

LESSON 43

Correlative Clauses

43.1. Introduction

Clauses, which are introduced by a relative adjective or adverb, may have as their antecedent the corresponding demonstrative adjective or adverb. The antecedent may appear in the Main clause of a sentence, or in a Subordinate clause or an Infinitive or Participial phrase. The relative term, but not necessarily the demonstrative, always occurs at the beginning of its clause.

43.2. Adjectival Clauses

Most simply, an ordinary demonstrative adjective (ἐκεῖνος, οὗτος or less often ὅδε) is antecedent to the definite or indefinite relative adjective (ὅς or ὅστις) introducing the relative clause. Both demonstrative and relative adjectives may be used as adjectives qualifying a noun or as pronouns without a noun. All adjectival relative clauses may precede, follow or interrupt the demonstrative clause or phrase. Since relative adjectives agree with their antecedent in Number and Gender but take their Case from the syntax of their own clause, they are not necessarily in the same Case as the corresponding demonstrative term.

In addition there are the special demonstrative adjectives and their corresponding relative adjectives.

Category	Demonstrative adjective	Relative adjective
size, number	τόσος, τοσοῦτος, τοσόσδε	ὅσος, ὀπόσος
quality	τοῖος, τοιοῦτος, τοιόσδε	οἷος, ὀποῖος
age, size, status	τηλίκος, τηλικούτος, τηλικόσδε	ἡλίκος, ὀπηλίκος

A special demonstrative term may sometimes correspond to an ordinary relative term. And a demonstrative clause may sometimes correspond to an Infinitive construction instead of a clause with a finite verb.

καίτοι γε ὀφειλόμενόν πού ἐστιν **ΤΟΥΤΟ ὃ** παρακατέθετο.
(Pl.R. 332 A.)

And yet **this which** he entrusted is surely owed.

τοῦτο (Nom. demonstrative) corresponds to ὃ (Acc. relative).
(Cf. Lesson 25.)

ἀλλὰ μὴν ὠμολογοῦμεν, **ὧ** γε ὅμοιος ἐκάτερος εἶη, **ΤΟΙΟΥΤΟΝ** καὶ ἐκάτερον εἶναι. (Pl.R. 350 C.)

But in fact we agreed that, **to what** each is like, **such** also each is.

τοιούτον (Acc. demonstrative of quality) in reported discourse (Acc. and Infin.) corresponds to ᾧ (Dat. ordinary relative).

οὐκοῦν **τοιάνδε τινὰ** φαίνεται ἔχουσα **τὴν δύναμιν, οἷαν**, ᾧ ἂν ἐγγένηται, ... πρῶτον μὲν ἀδύνατον αὐτὸ ποιεῖν πράττειν μεθ' αὐτοῦ διὰ τὸ στασιάζειν καὶ διαφέρεισθαι, ἔτι δ' ἐχθρὸν εἶναι ἐαυτῷ τε καὶ τῷ ἐναντίῳ παντὶ καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ; (Pl.R. 351 E–352 A.)

Therefore, does it [= injustice] not clearly have its power of some such sort, as, in whatever it occurs ... in the first place it [= injustice] makes it impossible for it [= that in which injustice occurs] to deal with itself on account of being at odds and quarrelling, and further it is hostile to itself and to every opponent including the just?

τοιάνδε (Acc. demonstrative) corresponds to οἷαν (Acc. relative with Result Infin. construction). (Cf. Lessons 22 and 28.5.)

43.3. Adverbial Clauses

Parallel to correlative adjectival clauses, some types of adverbial clause may have a demonstrative adverb as antecedent to a relative adverb introducing the relative clause. These relative adverbs may also be viewed as subordinating conjunctions. The relevant types are adverbial clauses of Time (Temporal), Place (Local), Manner (including Comparison) and Result.

43.3.1. Clauses of Time

ὥστε δημιουργὸς ἢ σοφὸς ἢ ἄρχων οὐδεὶς ἀμαρτάνει **τότε ὅταν** ἄρχων ἦ...; (Pl.R. 340 E.)

*And so no craftsman or scientist or ruler makes a mistake **then when** he is ruling ...?*

τότε (demonstrative) corresponds to ὅταν (relative).
(Cf. Lessons 30 and 31.)

43.3.2. Clauses of Place

οὐδ' ἐγὼ μὲν ἀθῶος ἅπασι, ... **ἐνταῦθα** ἀπήντηκας; (D. 18.125.)
*But **where** I <am> immune in all respects, ... **here** you have confronted me?*

ἐνταῦθα (demonstrative) corresponds to οὐ (relative). (Cf. Lesson 33.1.)

43.3.3. Clauses of Manner

ταῦτ' οὖν σκοποῦντες καὶ τᾶλλα μνησθέντες, **ἣ** δίκαιόν ἐστι, **ταύτη** ψηφίσασθε. (D. 28.23.)

*Therefore, considering this and recalling the other <points>, **in what way** it is just, **in this way** vote.*

ταύτη (demonstrative) corresponds to ἣ (relative). (Cf. Lesson 33.2.)

43.3.4. Clauses of Comparison

πρὸ πολλοῦ δ' ἂν ἐποίησάμην **οὕτως** αὐτὸν νομίζειν εἶναί με δεινόν, **ὥσπερ** ἐν ὑμῖν εἶρηκεν. (Isoc. 15.15.)

*And I would have regarded it as important, that he should think that I am **so** clever, **as indeed** he has said in your presence.*

οὕτως (demonstrative) corresponds to ὥσπερ (relative). (Cf. Lesson 28.)

