

# Greek Relative Pronouns

Greek Grammar I

Mounce Ch. 14

## Comparison of Relative Pronoun and the Article

	Masc		Fem		Neut	
	Relative Pronoun	Article	Relative Pronoun	Article	Relative Pronoun	Article
nom sg:	ὅς	ὁ	ἥ	ἡ	ὅ	τό
gen sg:	οὗ	τοῦ	ἥς	τῆς	οὗ	τοῦ
dat sg:	ᾧ	τῷ	ἣ	τῇ	ᾧ	τῷ
acc sg:	ὄν	τόν	ἣν	τήν	ὄ	τό
nom pl:	οἱ	οἱ	αἱ	αἱ	ᾶ	τά
gen pl:	ῶν	τῶν	ῶν	τῶν	ῶν	τῶν
dat pl:	οἷς	τοῖς	αἷς	ταῖς	οἷς	τοῖς
acc pl:	οὓς	τούς	ᾶς	τάς	ᾶ	τά

	Masc		Fem		Neut	
	Relative Pronoun	Article	Relative Pronoun	Article	Relative Pronoun	Article
nom sg:	ὅς	ὁ	ἡ	ἡ	ὅ	τό
gen sg:	οὗ	τοῦ	ἧς	τῆς	οὔ	τοῦ
dat sg:	ᾧ	τῷ	ἧ	τῇ	ᾧ	τῷ
acc sg:	ὄν	τόν	ήν	τήν	ὄ	τό
nom pl:	οἱ	οἱ	αἱ	αἱ	ᾶ	τά
gen pl:	ᾧν	τῶν	ᾧν	τῶν	ᾧν	τῶν
dat pl:	οἷς	τοῖς	αἷς	ταῖς	οἷς	τοῖς
acc pl:	οὓς	τούς	ᾶς	τάς	ᾶ	τά

Note:

1. Whereas the article normally begins with τ- (except in the nominative masc. and fem. forms ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ), the relative pronouns *NEVER* begin with τ-. Never!!

	Masc		Fem		Neut	
	Relative Pronoun	Article	Relative Pronoun	Article	Relative Pronoun	Article
nom sg:	ὅς	ὁ	ἥ	ἡ	ὄ	τό
gen sg:	οὗ	τοῦ	ἥς	τῆς	οὔ	τοῦ
dat sg:	ᾧ	τῷ	ἣ	τῇ	ᾧ	τῷ
acc sg:	όν	τόν	ήν	τήν	ό	τό
nom pl:	οἱ	οἱ	αἱ	αἱ	ᾶ	τά
gen pl:	ῶν	τῶν	ῶν	τῶν	ῶν	τῶν
dat pl:	οἷς	τοῖς	αἷς	ταῖς	οἷς	τοῖς
acc pl:	οὓς	τούς	ᾶς	τάς	ᾶ	τά

Note:

2. In those nominative forms where both the article and the relative pronoun do not begin with τ- and are identical (nom. fem. sing, and nom. masc/fem. pl.), they are written the same *except for the presence of the accent mark*. The article lacks the accent mark (only rough breathing is present); **the relative pronoun possesses both the accent mark and the rough breathing**. [This is true of *all relative pronouns*.]

# Case, Gender, and Number of Relative Pronouns

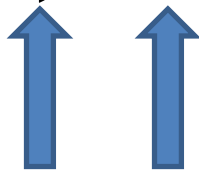
- Relative Pronouns in Greek are marked for: Case, Gender, and Number
- Gender and Number is based on?
  - **Antecedent's** gender and number
- Case is based on?
  - The rel. pronoun's **function** in the relative clause

# Case, Gender, and Number of Relative Pronouns

- Some examples of this:

– “The hour which is coming is here.”

– ἡ ὥρα ἣ ἔρχεται ἐστὶν ὧδε.



Antec.=      Rel. pronoun=  
fem. sing.    fem. sing.

The Relative Clause: ἣ ἔρχεται “which is coming...”



Function = subject, therefore = nom. case.

# Case, Gender, and Number of Relative Pronouns

- Some examples of this:

– “He speaks to the man whom Jesus loves.”

– λέγει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ὃν ἀγαπᾷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς.



Antec.=  
masc. sing.



Rel. pronoun=  
masc. sing.

The Relative Clause: ὃν ἀγαπᾷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς “whom Jesus loves.”



Function = direct object, therefore = acc. case.