PERSONAL PRONOUNS

In this lesson we are going to study a new part of Greek grammar - the PRONOUN.

DEFINITION

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

A PRONOUN is used to keep from repeating a noun in a sentence or a paragraph.

CLASSES OF PRONOUNS

Most PRONOUNS can be placed in the following classes:

PERSONAL RELATIVE
DEMONSTRATIVE REFLEXIVE
INDEFINITE RECIPROCAL
INTERROGATIVE

In this lesson we are going to study the PERSONAL PRONOUN.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

The pronoun in the PERSONAL PRONOUN class is used when talking about persons or things.

EXAMPLE: The man is writing the letter to the servant of the apostle.

He is going to send it with his servant.

In the above sentence: HE takes the place of MAN

IT takes the place of LETTER HIS takes the place of MAN

ANTECEDENT

The noun that is replaced is called the ANTECEDENT of the PRONOUN.

In the example sentence:

<u>The man</u> is writing <u>the letter</u> to the servant of the apostle. He is going to send it with his servant.

MAN is the antecedent of HE. LETTER is the antecedent of IT. MAN is the antecedent of HIS.

AGREEMENT

A PERSONAL PRONOUN agrees with the noun it represents in: GENDER

NUMBER PERSON

but not necessarily in CASE.

CATEGORIES OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

There are three categories of the PERSONAL PRONOUN:

- 1) FIRST PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN
- 2) SECOND PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN
- 3) THIRD PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

ENCLITICS

In this lesson you will also be introduced to ENCLITICS. An ENCLITIC is a word that goes so closely with the preceding word as to have no accent of its own. In the phrase below, the personal pronoun **μου** is enclitic.

EXAMPLE: ὁ ὀπίσω μου the one after me

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VOCABULARY

The vocabulary of the PERSONAL PRONOUN is as follows:

FIRST PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

 $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\dot{\omega} = I$

SECOND PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

 $\sigma \dot{v} = you$

THIRD PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

αὐτός = he **αὐτή** = she **αὐτό** = it

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

FIRST PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

NOMINATIVE	SINGULAR ἐγώ Ι	PLURAL ἡμεῖς we
GENITIVE	ἐμοῦ or μου <u>of</u> me	ήμῶν <u>of</u> us
DATIVE	<mark>ἐμοί</mark> or μοι to or for me	ήμῖν to or <u>for</u> us
ACCUSATIVE	<mark>ἐμέ</mark> or με me	ήμᾶς us

The forms $\dot{\epsilon}\mu o \hat{\nu}$, $\dot{\epsilon}\mu o \hat{\iota}$, $\dot{\epsilon}\mu \dot{\epsilon}$ are used when emphasis is desired. The unemphatic forms $\mu o \nu$, $\mu o \iota$, $\mu \varepsilon$ are enclitic.

SECOND PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

NOMINATIVE	SINGULAR σύ you (thou)	PLURAL ὑμεῖς you (ye)
GENITIVE	σοῦ or σου of you	<mark>ύμῶν</mark> <u>of</u> you
DATIVE	σοί οι σοι to or for you	<mark>ὑμῖν</mark> <u>to</u> or <u>for</u> you
ACCUSATIVE	σέ or σε you	<mark>ύμᾶς</mark> you

The forms $\sigma o \hat{v}$, $\sigma o \acute{t}$, $\sigma \acute{\epsilon}$ are used when emphasis is desired.

The unemphatic forms $\sigma o v$, $\sigma o \iota$, $\sigma \epsilon$ are enclitic.

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THIRD PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

MASC FEM NEUT NOMINATIVE αὐτός αὐτή αὐτό he she it **GENITIVE** αὐτοῦ αὐτῆς αὐτοῦ of him of her of it **DATIVE** αὐτῶ αὐτῆ αὐτῷ to or for him to or for her to or for it **ACCUSATIVE** αὐτόν αὐτό αὐτήν him her

SINGULAR

THIRD PERSON PERSONAL PRONOUN

	MASC	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>
NOMINATIVE	аὐтоί	αὐταί	аὐта́
	they	they	they
GENITIVE	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
	of them	<u>of</u> them	<u>of</u> them
DATIVE	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτο ῖς
	to or <u>for</u> them	to or <u>for</u> them	<u>to</u> or <u>for</u> them
ACCUSATIVE	αὐτοῦς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
	them	them	them

PLURAL

OTHER USES OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

There are three other basic uses of the pronoun:

1) When EMPHASIS is desired to be placed upon the pronoun within a verb, the personal pronoun in the nominative case is used.

