

The standard way to express result is with the conjunction ὥστε followed by a verb in the **indicative** or the **infinitive**. Usually there is also some kind of 'sign-post word' like οὕτως in the main clause. For example:

οὕτως ἠλιθίως διεκέιμην, ὥστε ὥμην τὴν ἑμαυτοῦ γυναῖκα πασῶν σωφρονεστάτην εἶναι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει.

(Lysias Speeches 1.11)

When the **indicative** is used the speaker states that the result was fulfilled, just as in English: 'It was so hot that I didn't get any work done'. There are 2 further examples of this construction in Lysias 1:

καὶ οὕτως ἤδη συνειθισμένον ἦν, ὥστε πολλάκις ἡ γυνὴ ἀπῆει κάτω καθευδήσουσα ὡς τὸ παιδίον, ἵνα τὸν τιτθὸν αὐτῷ διδῶ καὶ μὴ βοᾷ.

(Lysias Speeches 1.10)

καὶ οὕτω σφόδρα ὁ νομοθέτης ἐπὶ ταῖς γαμεταῖς γυναίξιν δίκαια ταῦτα ἠγήσατο εἶναι, ὥστε καὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς παλλακαῖς ταῖς ἐλάττονος ἀξίαις τὴν αὐτὴν δίκην ἐπέθηκε.

(Lysias Speeches 1.31)

When the **infinitive** is used it is not clear whether or not the result happened or not, just as in English: 'It was too hot to work'. There are 2 examples of this in Lysias 1:

περὶ τούτου γὰρ μόνου τοῦ ἀδικήματος καὶ ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ καὶ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ ἡ αὐτὴ τιμωρία τοῖς ἀσθενεστάτοις πρὸς τοὺς τὰ μέγιστα δυναμένους ἀποδέδοται, ὥστε τὸν χερίστον τῶν αὐτῶν τυγχάνειν τῷ βελτίστῳ·

(Lysias Speeches 1.2)

τὸν μὲν ἄλλον χρόνον οὕτω διεκέιμην ὥστε μήτε λυπεῖν μήτε λίσαν ἐπ' ἐκείνη εἶναι ὃ τι ἂν ἐθέλη ποιεῖν,

(Lysias Speeches 1.6)