

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	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
Dative	ᾧ	ἥ	ᾧ	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς

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 ἄ

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 οὗ
I see the woman whose coat is black.		Greek would use ἥς
I see the book whose cover is black.		Greek would use οὗ
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 ᾧ
I see the woman to whom I gave a book.		Greek would use ἥ
I see the book in which the prophet wrote.		Greek would use ᾧ
I see the men to whom I gave a book.		Greek would use οἷς
I see the women to whom I gave a book.		Greek would use αἷς
I see the books in which the prophet wrote.		Greek would use οἷς