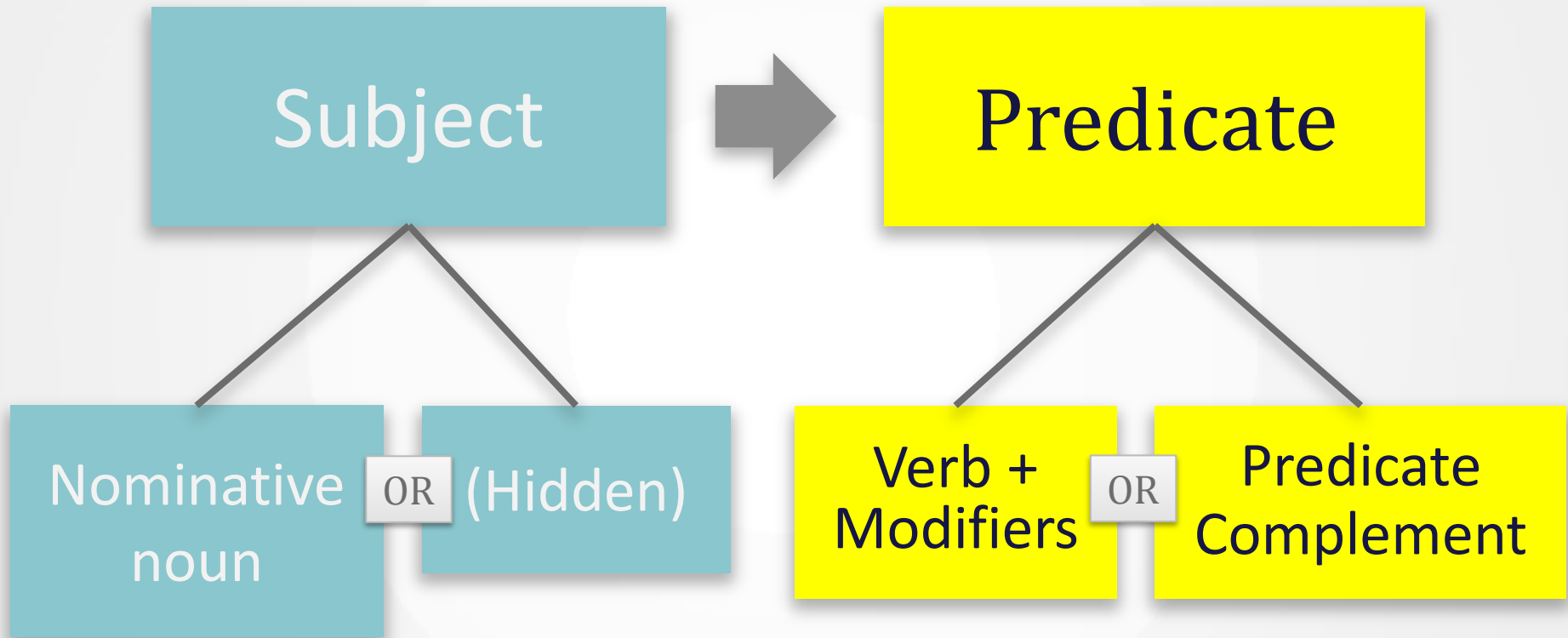


# Greek Clauses

The Building Blocks of the Language

# What is a Clause?



# Rule to Remember

**1 verb *always* = 1 clause**

# Kinds of Clauses

- [Independent (main) clauses]
  - Make a complete sentence on their own
  - may start with co-ordinating conjunction (and, or)
  - verb: finite
- [Subordinate clauses]
- {Dependent clauses}
- Verbless (()) clauses

# Kinds of Clauses

- [Independent (main) clauses]
- [Subordinate clauses]
  - Can stand on their own as a sentence
  - Uses finite verb
  - Starts with a subordinating conjunction (but, so that, etc.)
  - Logically subordinate, not syntactically dependent
- {Dependent clauses}
- Verbless (( )) clauses

# Kinds of Clauses

- [Independent (main) clauses]
- [Subordinate clauses]
- {Dependent clauses}
  - Cannot stand on their own as a sentence
  - Logically subordinate AND syntactically dependent
  - Plays the role of a word or phrase in main clause
- Verbless (( )) clauses

# Kinds of Clauses

- [Independent (main) clauses]
- [Subordinate clauses]
- {Dependent clauses}
  - How do we recognize a dependent clause?
    - Infinitive or participle
    - relative pronoun
    - Stands in for object of main clause (that, direct speech)
    - Introduced with adverb (as, when, after)
- Verbless (( )) clauses

# Kinds of Clauses

- [Independent (main) clauses]
- [Subordinate clauses]
- {Dependent clauses}
- Verbless (( )) clauses
  - supply hidden ((verb))
  - A form of “to be” or “to become”
  - E.g.
    - She ((is)) a good mother.
    - It ((was)) a hot day.

# Am I Dependent?

- [I woke up in the morning] and [had a headache].
- [I drank a glass of water], so [I felt much better].
- [{As I stepped into the kitchen}, I saw the cereal on the table.]
- [I thought to myself {"Oh no! It's a cereal killer!"}]

# Diagramming Clauses

- Find and highlight all verbs yellow
  - Including infinitives and participles
- Find the boundaries of the clause around each verb and add appropriate brackets
  - Which words tell me more about this action or state?
  - Dependent clauses go inside the main clause brackets
- Draw arrows from dependent clauses to their main clause

# John 1:1

- Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.

# John 1:1

- [Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος,] καὶ [ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν,] καὶ [θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.]

# John 1:5

- καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει, καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν.

# John 1:5

- John 1:5
- καὶ [τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει,] καὶ [ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν.]

# John 1:6

- Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος ἀπεσταλμένος παρὰ θεοῦ, ὄνομα αὐτῷ Ἰωάννης·

# John 1:6

- John 1:6
- [Ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος {ἀπεσταλμένος παρὰ θεοῦ,}] [ὄνομα αὐτῷ ((was)) Ἰωάννης.]

# John 1:12-13

- John 1:12-13
- ὅσοι δὲ ἔλαβον αὐτόν, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν τέκνα θεοῦ γενέσθαι, τοῖς πιστεύουσιν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ, οἳ οὐκ ἐξ αἱμάτων οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος σαρκὸς οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος ἀνδρὸς ἀλλ' ἐκ θεοῦ ἐγεννήθησαν.

# John 1:12-13

- John 1:12-13
- [ὅσοι δὲ ἔλαβον αὐτόν,} ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν {τέκνα θεοῦ γενέσθαι,} {τοῖς πιστεύουσιν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ,} {οἳ οὐκ ἐξ αἱμάτων οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος σαρκὸς οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος ἀνδρὸς ἀλλ' ἐκ θεοῦ ἐγεννήθησαν.}]