

## LESSON 33

# Adverbial Clauses of Place and Manner

### 33.1. Adverbial Clauses of Place

#### 33.1.1. Introduction

Adverbial clauses of Place (or Local clauses) are introduced by relative adverbs which have the function of subordinating conjunctions. These adverbs cover the meanings 'where', 'to where' ('whither') and 'from where' ('whence'). Some of these adverbs may be used in either a definite or an indefinite form. And all forms may be used with either the Indicative Mood or the Subjunctive in Primary sequence, and with either the Indicative Mood or the Optative in Past sequence. There is no established convention for expressing the full range of definiteness in English translation. For convenience, it is suggested that, for example, both οὗ and ὅπου when used with the Indicative should be translated as 'where', and that when used with the Subjunctive or Optative they should be translated as 'wherever'. Even so, the '-ever' suffix should be avoided in English translation, if the Greek implies 'any time' something happens, when the English implies 'every time' something happens. In Primary sequence, ἄν is normally used with the Subjunctive in prose, but may be omitted in verse.

---

οὗ, ὅπου; ἧ, ὅπη	<i>where</i>
οἷ, ὅποι	<i>to where</i>
ἔθεν, ὅπόθεν	<i>from where</i>

---

There is also a pair of adverbs which may have a demonstrative meaning as well as their relative meaning.

---

ἐνθα	<i>where</i> (also 'there'), <i>to where</i> , <i>from where</i>
ἐνθεν	<i>from where</i> (also 'from there')

---

In addition, ἵνα appears to have been originally a relative adverb of place meaning ‘where’. This usage continues into the classical period, but fades out in the Hellenistic period. (However, already in Homer the use of ἵνα as a Purpose conjunction outweighs its Local meaning.)

The negative is usually οὐ for the Indicative and μή for the Subjunctive and Optative. However, μή may also be used when the Indicative expresses a general situation, or when the Future Indicative expresses Purpose (see §33.3 below).

The relative adverbs may be emphasised by the enclitic particle περ. Editorial practice varies in treating this particle as part of the preceding word or as a separate word (e.g. ἵναπερ or ἵνα περ).

Quite often, a Genitive of Limits of Space (a subcategory of the Partitive Genitive) modifies a relative adverb. As the following two examples show, the relative adverbs may be used either in a literal sense, or in a figurative sense.

χωρήσομαί τάρ’ **οἵπερ** ἐστάλην ὁδοῦ. (S.El. 404.)  
*I shall go, then, **to that point of my path where** I was sent.*

Literal reference to place; strictly: ‘to where indeed within my path ...’.

ὅμως δ’, ἵν’ ἔσταμεν  
**χρείας**, ἄμεινον ἐκμαθεῖν τί δραστέον. (S.OT 1442–1443.)

*Nevertheless, **where (with) in our present need** we stand, <it is> better to learn fully what <it is> necessary to do.*

Figurative reference to place.

### 33.1.2. Primary Sequence

#### 33.1.2.1. Definite

... καὶ ἢν σφαλῶμεν, τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅθεν ἰσχύομεν,  
 προσαπόλλυται· (Th. 1.143.5.)

*... and if we fail, the <resources> of our allies, **from where we draw our strength**, are lost as well.*

ὅθεν + Present Indicative.

ἐνθαῦτα λειμών ἐστι, **ἵνα** σφι ἀγορή τε **ἐγίνετο** καὶ πρητήριον·  
(Hdt. 7.23.4.)

*A meadow is there, **where** an assembly-area and market-place **was made** by them.*

ἵνα + Past Imperfect Indicative in the context of Present narrative.

### 33.1.2.2. Indefinite

καὶ ταῦτα οὖν κηρύττετε πάντα ἀποφέρειν πρὸς ὑμᾶς, **ὅπου ἂν**  
**καθέζησθε**· (X.Cyr. 4.5.41.)

*Tell <them>, therefore, to deliver all this also to you, **wherever you are situated**.*

ὅπου + ἂν with Subjunctive in prose.

