

printable pages

Review 1.16
Prepositions and Conjunctions

Prepositions take one, two, or (a few) three cases, meaning that the word they join to the context must be in the Accusative, Genitive, or Dative. Cases have some specific connotations that go beyond what we learned initially about their usage. Especially when they accompany prepositions, they may have these values. While it is important to remember them, not all prepositional phrases can be plausibly justified as deriving from them. You will be learning the less transparent combinations as you continue reading.

The ACCUSATIVE denotes direction toward

The GENITIVE denotes motion away from or origin

The DATIVE may denote place or time in or at

Materials for review

For all the indeclinable parts of speech, see lesson [6.3](#)

For prepositional phrases, see the [graphic](#) and the list of required prepositional phrases:

[Prepositions](#)

Conjunctions may be *coordinating* (they connect elements on the same level) or *subordinating* (they join dependent clauses to main clauses or to other dependent clauses higher in the syntactical tree)

Examples of **coordinating conjunctions**

1) ἤκουσας ἢ οὐκ ἤκουσας ἢ κωφὰ λέγω;

Did you hear or did you not hear or am I talking nonsense? (lit: "dumb things")

2) "παραφρονεῖς;" "οὐκ, ἀλλὰ ὕπνος μ' ἔχει."

Are you deranged? No, but sleep overcomes me.

Example of a **subordinating conjunction**

3) ἐπεὶ δ' ἠσθένει Δαρεῖος καὶ ὑπόπτειε τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου, ἐβούλετο τοὺς παῖδας παρῆναι.

When Darius was ill and he suspected the end of his life ('that the end of his life was approaching), he wanted his sons to be present.

For a list of required conjunctions, see [Conjunctions](#)