

## Consecutive Clause in Greek and Latin Languages An Applied Study on Pentateuch

This study inspects result clause in Greek and Latin Languages from the structural and semantical perspectives through the application on Pentateuch. The study aims to trace the hidden parts of the text under inspection. The study is divided into an introduction, two chapters and a conclusion followed by a list of references and works cited in Arabic and foreign languages as well as websites.

**Introduction:** It discusses the reason of choosing the research topic and the reason behind choosing the Septuagint and Vulgate translation. The introduction also discusses the methodology adopted by the researcher, references, works cited and dictionaries that contributed to highlight structural and semantical perspectives, on one hand, and the grammatical and morphological perspectives of the result clause, on the other, and websites as well as being guided by a plethora of Arabic Translations of the Old Testament.

**Chapter One:** It discusses the rules of result clauses from structural, semantical, and grammatical aspects in the Greek Language within thirty-three connotations, as well as employing linguistic and rhetorical purpose figurae sententiae, to name a few: rhetoric caveat. asterismos **ἀστερισμός** “the calling attention to by making a star or mark”, aposiopesis **ἀποσιώπησις** “sudden-silence”, polysyndeton **πολυσύνδετον** “many-and or repetition of conjunctions “and”, asyndeton **ἀσύνδετον** “no- ands: an enumeration of things without conjunctions”, polyptoton **πολύπτωτον** “many inflections, the repetition of the same noun or verb, etc., in different declensions and conjunctions”, epanadiplosis **ἐπαναδίπλωσις** “encircling, The repetition of the same word or words at the beginning and the end of a sentence”, anastrophe, **ἀναστροφή** “a turning back or about” is a figure of speech in which the normal word order of the subject, the verb, and the object is changed, synecdoche **συνεκδοχή** “transfer, the exchange of one idea for another associated idea, or a part is a whole and a whole is a part”, hyperbaton **ὑπέρβατον** “transposition, the placing of a word out of its usual order in a sentence”, homoeopropheron “or alliteration **ἁμοιοπρόφρον**, the repetition of the same letter or syllable at the commencement of successive words, litotes “a double negative for effect”.

In the first section, the article **τοῦ** with an infinitive as a result clause, connotation of sin as an example. In the second section, the infinitive mood after definite verbs as a result clause, connotation of blessing as an example. In the third section, adjectives as a result clause, connotation of separation as an example. In the fourth section, a conjunction **ὥστε** with an infinitive as a result clause, connotation of cursing as an example. In the fifth section, a conjunction **ὅπως** as a result clause, connotation of envy as an example. In the sixth section, a conjunction **ἵνα** as a result clause, connotation of wrath as an example. In the seventh section, a conjunction **ὅτι** as a result clause, connotation of blame as an example. In the eighth section, the imperative mood as a result clause, connotation of isolation and exclusion as an example. In the ninth section, aorist aspect as a result clause, connotation of creation as an example. In the tenth section, the subjunctive mood as a result clause, connotation of reward of obedience and disobedience as an example. In the eleventh section, the dative case referring to the result clause, connotation of purity and holiness as an example. In the twelfth section, the result clause depending on the verbs, connotation of sanctification and the blessed as an example. In the thirteenth section, the infinitive mood as a result clause, connotation of human weakness as an example. In the fourteenth section, the phrase **εἰς τό** with the infinitive as a result clause, connotation of help and assistance as an example. In

the fifteenth section, the nominative case referring to the result clause, connotation of obedience and the darkness of disobedience as an example. In the sixteenth the section, the participle as a result clause, connotation of gestures and signs as an example. In the seventeenth section, the repetition referring to the result clause, connotation of the curse and misfortune as an example. In the eighteenth section, Hebrew nouns referring to the result clause, connotation of weeping and screaming as an example. In the nineteenth section, the conditional clause as a result clause, connotation of the provisions of the laws as an example. In the twentieth section, the synonymous adjectives referring to the result clause, connotation of the prohibited and forbidden as an example. In the twenty-first section, the adverbs denoting to the result clause, connotation of the divine presence as an example. In the twenty-second section, the historical present denoting to the result clause, connotation of grace and gratitude as an example.

