ADVERBS — ԴԱՐՎԵՐ

400. Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections are called Particles — ԴԱՐՎԵՐ.

Derivation of Adverbs

401. Adverbs are regularly formed:
from almost every Adjective without any change placed in front of the Verb, Adverb or Adjective they are to modify:

- this beautiful girl sings beautifully
- this brave man fights valiantly
- speak loudly
- let us discuss quietly
- I did my possible, I wearied much
- a very large hall
- speak little, work much
- he writes constantly
- you work long, you sleep little.

402. from Adjectives followed by the Indefinite Article ու:}

- he came at once
- I put off the light gently
- I refreshed myself very well
403. by adding the suffixes -οτύ, -πωρ, -ητύ, -ωτύ to Adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Text</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>simply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>bitterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>heartily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>valiantly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>longingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>bitterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>alternatively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>modestly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>openly, evidently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>simply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>bitterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>heartily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>longingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>bitterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>alternatively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

404. from inflected Nouns (Case-forms) of which the Case is not always obvious and in some is doubtful. The Case-forms are either Classic or Modern.

Adverbs with obvious Case-forms:

405.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Text</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>they went upstairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>they remained above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>he fell from above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>they threw down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>he worked below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>they call from below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>they came in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>they are inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>I felt in myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>go out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>he is waiting outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>they beseiged from the outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>go at the ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>they walk at the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>he looked back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>go back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>do not walk (come) after me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>they went across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>they remained across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωμοτοτύ</td>
<td>he (she, it) comes from across</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
406.

the work will be done today
they will deliver to-morrow
we did not arrive yesterday
he was still alive last year
nobody was there this morning
listen first, then speak
he guessed from the first
we'll see each other
come soon (fast)

fare well

Adverbs in Classic Case-forms

407. Instrumental:

truly, he was ungrateful
is he alive, indeed?
good-day
he hardly hears
he is easily distracted
he is really able
he forbade strictly

naturally (of course) he is dissatisfied
I agree gladly (with
hurry on! [love)

408. Ablative:

they praised you with name
it has been determined eternilly
necessarily he will come
in the beginning
he begged with all his heart
Adverbs in -uny, -un, -en, -ap

409.

let me know early in the morning
he went away in nighttime
we knew it long ago
I said it from the first
we are used (to it) from old times
we are accustomed from once upon a time

Adverbs formed by the Pronominal Articles -un, -en (-un) -en and suffixes:

410.

I told in this way
do not write in that (your) way
he ordered in that (his) way
so sweet
so confused
so fine

in this (that) way everything is
keep on this way [settled
in that (your) way
he answered in that (his, the same)

Note: լուրեր, ստներ, լեներ, ստեղծ, ստեղծ such, like,
are Adjectives.

411.

do not go away from here
they fled from there (where you stay)
they started the journey from that place
look hither! [(where a third person is)
come here by
go thither
turn from the other side
they are here
he came hither
they passed here by
I sent it thither (to you)
who is there (with you)?
I heard it from there (you)
I arrived there (a "third" place)
he dwelled there
I returned from there

CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBS

The Adverbs are classified as follows:

**Adverbs of Place** — $\text{š hu} \text{l\text{u}tta}$ $\text{u}\text{m}\text{u}\text{w}j$

- where, whither
- where from
- here it is
- there it is
- from every quarter
- anywhere, whither you will
- from another place
- elsewhere, in some other place, to another
- here, hither (near the speaker)
- there, thither (near the person spoken with)
- far
- from afar
- from near
- come near
- from nowhere

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Adverbs of Time —

when (interrog.) has he been born?
when (relative) you did not expect
now we understand
from now fix the day!
he has not yet finished
still you do insist!
already it is late
first let me tell...
first of all
at the present time this is the situation
in the past time it was different
in the future there is hope
then he spoke loud
here after we take care of it
soon or late
now and then, sometimes
from time to time
have you ever heard?
have I ever agreed?
ever!
I have never agreed
never
go early to bed
he moves fast
he forgets easily
he is quickly emotioned
he is always complaining
he often comes to see us
he often travels
while you were a baby...
while we were working

I have forgotten it long ago

hence (from now on) you have the word (to speak)

thence (from then on) he kept silent

they are fighting again

I propose once more

from hour to hour he becomes weary

from day to day he grows

from week to week he defers it

from month to month he is changed

from year to year it is worn off

from century to century they go

See also 408 b, 410.

