

### 10.3 Relative pronouns / Αναφορικές αντωνυμίες

Relative pronouns are used to join sentences.

“**που**” (that, who(m)). This indeclinable relative pronoun without stress mark is very often used and is placed after any noun regardless of its gender, number and case. It may be used instead of “ο οποίος, η οποία, το οποίο”. **Attention:** Do not confuse “**που**” with the interrogative adverb “**πού**” which means “**where**”.

Έχασα το βιβλίο **που** μου δάνεισες. I lost the book that you lend me.

“**ο οποίος, η οποία, το οποίο**” (who, which). This relative pronoun is always preceded by a definite article and agrees in gender, number and case with the noun it refers to. It follows the declensional pattern of the adjectives ending in -ος, -α, -ο.

Έχασα **το** βιβλίο **το οποίο** μου δάνεισες. I lost the book which you lend me.

“**όποιος, όποια, όποιο**” (whoever, whichever, anyone who) en “**ό,τι**” (whatever, what, any). “όποιος, όποια, όποιο” is used without article and follows the declensional pattern of the adjectives ending in -ος, -α, -ο. “ό,τι” is indeclinable. **Attention:** Do not confuse “**ό,τι**” with the conjunctive word “**ότι**” which means “**that**”.

Όποιος θέλει ας το δοκιμάσει. Whoever wants may try it.

Πάρε ό,τι θέλεις. Take whatever you want.

“ **όσο, όση, όσο** ” (as much as, as many as). This relative pronoun is used without article and it follows the declensional pattern of adjectives ending in -ος, -η, -ο.

Πάρε όσο θέλεις.

Take as much as you want.