

Lesson 43

Conditional Sentences: Anticipatory. Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns

ἐὰν ὁ κύριος θελήσῃ, καὶ ζήσομεν, καὶ κοιήσομεν τοῦτο ἢ ἐκεῖνο
 If the Lord shall will, we will both live and do this and that. James 4:15

338. The Anticipatory Condition (Third Class). The anticipatory is the condition undetermined but with prospect of fulfillment. It states what is likely to happen based on a condition yet to be determined or known to be true. It is often called the “future more vivid” condition (Goodwin), because it is most often, but not necessarily future time.

Construction. The third class conditional sentences has the particle ἐάν (if) (a few times ἄν; classical also ἦν) with the subjunctive (present or aorist, according to the kind of action). The apodosis has most any construction capable of expressing present or future action (future indicative, imperative, οὐ μή with the aorist subjunctive).

ἐὰν ποιήσῃ ταῦτα, ἔξει καλῶς,

If he does (will do) this, it will be well with him.

ἐὰν ποιῇ ταῦτα, ἔξει καλῶς,

If he does (will be doing) this, it will be well with him.

339. “Present General Condition.” When this condition has been the present indicative in the apodosis (especially when the indefinite pronoun τις, anyone, is used), the protasis signifies a “general” or universal condition and the apodosis tells what usually or “always” happens.

ἐὰν τις ποιῇ ταῦτα, ἔχει καλῶς

If anyone (ever) does this, it (always) is well with him.

Here, however the present tense is not always general, but may be specific or particular.

340. Fourth Class Condition. The ideal condition, a less vivid type of undetermined condition, will be given later after the optative mood is studied.

341. The Interrogative Pronoun, τίς, τί. The interrogative pronoun is declined in the third declension, with the masculine and feminine alike. The neuter, as usual, lacks the ζ in the nominative. The accent is acute on the penult and this accent is never changed. This is the mark of distinction between the interrogative and indefinite use.

342. Declension of τίς, τι. who, what

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
	<u>Masc & Fem</u>	<u>Neut</u>	<u>Masc & Fem</u>	<u>Neut</u>
Nom.	τίς <u>who</u>	τί <u>what</u>	τίνες	τίνα
Gen.	τίνος <u>whose</u>	τίνος	τίνων	τίνων
Ab.	τίνος <u>from whom</u>	τίνος	τίνων	τίνων
D., I., L.	τίνι <u>in, to, with</u>	τίνι	τίσι	τίσι
Acc	τίνα <u>whom?</u>	τί	τίνας	τίνα

343. Use of τίς, τί. The interrogative τίς, or τί is used
 (1) as a pronoun: ὑμεῖς τίνας ἐστε; Who are you?
 (2) as a pronominal adjective: τί σημεῖον δεικνύεις ὑμῖν; What sign do you show us?
 (3) as an adverb (neuter) = why: τί δειλοί ἐστε οὕτως; Why are you fearful thus

Notice also the combinations διὰ τί, εἰς τί, and ἵνα τί, all of which also mean why.

344. Interrogative in Indirect Discourse. When the interrogative is in reported speech, the same interrogative is used along with the same mood and tense that were used in the direct question.

Direct question: τί ὑμῖν δοκεῖ; What seems to you (what do you think)?

Indirect question: ἠρώτησε τί αὐτοῖς δοκεῖ. He asked what they thought.

Other important interrogative words are ποῦ, where; ποθεν, whence; πῶς how.

345. εἰ in Indirect Questions. In indirect questions εἰ means “whether.”

οὐκ οἶδα εἴ τινα ἄλλον ἐβάπτισα

I do not know whether I baptized any other. I Corinthians 1:16

346. The Indefinite Pronoun, τίς, τί. τίς, τί also function as the indefinite pronoun, anyone, someone, one. As such, the words are enclitic, usually losing their accent where possible. Otherwise the accent is on the ultima; e.g., follows without any intervening mark of punctuation.

ὁ ἀδελφός σου ἔχει τι κατὰ σοῦ If your brother has something against you.

εἰ τις χήρα τέκνα ἔχει If any widow has children

τινές ἐδίδασκον τοὺς ἀδελφούς Certain ones were teaching the brethren.

