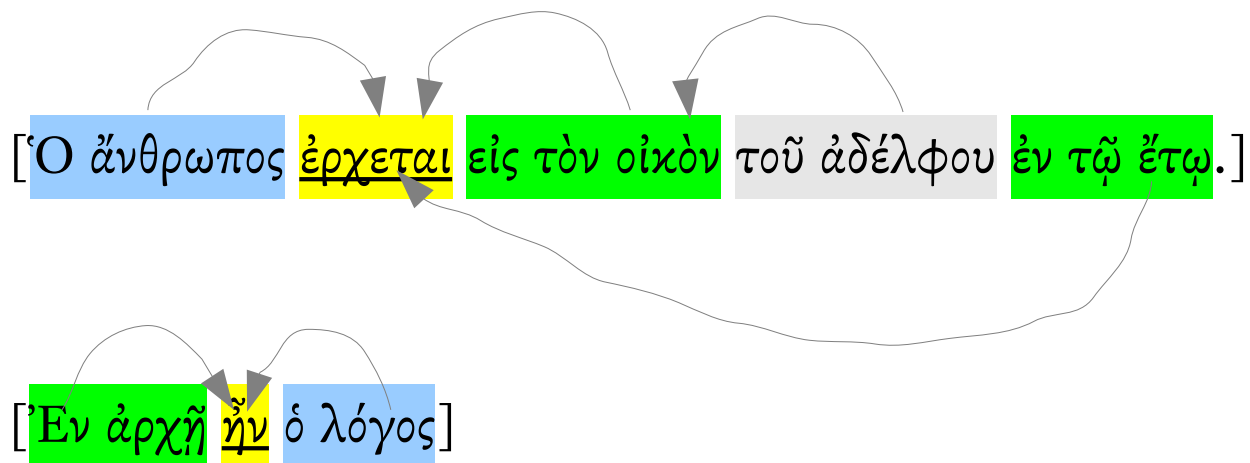


SENTENCE HIGHLIGHTING

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THE BASIC CLAUSE

Conjunction		
Verb		<i>core of the clause</i>
Subject	Usually nominative	Modifies --> verb
Direct object	Usually accusative	Modifies --> verb
Genitive phrase	Always genitive (including adjectives)	Modifies --> noun/pronoun/substantive adj.
Prepositional phrase	Preposition along with all of the words in the accompanying case	Modifies --> verb or verbal noun (or occasionally a pronoun/def. article)
Dative phrase	Always dative (including adjectives)	Modifies --> verb or verbal noun (or occasionally a pronoun/def. article)
Adverb		Modifies --> verb or verbal noun (or occasionally a pronoun/def. Article)
[Main clause]		
{Dependent clause}		



VERBLESS CLAUSES

Where there is no expressed verb, we are usually expected to supply the verb εἶμι. To remind us of this in our marking-up of the clause, we insert a place-holder for the verb-- two vertical lines—and highlight that place-holder as if it were a verb. Notice here that, as with any εἶμι clause, there is no direct object. Rather, the subject and *complement* are both highlighted blue and linked by arrows to the verb of being.

τὸ φῶς ((is)) ὁ λόγος ὁ ἀλήθινος

DEPENDENT CLAUSES

Most main clauses in Greek do not stand alone. They are connected to other clauses that help to clarify or explain the idea of the main clause. The relationship between the subordinate clause and the main clause is determined by some connecting word. These connecting words may be subordinating conjunctions, prepositions, relative pronouns, or adverbs. In these cases we need to show in our mark-up of the passage (a) which words belong to which clause; and (b) the relationship between the subordinate clause and the main clause.

Relative clauses

A relative clause will always include a relative pronoun, usually at or near the beginning of the clause. As you highlight the passage, place the relative clause in square brackets. Then mark up the main clause as usual, ignoring at first the relative clause. Next, mark up the relative clause itself as if it were free-standing. Notice here that the relative pronoun can take any case and so can play any role in the relative clause – it need not be the subject!! Finally, draw an arrow connecting the relative pronoun (here τὸ) with its antecedent in the main clause (here τὸ φῶς).

[τὸ φῶς {τὸ ἦν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ} ἦλθον εἰς Ἰωάννης]

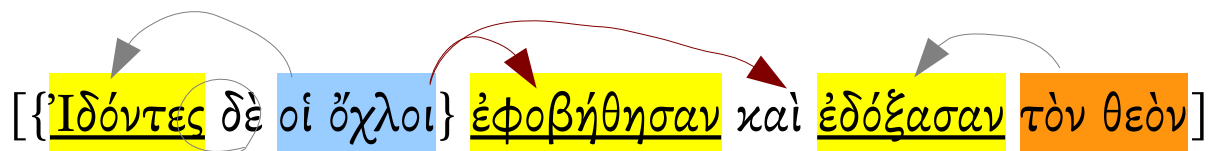
Adverbial clauses

Here again we mark off the adverbial clause with square brackets and mark up the main clause and subordinate clause separately. And once again an extra (red) arrow reminds us how the connecting adverb (here καθὼς) ties the adverbial clause to the main clause. The difference here is that the adverbial clause modifies (tells us more about) the verb, the action of the main clause. So this new linking arrow points from the connecting adverb to the *verb* of the main clause.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος βλέπει τὸν ἄρτον {καθὼς πρόβατον βλέπει τὴν γῆν}.

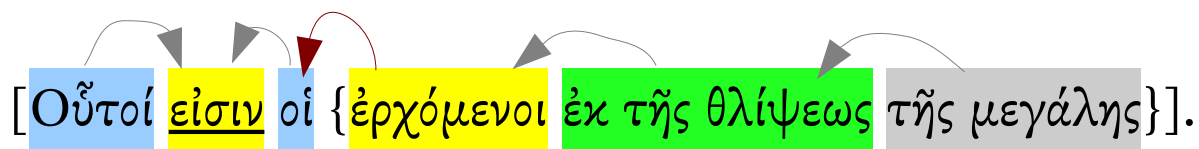
Participial Clauses (Adverbial)

The participial clause (the participle and everything that modifies it) is here placed within square brackets. Its relationship to the main verb is then indicated with a red arrow leading from the nearest bracket to the verb which the clause modifies. Notice that, as here, it is possible for a single participial clause to modify two main verbs (ἐφοβήθησαν and ἐδόξασαν) when they are co-ordinated closely by καί. On the other hand, resist the temptation to mark the subject (here οἱ ὄχλοι) as if it were modifying *both* the participle *and* the main verb. While in most cases the subject is understood to be the agent of both actions, *grammatically speaking the nominative subject can only modify one verb or the other*.



Participial Clauses (Adjectival/Substantive)

As before, we mark off the subordinate clause (here everything modifying the participle) in square brackets. We then show that this clause is modifying the substantive by drawing a red arrow from the leading bracket to the noun, pronoun, or definite article that stands for the substantive (here οἱ). Since, however, this substantive is playing a role in the main clause, it remains outside the brackets and is highlighted normally according to its role in that main clause (here οἱ is blue since it is the subject of the main verb εἰσιν).



Infinitive Clauses (Articular)

Articular infinitive clauses are handled much like the participial clauses mentioned just above. The definite article that introduces the clause is highlighted according to its normal role in the main clause (often it is part of a prepositional phrase, so is green). The infinitive clause which follows is placed in brackets and related to the definite article with a red arrow.