ἀλλ' εἶμι κἀγὼ κεῖσ', **ὅποιπερ ἂν σθένω**. (S.Aj. 810.)

*But I too shall go there, **to wherever indeed I have the strength**.*

ὅποιπερ + ἂν with Subjunctive in verse.

φεῦ φεῦ, φρονεῖν ὡς δεινὸν **ἐνθα μὴ τέλη**  
**λύη** φρονούντι. (S.OT 316–317.)

*Oh oh, how terrible <it is> to be wise **where there is no profit** for the wise man.*

ἐνθα + negative μὴ and Subjunctive without ἂν in verse. (τέλη λύη is equivalent to λυσιτελή.)

**οὐ μὴ ᾿στι** καιρὸς, μὴ μακρὰν βούλου λέγειν. (S.El. 1259.)

***Where it is not** the right time, do not wish to speak at length.*

οὐ + negative μὴ and Indicative. Compare Lesson 25.3.2: indefinite adjectival clauses with negative μὴ and Indicative.

### 33.1.3. Past Sequence

#### 33.1.3.1. Definite

παραπλέων δὲ πάλιν ἔσχε καὶ ἐς Νότιον τὸ Κολοφωνίων, **οὗ**  
**κατώκηνητο** Κολοφώνιοι ... (Th. 3.34.1.)

*And as he sailed back along the coast he also put in at Notium the <port> of the Colophonians, **where** the Colophonians **had settled** ...*

οὐ̂ + Past Perfect Indicative.

οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ ἔτεμον τὸ πεδίον, παρῆλθον ἐς τὴν Πάραλον γῆν καλούμενον μέχρι Λαυρίου, **οὐ̂** τὰ ἀργύρεια μέταλλά **ἔστιν** Ἀθηναίσις. (Th. 2.55.1.)

*And the Peloponnesians, when they had ravaged the plain, passed on to the region called Paralus, **where** the Athenians **have** their silver mines.*

οὐ̂ + Present Indicative in the context of past narrative.

### 33.1.3.2. Indefinite

καὶ προσβολαί, ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, ἐγίγνοντο τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἱππέων **ὅπη** παρείκοι ... (Th. 3.1.2.)

*And attacks by the Athenian horsemen, as indeed had been customary, were being made, **wherever it was practicable** ...*

ὅπη + Optative.

... οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐψηφίσαντο τοὺς μὲν μετὰ Βρασίδου Εἴλωτας μαχεσαμένους ἐλευθέρους εἶναι καὶ οἰκεῖν **ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται**. (Th. 5.34.1.)

*... the Spartans voted that the Helots who had fought with Brasidas should be free and live **wherever they wished**.*

ὅπου + ἂν with Subjunctive in a Vivid construction.

## 33.2. Adverbial Clauses of Manner

In so far as the conjunctions introducing adverbial clauses of Comparison are ‘properly conjunctive relative adverbs of manner’ (Smyth, 1956, §2463), adverbial clauses of Manner have already been treated in Lesson 28. However, that Lesson included adjectival as well as adverbial clauses; and it covered the categories of quality, quantity and degree as well as Manner. On the other hand, the conjunctive relative adverbs ἧ̂ and ὅπη̂ may express Manner (‘in what way’) as well as location (‘in what place’, ‘to what place’, ‘by which route’). This section thus provides a link both to Lesson 28 and to the earlier part of the present Lesson. The following examples illustrate the same pattern as with clauses of Place.

ταῦτα μὲν οὖν, ὅπως ἂν ἡμῖν **συμπίπτῃ**, ποιήσομεν. (Isoc. 15.74.)  
*Well then, we shall do this, in whatever way it comes to pass for us.*

ὅπως + ἂν with Subjunctive in Primary sequence (indefinite).

... ὁ μὲν δὴ Φεραύλας, οὕτω διαδοὺς ἧ **ἐτάχθη**, εὐθὺς ἐπεμέλετο  
 τῶν εἰς τὴν ἐξέλασιν ... (X.Cyr. 8.3.8.)

