Chapter 15

The Relative Pronoun

15.1 The Relative Pronoun is used in the same way in both Greek and English - it links a clause back to the main clause in a sentence.

The Greek Relative Pronoun looks very similar to the Definite Article, except that it does not have a τ in the stem, and it has an accent, whereas the Definite Article usually has no accent. The context will usually make it clear as to whether we have a Relative Pronoun or a Definite Article.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Neut.</th>
<th>M/F</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ὁς</td>
<td>ἥ</td>
<td>ὅ</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>ὅν</td>
<td>ἥν</td>
<td>ὅ</td>
<td>whom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>οὗ</td>
<td>ἡς</td>
<td>οὗ</td>
<td>whose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>ὧν</td>
<td>ἡν</td>
<td>ὧν</td>
<td>to whom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Plural  | | | | |
| Nom. | οἱ | ἀἱ | ἀ | who | which |
| Acc.  | ὃς | ἀς | ὃ | whom| which |
| Gen.  | οὗ | ἡς | οὗ | whose| of which |
| Dat.  | ὧς | ἀς | ὧς | to whom| to which |

15.2 Examples - Consider the sentences

"I see the man. The man is good."
English would link these as "I see the man who is good." Greek would use ὁς

"I see the woman. The woman is good."
English would link these as "I see the woman who is good." Greek would use ἥ

"I see the book. The book is good."
English would link these as "I see the book which is good." Greek would use ὅ

"I see the man. You saw the man"
English would link these as "I see the man whom you saw." Greek would use ὅν

"I see the woman. You saw the woman"
English would link these as "I see the woman whom you saw." Greek would use ἥν

"I see the book. You saw the book"
English would link these as "I see the book which you saw." Greek would use ὅ

"I see the man. The man's coat is blue."
English would link these as "I see the man whose coat is blue." Greek would use οὗ

"I see the woman. The woman's coat is blue."
English would link these as "I see the woman whose coat is blue." Greek would use οὗ

"I see the book. The book's cover is blue."
English would link these as "I see the book whose cover is blue." Greek would use ἡς

"I see the man. I gave a dog to the man."
English would link these as "I see the man to whom I gave a dog." Greek would use ὧν

"I see the woman. I gave a dog to the woman."
English would link these as "I see the woman to whom I gave a dog." Greek would use ἥν

"I see the book. I gave a dollar for the book."
English would link these as "I see the book for which I gave a dollar." Greek would use ὧν

NOTE that the gender and number of the Relative Pronoun are the same as those of the word to which it refers, but the case is determined by how it functions in its clause.

Probably the most frequently occurring example of the Relative Pronoun in the New Testament is ὧν - "to whom". We meet it very frequently in the Epistles, when the writer is speaking of Christ, and gets carried away and adds "to whom be honor and glory" or some similar phrase.

If we miss the ὧν we miss the whole structure of the sentence - so

"Watch out for those ὧν-s"
The Relative Pronoun is another good place for breaking a long sentence into sections.

15.3 Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1. βλέπω τὸν δέσμιον ὃς ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ ἔστιν. I see the prisoner who is in the prison.
2. βλέπεις τὴν νεφέλην ἣν ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ἔστιν. You see the cloud which is in the sky.
3. βλέπετε τὴν φυλακὴν ἣν ὁ δέσμιος ἦν. You see the prison in which the prisoner was.
4. βλέπομεν τὴν χήραν ἥς ὁ ύιός νεκρός ἔστιν. We see the widow whose son is dead.
5. ἡ χήρα βλέπει τὸν ύιὸν ὅν ἄγαπα. The widow sees the son whom she loves.
6. ζητοῦμεν τὸν θεὸν ὃ δόξα καὶ τιμή. We seek God, to whom (be) glory and honor.
7. βλέπω τοὺς φιλούς μου οὓς σὺ λαλεῖς. I see my friends, to whom you are speaking.
8. βλέπομεν τὰ πλοῖα ἃ ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης εἰσίν. We see the boats which are on the sea.
9. βλέπουσιν τὴν κώμην ἡ ἡ χήρα ἦν. They see the village in which the widow was.
10. οὔτος ἔστιν ὁ οἶκος ὃ οὕτως μικρὰ ἔστιν. This is the house whose door is small.