EXAMPLE: **βλέπομεν** τὸν **Κύριον** we see the Lord

ήμεις βλέπομεν τὸν Κύριον ourselves we see the Lord

2) The third person personal pronoun **avrós** when used in the predicate position with a noun produces an INTENSIVE use.

EXAMPLE: βλέπομεν αὐτὸν τὸν Κύριον we see Himself the Lord

"the Lord Himself"

3) When the expression "the same" is desired, autós is used in the attributive position.

EXAMPLE: βλέπομεν τὸν αὐτὸν Κύριον we see the same Lord

After you review this lesson, you should continue on to the pronunciation exercise.

EXERCISE ONE

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

In this exercise we are going to study the PERSONAL PRONOUNS that are in John 1:1-18. All of the material that we have studied in Lessons 11-16 is now <u>underlined</u> and <u>PARSED</u> in the text. It would be beneficial for you to take the charts on PERSONAL PRONOUNS, pages 19 & 20, out of the Charts Section Notebook for reference as we go through this exercise.

Line 1:	$(1) \qquad \overset{\text{W/DA}}{\underline{\mathbf{F}}}$	REP. DAT.S. ΔΤ.(18) 1 DEC.N. Δν ἀρχ In beginn	₍₁₄₎ ຖິ້	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) o the	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) λόγος , word,	conj. <u>Kal</u> and
Line 2:	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) o the	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) Λόγος Word	ทุ้ บ was	PREP. W/ACC.(18) TPÒS with	ACC.S.M. ART.(13) TÒV the	ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) Θεόν God,
Line 3:	conj. <u>Kaì</u> and		$\tilde{\dot{\eta}} \nu$ was $NOM.S.M.$ $ART.(13)$ $\underline{\dot{o}}$ the	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) λόγος. word.		οὖτος this one
Line 4:	ἦν was	PREP. W/DAT.(18) ÉV in	DAT.S.F. 1DEC.N.(14) ἀρχῆ beginning	PREP. W/ACC.(18) πρὸς with	ACC.S.M. ART.(13) TÒV the	ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) Θεόν . God.
Line 5:	(3) <u>πάι</u> all th	PREP. W/GEN.(1 δι' throug	αὐτοῦ		· —	PREP. W/GEN.(18) Xwpis without
Line 6:	GEN.SING.M 3P.PERS.PRO.(aὐτοῦ him		οὐδὲ not even	ε̈ν one thing	ồ which	γέγονεν. has become.

