

## Chapter 43

### The Indefinite Pronoun τις τι The Interrogative Pronoun τίς ; τί ;

#### 43.1 The Indefinite Pronoun τις, τι

The Indefinite Pronoun τις τι can be translated as "someone, something" or "anyone, anything".

The King James' Version of the Bible usually translates τις as "a certain man"

The feminine and masculine endings are identical.

	Singular		Plural	
	M/F	N	M/F	N
Nominative	τις	τι	τινες	τινα
Accusative	τινα	τι	τινας	τινα
Genitive	τινος	τινος	τινων	τινων
Dative	τινι	τινι	τισι(ν)	τισι(ν)

Note : Neuter Nominative and Accusatives are identical. Neuter plural Nominative and Accusative end in -α. Genitive singulars end in -ος. Genitive plurals end in -ων. Datives have a iota, Dative plurals have a "movable v". The Dative plural follows the usual rule for Third Declension stems ending in -ν, and drops the "ν" of the stem.

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

1. ὁ ἀδελφος σου ἔχει τι κατα σου. Your brother has something against you. (Matt. 5:23)
2. και ιδου τινες των γραμματεων And behold, some of the scribes said  
ειπαν εν εαυτοις, Ουτος βλασφημει. among (to) themselves, "This one blasphemes."  
(ειπαν is a First Aorist ending put on a Second Aorist stem) (Matt. 9:3)
3. τοτε προσηλθεν αυτω η μητηρ Then the mother  
των υιων Ζεβεδαιου . . . of Zebedee's sons approached him  
αιτουσα τι απ' αυτου. asking something from him. (Matt. 20:20)
4. (ειπεν) αυτω ο Ιωαννης, Διδασκαλε, John said to him, "Teacher,  
ειδομεν τινα εν τω ονοματι σου we saw someone casting out demons  
εκβαλλοντα δαιμονια. in your name." (see Mark 9:38)  
(ειπεν is not in the original text)
5. και ιδων συκην απο μακροθεν And, having seen a fig tree from afar,  
εχουσαν φυλλα ηλθεν ει αρα τι "having leaves" (with leaves), he went (to see) if  
ευρησει εν αυτη. maybe he will find something on it. (Mark 11:13)
6. και αποστελλουσιν προς αυτον τινας And they send some  
των Φαρισαιων . . . of the Pharisees to him. (Mark 12:13)
7. και νεανισκος τις And some young man  
σνηκολουθει αυτω. followed (with) him. (Mark 14:51)
8. αυτος εισηλθεν εις κωμην τινα. He went into a certain village. (Luke 10:38)
9. ειδεν δε τινα χηραν . . . βαλλουσαν He saw a certain widow . . . throwing  
εκει λεπτα δυο. two small coins (in) there. (Luke 21:2)
10. Άνηρ δε τις Άνανιας ονοματι . . . Some man, Ananias by name,  
επωλησεν κτημα. sold possessions. (Acts 5:1)

### 43.2 The Interrogative Pronoun τίς ; τί ;

The Interrogative Pronoun asks the questions who? what? to whom? with what? whose? etc. The spelling of the Interrogative Pronoun is the same as the Indefinite Pronoun except for the accent. The voice goes up when asking "Who did this?" and stays flat when stating "Someone did this." The accent originally showed the rising tone of voice.

τί ; can also be used to ask "Why?", δια τί ; asks "Why?" or "for what reason?"