15.4 Sentences for reading and translation

1. ἀπαγγέλλω ύμιν τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ὃ τιμή καὶ δοξά.
2. ἀνανυσώκετε τὴν κακινήν διαθήκην ἐν ἧν εὐρύσκετε τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
3. οὐ γνώσκομεν τὸν ἁριθμὸν τῶν ἁγίων οἵ μετὰ τοῦ θεοῦ εἰσίν.
4. ὁ Ἰησοῦς θεραπεύει τὸν τυφλὸν ὃς ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἦν.
5. ὁ ἀμαρτωλὸς εἶπεν. Οὐ γνώσκετε τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.
6. ὁ θεὸς ἀκούει τὰς προσευχὰς ἃ εν τῇ καρδίᾳ τοῦ δικαίου ἀδελφοῦ ἐκείνου εἰσίν.
7. βλέπεις τὸν θρόνον τοῦ θεοῦ ὃς ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς ἔστιν;
8. οὔτος ἔστιν ὁ στρατιώτης ὃς εἶπεν ὃτι ἄγαπα τὸν κύριον.
9. αὐτὸς ὁ θεὸς. ὁ τιμή καὶ δοξά, λαμβάνει τὴν προσευχὴν ἡμῶν.
10. μετὰ ταῦτα Ἰησοῦς βλέπει τὸν Ναθαναήλ. ὃς ὑπὸ τὸ δένδρον ἦν.

15.5 Writing Practice: Write the Greek, while saying aloud (Matt. 6:9-13)

πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, ἄγιασθητὸς τὸ ὄνομά σου, ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου, γεννήτω τὸ βασιλεία σου, ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς, τὸν άρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον δὸς ἡμῖν σήμερον καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ όφελήματα ἡμῶν, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφήκαμεν τοῖς όφελέστατοις ἡμῶν καὶ μὴ εἰσενέγκῃς ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν, ἀλλὰ ῥῦσαι ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ, ὃτι σοῦ ἔστιν ἡ βασιλεία καὶ ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ δόξα.

Our Father, the (one) in the heavens, let your name be sanctified, let your kingdom come, let your will / wish happen (come to pass), just as in heaven (so) also on earth.
Our bread for the day give to us today; and remit/forgive (to) us our debts/guilt, just as we also have forgiven our debtors: and don't bring us into a testing, but rescue us from the evil one, since yours is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory,
15.6 New Testament Passages for reading and translation
Matthew 3:17. Ephesians 1:13

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.

In the passage from Ephesians, "ἐν ὧν" refers back to "ἐν τῷ Χριστῷ" in the previous verses.

λέγουσα saying (feminine nom. singular participle, going with φωνή)
eὐδοκίσα I am well pleased (from εὐδοκέω - I take delight in)
καὶ ὑμεῖς you also
ἀκούσαντες having heard (a participle of ἀκούω, describing ὑμεῖς)
καὶ πιστεύσαντες having also believed (from πιστεύω - I believe, trust in)
ἔσφραγισθήτε you were sealed/signed (a past tense of σφραγίζω - I seal)
tῷ πνεύματι by/with/in the Spirit (dat. sing. of τὸ πνεῦμα - the spirit)
tῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἀγίῳ by/with/in the Holy Spirit

15.7 Vocabulary to learn

ἡ διαθήκη covenant, testament (the New Testament is ἡ καινὴ διαθήκη)
ἡ δικαιοσύνη righteousness (δίκαιος -α-ον = righteous)
ἡ κόμη village (the word "comic" is derived from κόμη. Greek drama dealt mainly with gods and goddesses and with kings, queens, heroes, and heroines, and was often tragic. To lighten the mood, the dramas sometimes included a "country bumpkin" comic character - someone from a κόμη)
ἡ νεφέλη cloud (hence "nebulous". A nebula is a cloud of stars)
ἡ προσευχή prayer
ἡ τιμή honor, price, value (τιμάω - I honor)
ἡ φυλακή prison, guard, watch (time of night)
ἡ ἐπαγγελία promise
ἡ μετάνοια repentance, change of thinking (from μετά + νοῦς - mind)
ἡ πέτρα rock
ἡ σκοτία darkness
ἡ σωτηρία salvation (σῴζω - I save)
ἡ χήρα widow
ἡ Γαλιλαία Galilee
ἡ Ἰουδαία Judea
tῷ πνεύμα spirit, wind, breath (hence "pneumatic" Do not try to use other cases yet)
δοκέω I think, suppose, seem
eὐδοκέω I am well pleased with
πιστεύω I believe in, trust in (takes Dative)
ἰδού behold! look!
(ἰδού is an imperative - an order - which can be used as an interjection in Greek exactly as in English, in the sense of "pay attention!")

ὁς, ἥ, ὅ who (Do not use ὁς, ἥ, ὅ for asking the question "who?" - use τίς :)
διό therefore, for this (reason) (from δι’ ὅ "because of which")
eὖ well