

Normally, relative pronouns 'pick up' an antecedent in the previous clause:

Ἀριαῖος δέ, ὃν ἡμεῖς ἠθέλομεν βασιλέα καθιστάναι ἡμᾶς τοὺς Κύρου φίλους κακῶς ποιεῖν πειρᾶται.

*Ariaios, who we wanted to make king, is trying to treat us, the friends of Cyrus, badly.*

(Xenophon Anabasis 3.2.5)

The relative pronoun is in the case required by the syntax of the relative clause:

...μεθήκουσιν σ' Ὀδυσσέως πάρα  
οἷδ', ᾧ σε δούλην κληῖρος ἐκπέμπει πάτρας.

*These men have come for you from Odysseus, to whom the lot has decided that you be sent from your country.*

(Euripides Troades 1269-71)

ἄλλους μὲν γὰρ πάντας, ὅσοι Τρωσὶν πολέμιζον,  
πευθόμεθ', ἧχι ἕκαστος ἀπώλετο λυγρῷ ὀλέθρῳ,  
κείνου δ' αὖ καὶ ὄλεθρον ἀπευθέα θῆκε Κρονίων.

*We know the fate of all the other Greeks that fought at Troy, but his fate Zeus has kept hidden.*

(Homer Odyssey 3.86-88)

When the relative clauses have general reference (ie the sense suggests 'ever'), the relative clause may be in the subjunctive mood:

οὐ νότ' ἀοιδοὶ  
αἵτιοι, ἀλλὰ ποθι Ζεὺς αἴτιος, ὅς τε δίδωσιν  
ἀνδράσιν ἀλφηστῆσιν, ὅπως ἐθέλῃσιν, ἐκάστω.

*You should not blame the suitors - it is Zeus who is responsible, Zeus who hands out to each grain-eating man as he wants.*

(Homer Odyssey 1.347-9)

Often the main clause is marked by a 'deictic' word, then known as 'correlatives':

τοιούτος γίγνου περὶ τοὺς γονεῖς, οἷους ἂν εὕξαιο περὶ σεαυτὸν γενέσθαι τοὺς σεαυτοῦ παῖδας.

*Be the kind of children to your parents as you would have your children be to you.*

(Isocrates On Demonicus 1.14)

περὶ πολλοῦ ἂν ποιησαίμην, ὧ ἄνδρες, τὸ τοιούτους ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ δικαστὰς περὶ τούτου τοῦ πράγματος γενέσθαι, οἷοίπερ ἂν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς εἴητε τοιαῦτα πεπονθότες·

*I would greatly value your being the kind of jurors in this case as you would be towards yourselves if you had suffered such problems.*

(Lysias Speeches 1.1)

In many correlative constructions, the relative clause comes first:

ὅσα μὲν οὖν ἐκεῖνος κακὰ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πέπονθε, πολὺ ἂν ἔργον εἴη λέγειν· ὅσα δὲ εἰς ἐμὲ αὐτὸν ἐξημάρτηκεν, ἡγοῦμαι ταῦθ' ὑμῖν προσήκειν ἀκοῦσαι.

*It would be a big job to tell you everything that he suffered at his hands. But I think it would be right for you to hear about all the wrongs he did to me.*

(Lysias Speeches 3.6)

ὅσας μὲν οὖν εἴληφα, δεσμίους χέρας  
σώζουσι πανδήμοισι πρόσπολοι στέγαις·  
ὅσαι δ' ἄπεισιν, ἐξ ὄρους θηράσομαι,

*Public servants are watching all the women I caught*

*And I will chase out of the mountains all those that got away.*

(Euripides Bacchae 228-231)

ὅθεν οὖν ἡμεῖς τε ῥᾶστα διδάξομεν καὶ ὑμεῖς μαθήσεσθε, ἐντεῦθεν ὑμῖν ἄρξομαι διηγείσθαι.  
*I will start to explain from the point where I can most easily instruct and you can most easily understand.*

(Lysias Against Agoratus 13.5)

The antecedent is not always explicit:

θανόντα γάρ με θάψεθ' οὗ τὸ μόρσιμον,

*Once I have died you will bury me where it is fated.*

(Euripides Children of Heracles 1030)

ἡμεῖς γὰρ ἐπεθυμήσαμεν, ὦ βουλή, Θεοδότου, Πλαταϊκοῦ μειρακίου, καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν εὖ ποιῶν αὐτὸν ἡξίου ἐῖναι μοι φίλον, οὗτος δὲ ὑβρίζων καὶ παρανομῶν ᾤετο ἀναγκάσειν αὐτὸν ποιεῖν ὅ τι βούλοιτο.

*Men of the council, we were both in love with Theodotus, a young boy from Plataea. I treated him well and considered him a friend, whereas he broke the law and abused him, and thought he would force him to do what he wanted.*

(Lysias Speeches 3.5)

οἱ δ' ἀπήγαγον τὸν ἄνδρα διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς μάλα μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ δηλοῦντα οἷα ἔπασχε

*They led the man off through the market-place as he proclaimed in a loud voice what he was suffering.*

(Xenophon Hellenica 2.3.56)