Adverbs of Manner — ܐܝܘܠܐ ܘܠܘܠܐ ܠܝܠܐ ܠܝܠܐ

414. a) ܐܐܐܐ ܠܠܠܠܠ ܠܠܠ

they took (him) with force
how did he find out?
how were you not afraid?
we hardly escaped
he barely reads
he was very angry
to read English
to speak Armenian

Note: The suffix -ֳָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָּ
Interrogative Adverbs — Ճարգեցում ճամբթում կումբ
416.

did they perhaps know?
had I not promised?

Affirmative Adverbs — Ճարգեցում ճամբթում կումբ
417.

yes
no doubt about that!
necessarily
of course [tainly
really, truly, cer-

Negative Adverbs — ճարգեցում ճամբթում կումբ
418.

no (in simple denial)
not at all (in contradiction)
not (in prohibition)
not even
neither ... nor ...
not only ... but also ...
far be it!

Dubitative Adverbs — ճարգեցում ճամբթում կումբ
419.

did he oversee us perhaps
perhaps I am wrong
perhaps he comes
**COMPARISON OF ADVERBS**

420. The degrees of Adverbs are formed in the same manner as those of Adjectives.

For the Comparative is used the Adverb մեծաբար (mešqabar)
For the Superlative is used the Adverb մեծաքան (mešqakan)

Other Particles and ways of expressing the degrees see 100—105.

Note the following forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>քան (qan)</td>
<td>քանաբար (qanabar)</td>
<td>քանակ (qanak) (or քանաքան (qanakan))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>քույր (qoyur)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>few, some</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREPOSITIONS — թեկույկներ

421. Prepositions are words expressing the relation of one member in a sentence to another.

Many Prepositions are taken from Case-forms or Adverbs. Prepositions are associated with particular Cases — for the most, the Genitive or Dative — which must be learned for each Preposition. Particles are called Postpositions when put after the Noun.

THE CLASSIC PREPOSITIONS

422. In Classic Armenian, the following Prepositions played an important role: ին, որ, որի, որից, որիցից.

They were used with different Cases and had different meanings according to the Case.

In Modern Armenian, they are as a rule suppressed. The Preposition որ may still be used to denote the Accusative (see 93). The others are used only in idiomatic expressions:

423. ուր at, near, with, to:

ուր Ներսիսոս ծնայացան  he went to God
ուր նալսից  at the most
ուր Ներսիսոս ծնայացան Բեթլեհեմի մայրաքաղաքում  the letter of the Apostle Paul to the Galatians
ուր նալսից (այն, այս) ին նպատակառուցվել  to that I answer..

424. և to, at, by, with, through:

և ամբողջություն all in all
և զույգ in the midst
PREPOSITIONS — ՄԱՍԻՆՔԻՆ还以为

421. Prepositions are words expressing the relation of one member in a sentence to another. Many Prepositions are taken from Case-forms or Adverbs. Prepositions are associated with particular Cases — for the most, the Genitive or Dative — which must be learned for each Preposition. Particles are called Postpositions when put after the Noun.

THE CLASSIC PREPOSITIONS

422. In Classic Armenian, the following Prepositions played an important role: մի, է, ա, ի, էր, էրե, պուռ. They were used with different Cases and had different meanings according to the Case.

In Modern Armenian, they are as a rule suppressed. The Preposition է may still be used to denote the Accusative (see 93). The others are used only in idiomatic expressions:

423. մի at, near, with, to:

մի Երկրորդ համալսարան հեռախոսակցություն ՝ he went to God

մի ամենահատուկ ավելի, at the most

Գրագիտություն Երկրորդ համալսարան հեռախոսակցություն ՝ the letter of the Apostle Paul to the Galatians

մի առևտր (առևտր, առևտր) հեռախոսակցություն ՝ to that I answer..

