CHAPTER 26
Numbers and Interrogatives

You will be able to—

1. recognize and translate interrogative statements,
2. recognize and translate indefinite pronouns,
3. recognize and translate basic Greek numbers,
4. gain more practice in translating and working with Greek, and
5. master ten more high-frequency vocabulary words.

Introduction

Thus far we have looked at the following types of pronouns: personal (e.g., ἐγὼ), relative (e.g., ὁς), demonstrative (e.g., οὗτος), reflexive (myself [ἐμαυτοῦ], yourself [σεαυτοῦ], him/her/itself [ἐαυτοῦ]) and reciprocal (e.g., ἀλλήλων). In this section we will examine indefinite pronouns (someone/something) and interrogative pronouns (who? which? what?).

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives are used in place of the genitive case of the personal pronouns at times.

ἐμός -- my
σός -- your
ἡμετέρος -- our
ὑμετέρος -- your (pl.)

Example:

ἀγίασον αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ὁ λόγος ὁ σῶς ἀληθεία ἐστιν (Jn. 17:17) sanctify them in the truth, your word is truth

Indefinite Pronouns (τις/τι, someone, anything)

This form is an enclitic and is often combined with ὁς (ὁςτις).

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>τις</td>
<td>τι</td>
<td>τινές</td>
<td>τινά</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>τινός</td>
<td>τινός</td>
<td>τινόν</td>
<td>τινῶν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>τινί</td>
<td>τινί</td>
<td>τισί(ν)</td>
<td>τισί(ν)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>τινά</td>
<td>τι</td>
<td>τινάς</td>
<td>τινά</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Note that the word is an enclitic, with no accent of its own. These forms receive an accent when given special emphasis or when beginning a clause. The two-syllable forms also receive an accent when following a word with no accent on the ultima.

Example:

Καὶ ἀποστέλλουσιν πρὸς αὐτὸν τινας τῶν Φαρισαίων.

And they sent to him some of the Pharisees (Mk. 12:13).

We have looked at interrogative clauses, which use οὐ when expecting an affirmative answer and μή when calling for a negative one. Other questions may also be introduced by the following interrogative adverbs:

πότε when?
ποῦ where?
πῶς how?
tίς, τί who? which? what?

Other interrogatives are

διὰ τί why?
tί why?

Interrogative Pronoun (τίς/τί who? which? what?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>τίς</td>
<td>τί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>τίνος</td>
<td>τίνος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>τίνι</td>
<td>τίνι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>τίνα</td>
<td>τί</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that these forms are not enclitic; instead, they have their own accent. Note also that the two-syllable forms are accented on the first syllable and that the acute accent on τίς and τί never changes to a grave accent. The accent is the only difference in form from the indefinite pronoun τίς/τί, which is enclitic.

Example:

μὴ οὖν μεριμνήσετε (worry) λέγοντες: Τί φάγωμεν; ἢ· Τί πίωμεν; ἢ· Τί περιβαλόμεθα (wear) (Mat. 6:31).

Therefore do not worry saying, “What shall we eat?” or “What shall we drink?” or “What shall we wear?”
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Greek Numbers

There are two types of numbers:

1. Cardinal numbers (1, 2, 3 and counting)
2. Ordinal numbers (first, second, and third, telling order in a list)

In Greek ordinal numbers are expressed as shown:

πρώτος, -η, -ον  first
δεύτερος, -α, -ον  second
τρίτος, -η, -ον  third
τέταρτος, -η, -ον  fourth

Cardinal Numbers

Cardinal Numbers function like adjectives:

εἷς, μία, ἕν  1  ἕξ  6
δύο  2  ἑπτά  7
τρεῖς, τρεῖς, τρία  3  ὀκτώ  8
τέσσαρες, -ων  4  ἕννέα  9
πέντε  5  δέκα  10

εἴκοσι  20
τριάκοντα  30
ἐκατόν  100  τεσσαράκοντα  40
χίλιοι, -α, -α  1,000  πεντήκοντα  50

Teens

ἐνδέκα  δώδεκα  τρισκαίδεκα  δεκατέσσαρες  δεκαπέντε ...
11  12  13  14  15

Tens

eἴκοσι  τριάκοντα  τεσσαράκοντα  πεντήκοντα  ἕξήκοντα...
20  30  40  50  60
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Number One

The number one is often compounded (οὐδείς, μηδείς no one, nothing) and you should be able to recognize how it is declined (Machen, New Testament Greek, 165; Summers, Essentials, 138):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>εἷς</td>
<td>μία</td>
<td>ἕν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ἕνος</td>
<td>μίας</td>
<td>ἕνος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>ἕνι</td>
<td>μίᾳ</td>
<td>ἕνι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>ἕνα</td>
<td>μίαν</td>
<td>ἕν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

Ἦσαν δὲ ἑκεῖ λήθναι ύδρίαι εξ κατὰ τὸν καθαρισμόν τῶν Ἰουδαίων κείμεναι, χωροῦσαι (holding) ἀνά μετρητάς δύο ἢ τρεῖς (Jn. 2:6)

But there was lying there six stone water jars according to the purification of the Jews, holding two or three measures each

Chant Numbers: 1-10, 12, 100, 1000

εἷς, δύο, τρεῖς, τέσσαρες, πέντε,
ἐξ, ἐπτά, ὀκτώ, ἐννέα, δέκα,
δώδεκα, ἑκατόν, χίλιοι

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἔμοιοι, -ής</td>
<td>of him/her/itself</td>
<td>(319)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐμός, -ή, -όν</td>
<td>my, mine</td>
<td>(76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἴματιον, -ου, τό</td>
<td>garment</td>
<td>(60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>νυξ, νυκτός, ἥ</td>
<td>night</td>
<td>(61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὅστις, ἡτίς, ὅτι</td>
<td>whoever</td>
<td>(153)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ποῦ</td>
<td>where?</td>
<td>(48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>προσκυνέω</td>
<td>I worship</td>
<td>(60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τίς, τί</td>
<td>someone, something</td>
<td>(525)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τίς, τί</td>
<td>who? which? what?</td>
<td>(555)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὅδε</td>
<td>here, hither</td>
<td>(61)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>