

**Appendix 6:  
GUIDELINES FOR CLASSIFYING  
SENTENCES AND SUBORDINATE CLAUSES<sup>1</sup>**

**Classifying Sentences:**

Form:

Simple  
Compound  
Complex  
Compound-Complex

Function:

Declarative  
Interrogative  
Imperative

**Classifying Subordinate Clauses:**

Form:

RELATIVE	(Introduced by relative pronoun or adverb)
CONJUNCTORY	(Introduced by subordinate conjunction)

Functions:

**General Functions:**  
SUBSTANTIVAL

**Specific Functions:**  
**Subject**  
**Object**  
**Apposition**  
**Predicate Nominative**

ADJECTIVAL

(Functions as an attributive modifier)

ADVERBIAL

**Temporal:**<sup>2</sup>

*Conj.*

ὅτε, ὅταν, ὡς, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπὶ ἅν; ἕως, ἄχρι, μέχρι, πρὶν

*Rel.*<sup>3</sup>

ἐν ᾧ, ἐφ' ὅσον, ἐξ οὗ, ἄρξιν οὗ

**Causal:**

*Conj.* ὅτι, διότι, θατότι, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ἐπειδήπερ, ὅθεν

**Rel.**

ἀνθ' ὧν, δι' ἧν, ἐφ' ὅσον, οὗ χάριν

**Purpose:**

*Conj.* ἵνα, ὅπως, ἵνα μή, ὅπως μή, μή

**Result:**

*Conj.* ὥστε, ἵνα, ὡς, ὅτι

**Conditional:**

*Conj.* εἰ, ἐάν

**Concessive:**

*Conj.* εἰ καί (Logical concession)  
ἐάν καί (Doubtful concession)  
καὶ ἐάν, καὶ εἰ  
(Emphatic concession)

**Comparative:**

*Conj.* ὡς, καθώς, καθό, καθότι, καθώσπερ, καθάπερ,  
ὡσεῖ, ὡσπερ, ὡσπερεῖ, ὡσαύτως

**Rel.**

ὄν πρόπον

**Local:**

*Rel.* ὅπου, οὗ, ὅθεν, ἐν ᾧ

**Note:** The relative clause will mostly function as adjectival or substantival; the adverbial function is mostly where the relative pronoun is the object of a preposition. The conjunctory clause is primarily adverbial in function with some tendency toward the substantival function, especially ὅτι clauses after verbs of speaking as Substantival Object function and ἵνα clauses giving indirect commands as Substantival Object function after verbs of speaking. Direct discourse as a syntactical unit is Conjunctory in form and usually Substantival Object in function.

**In classifying the subordinate clauses, list in order: (1) form; (2) general function; (3) specific function.**

-----  
<sup>1</sup>Taken from Lorin L. Cranford, Workbook for Elementary Greek (2 vols). All rights reserved.

<sup>2</sup>Under each of the adverbial specific functions, both the subordinate conjunctions and the relative pronouns/adverbs are listed which can be used to introduce the given specific function.

<sup>3</sup>Notice that most adverbial functions introduced with a relative pronoun are going to involve the relative pronoun used as a part of a prepositional phrase. Because no such comparable use generally exists in the English language, the prepositional phrase with the relative pronoun will be translated as though it were a subordinate conjunction. For example ἐν ᾧ means 'while' just as ὅτε does.