424. էր to, at, by, with, through:

էր ոսկեր ալլ ատզած ալլ, all in all

էր մեջ in the midst

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by what road (= քաղաք, փոքր հունդ հունդ հունդ հունդ)
on the contrary

425. որոն according to

according to me, in my opinion
the Gospel according to Matthew
at a venture
in itself, essentially
every day
every year
totally
accordingly
relatively, partially
as, therefore

426. որոն որոն (weakened to որոն when followed by a vowel) to, of,
by, for, in, at, upon, during, with:

a)

through (the hand of)
in the image of God
in Rome, to Rome
for the Salvation of men
from all heart

b) The Prepositions որոն is associated with թափ, թափ, թափ,
ընկ, միսկ, միսկ preceding them:

except you
since childhood
since one week
up the mountain
down the mountain
to his face
into my ear
all day
all night
all winter
427. $\text{to, as far as, till:}$

\begin{itemize}
\item $\text{գմուր}$ (գմուր, գմու) till today
\item $\text{գմուն}$ till here, there
\item $\text{գմու} \cdot \text{գմու}$ till now
\item $\text{գու} \cdot \text{գու}$ until death
\item $\text{գու} \cdot \text{գու}$ until we meet (see each other) again (good-
\item $\text{գու} \cdot \text{գու}$ until when?
\end{itemize}

**PREPOSITIONS IN MODERN ARMENIAN**

428. In modern language few Particles are placed before the Noun. The Preposition

\begin{itemize}
\item $\text{դիպ} \cdot \text{դիպ}$ without, is used with the Dative;
\item $\text{դիպ} \cdot \text{դիպ}$ until, \begin{itemize}
\item $\text{դիպ} \cdot \text{դիպ}$ are used with a Dative Pronoun, but an Accu-
\item $\text{դիպ} \cdot \text{դիպ}$ sative Noun;
\item $\text{դիպ} \cdot \text{դիպ}$ except, is used with the Ablative;
\item $\text{դիպ} \cdot \text{դիպ}$ as, like, with any case according to the meaning.
\end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

F. i.:

\begin{itemize}
\item $\text{դիմք} \cdot \text{դիմք}$ you won’t succeed without me
\item $\text{դիմք} \cdot \text{դիմք}$ he remained without company
\item $\text{դիմք} \cdot \text{դիմք}$ the news came to us
\item $\text{դիմք} \cdot \text{դիմք}$ we went till the town
\item $\text{դիմք} \cdot \text{դիմք}$ you were coming to us while we were walking to-
\item $\text{դիմք} \cdot \text{դիմք}$ wards the village
\item $\text{դիմք} \cdot \text{դիմք}$ besides men there were
\item $\text{դիմք} \cdot \text{դիմք}$ like a traitor
\item $\text{դիմք} \cdot \text{դիմք}$ I avoid you as a traitor.
\end{itemize}

**MODERN POSTPOSITIONS**

429. The majority of Particles are placed after the Noun. Such are:
down (associated with the Accusative, see 426 b)
up " " " " " Dative
against " " " Dative
for " " "
with " " "
near " " "
like " " "
besides " " " Ablative
since " " "

they are against us
I sacrificed myself for you
we became friends with the enemy
they swim like fish [soldiers there was nobody except the
Note: ֻlm and ֻm may be used with the Genitive also (see 431):
 near us, ֻ with you.

Particles with Optional Position
430. The following Particles can be placed either before or after the Noun:
ֻ against, with the Dative
ֻ, ֻ ֻ according to, with the Dative
ֻ ֻ ֻ ֻ with, together, with the Instrumental
ֻ opposite, with the Dative
ֻ ֻ ֻ instead of, with the Dative
F. I.: ֻ ֻ ֻ or ֻ ֻ ֻ ֻ ֻ against my wish
ֻ ֻ (ֻ ֻ) ֻ or ֻ ֻ ֻ (ֻ ֻ) according to my order

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The Classic Particle Հ Հ Հ is hardly used in Modern Armenian except in some idiomatic expressions. There is another word Հ Հ Հ which means dress, clothes, vestments:

Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ wedding dress (Classic Gen. Plural of Հ Հ Հ)

They gave poison instead of medicine.

