

Conjunctions

CONJUNCTIONS with the INDICATIVE MOOD:

- AND: δέ, καί, μέν, οὐδέ, οὔτε, τε
- BUT: ἀλλά, δέ
- OR: εἴτε, ἢ
- IF: εἰ, εἴπερ
 - The addition of ἄν in the conclusion makes the condition contrary-to-fact.

ἄρα then, therefore

γάρ because

ἐπεὶ when, since

ἕως until

ἵνα when

μέχρι until

ὅτε when

ὅτι because

οὖν then, therefore

πρίν until

τοίνυν now then, therefore

ὥστε that (indicates a resulting action)

RELATIVE CLAUSES etc:

- οἷος -α -ον which kind (οἷον = "for example")
- ὅς, ἧ, ὅ who, which, that
 - ὅσπερ, ἧπερ, ὅπερ the very one who, the very thing which
- ὅσος -η -ον however many, all
- οὗ where, ὅθεν from where, οἷ to where

REPORTING:

- ὡς (indicates reporting another's statements or motives)
- ὅτι that (indicating reported speech)

CONJUNCTIONS with the INFINITIVE MOOD:

- οὐδέ, οὔτε → μηδέ, μήτε
- πρίν before, until
- ὥστε (indicates a natural result)

CONJUNCTIONS with PARTICIPLES:

- Participles can be linked to other verbs without any conjunction, although some adverbs and conjunctions occasionally accompany them.

CONJUNCTIONS with the SUBJUNCTIVE or OPTATIVE MOODS:

- Clauses with the Subjunctive or Optative become more general and less certain. ἄν accompanies the Subjunctive in dependent clauses and the Optative in independent clauses.
- οὐδέ, οὔτε → μηδέ, μήτε
- εἰ, εἴπερ (εἰ + ἄν → ἄν or ἔάν or ἦν); καὶ + εἰ + ἄν → καἶν
- ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή (+ ἄν → ἐπειδάν)
- ὅτε (+ ἄν → ὅταν)
- ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς so that, (in order) to (expressing motive or purpose)

Prepositions/Prefixes
(prepositions which also serve as prefixes to Greek verbs)

Normal form (before consonants)	before vowels	+ case	general meaning
ἀμφί	ἀμφ'	+ acc.	around
ἀνά	ἀν'	+ acc.	up
ἀντί	ἀντ'/ἀνθ'	+ gen.	back
ἀπό	ἀπ'/ἀφ'	+ gen.	from
διά	δί'	+ gen, acc.	through
εἰς		+ acc.	into
ἐκ	ἐξ	+ gen	out of
ἐν, ἐγ-, ἐμ-		+ dat	in
ἐπί	ἐπ'/ἐφ'	+ gen, dat, acc	on
κατά	κατ'/καθ'	+ gen, acc	down
μετά	μετ'/μεθ'	+ gen, acc	with
παρά	παρ'	+ gen, dat, acc	beside
περί		+ gen, acc	around
πρό	ο can contract	+ gen	before
πρός		+ gen, dat, acc	toward
σύν, συγ-, συμ-, συλ-		+ dat	with
ὑπέρ		+ gen, acc	above
ὑπό	ὑπ'/ὑφ'	+ gen, dat, acc	under

NOTES:

ἐν and σύν, only when prefixes, assimilate with the first consonant of the verb, so they become ἐμ- and συμ- before a labial (π, β, φ, ψ),
 ἐγ- and συγ- before a palatal (κ, γ, χ, ξ),
 ἐλ- and συλ- before λ.

For example, ἐν + βάλλω = ἐμβάλλω, σύν + λαμβάνω = συλλαμβάνω.

The prepositions ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐπί, κατά, μετά, ὑπό drop their final vowel before a word or verb stem beginning with a vowel. If the following vowel also has a rough breathing, then the final π or τ aspirates (φ, θ). For example: ἀπό χώρας, ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας, ἀφ' Ἑλλάδος.