

13. Adverbs / Επιρρήματα

Adverbs are indeclinable words which can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb or even a whole sentence. They indicate place, time, manner, etc. The following tables show some examples of adverbs:

place	time	manner	quantity
πού; where εδώ here εκεί there πάνω up κάτω under μέσα inside έξω outside ...	πότε; when τώρα now σήμερα today χτες yesterday αύριο tomorrow ποτέ never κάποτε ever ...	πώς; how έτσι so μαζί together αλλιώς anders καλά good κακά bad ήσυχα quiet ...	πόσο; how much λίγο a little πολύ much αρκετά enough περίπου about ...
certainty	negation	possibility	adverbs that modify sentences
ναι yes μάλιστα yes indeed αλήθεια trully, really ...	όχι no δε(v) not μη(v) not ...	ίσως perhaps πιθανόν possibly ...	ευτυχώς fortunately, luckily δυστυχώς unfortunately ...

Many adverbs ending in -α derive from adjectives using their plural neuter form, for example ωραίος - ωραία (plural neuter) - ωραία (adverb). Most of them express manner.

14. Prepositions / Προθέσεις

Prepositions are little indeclinable words placed before other words, mostly nouns and pronouns, indicating together with these words place, time, manner, cause etc. The noun or pronoun placed after a preposition is mostly used in the accusative, sometimes in the genitive and with a few ancient greek prepositions even in the dative case (from ancient greek), for example μετά χαράς (gen) – with pleasure, εν συντομία (dat) – in short. The following table show some examples of prepositions:

με	with	Με τον Κώστα.	With Kostas.
από	from, vanwege	Από την Ελένη.	From Helen.
για	for	Για το Νίκο.	For Nikos.
σε (στον, στην, στο)	in, to, at	Στην πόλη.	To/in the town/city.
προς	towards	Προς τη θάλασσα.	Towards the see.
χωρίς	without	Χωρίς την Άννα.	Without Anna.

15. Conjunctions / Σύνδεσμοι

Conjunctions are little indeclinable words which link words or clauses. There are two kinds of conjunctions. The co-ordinating conjunctions (και, κι, ούτε, ή, αλλά, όμως ...) link words and clauses which are on an equal footing (independent to independent, dependent to dependent). The subordinating conjunctions (όταν, γιατί, αν ...) link a dependent clause to an independent one. In other words they introduce a dependent clause which may indicate time, cause, purpose, condition etc. The following tables show some examples of conjunctions:

(co-ord) copulative	(co-ord) alternate	(co-ord) contrast	(subord) time
και, κι and ούτε neither... nor	ή or είτε...είτε either... or	αλλά but όμως however ...	ενώ while όταν when πριν before ...
(subord) cause/reason	(subord) condition	(subord) purpose	
γιατί why, because επειδή because ...	αν if/whether ...	να to για να in order to	που, πως, ότι that

Attention: “που”, “πως”, “ότι” mean “that”, but “πού”, “πώς”, “ό,τι” mean respectively “where”, “how”, “whatever, what, any”.