

--and the declension of

follows the same pattern with one or two little distinctions you may pick up through experience. ("that, those")

(ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ, -η, -ον)

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN... Possession is shown in several ways in Greek..one is by the possessive pronoun which is declined like the demonstratives. A short scheme is like this:

	<u>First Person</u>		<u>Second Person</u>	
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	ΕΜΟΣ	ΤΟΣ	ΣΗΕΤΕΡΟΣ	ΟΥΕΤΕΡΟΣ

and just follow the demonstrative form of declension from here on down.

Third Person

There is no distinctive third person possessive pronoun in New Testament Greek. When such a critter is called for the New Testament writers use the appropriate form of third person personal pronoun. (p. 51)

ΑΥΤΟΣ

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN... There are also many ways of asking questions in Greek...one of them is by the interrogative pronoun "who, which, what?" (Don't confuse the meaning with the relative on page 52)

	<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
	<u>Masc and Fem</u>	<u>Neut</u>	<u>Masc. and Fem.</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Nom.	ΤΙΣ	ΤΙ	ΤΙΝΕΣ	ΤΙΝΑ
Gen.	ΤΙΝΟΣ	ΤΙΝΟΣ	ΤΙΝΩΝ	ΤΙΝΩΝ
Dat.	ΤΙΝΙ	ΤΙΝΙ	ΤΙΝΙ	ΤΙΣΙ
Acc.	ΤΙΝΑ	ΤΙ	ΤΙΝΑΣ	ΤΙΝΑ

The use of the interrogative pronoun includes a number of functions including simple formula for asking questions and asking for reason "why?" when it is used with a verb... "Why are you doing..." etc.

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN (ΤΙΣ, ΤΙ) is declined like the Interrogative pronoun save that it has no independent accent. (Lesson 9: Enclitics) So a ΤΙΣ form without an accent is the indefinite pronoun not asking for a firm antecedent or representation.