Postpositions with Articles

431. The following Postpositions are used with the Genitive; they may take an Article (Definite or Pronominal) and be used as Nouns:

1. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ before the witnesses

2. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ behind the house

3. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ behind me, behind thee

4. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Η Հ Հ Հ behind the trees

5. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ above my head

6. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ below the wall

7. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ under tyranny

8. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ on the field, (ու) Հ Հ Հ upon me

9. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ under the table

10. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ in the town, in me, in thee

11. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ near my mother, with my mother

12. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ near us

13. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ facing the sun

14. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ toward morning

15. Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ Հ opposite to me
Note: The Postposition թք. is used with the Dativ, and means against (see 429); but the Noun թք. is used with the Genitive and means facing, opposite.

They are against us
They are facing us

In the presence of the judge
Facing me
Facing thee

In place (instead) of the judge
In my-, thy place
Let us fight instead of fleeing

Around the table
Around me, thee

Declension of Postpositions

432. All the Postpositions in 431 are inflected according to the First Declension (see 71 d, 72 d), with or without Definite or Pronominal Articles:

The front of the town
The tree in front of the house
He fled before the army
Walk on the front side of the garden

Classic Form-cases as Postpositions

433. The following Classic Form-cases are used as Postpositions with the Genitive:

Through (the hands of) spies
On occasion of feasts
Between friends
Concerning money
Concerning character and thanks to God:

Concerning the people thanks to your efforts

Because of the inundations

By the medium of an interpreter

Adverbs used as Postpositions

434. The following Adverbs are used as Postpositions with the Ablative:

- inside the door
- outside the house
- down the mountain
- up the rock
- this side of the river
- the other side of the street
- before (time) the lesson
- before (order) you
- after us (place, order, time)
- after you (order, time, place)

Far from the father, without mother’s knowledge, in secret from the mother.

435. The Postpositions, are used with the Genitive if they are inflected as Nouns. They follow the First Declension and take the Article (see 72 d, 432).

- inside the door,
- from inside the door
- up the rock,
- the heights of the rock.
Inflected Particles

436. Postpositions which can be inflected (71 d, 72 d, 432, 435), can also have a second inflection taking their Genitive Singular as base and adding the Definite Article in double (-բ). They acquire thus a possessive meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Nom.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>մեկի</td>
<td>մեկի</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>երկի</td>
<td>երկի</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>երբերի</td>
<td>երբերի</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ռդու</td>
<td>ռդու</td>
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<tr>
<td>դեղի</td>
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<tr>
<td>արտահայ</td>
<td>արտահայ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>զույգի</td>
<td>զույգի</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>զավակի</td>
<td>զավակի</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>սառի</td>
<td>սառի</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

437. The Declension is according to the First:

Sing.          Plur.
N. A. ձմեկի ձմեկի  that which is ձմեկի ձմեկի
g. D. ձմեկի ձմեկի on the tree ձմեկի ձմեկի
Nabl. ձմեկի ձմեկի on the tree ձմեկի ձմեկի
Inst. ձմեկի ձմեկի on the tree ձմեկի ձմեկի
CONJUNCTIONS

438. Conjunctions connect words, phrases or sentences. They are of two classes: Coordinate — connecting independent sentences or similar constructions — and Subordinate — connecting dependent clauses.

COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

439. Copulative or Disjunctive Conjunctions imply a connection or separation of thought as well as of words.

- and; or and; (cf., nyh, bhu, nyhhu, bhu also)
- bhu... bhu, bhu... bhu, both... and, as
- bhuwa, bhuwa np (stressing) namely [well as
- bhu, bhu, bhu bhu or
- bhu... bhu either... or
- bhu... bhu neither... nor
- bhu... bhu... bhu bj (bhu) not only... but also
- bhu — whether... or

440. Adversative Conjunctions imply a contrast:

- but (referring to the same subject)
- hah but (referring to another subject)
- bhu, bhu, bhu but
- bhu, bhu (bhu) bj bhu, bhu bhu
- but yet, nevertheless

441. Causal Conjunctions introduce a cause or reason:

- bhu, bhu, bhu, bhu for
- bhu, bhu, bhu because
442. Illative Conjunctions denote an inference:

illé, ille, ille, ille, ille, ille, ille, ille, therefore, accordingly

SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

443. Conditional Conjunctions denote a condition or hypothesis:

illé,illé if
illé,illé,illé,illé,illé,illé if not, else
illé,illé but if
illé,illé,illé,illé if only, provided