... *Pheraulas indeed, having thus made the distribution as he had been instructed, immediately took care of matters relating to the procession ...*

ἧ with Indicative in Past sequence (definite).

ἐπεὶ δὲ ἤρξαντο βουλευέσθαι ὅπως ἂν ἐξείη αὐτοῖς τῇ πόλει  
 χρῆσθαι ὅπως **βούλοιντο**, ... ἔπεισαν Λύσανδρον φρουροὺς σφίσι  
 συμπρᾶξαι ἐλθεῖν ... (X.HG 2.3.13.)

*But when they began to consider how it would be possible for them to treat the city however they wished ... they persuaded Lysander to cooperate in getting a garrison to come to them ...*

ὅπως + Optative in Past sequence (indefinite).

### 33.3. Adverbial Clauses of Place Expressing Purpose

Sometimes adverbial clauses of Place simultaneously express Purpose. The relative adverb of Place is expressed in translation as a Purpose conjunction + demonstrative adverb: ‘**where** you may ...’ becomes ‘**in order that there** you may ...’. In Primary sequence, the Mood of the verb in these clauses is either Subjunctive with ἂν or Future Indicative; in Past sequence the Mood is Optative. The negative is μή.

μολών τε χῶρον **ἐνθ’ ἂν** ἀστιβῆ **κίχῳ**  
 κρύψω τόδ’ ἔγχος τοῦμόν ... (S.Aj. 657–658.)

*And going where I may find an untrodden place  
 I shall hide this sword of mine ...*

(i.e. ‘**in order that somewhere I may find ...**’)

ἐνθα + ἂν with Subjunctive in Primary sequence.

μέλλουσι γάρ σ', εἰ τῶνδε μὴ λήξεις γόων,  
 ἔνταῦθα πέμψειν **ἔνθα μὴ** ποθ' ἡλίου  
 φέγγος **προσόψει** ... (S.El. 379–381.)

*For they intend, if you do not cease from these laments,  
 to send you there **where you may not ever look upon**  
 the light of the sun ...*

(i.e. 'in order that there you may not ever look upon the light of the sun ...')

ἔνθα + negative μὴ with Future Indicative in Primary sequence.

... κρύψασ' ἑαυτὴν **ἔνθα μὴ** τις εἰσίδοι,  
 βρυχᾶτο μὲν βωμοῖσι προσπίπτους' ὅτι  
 γένοιτ' ἐρήμη ... (S.Tr. 903–905.)

*... hiding herself **where no one might see**,  
 falling before the altars she screamed that  
 she had become desolate ...*

(i.e. 'hiding herself that there no one might see ...')

ἔνθα + negative μὴ with Optative in Past sequence.

### 33.4. Adverbial Clauses Distinguished from Noun Clauses

The same conjunctive relative adverbs as introduce *adverbial* clauses of Place or Manner may also introduce certain types of *noun* clause. Such noun clauses occur especially as reported questions, where the whole clause is the Object of a verb of saying, asking, knowing or seeing. Such a clause may also be the Subject of the verb 'to be', or the Object of a verb of effort or caution.

ὦ τλήμον, οὐκ οἶσθ' **οἷ** κακῶν ἐλήλυθας,  
 Ἰᾶσον· (E.Med. 1306–1307.)

*O poor <man>, you do not know **to what point** of troubles you have come,  
 Jason.*

The reported question, οἷ ... ἐλήλυθας, is the Object of οἶσθ(α).

οὐ γὰρ τις ὄρμος ἔστιν, οὐδ' ὅποι πλέων  
ἐξεμπολήσει κέρδος ἢ ξενώσεται. (S.Ph. 302–303.)

*For there does not exist any harbour, nor anywhere one will sail to  
and make a gainful trade or be welcomed as a guest.*

The noun clause, ὅποι ... ξενώσεται, is the Subject of ἔστιν. More literally: '(the place,) to where (by) sailing one will make a gainful trade ... does not exist'.