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 7:	(4) <u>W/DA</u>	AT.(18) 3P.PEF Σ ν α1	SING.M. R.PRO.(20) ὑτῷ nim	NOM.S.F. 1DEC.N.(14			• ` ′
Line 8:	NOM.S.F. 1DEC.N.(14) ζωἡ life	ἦν was	NOM. ART. TO the	(13) <u>ò</u>	φω̂ς light	GEN.PL.M. ART.(13) $\underline{\mathbf{T}\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}\boldsymbol{\nu}}$ of the	GEN.PL.M. 2DEC.N.(12) ἀνθρώπων, men,
Line 9:	(5) K	DNJ. ART <u>aì</u> <u>T</u>	1.s.n. C.(13) P <u>o</u>	φω̂ς light	PREP. W/DAT.(1 ÉV in	DAT.S.F. 8) ART.(13) T \hat{\hat{\eta}} the	DAT.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15) σκοτίφ darkness
Line 10:	3 PERS.SI PRES.ACT.IN Φαίνε shines	ND.(10) CON KO	NJ. L <mark>Ù</mark>	NOM.S.F. ART.(13) n the	NOM. 1DEC.N OKO 1 darkr	I.(15) 3P.PER.PI Γία αὐ1	rò oử
Line 11:	κατέλα overta	•	' Εγέν Βeca		NOM.S.M 2DEC.N.(1 ἄνθρωπ man	²⁾ ' <u>oς</u> ἀπεσ	σταλμένος ng been sent
Line 12:	PREP. W/GEN.(18) παρὰ from	GEN.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) Θ∈οῦ , God,	ὄνομο name	3P.PE	r.sing.m. er.pro.(20) c ὐτῷ o him] ' Ιωάννης. John.	(7) οὖτος this one
Line 13:	ἦλθεν came	PREP. W/ACC.(18) Eis for	ACC. 1DEC. μαρτυ a testin	^{Ν.(15)} ρίαν,	ἵνα that	μαρτυρήση he might testif	•
Line 14: _	GEN.S.N. ART.(13) TOÛ the	φωτός, light,	ἵνα that	<u>πάντε</u> all		τιστεύσωσι might believe	PREP. W/GEN.(18) &L' through

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 15:	GEN.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) aὐτοῦ. him.	(8)	oùk not		•	ΚΕἶΡΟ ς hat one	NOM.S.N. ART.(13) To the	φῶς, light,
Line 16:		-	αρτυρής might test	-	PREP. W/GEN.(<u>TEpi</u> concern	18) ART	J.S.N. Γ.(13) οῦ	φωτός. light.
Line 17:	(9) He	AR <u>΄</u>			NOM.S.N. ART.(13) To the	NOM.: ADJ.(ἀληθι true	¹⁶⁾ νόν,	ồ which
Line 18:	3 PERS. S PRES.ACT.II Φωτίζ enlight	ND.(10)	ιάντα every	ACC.S 2DEC.N ἄνθρω ma	V.(12) ΣΠΟ Σ	ἐρχόμε comin		PREP. W/ACC.(18) ••• into
Line 19:	ACC.S.M. ART.(13) TÒV the	ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) Κόσμον. world.	(10) w	PREP. /DAT.(18) ÉV in	DAT.S.M. ART.(13) T $\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}$ the	DAT.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) κόσμφ world	ἦν, he was,	conj. Kal and
Line 20:	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) o the	nom.s 2dec.n. κόσμ worl	(12) W.	PREP. /GEN.(18) 8t' nrough	GEN.SING 3P.PER.PRO avto him	ού ἐγέ	νετο, came,	conj. Kal and
Line 21:	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) o the	NOM.S.M 2DEC.N.(1 κόσμο world	2) <u>3P.PER.I</u>	PRO.(20) ΤΟν	οὐκ not	ἔγνω. knew.	(11)	PREP. W/ACC.(18) ELS into
Line 22: _	ACC.PL.N ART.(13) Tà the thing	AD. ἴδ	.PL.N. J.(17) La own	$\dot{\eta}$ λθε, he came,	CONJ. <u>Kal</u> and	NOM.PL ART.(1: <u>Ot</u> the on	3)	NOM.PL.M. ADJ.(17) ἴδιοι his own