444. Comparative Conjunctions imply comparison as well as condition:
illé,illé,illé,illé,illé,illé,illé,illé as if
illé,illé,illé,illé,illé,illé just as
illé,illé,illé,illé,illé,illé than

445. Concessive Conjunctions denote a concession or admission:
illé,illé,illé,illé (illé) although
illé,illé,illé even if

446. Temporal Conjunctions express time:
illé when,illé,illé,illé when
illé,illé until
illé,illé while
illé,illé before
illé,illé (illé,illé) after
illé,illé,illé,illé as soon as

447. Consecutive and Final Conjunctions express result and purpose:
illé in order that
illé,illé,illé so that
illé,illé lest (that... not)
448. Causal Conjunctions express cause:

since
since indeed

CONJUNCTIONS IN EXAMPLES

449.

1. I and my brother
2. the father and the mother
3. to work, also to enjoy
4. not only, but my friends, too
5. I had to take care of that too
6. you failed also, the voice also ceased
7. he couldn’t or he didn’t want to
8. I both saw and spoke
9. he both laughed and wept
10. did he arrive or not?
11. he decided that he was unworthy
12. he ordered to kill him
13. when you were late, I was worried
14. when you go out
15. it bends, but does not break
the Armenian language is a European, but Persian is an Asiatic language.

and yet I do not deny although he knows the secret, he does not betray it

he did not steal but rob

not only useless, but also dangerous

not you are responsible (guilty), but the circumstances it is better to die than to see the Fatherland enslaved

be not an enemy of men, but especially of friends

I did forgive, all the more I was guilty too

I did not admit, nay, I refused

(to introduce a new sentence, pleonastic): — I did not even what am I?

I didn’t even look at him

I was amazed myself

not even the teacher knew it
therefore know your friends
I came, so give the key
who does begin?
they were defeated, thus (or: and then) they were made subjects
I tell in order to convince you
he succeeds because he has the
he is sleeping because he is tired
if however it is impossible, let it go
else we all would be killed
he didn’t even open his mouth, far from chattering (much less did he chatter)
as if he did not see
it was almost full
Orti, it means: Stand!

450. Conjunctions like Prepositions are closely related to Adverbs, and are either petrified cases of Nouns, Pronouns and Adjectives, or obscured phrases (Verbs). Such are:  he didn’t even open his mouth, far from chattering (much less did he chatter). This is the reason why Adverbs can be used as Conjunctions, and vice versa.
INTERJECTIONS — 介入語

451. Interjections are natural expressions of feeling; some of them are derived from inflected parts of speech.

The following comprises most of the Interjections in common use.

1. Joy:  ưu ah! ơi' hey! o'lu huzza!
2. Pain:  útil, ơú lu, ơú j, oû, o, ơi' woe!
   Sorrow: ơlm<ul, ơlp<ul, ơlm<ul alas!
3. Wish, desire: ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul ơlp<ul, ơgp<ul ơlp<ul would that...! oh! might it be!
4. Surprise, astonishment: ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul ơlp<ul hah!
   ơlp<ul why!
5. Exhortation: ơlp<ul, o' ihn come!
   ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul bravo!
   Call: ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul (to a man), ơlp<ul (to a woman) hey!
6. Contempt: ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul ϕshame!
   ϕh'n<ul, ϕh'n<ul fie! pooh!
7. Threat: ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul woe!
8. Silence: ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul ϕshh! hist! hush!
9. Welcome: ơlp<ul, ơlp<ul hallo! welcome!
452. ἄο and ϕω are used in popular language. There are many Exclamations taken from the Subjunctive Mood of Verbs and used in popular speech: ἄκης (surprise; literally: I have sinned!); ἄης ἀης ὑμῶν ἡθονε (sorrow; literally: what snow should I give to my head!); ὑπέθεντο διανηπ or ὑπέθεν διανηπ (love, desire; literally: I’ll die for your life [sun = life] or: I’ll be sacrificed for your life!).