	Singular		Plural	
	M/F	N	M/F	N
Nominative	τίς	τί	τίνες	τίνα
Accusative	τίνα	τί	τίνας	τίνα
Genitive	τίνος	τίνος	τίνων	τίνων
Dative	τίνι	τίνι	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. ὁ δε εἶπεν αὐτῇ, Τί θέλεις ;   | He said to her, "What do you want?" ( <i>Matt. 20:21</i> )  |
| 2. Δια τί οὖν οὐκ ἐπιστευσάτε αὐτῷ ;  | Then why did you not believe him? ( <i>Matt. 21:25</i> )  |
| 3. τί ἔτι ὑστερῶ ;  | What do I lack still? ( <i>Matt. 19:20</i> )  |
| 4. Τί ὑμῖν δοκεῖ περὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ;<br>τίνος υἱὸς ἐστίν ;                           | What (How) does it seem to you about the Christ?<br>Whose son is he? ( <i>Matt. 22:42</i> )                     |
| 5. καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς, Τίνος ἡ εἰκὼν αὐτῆ<br>καὶ ἡ ἐπιγραφή ;                         | And he says to them, "Whose is this image<br>and (this) inscription? ( <i>Mark 12:16</i> )                      |
| 6. ὁ θεὸς μου, ὁ θεὸς μου, εἰς τί<br>ἐγκατέλιπες με ;                               | My God, my God, (for) why<br>did you forsake me? ( <i>Mark 15:34</i> )  |
| 7. ὁ δε . . . εἶπεν πρὸς τὸν Ἰησοῦν,<br>Καὶ τίς ἐστίν μου πλησίον ;                 | But he said to Jesus,<br>"And who is my neighbor?" ( <i>Luke 10:29</i> )  |
| 8. ἔλεγεν οὖν, Τίτι ὅμοια ἐστίν<br>ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ, καὶ τίτι<br>ὁμοιωσῶ αὐτῆν ; | Then he said, to what is the Kingdom of God<br>similar, and to what<br>shall I liken it?" ( <i>Luke 13:18</i> ) |
| 9. ὁ δε εἶπεν αὐτῷ, Τί με ἐρωτᾷς<br>περὶ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ;                               | He said to him, "Why do you ask me<br>about (the) good?" ( <i>Matt. 19:17</i> )                                 |
| 10. Τί ποιεῖτε λυόντες τὸν πῶλον ;  | What are you doing, untying the colt? ( <i>Mark 11:5</i> )  |

### 43.3 The Indefinite Relative Pronoun ὅστις ἤτις ὅτι

The Indefinite Relative Pronoun can be translated as "whoever" or "whatever"; sometimes a better English equivalent is the Relative Pronoun "who", "what", "which".

It is a combination of the Relative Pronoun ὅς ἢ ὅ and the Indefinite Pronoun τις τι

Note that both parts decline, so now we get separate Masculine and Feminine forms.

Forms other than the Nominative are rare in the New Testament. The table of forms need not be learned, but one should be able to recognize and analyze the forms when they occur in a text.

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom.	ὅστις	ἡτις	ὅ τι	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα
Acc.	ὄντινα	ἡντινα	ὅ τι	οὐστίνας	ἀστίνας	ἅτινα
Gen.	οὐτίνοσ	ἡστίνοσ	οὐτίνοσ	ὄντινων	ἄντινων	ὄντινων
Dat.	ὄτῃνι	ἡτῃνι	ὄτῃνι	οἴστῃσι(ν)	αἴστῃσι(ν)	οἴστῃσι(ν)

Note : ὅτι is often found as ὅ τι to distinguish it from ὅτι the conjunction.

Remember that ὅτι may also be the conjunction "that", "since" or may be used to introduce direct discourse.

**Practice** - until you can read and translate easily

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|---|---|
| 1. Προσεχετε ἀπο τῶν ψευδοπροφητῶν,<br>οἵτινες ἐρχονται πρὸς ὑμᾶς<br>ἐν ἔνδυμασιν προβατῶν. | Beware of false prophets,<br>who(ever) come to you<br>in the clothing of sheep. ( <i>Matt. 7:15</i> ) |
|---|---|