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EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 23:	ACC.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) aŭtòv him	<u>οὐ</u> not	παρέλαβ they recei	`	. / -	όσοι nany as	<u>δὲ</u> but	<u>ἔλαβον</u> received
Line 24:	ACC.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) αὐτόν, him,	ὄδωκε He gav		RO.(20) DÎS <u>€</u>	ACC.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15) ξουσία authority	ν τέκ	να	GEN.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) ⊕€0û of God
Line 25:	γενέσθα to become	ART LL, <u>TO</u>		3 PERS.P PRES.ACT.IN LOT€ÚO believii	^{ID.(10)} υσιν	PREP. W/ACC.(18) ELS into	ACC.S.N. ART.(13) TÒ the	
Line 26:	GEN.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) aŭtoῦ of him;	(13)	oʻi who	οὐκ not	PREI W/GEN E E Out (.(18) αίμο	άτων, oods,	oὐδὲ neither
Line 27:	PREP. W/GEN.(18) EK out of	θελήμα will		ρκός, f flesh,	οὐδὲ nor	PREP. W/GEN.(18) EK out of		ήματος will
Line 28:	ἀνδρός of man,	ἀλλ'	/GEN.(18) 2I	GEN.S.M. DEC.N.(12) Θ∈0Û God	•	ννήθησα vere born.	ν. (14) <u>Kaì</u> And
Line 29:	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) o the	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) λόγος word	σὰρ ξ flesh	•	′€T0, ame,	conj. <u>Kaì</u> and	-	νωσ∈ν nacled
Line 30:	PREP. W/DAT.(18) &V among	DAT.PL 1P.PER.PRO ἡμῖν us,	0.(19) CONJ	ėθe	ε ασάμε we beheld	εθα ^Δ	CC.S.F. RT.(13) Tὴ ν the	ACC.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15) δόξαν glory

EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 31:	GEN.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) aŭtoῦ, of him,	ACC.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15) δόξαν glory	ώς as	μονογε of an only		PREP. W/GEN.(18) παρὰ from	<u>Πατρός,</u> father,
Line 32:	<u>πλήρης</u> full	χάριτος of grace	conj. Kal and	GEN.SI IDEC.I ἀληθε trus	^{Ν.(15)} Ε ίας .	(15) 'I	ωάννης John
Line 33:	3 PERS.SING. PRES.ACT.IND.(10) μαρτυρεῖ testifies	PREP. W/GEN.(18) περὶ concerning	GEN.SING 3P.PER.PRO avto i him,	D.(20) CO D, KO		έ κραγε las cried	λέγων, saying,
Line 34:		•	ὃ ν ⁄hom	εἶπον, I said,	NOM.SM. ART.(13) O the One	ὀπίσω after	GEN.SING. 1P.PER.PRO.(19) µov of me
Line 35:	ἐρχόμενος coming	PREP W/GEN. ἔμπρο befor	⁽¹⁸⁾ 5θέν □	GEN.SING. P.PER.PRO.(19) ### Mover	γέγον has beco		őт і because
Line 36:	ADJ.(16) 1P.PE πρῶτός		ἦν. e was.	(16)	CONJ. Kαὶ and	PREP. W/GEN.(18) EK out of	GEN.S.N. ART.(13) TOÛ the
Line 37:	πληρώματο fullness	GEN.SI 3P.PER.I OS av1	PRO.(20) Γοῦ	NOM.PL. 1P.PER.PRO.(ἡμείς ourselve	πάν		<mark>λάβομεν,</mark> ve received,
Line 38:	conj. <u>καὶ</u> χάριν and grace	PREP W/GEN. <u>åvt</u> succeed	(18) L	χάριτος . grace.	. (17)	ὃτι because	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) o the
Line 39:	νόμος	PREP. W/GEN.(18) διὰ through	Μωσέ Mose		: δόθη, as given,	NOM.S.F. ART.(13) n the	χάρις grace

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EXERCISE ONE (continued)

Line 40:	CONJ. AR'	<u>ἡ</u> ἀλή(N.(15) V θεια	PREP. W/GEN.(18) διὰ through	' <u>Ιησοῦ</u> Jesus	Χρις Ch	ΣΤΟῦ rist
Line 41:	έγένετο became.	o. (18)	ACC.S.M. DEC.N.(12) Θεὸν God	οὐδεὶς no one	ἐώρακ has seen		τοτε· y time;
Line 42:	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) o the	μονογενής only begotten	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12 viós, son,	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) o the one	ὢν being	PREP. W/ACC.(18) ELS into	ACC.S.M. ART.(13) TÒV the
Line 43: _	ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) κόλπον bosom	GEN.S.M. ART.(13) $ \underline{\mathbf{T}\mathbf{O}}\mathbf{\hat{U}} $ of the	Πατρός, Father,	ἐκεῖν that or		ἐξηγήσ ι declared (l	

You should review this exercise <u>while going on</u> to Lesson 18 and the study of DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.