... τῶν δὲ ἀπείρων καὶ ἀνεπιστημόνων ὅπη τράπωνται,  
ἐσπίπτοντες ἕς τε χαράδρας καὶ τὰς προλελοχισμένας ἐνέδρας  
διεφθείροντο. (Th. 3.112.6.)

*... but since they were inexperienced and ignorant of where they were to turn,  
falling into ravines and ambushes set beforehand they were being destroyed.*

The reported question, ὅπη τράπωνται, is Object of the adjective ἀνεπιστημόνων (with ὄντων understood in an improper Gen. abs.).

## References

Goodwin (1889), *Syntax of the moods and tenses of the Greek verb*, §§529, 540, 556.

Smyth (1956), *Greek grammar*, §§2498–2499. Cf. 346, 2463 (list of relative adverbs).

## EXERCISE 33

Translate the following passages. (The Exercise does not include any reported questions or clauses of effort or caution.)

1. τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια, ὅπου μὲν ἡμεῖς ἐληλύθαμεν, ὑφ' ἡμῶν ἀνήλωται·

---

ἐπιτήδεια, -ων, τὰ                      *provisions* (neut. pl. adj. as noun)

---

2. ... ἐξέστω ἀπιέναι ὅποι ἂν βούλωνται ...

3. ἐκκλήομαι γὰρ δωμάτων ὅποι μόλω.

---

ἐκκλήειν                                      *to shut out* (here Pass.)

---

4. ἔφευγον, ἔνθα μήποτ' ὀψοίμην κακῶν  
χρησῶν ὀνειδίη τῶν ἐμῶν τελούμενα.

---

φεύγειν	<i>to be in exile</i>
χρησῶς, -οῦ, ὄ	<i>oracle (i.e. oracular utterance)</i>
ἐμός, -ή, -όν	<i>my (i.e. about me)</i>

---

5. ὅκου γὰρ ἰθύσειε στρατεύεσθαι, πάντα οἱ ἐχώρει εὐτυχέως.

---

ὅκου (Ionic)	ὅπου (Attic)
ἰθύειν	<i>to strive (+ Infin.)</i>
οἱ	Dat. masc. sg.
χωρεῖν	<i>to turn out (Intr.; uncontracted in Ionic)</i>

---

6. καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο πλεύσαντα τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ δέκα ἄνδρας  
μετ' αὐτοῦ πράσσειν, ὅπη αὐτοῖς δοκοίη ἄριστα ἔξειν, τὰ τε  
πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρην καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην.

---

πράσσειν	<i>to negotiate (+ Acc.)</i>
----------	------------------------------

---

7. ... ἐλθόντες εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν ἕν' ἣν κεκρυμμένη, βία λαβόντες  
αὐτὴν καὶ ἀγαγόντες ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον ζῶσαν ἅπασιν τοῖς  
παροῦσιν ἐπέδειξαν.

This passage concerns the concealment of a female slave, in order to gain a legal advantage by falsely claiming that she had died.

8. ... πρᾶσσε θαρσῶν καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σὰ ὅπη κάλλιστα καὶ  
ἄριστα ἔξει ἀμφοτέροις.
9. And if they were to become subject, all matters would be accomplished as *we* wish.

---

<i>subject</i> (to authority)	ὑποχείριος, (-α,) -ον
<i>as</i>	ἣ (+ Indic.)

---

The Conditional clause may be translated by a Gen. abs.

10. ... they held out for a short time, but then they turned to Panormus, from where indeed they had set sail.

---

<i>to hold out</i>	ὑπομένειν (here referring to a naval battle)
<i>to turn</i> (Intr.)	τρέπεσθαι (Mid.)
<i>Panormus</i>	Πάνορμος, -ου, ὁ

---

This text is taken from *Intermediate Ancient Greek Language*,  
by Darryl Palmer, published 2021 by ANU Press, The Australian  
National University, Canberra, Australia.