

## Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns

385. The declension of the interrogative pronoun, *τίς*, *τί*, *who? which? what?*, is as follows:

	Sing.		Plur.	
	M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
N.	<i>τίς</i>	<i>τί</i>	<i>τίνες</i>	<i>τίνα</i>
G.	<i>τίνος</i>	<i>τίνος</i>	<i>τίνων</i>	<i>τίνων</i>
D.	<i>τίνι</i>	<i>τίνι</i>	<i>τίσι(ν)</i>	<i>τίσι(ν)</i>
A.	<i>τίνα</i>	<i>τί</i>	<i>τίνας</i>	<i>τίνα</i>

386. The declension is according to the third declension in all three genders, the masculine and feminine being alike throughout, and the neuter differing from the masculine and feminine only in the nominative and accusative.

387. The acute accent in the interrogative pronoun is never changed to the grave.

Example: *τί λέγει; what does he say?*

388. The declension of the indefinite pronoun, *τις*, *τι*, *some one, something, a certain one, a certain thing*, is as follows:

	Sing.		Plur.	
	M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
N.	<i>τις</i>	<i>τι</i>	<i>τινές</i>	<i>τινά</i>
G.	<i>τινός</i>	<i>τινός</i>	<i>τινῶν</i>	<i>τινῶν</i>
D.	<i>τινί</i>	<i>τινί</i>	<i>τισί(ν)</i>	<i>τισί(ν)</i>
A.	<i>τινά</i>	<i>τι</i>	<i>τινάς</i>	<i>τινά</i>

389. The indefinite pronoun is declined like the interrogative pronoun except that all the forms of the indefinite pronoun are enclitic and receive an accent only when the rules in §92 so prescribe.