In the twenty-third section, historical Future denoting to the result clause, connotation of profane acts as an example. In the twenty-fourth section, the result clause depending on the prepositional phrase, connotation of breaching the covenant as an example. In the twenty-fifth section, passive voice referring to the result clause, connotation of raining as an example. In the twenty-sixth section, past continuous aspect denoting to the result clause, connotation of disaffection and dissatisfaction as an example. In the twenty-seventh section, the accusative referring to the result clause, connotation of transit and transportation as an example. In the twenty-eighth section, a conjunction **ἐπειδή** denoting to the result clause, connotation of wisdom and knowledge as an example. In the twenty-ninth section, a conjunction **γάρ** denoting to the result clause, connotation of famine and starvation as an example. In the thirtieth section, interrogative pronouns denoting to the result clause, connotation of complain and complaint as an example. In the thirty-one section, relative pronouns denoting to the result clause, connotation of blasphemy and ungratefulness as an example. In the thirty-two section, demonstrative pronouns denoting to the result clause, connotation of interpretation as an example. In the thirty-three section, adverb **ὄθεν** denoting to the result clause, connotation of asceticism as an example.

**Chapter Two:** It discusses the rules of the result clauses from structural, semantical and grammatical aspects in the Latin Language in eleven connotations and about twelve grammatical structures, as well as employing linguistic and rhetorical purposes *figurae sententiae*, such as: **ἀναφορά** “**ἐπαναφορά**” or like sentence-beginnings, repetition of the same word at the beginning of successive sentences, **ἔμφασις** “**emphasis etiam inter figures**”, **μεσοτέλευτον** or middle and end repetition. The repetition of the same word in the middle and at the end of a sentence, **μεσαρχία** or “beginning and middle repetition. The repetition of the same word at the beginning and in the middle of a sentence”, **ὁμοιοτέλευτον** “homoeteleuton is applied to certain words which occur together, and have a similar termination”, **ἀντιμέρεια** “the exchange of one part of speech for another”, **μερισμός** or “distribution, an enumeration of the parts of a whole which has been mentioned (**epimerismos, diallage, distributio, discriminatio, digestio**), **χιασμός** or “chiaston from its likeness in form to the letter Chi (x). For the same reason the Latins called it *chiasmus*, as well as *decussata oratio* from *decusso*, to divide crosswise (i.e., in the shape of an x). the Greeks called it also **allelouchia** (from **ἀλλήλους** together and **ἔχειν** to have or hold, a holding or hanging together. **αὔξησης** or “growth or increase”, **ἀνθρωπομορφισμός** is the attribution of human traits, emotions, or intentions to non-human entities. **ἔτερος** or “exchange of accident”.

In the first section, the non-indicative mood referring to the result clause, connotation of torment and discontent as an example. In the second section, verbs denoting to the result clause,

connotation of miracle and dignity as an example. In the third section, the relative pronoun referring to the result clause, connotation of pain and groan as an example. In the fourth section, nouns denoting to the result clause, connotation of aqua vitae as an example. In the fifth section, adverbs referring to the result clause, connotation of total darkness as an example. In the sixth section, adjectives denoting to the result clause, connotation of blasphemy as an example. In the seventh section, interrogative denoting to the result clause, connotation of circumvention and evading as an example. In the eighth section, the negative denoting to the result clause, connotation of cruelty and injustice as an example. In the ninth section, the impersonal expressions indicating the result clause, connotation of covenant as an example. In the tenth section, a subject and a complement to impersonal expressions as a result clause, connotation of forgiveness as an example. In the eleventh section, Latin structures denoting to the result clause that includes the following connotations: vision and dream, invocation and praying, disbelief and atheism, breaking the covenant, blabbing, compensation, weird and strange, grace and charity, sin and sinner, resentment and penalty, punishment and retribution, jealousy and dietary as an example.

After that the conclusion of the consecutive clause in Greek and Latin Languages applied study on Pentateuch, a list of sources and references in Arabic and foreign languages and websites which the researcher used.