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|--|---|
| 2. πας οὖν ὅστις ὁμολογήσει ἐν ἔμοι ἐμπροσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὁμολογήσω κἀγὼ ἐν αὐτῷ ἐμπροσθεν τοῦ πατρὸς μου. | Everyone who(ever) will acknowledge me before men<br>I also will acknowledge before my father. (Matt. 10:32)              |
| 3. καὶ ἴδου γυνὴ ἥτις ἦν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἁμαρτωλὸς.  | And behold, there was a woman who was a sinner in the town. (Luke 7:37)   |
| 4. Οὗτος εἶ ἦν προφήτης, ἐγίνωσκειν ἂν τίς καὶ ποταπὴ ἢ γυνὴ ἥτις ἀπτεταὶ αὐτοῦ.                             | If this one was a prophet, he (would have) known what and what sort the woman (is) who(ever) is touching him. (Luke 7:39) |
| 5. ὅστις οὖν ταπεινώσει ἑαυτόν ὡς τὸ παιδίον τοῦτο, οὗτος ἐστὶν ὁ μείζων ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν.         | So whoever will humble himself like this child, he is the greater (greatest) in the kingdom of the heavens. (Matt. 18:4)  |
| 6. Ἦσαν δὲ ἐκεῖ γυναῖκες . . . αἰτίνας ἠκολούθησαν τῷ Ἰησοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας.                               | There were women there who (had) followed Jesus from (the) Galilee. (Matt. 27:55)   |
| 7. ἀνέβη δὲ καὶ Ἰσηφ . . . εἰς πόλιν Δαυὶδ ἥτις καλεῖται Βηθλεὲμ.  | Then Joseph also went up . . . to a town of David which is called Bethlehem. (Luke 2:4)                                   |
| 8. ἴδου γὰρ εὐαγγελίζομαι ὑμῖν χαρὰν μεγάλην ἥτις ἐστὶν παντὶ τῷ λαῷ.  | For behold, I proclaim good news to you, a great joy which will be for all the people. (Luke 2:10)                        |
| 9. καὶ ἴδου ἄνδρες δύο συνελάλουν αὐτῷ, οἵτινες ἦσαν Μωϋσῆς καὶ Ἠλίας.                                       | And behold, two men were talking with him, who were Moses and Elijah. (Luke 9:30)   |
| 10. φανερά δὲ ἐστὶν τὰ ἔργα τῆς σαρκὸς, ἅτινα ἐστὶν πορνεία, ἀκαθαρσία . . .                                 | Revealed are the works of the flesh, which are these : adultery, uncleanness . (Gal. 5:19)                                |

#### 43.4 Sentences for reading and translation

1. Τί οὖν θελετε ποιῶσω τὸν βασιλεῦ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ; (Mark 15:12)
2. τινες δὲ τῶν Φαρισαίων εἶπαν, Τί ποιεῖτε ὃ οὐκ ἐξεστὶν τοῖς σαββάσιν ; (Luke 6:2)
3. ἐπήρωτησεν δὲ αὐτοῦ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Τί σοὶ ὄνομα ἐστὶν ; (Luke 8:30)
4. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν, Ἦγατο μου τις. (Luke 8:46)
5. εἶπεν δὲ πρὸς αὐτούς, Τίνες οἱ λόγοι οὗτοι οὕς ἀντιβάλλετε πρὸς ἀλλήλους περιπατοῦντες ; (Luke 24:17)
6. ἐπὶ αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος ἔρχεται τις παρὰ τοῦ ἀρχισυναγωγοῦ. (Luke 8:49)
7. Τί οὖν βαπτίζεις εἰ σὺ οὐκ εἶ ὁ Χριστὸς οὐδὲ ὁ Ἠλίας οὐδὲ ὁ προφήτης ; (John 1:25)
8. ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, ὁ λαμβανὼν ἂν τινα πεμψῶ ἐμὲ λαμβάνει, ὁ δὲ ἐμὲ λαμβανὼν λαμβάνει τὸν πεμψάντα με. (John 13:20)
9. Ἐὰν τις ἀγαπᾷ με τὸν λόγον μου τηρήσει, καὶ ὁ πατήρ μου ἀγαπήσει αὐτόν. (John 14:23)
10. λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Πίλατος, Τί ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια ; (John 18:38)

#### 43.5 Writing Practice : Write the Greek, while saying aloud (Matt. 5:8-11)

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|---|--|
| μακάριοι οἱ καθαροὶ τῆ καρδία,<br>ὅτι αὐτοὶ τὸν θεὸν ὄψονται.                             | Happy are the clean in heart<br>for they shall see God   |
| μακάριοι οἱ εἰρηνοποιοὶ,<br>ὅτι αὐτοὶ υἱοὶ θεοῦ κληθήσονται.                              | Happy are the ones making peace<br>for they shall be called sons of God.   |
| μακάριοι οἱ δεδιωγμένοι<br>ἐνεκὸν δικαιοσύνης,<br>ὅτι αὐτῶν ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν. | Happy are the ones "having been persecuted"<br>who have been persecuted on account of righteousness<br>for theirs is the Kingdom of the heavens. |
| μακάριοι ἐστε ὅταν ὀνειδίσωσιν ὑμᾶς   | Happy are you when(ever) they insult/denounce you  |

### 43.6 New Testament Passages for reading and translation : Mark 2:6-12, Luke 9:7-9

In your Greek New Testament, read the passages aloud several times until you can read them without long pauses or stumbling. Then use the translation helps to translate them.

ἀφιεναι	to forgive	( Aorist Infinitive of ἀφίημι - I forgive, remit)
εἰ μη εἰς	except one	
ἐπιγινους	having known	( Aorist Participle of ἐπιγινωσκω - I perceive)
εὐκοπωτερον	easier	( Comparative of εὐκοπος - easy)
εἶπεν	to say	( Aorist Infinitive Active of λεγω - I say)
ἀφιενται	they are forgiven	( Present Passive of ἀφίημι - I forgive, remit)
ἐγειρε	rise up	( Present Imperative of ἐγειρω - I raise)
ἄρον	pick up	( Aorist Imperative of αἶρω - I pick up)
περιπατει	walk	( Present Imperative of περιπατεω - I walk)
εἰδητε	you may know	( Subjunctive of οἶδα - I know)
ὑπαγε	go	( Present Imperative of ὑπαγω - I go away)
ἤγερθη	he was raised	( Aorist Middle/Passive of ἐγειρω - I raise)
ἄρας	having picked up	( Aorist participle of αἶρω - I pick up)
ὥστε	with the result that, causing (to do something)	( takes an Infinitive)
ἐξιστασθαι	to be amazed	( Middle Infinitive of ἐξίστημι - I am astounded)
δοξάζειν	to glorify	( Present Infinitive of δοξάζω - I glorify)
ὁ τετραάρχης	the Tetrarch	( ruler of a quarter kingdom - Herod the Great divided his kingdom between four of his sons, so that no-one would have as large a kingdom as he had had.)
τα γινομενα	the (things) happening	( Neut. Pl. Pres. Participle of γινομαι -I become)
διηπορει	to be completely puzzled	( Imperfect of διαπορεω - I am perplexed)
το λεγεσθαι	the thing being said = what was being said	
ἤγερθη	he was raised	( Aorist Middle/Passive of ἐγειρω - I raise)
ἐφανει	he appeared	( Aorist Passive of φαινω - I show)
ἄνεστη	he had risen	( Aorist of ἀνίστημι - I rise up)
ἀπεκεφαλισα	I beheaded	( Aorist of ἀποκεφαλίζω - I behead)
τοιαυτα	such things	( Neuter plural of τοιουτος - such)
ιδειν	to see	( Aorist Infinitive of ὁραω - I see)

### 43.7 Vocabulary to learn

ἀντιβάλλω	I throw in turn, exchange words with
συλλαλέω	I talk with
ταπεινός	I make humble
πώλεω	I sell
ἡ ἐπιγραφή	inscription
ὁ κράβατος	bed, pallet, mattress
το λεπτόν	lepton, "mite", thin copper coin
ὁ πῶλος	colt, young donkey, young horse
ὁ ψευδοπροφήτης	false prophet
ὅστις	whoever
τις	someone
τι	something
τίς ;	who?
τί ;	what? why?
μακρόθεν	from afar
ἄρα	perhaps, so, then - particle expressing an inference