

# 13

## Pronouns (Module A)

Personal Pronouns; Enclitic and Proclitic Accents  
Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 8)

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### §13.0 Introduction

The term “pronoun” derives from the Latin *pro* and *nomen*, meaning “for a noun”. An appropriate term since a pronoun substitutes for a noun or another substantive to avoid awkward repetition. Although pronouns are small words, they have an influential presence in English and NTGreek.

Personal pronouns are introduced after adjectives because Greek third person pronouns (*i.e.*, “he”, “she”, “it”, “they”) are declined similar to three-terminal adjectives (§12.26.22). Various slight irregularities and differences occur, however, particularly in the neuter; thus, it is necessary to observe the differences between the inflections of some of them.

English first, second and third person personal pronouns employ case-number grammatical relationships with other words. Gender is absent in the first two (*i.e.*, “I”, “we”, “you” may refer either to a man or a woman). Greek also inflects these forms, indicating gender for third person plural forms as well.

The personal pronoun is one of eight types of pronouns in NTGreek that comprise more than eight percent of all words in NTGreek. The other seven classes of pronouns are demonstrative, relative, indefinite, interrogative, reciprocal, reflexive, and negative. After the article, the personal pronoun paradigms are the most important to memorize.

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## §13.1 General Introduction to Pronouns

Like adjectives, pronouns are another important part of speech in both English and Greek. Both languages abound with them. In NTGreek, they occur over 16,500 times, about four out of every five verses. English and Greek pronouns share many traits; in some ways, however, they do not. These distinctions are to be carefully studied and understood.

When approaching a general introduction to pronouns, some essential information must be understood as to their usage, antecedent, person, case, gender, and number. These elements are briefly outlined below.

**§13.1.1 Usage.** A pronoun in both English and Greek is a word that substitutes for a substantive. Pronouns are a useful part of speech since they allow a speaker or author to avoid constant repetition of substantives. For example, “Jesus saw Peter and called to *him*” means the same as “Jesus saw Peter and called to Peter”. With the employment of the pronoun “him”, the former sentence avoids the redundancy of the proper noun “Peter” in the latter. Pronouns prevent monotony for the listener or reader by adding variety and flexibility to the language.

**Personal pronouns**, as used in the above examples, are those which stand in place of persons (and interesting enough, for things in English) and that can be used in the same position in the sentence. They are declined like other substantives, albeit a little differently than nouns and adjectives.

**§13.1.2 Antecedent.** The substantive for which a pronoun substitutes is its **antecedent** (sometimes referred to as the **referent**). In the sentence “Jesus saw Peter and called to *him*”, the antecedent of the pronoun “him” is “Peter”. In the sentence “Peter and I bought *our* new house”, the antecedents of the pronoun “our” are “Peter” and “I”.

**§13.1.3 Person.** Pronouns are chiefly categorized by **person**: first person, second person, and third person. The term “person” as used in this lesson refers to the person speaking (first person), the person spoken to (second person), or the person or thing spoken of (third person). These categories and their corresponding English personal pronoun forms follow. As can be seen from the table below, case comes to the foreground in English personal pronouns that is generally absent in other substantives.

		English Personal Pronouns					
		Singular			Plural		
		Nom	Genitive	Accusative	Nom	Genitive	Accusative
Person	First:	I	my, mine <sup>1</sup>	me	we	our, ours	us
	Second: <sup>2</sup>	you	your, yours	you	you	your, yours	you
		Archaic Forms <sup>3</sup>					
		thou	thy, thine	thee	ye	your, yours	ye
	Third: <sup>4</sup>	he	his	him	they	their, theirs	them
		she	her, hers	her	they	their, theirs	them
it		its	it	they	their, theirs	them	
one <sup>5</sup>		one's	one	they	their, theirs	ones	

The superscripted numbers above correspond to the notes below.

1. The first person singular genitive “mine” was formerly used before words beginning with a vowel or an aspirated “h” (*i.e.*, “mine eyes”, “mine help”). Modern usage, however, only employs it in emphatic speech (*i.e.*, “The money is mine”). This is also true for the other **absolute possessive pronouns** “yours”, “hers”, “ours”, and “theirs”. When used, these pronouns do not modify a substantive (*i.e.*, “*Yours* came a whole week before *mine*”). The elliptical substantive usually indicates intense emotion on the part of the speaker or writer.

The stereo is *hers*, not *mine*.

The books and tapes are *yours* (sg.), not *theirs*.

You bought the house; it is *yours* (pl.), not *mine*.

That boat is *theirs*, not *ours*.

In all the instances above, the absolute possessive pronoun represents the possessor and the thing possessed. In the example, “This book is *mine*”, the pronoun *mine* is equivalent to *my* book; therefore, it represents both the possessor and the thing possessed.

When “my”, “your”, “his”, “her”, “its”, “our”, “their” modify substantives, they are **possessive adjectives**. Although pronominal in meaning, they function syntactically as adjectives in that they agree with the substantive they modify (where applicable)

- in person, and number. NTGreek possessive adjectives are treated in Lesson Fifteen (§15.3).
2. Modern second person singular and plural personal pronoun forms are identical in their respective cases.
  3. The archaic second person personal pronouns are only used today in some religious services, by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and occasionally in poetry. The *King James Version* preserves these archaic forms, and sometimes they are helpful distinguishing between second person singular and plural forms (*i.e.*, John 3:11: “Verily, verily, I say unto **thee**, we speak that which we do know, and testify to that which we have seen; and **ye** receive not our witness.”).
  4. Only third person singular forms indicate gender in English; in Greek, however, both singular and plural forms are inflected according to gender.
  5. The English forms “one”, “one’s”, “one”, and “ones” are used for either the masculine or the feminine gender. *One* is written solid with *any-*, *every-*, *some-* in making an indefinite pronoun; but when stressed and used as a personal pronoun, it is written as a separate word: “Any **one** of the four will be correct”.

One further note: the English accusative singular and plural forms may function as a dative with the help of a preposition before it such as “to”, “for”, “by”, or “with” (*i.e.*, “Jake gave money **to him**.”).



First, second, and third person are usually abbreviated in grammars as 1p, 2p, and 3p, respectively. Henceforth, when necessary, these same abbreviations are employed in this grammar. It should be remembered that “person” is also an integral part of every Greek finite verb (cf. §12.3.31).

**§13.1.4 Case.** English and Greek pronouns inflect to indicate their relationship to other words in a sentence, albeit it, Greek to a much greater degree. As expected, personal pronouns change their forms according to their function: ἐγώ (“I” – subject), μου (“my” – genitive), and με (“me” – accusative). All of these different forms refer to the same person, but

cannot be used interchangeably. The reason is that a pronoun's case is independent of its antecedent. Study the following example.

“*Tom* told **his** (genitive) assistant to pick up the file folders at the office supply store because **he** (nominative) forgot them. The assistant told **him** (accusative) that he would do it **for him** (dative).”

All four singular masculine pronouns have the same antecedent—*Tom*—although each one functions differently in the sentence. What follows is very important: pronouns agree with their antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on its grammatical function in the sentence in which it occurs. The official mantra which should be memorized is, pronouns agree with their antecedent in gender and number, but not necessarily in case. This means that the case forms of pronouns are determined by their own use in a sentence, never by the use of their antecedent.

**§13.1.5 Gender.** Pronouns match the gender of their antecedent. In English, only third person singular pronouns (“he”, “she”, and “it”) and certain other nouns referring to persons (man, woman, steward, stewardess) have gender. For the most part, English substantives are regarded as neuter or simply lacking in gender (cf. §6.1.2). For example, “I saw the *house* and entered into **it**.” “House” lacks gender, and so the appropriate pronoun is “it”, and not “him”.

In contrast, every Greek noun has gender (determined by its lexical entry) even though the substantive does not necessarily indicate natural sex. For example, οἶκος (-ου, ὁ) is masculine according to its lexical entry. Therefore, any pronoun that refers to οἶκος will be masculine.



Do not be confused when translating Greek pronouns into English. Although Greek third person personal pronouns designate gender, English does not unless referring to persons. Therefore, if a masculine pronoun refers to a Greek masculine substantive such as οἶκος, the English translation will not preserve the original substantive's gender, but instead translate the pronoun as “it”. However, if a pronoun refers to a masculine substantive such as ἄνθρωπος (“man”), which has inherit sex in both English and Greek, the English translation will preserve the original Greek gender.

**§13.1.6 Number.** A pronoun's number indicates whether its antecedent represents one person, place, or thing (singular) or more than one (plural).

## §13.2 NTGreek Personal Pronouns

The fundamental aspects of pronouns discussed in §13.1 lay the foundation for the discussion of NTGreek pronouns. NTGreek personal pronouns function similarly in a sentence like English pronouns. However, there are particular aspects of NTGreek personal pronouns that deserve special attention. Learn the personal pronouns thoroughly because they are used frequently in NTGreek, occurring over ten thousand times.

**§13.2.1 Preliminary Remarks.** Before delving too deeply into NTGreek personal pronouns, two preliminary remarks may be helpful: (1) personal pronouns lack the article—the substantive is articular, and (2) personal pronouns are usually in the predicate position. These two items are interrelated with one another and are discussed immediately below.

**§13.2.1.1 Articular Substantives.** In many instances, languages express syntactically the same concept except in a different manner. These different ways are what helps to differentiate between languages. For example, when an English or NTGreek personal pronoun in the genitive case modifies a substantive, it may be expressed as:

his house	=	ὁ οἶκος αὐτοῦ	or	αὐτοῦ ὁ οἶκος
her house	=	ὁ οἶκος αὐτῆς	or	αὐτῆς ὁ οἶκος
their house	=	ὁ οἶκος αὐτῶν	or	αὐτῶν ὁ οἶκος
their houses	=	οἱ οἴκοι αὐτῶν	or	αὐτῶν οἱ οἴκοι
our house	=	ὁ οἶκος ἡμῶν	or	ἡμῶν ