει ταχέως, ὃς is. . .
 - *singular masculine* because κύων is
 - *nominative* because *subject* of its clause
 - * In ὁ κύων, ὃν ὁρᾷς, τρέχει ταχέως, (“The dog, which you see, runs fast”)
 - *singular masculine* because κύων is
 - *accusative* because *direct object* of its clause

Greek Relative Pronoun: Forms (Paradigm)

- Again, forms basically equal regular 1st & 2nd declension endings with added “h” sound

	<i>singular</i>			<i>plural</i>		
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
<i>nom.</i>	ὁς	ἥ	ὅ	οῖ	αῖ	ἄ
<i>gen.</i>	οῦ	ἥς	οῦ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
<i>dat.</i>	ῶ	ἥ	ῶ	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς
<i>acc.</i>	ὄν	ἦν	ὄ	οὓς	ἄς	ἄ

Greek Relatives, More examples (relative pronouns highlighted)

- ἡ γύνῃ, ἣ (fem. dat. sing.) τὸν σῖτον προσέχω, πρόσσεστι
- “The woman, to whom I am offering the food, is here”
- οἱ παῖδες, ὧν τινες ἀγαθοὶ ἐστίν, σπεύδουσιν οἴκαδε
- “The children, of whom (masc. gen. plur.) some are good, hurry home”

3rd Decl. Nouns, Adjectives with Stems in -εσ-

- Book (vol. 1) pp. 226–8
- Takeaway:
 - Variant 3rd declension nouns/adjs.
 - In Attic Greek, the sigma, dropping out of stem, creates vowel blends
- Paradigms

τὸ γένος, τοῦ γένους (neut), “family,” “race,” “kind”

	<i>sing</i>	<i>plur</i>
<i>nom</i>	τὸ γέν-ος	τὰ γέν-η
<i>gen</i>	τοῦ γέν-ους	τῶν γέν-ῶν
<i>dat</i>	τῷ γέν-ει	τοῖς γέν-εσι(ν)
<i>acc</i>	τὸ γέν-ος	τὰ γέν-η
<i>voc</i>	ὦ γέν-ος	ὦ γέν-η

- Compare τὸ τεῖχος, τοῦ τείχους, “wall”)

ψευδής (*masc., fem.*), ψευδές (*neut.*), “false”

<i>sing</i>			<i>plur</i>	
	<i>masc/fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>masc/fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom</i>	ψευδ-ής	ψευδ-ές	ψευδ-εῖς	ψευδ-ῆ
<i>gen</i>	ψευδ-οῦς		ψευδ-ῶν	
<i>dat</i>	ψευδ-εῖ		ψευδ-έσι(ν)	
<i>acc</i>	ψευδ-ῆ	ψευδ-ές	ψευδ-εῖς	ψευδ-ῆ
<i>voc</i>	ψευδ-ές		ψευδ-εῖς	ψευδ-ῆ

- Compare ἀληθής, ἀληθές, “true”

1st/3rd Declension Adjectives in -υ-

- βραδύς (*masc, 2nd decl*), βραδεῖα (*fem, 1st decl*), βραδύ (*neut, 2nd decl*): “slow”

	<i>sing</i>			<i>plur</i>		
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
	<i>2nd decl</i>	<i>1st decl</i>	<i>2nd decl</i>	<i>2nd decl</i>	<i>1st decl</i>	<i>2nd decl</i>
<i>nom</i>	βραδ-ύς	βραδεῖ-α	βραδ-ύ	βραδ-εῖς	βραδ	βραδ-έα
<i>gen</i>	βραδ-έος	βραδεῖ-ας	βραδ-έος	βραδ-έων	βραδ	βραδ-έων
<i>dat</i>	βραδ-εῖ	βραδεῖ-α	βραδ-εῖ	βραδ-έσι(ν)	βραδ	βραδ-έσι(ν)
<i>acc</i>	βραδ-ύν	βραδεῖ-αν	βραδ-ύ	βραδ-εῖς	βραδ	βραδ-έα
<i>voc</i>	βραδ-ύ	βραδεῖ-α	βραδ-ύ	βραδ-εῖς	βραδ	βραδ-έα

- Compare ταχύς, ταχεῖα, ταχύ, “fast”

Vocabulary

- ἡ τριήρης, τῆς τριήρους, “trireme,” i.e., rowed-sailing warship, main weapon its ram in front (to sink other ships)
- ὀργίζομαι τῷ Δικαιοπόλιδι, “I’m angry with Dicaeopolis.”
ὀργίζομαι, ὀργιοῦμαι, [no aor. middle] + dative = “be angry with”
- αἱ παρθένοι ἅμα βαδίζονται εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, “The maidens walk together into the temple.” ἅμα “together.”
- ὁ Δικαιοπόλις ἄοκνός ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος, ὡς δοκεῖ, “Dicaeopolis is an energetic fellow, as it seems.” ὡς δοκεῖ, “as it seems.”
- ταχύς, ταχεῖα, ταχύ, “fast,” “swift.” ταχέως, “swiftly.” αἱ τριήρεις ταχέως πλέουσιν, “The triremes sail fast!”