43.3.5. Clauses or Phrases of Result

οἷη γὰρ ἄν με, εἶπον, οὕτω μανῆναι ὥστε ξυρεῖν ἐπιχειρεῖν λέοντα καὶ συκοφαντεῖν Θρασύμαχον; (Pl.R. 341 C.)

‘Do you really think that I’, I said, ‘would become so mad as to try to beard the lion and outwit Thrasymachus?’

οὕτω (demonstrative) in reported thought (Acc. and Infin.) corresponds to ὥστε (relative) introducing the relative phrase (also Acc. and Infin.). (Cf. Lesson 22.)

43.4. Interrogative Antecedent

Correlative sentences, which are questions rather than statements, may have an interrogative pronoun instead of a demonstrative pronoun as antecedent.

τίς ἔσθ’ ὁ χώρος δῆτ’ ἐν ᾧ βεβήκαμεν; (S.O.C. 52.)
What is the place, then, into which we have come?

43.5. Mixed Adjectival and Adverbial Construction

In §§43.2–3 above, examples have been restricted to sentences either with demonstrative and relative *adjectives* or with demonstrative and relative *adverbs*. However, Result constructions may also have a demonstrative *adjective* as antecedent to the relative *adverb* ὥστε introducing a Result clause or phrase.

ἀλλ’ ἐκεῖνος μὲν τοσαύτην πρόνοιαν ἔσχευ ὑπὲρ τοῦ μηδὲ φεύγων μηδὲν ἔξαμαρτεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ὥστ’ εἰς Ἄργος ἐλθῶν ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν ... (Isoc. 16.9.)

But that man took so much care over doing no wrong against his city even when he was in exile, that he went to Argos and kept quiet ...

(Cf. Lesson 22.1.)

43.6. Pronominal Idioms

43.6.1. Result

A particular Result construction has the form: εἰς τοσοῦτο(ν)/τούτο (pronoun) + Partitive Genitive + verb of ‘coming’ (or similar) + ὥστε with Result clause or phrase. (The construction also occurs without the Gen. term.)

... οἱ δ’ εἰς τοσοῦτον ὕβρεως ἦλθον, ὥστ’ ἔπεισαν ὑμᾶς ἐλαύνειν αὐτὸν ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ... (Isoc. 16.9.)

... but **they came to so great** <a level> **of insolence, that they persuaded you to drive him out of all Greece** ...

(Cf. Lesson 22.3, first example.)

43.6.2. Dative of Degree of Difference

The Dative of Degree of Difference is a pronominal idiom, and is often but not always used in a correlative construction.

ὥσθ’ ὅσῳ ἂν τις ἐρρωμενεστέρωσ ἐπιθυμῆ πείθειν τοὺς ἀκούοντας, **τοσοῦτῳ** μᾶλλον ἀσκήσει καλὸς ἀγαθὸς εἶναι καὶ παρὰ τοῖς πολίταις εὐδοκιμεῖν. (Isoc. 15.278.)

And so **the more strongly any one desires to persuade his hearers, (so much) the more he will endeavour to be fine and good and to be in high regard among the citizens.**

τοσοῦτῳ (demonstrative pronoun) modifying the Comparative adverb μᾶλλον in the leading clause corresponds to ὅσῳ (relative pronoun) modifying the Comparative adverb ἐρρωμενεστέρωσ in the relative clause. (Cf. Lesson 41.2.3.)

43.7. Note

Since correlative clauses do not receive adequate attention in standard Greek grammars, no references are given for this Lesson.

EXERCISE 43

Translate the following passages.

1. τοῦτο μέν, ἔφην, οὐκ ἀγνοῶ ὃ βούλη λέγειν ...
2. ἂν γὰρ ἐμμένῃ τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ καὶ τοσοῦτον ἐπιδιδῶς ὅσον περὶ νῦν, ταχέως γενήσῃ τοιοῦτος οἶόν σε προσήκει.
3. ... οὐ δ' ὁ νόμος προσέταπτεν, ἐνταῦθα τοῖς σώμασιν αὐτοὶ λητουργεῖν ἤξιουν.

λητουργεῖν	<i>to perform public service, to serve</i> (later λειτουργεῖν)
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4. σίτῳ μὲν γὰρ τοσοῦτῳ ἐχρήτο, ὅσον ἡδέως ἤσθιε·
5. πρὸς θεῶν τίς οὕτως εὐήθης ἐστὶν ὑμῶν ὅστις ἀγνοεῖ τὸν ἐκεῖθεν πόλεμον δεῦρ' ἤξοντα, ἂν ἀμελήσωμεν;

εὐήθης, -ες	<i>naïve</i>
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6. ὅσῳ δ' ἂν εἴπῃς δεινότερα βακχῶν πέρι, τοσῶδε μᾶλλον τὸν ὑποθέντα τὰς τέχνας γυναιξὶ τόνδε τῇ δίκη προσθήσομεν.

δίκη, -ης, ἡ	<i>punishment</i>
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7. ἐκεῖνος δ' εἰς τοσοῦτον μεγαλοφροσύνης ἦλθεν, ὥστε τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον ιδιώτης ὢν, ἐπειδὴ φεύγειν ἠναγκάσθη, τυραννεῖν ᾤθηται δεῖν.
8. And they were annoyed then, when *we* thought it right that we should legally have control over certain people.

<i>to be annoyed</i>	ἀγανακτεῖν
<i>legally</i>	νομίμως
<i>to have control over</i>	ἐπάρχειν (+ Gen.)

9. Thus it seems to me at least that, in what way [it is] easiest, in this way also it is best to do this.

thus

οὕτως

easiest

ῥᾴστος, -η, -ον

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