

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ

greek

Meaning:

- Who
- Which
- What

The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent).

It is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning "who?"), which in Koine is usually τίς.

Forms

The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on its role in its own clause. That is, the case of ὅς, ἥ, ὅ is determined by its function in the relative clause, not by the antecedent. For example, ἔγνω τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὃς ἐλάλησεν → "He knew the man who spoke." (ὃς is nominative because it is the subject of ἐλάλησεν)

Singular

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
Genitive	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ
Dative	ᾧ	ἥ	ᾧ
Accusative	ὃν	ἥν	ὅ

Plural

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ
Genitive	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
Dative	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
Accusative	οὓς	ἅς	ἃ

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Last update: 2025/11/07 07:22

