Dependent Clause

A. There are 2 categories of clauses:
1. *Paratactic*: When 2 or more clauses are connected in a coordinate relation constituting a compound sentence.
2. *Hypotactic*: When 1 clause is subordinate to another constituting a complex sentence.
B. When 2 or more clauses are connected in a coordinate relation, they constitute what is known as a compound sentence.
C. The distinctive feature of the compound sentence is that in its structure no clause is subordinate to another, but all are in coordinate or paratactic relation (παρατακτὸς, "arranged alongside").
D. When one clause is subordinate to another, the relation is called hypotactic (ὑποτακτος, "arranged under"), and the technical name for the sentence is complex.
E. The common practice of the Greek language was that each clause be connected with the preceding by some connective word.
F. The term for the lack of such a connective is asyndeton (ὀσὺνδετος), "not bound together."
G. A dependent clause is a clause that stands in a substantival or subordinate (hypotactic) relationship to another clause, either an independent clause or another dependent clause.
H. Here we have a hypotactic clause which means that it is dependent upon verse 11 to make sense.
I. Robertson provides the following is a list of hypotactic or dependent sentences (*A Greek Grammar of the New Testament in the Light of Historical Research*):
1. Relative
2. Causal
3. Comparative
4. Local
5. Temporal
6. Final and consecutive
7. Wishes
8. Conditional
9. Indirect discourse
J. Dependent clauses can be analyzed in terms of structural form or syntactical function.
K. There are three broad syntactical functions to dependent clauses:
1. Substantival
2. Adjectival
3. Adverbial.
L. This function of the dependent substantival clause can be expressed by the following structural forms:
1. Infinitival clauses: contain an infinitive.
2. Participial clauses: contain a participle.
3. Conjunctive clauses: introduced by a subordinate conjunction.
4. Relative clauses: introduced by
   a. a relative pronoun (ὅ [who, which])
   b. a relative adjective (οιο [such as, as], ὅσο [as much/many as])
   c. a relative adverb (e.g., ὅπου [where], ὅτε [when]).
M. Substantival Clause: In this usage the dependent clause functions like a noun and can be expressed by the following structural forms:
1. Substantival infinitive clause
2. Substantival participial clause
3. Substantival conjunctive clause
4. Substantival relative pronoun clause
N. Basic Uses
1. Subject
   a. Substantival infinitive (e.g., Heb 10:31)
   b. Substantival participle (e.g., John 3:18)
   c. ὅτι + indicative mood (e.g., Gal 3:11)
   d. ἵνα + subjunctive mood (e.g., 1 Cor 4:2)
   e. Relative pronoun ο{ (e.g., Matt 13:12)

2. Predicate Nominative
    a. Substantival infinitive (e.g., Rom 1:12)
    b. Substantival participle (e.g., John 4:26)
    c. ἵνα + subjunctive (e.g., John 4:34)
3. Direct Object
    a. Substantival infinitive (e.g., 1 Tim 2:8)
    b. Substantival participle (e.g., Phil 3:17)
    c. ὅτι + indicative (e.g., John 3:33)
    d. ἵνα + subjunctive (e.g., Matt 12:16)
    e. Relative pronoun ὅ (e.g., Luke 11:6)
4. Indirect Discourse
    a. Substantival infinitive (e.g., Luke 24:23; 1 Cor 11:18)
    b. Substantival participle (e.g., Acts 7:12; 2 Thess 3:11)
    c. ὅτι + indicative (e.g., Matt 5:17; John 4:1)
5. Apposition
    a. Substantival infinitive (e.g., Jas 1:27)
    b. ὅτι + indicative (e.g., Luke 10:20)
    c. ἵνα + subjunctive (e.g. John 17:3)
O. Adjectival Clauses: The dependent clause may function like an adjective and modify a noun, noun phrase, or other substantive and can be expressed by the following structural forms:
    1. Epexegetical infinitive clause
    2. (Attributive) adjectival participial clause
    3. Conjunctive clause
    4. Relative pronoun and relative adjective clauses
P. Basic Uses: Every adjectival clause describes, explains, or restricts a noun, pronoun, or other substantive. It has no functional subcategories. The following structural forms express this basic function:
    1. Epexegetical infinitive (e.g., Rom 1:15)
    2. Adjectival participle (e.g., 2 Cor 3:3)
    3. ὅτι + indicative mood (e.g., Luke 8:25)
    4. ἵνα + subjunctive mood (e.g., John 2:25)
    5. Relative pronoun clause (e.g., Eph 6:17; 1 John 2:7)
Q. Adverbial Clause: In this usage the dependent clause functions like an adverb in that it modifies a verb and can be expressed by the following structures:
    1. Infinitival clause
    2. Adverbial Participial clause
    3. Conjunctive clause
    4. Relative pronoun and relative adverb clause
R. Basic Uses
    1. Cause (all four constructions)
        a. infinitive (e.g., Jas 4:2)
        b. adverbial participle (e.g., Rom 5:1)
        c. ὅτι + indicative (e.g., Eph 4:25)
        d. relative pronoun οἵτινεϛ (e.g., Rom 6:2)
    2. Comparison (conjunctive and relative clauses)
        a. Καθωϛ + indicative (e.g., Eph 4:32)
        b. relative adjective ὅσοϛ (e.g., Rom 6:2)
    3. Concession (all four constructions except infinitive clauses)
        a. adverbial participle (e.g., Phil 2:6)
        b. εἰ καί + indicative (e.g., Luke 11:8)
        c. relative pronoun οἵτινεϛ (e.g., Jas 4:13–14)
    4. Condition (all four constructions except infinitive clauses)
        a. adverbial participle (e.g., Heb 2:3)
        b. conjunctive clause:
        c. relative adjective ὅσοι (e.g., Rom 2:12)
    5. Complementary (infinitive and conjunctive clauses)

a. infinitive (e.g., 1 John 3:16)
b. ἵνα + subjunctive (e.g., Luke 6:31; John 8:56)
6. Location (conjunctive and relative adverb clauses)
    a. οὗ + indicative (e.g., Rom 4:15)
    b. relative adverb ὅπου (e.g., Mark 4:5)
7. Manner/Means (all four constructions except conjunctive clauses)
    a. articular infinitive (e.g., ἐν τῳ' + infinitive in Acts 3:26)
    b. adverbial participle (e.g., Acts 16:16)
    c. relative pronoun o{n (e.g., Acts 1:11)
8. Purpose (all four constructions)
    a. infinitive (e.g., 1 Tim 1:15)
    b. adverbial participle (e.g., 1 Cor 4:14)
    c. ἵνα + subjunctive (e.g., 1 Pet 3:18)
    d. relative pronoun οἵτινες (e.g., Matt 21:41)
9. Result (all four constructions)
    a. infinitive (e.g., Gal 5:7)
    b. adverbial participle (e.g., John 5:18)
    c. ἵνα + subjunctive (e.g., Rom 11:11)
    d. relative adverb ὅθεν (e.g., Heb 8:3)
10. Time (all four constructions)
    a. articular infinitive (e.g., πρὸ τοῦ' + infinitive in Matt 6:8)
    b. adverbial participle (e.g., Matt 21:18, 23)
    c. ὅτε + indicative (e.g., Matt 19:1)
    d. relative pronoun clause (e.g., ἀφ' ης … in Col 1:9; ἐν ω| … in Mark 2:19)