

# Ancient Languages First Aid

## Ancient Greek Negatives



ANCIENT GREEK NEGATIVES		
	οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ	μή
<u>MAIN/INDEPENDENT CLAUSES</u>	-Direct Statement -Direct Question expecting positive answer -Potential Statement	-Direct Statement* -Direct Question expecting negative answer  -Direct Command -Exhortation -Wish -Deliberative Question
<u>SUBORDINATE CLAUSES</u> <u>ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES</u>	-Relative Clause	-Generic Relative Clause
<u>SUBORDINATE CLAUSES</u> <u>ADVERBIAL CLAUSES</u>	-Temporal Clause -Causal Clause -Concessive Clause -Consecutive Clause with the Indicative for stress -Purpose Clause with Future Participle	-Indefinite Temporal Clause  -Consecutive Clause with Infinitive -Purpose Clause  -Conditional Clause
<u>SUBORDINATE CLAUSES</u> <u>NOUN OBJECT CLAUSES</u>	-Indirect Statement -Indirect Question	-Indirect Command

\*The Direct Statement uses the negative μή when using the negative pronoun μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν, e.g.:

οὔτοι οἱ οὐδέν εἰδότες, 'those who know nothing,'

as opposed to οἱ μηδέν εἰδότες, 'men who know nothing'