

The Relative Pronoun

who, which

g_pro-rel

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ὅς	ἥ	ὃ	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ
Accusative	ὄν	ήν	ὄ	οὓς	ἄς	ἄ
Genitive	οῦ	ῆς	οῦ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
Dative	ῷ	ῆ	ῷ	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς

Relative Pronouns relate two clauses in a sentence to each other.

I see the man	The man is in the house	
I see the man who is in the house.	Greek would use	ὅς
I see the woman who is in the house.	Greek would use	ἥ
I see the book which is in the house.	Greek would use	ὃ
I see the men who are in the house.	Greek would use	οἱ
I see the women who are in the house.	Greek would use	αἱ
I see the books which are in the house.	Greek would use	ἃ

I see the man.	The dog bit the man.	
I see the man whom the dog bit.	Greek would use	ὄν
I see the woman whom the dog bit.	Greek would use	ήν
I see the book which the dog chewed.	Greek would use	ὄ
I see the men whom the dog chased.	Greek would use	οὓς
I see the women whom the dog chased.	Greek would use	ἄς
I see the books which the dog chewed.	Greek would use	ἄ

I see the man.	The man's coat is black.	
I see the man whose coat is black.	Greek would use	οῦ
I see the woman whose coat is black.	Greek would use	ῆς
I see the book whose cover is black.	Greek would use	οῦ
I see the men (or women) whose coats are black.	Greek would use	ῶν

I see the man.	I gave a book to the man.	
I see the man to whom I gave a book.	Greek would use	ῷ
I see the woman to whom I gave a book.	Greek would use	ῆ
I see the book in which the prophet wrote.	Greek would use	ῷ
I see the men to whom I gave a book.	Greek would use	οῖς
I see the women to whom I gave a book.	Greek would use	αῖς
I see the books in which the prophet wrote.	Greek would use	οῖς