347. οὐ and μή in Interrogative Questions. The particles οὐ and μή when used to introduce questions indicate the type of answer expected. οὐ expects a “yes”; μή expects a “no”

μή πάντες ἀπόστολοι; All are not apostles, are they?

οὐκ εἰμι ἐλεύθερος; οὐκ εἰμι ἀπόστολος; Am I not free? Am I not an apostle?

348. Vocabulary.

ἀδελφή, ἥς, ἡ, sister

ἀσθενέω, I am weak

βλασφημέω, I blaspheme

γυμνός, ἡ, ὄν, naked, having only

an undergarment

ἔξωθεν, adv., outside

ἐπιδίδωμι, I give to someone

εὐχαριστέω, I give thanks

μετέχω, I partake

οὐδέποτε, adv., never

ὄφις, εως, ὁ, serpent

πλησιόν, av. near, ὁ πλησιόν, neighbor

ὑπηρέτης, ου, ὁ, servant

(originally an under-rower)

ὑψόω, I elevate, exalt

χορτάζω, I feed satisfy

349. ExercisesI. Text A.

τί τὸ ὄφελος (profit) ἀδελφοί μου, ἐὰν πίστιν λέγη τις ἔχειν, ἔργα δὲ μὴ ἔχη; μὴ δύναται ἡ πίστις σῶσαι αὐτόν; ἐὰν ἀδελφὸς ἢ ἀδελφὴ γυμνοὶ ὑπάρχωσιν καὶ λειπόμενοι τῆς ἐφημέρου (“Daily) τροφῆς, εἴπη δὲ τις ἐξ ὑμῶν αὐτοὺς ὑπάγειν ἐν εἰρήνῃ, θερμαίνεσθαι (θερμαίνω, I warm myself) καὶ χορτάζεσθαι, μὴ δῶτε δὲ αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐπιτήδεια (ἐπιτήδειος, needful, fit) τοῦ σώματος, τι τὸ ὄφελος; οὗτος καὶ ἡ πίστις, ἐὰν μὴ ἔχη ἔργα, νεκρά ἐστίν καθ’ (by) ἑαυτήν.

ἦλθον οὖν οἱ ὑπηρέται πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχερεῖς καὶ Φαρισαίους, καὶ εἶπον αὐτοῖς ἐκεῖνοι διὰ τί οὐκ ἠγάγετε αὐτόν; ἀπρεκρίθησαν οἱ Φαρισαῖοι. μὴ καὶ ὑμεῖς πεπλάνησθε; μὴ τις τῶν ἀρχόντων ἐπίστευσεν εἰς αὐτόν; (John 7: 45-48—adapted.)

II. Text B.

1. οὐκ ὁ ποιήσας τὸ ἔξωθεν (the outside) καὶ τὸ ἔσωθεν (inside) ἐποίησε;
2. σὺ δὲ τίς εἶ ὁ κρίνων τὸν πλησίον;
3. Σίμων, ἔχω σοί τί εἶπεῖν.
4. ἐὰν τις θεοσεβῆς (Godfearer) ἦ καὶ τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ ποιῆ, τούτου ἀκούει.
5. ἐὰν τις ὑμῖν εἴπη τι, ἐρεῖτε ὅτι ὁ κύριος αὐτῶν χρεῖαν ἔχει.
6. καὶ σὺ, Καφαρναούμ, μὴ ἕως (up to) οὐρανοῦ ὑψωθήσῃ; ἕως ἄδου καταβήσῃ.
7. τίνα ὑμῶν τὸν πατέρα αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς ἄρτον, μὴ λίθον ἐπιδώσει;
εἰ καὶ ἰχθυὸν μὴ ἀντὶ ἰχθύος ὄφιν ἐπιδώσει; ἢ καὶ ἐὰν αἰτήσῃ ὠόν (egg), μὴ ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ σκορπιον (scorpion);
- 8 τί με περιάζετε, ὑποκριταί;
9. εἰ ἐγὼ χάριτι μετέχω, τί βλασφημούμαι ὑπὲρ οὗ ἐγὼ ἐχαριστῶ;
10. ἀσθενεῖ τις ἐν ὑμῖν;

III. Translate.

1. What were we going to do (Section 324) if the servants ask for something?
2. Are you not the one who exalts himself?
3. If anyone asks for something, a good father gives it to him.
4. You would not blaspheme the name of God, would you?
5. If any brother or sister has faith but not works, can faith save him?