Interrogative Pronoun and Adjective

Forms

	mas/fem		neut.	
	sing	plu	sing	plu
nom	τίς	τίνες	τί	τίνα
gen	τίνος	τίνων	τίνος	τίνων
dat	τίνι	τίσι(ν)	τίνι	τίσι(ν)
acc	τίνα	τίνας	τί	τίνα

** The accusative neuter singular (τί) can be used adverbially with the meaning *why*?
- John 18:21 τί με ἐρωτᾷς; ἐρώτησον τοὺς ἀκηκοότας τί ἐλάλησα αὐτοῖς· ἴδε οὗτοι οἴδασιν ἃ εἶπον ἐγώ.
- Matt 11:9 ἀλλὰ τί ἐξήλθατε ἰδεῖν; προφήτην; ναὶ λέγω ὑμῖν, καὶ περισσότερον προφήτου.
  - ^{RSV} Why then did you go out? To see a prophet? Yes, I tell you, and more than a prophet.
  - ^{NRS} What then did you go out to see? A prophet? Yes, I tell you, and more than a prophet.

The Relative Pronoun

	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
nom	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
gen	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
dat	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
acc	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ

- A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number and gender, but *normally* takes the case required by the syntax of its own clause.
- An important exception is: when the relative pronoun is in the genitive or dative case, it is usually *attracted to the case of its antecedent*.