

First & Second Person Personal Pronouns

Lesson 17

A PRONOUN

A pronoun takes the place of a noun or a word that functions like a noun, such as a substantive.

ANTECEDENT

The noun that is replaced by the pronoun is called the antecedent of the pronoun.

AGREEMENT

A personal pronoun agrees with the noun it represents in GENDER, NUMBER, and PERSON but not necessarily in CASE.

FIRST PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐγώ</div> I	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἡμεῖς</div> we
GENITIVE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐμοῦ</div> or <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">μου</div> of me	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἡμῶν</div> of us
DATIVE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐμοί</div> or <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">μοι</div> to or for me	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἡμῖν</div> to or for us
ACCUSATIVE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἐμέ</div> or <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">με</div> me	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ἡμᾶς</div> us

SECOND PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOMINATIVE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">σύ</div> you (thee)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὕμεῖς</div> you (ye)
GENITIVE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">σοῦ</div> or <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">σου</div> of you	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὕμῶν</div> of you
DATIVE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">σοί</div> or <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">σοι</div> to or for you	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὕμῖν</div> to or for you
ACCUSATIVE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">σέ</div> or <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">σε</div> you	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">ὕμᾶς</div> you

Third Person Personal Pronouns

Lesson 17

THIRD PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

SINGULAR

	<u>MASCULINE</u>	<u>FEMININE</u>	<u>NEUTER</u>
NOMINATIVE	αὐτός he	αὐτή she	αὐτό it
GENITIVE	αὐτοῦ of him	αὐτῆς of her	αὐτοῦ of it
DATIVE	αὐτῷ to or for him	αὐτῇ to or for her	αὐτῷ to or for it
ACCUSATIVE	αὐτόν them	αὐτήν them	αὐτό them

PLURAL

	<u>MASCULINE</u>	<u>FEMININE</u>	<u>NEUTER</u>
NOMINATIVE	αὐτοί they	αὐταί they	αὐτά they
GENITIVE	αὐτῶν of them	αὐτῶν of them	αὐτῶν of them
DATIVE	αὐτοῖς to or for them	αὐταῖς to or for them	αὐτοῖς to or for them
ACCUSATIVE	αὐτούς them	αὐτάς them	αὐτά them

OTHER USES FOR THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

- 1) The personal pronoun in the nominative case is used when emphasis is desired.
- 2) The third person personal pronoun used in the predicate position with a noun produces an intensive use.
- 3) The third person personal pronoun used in the attributive position expresses the meaning “the same.”

CHARTS

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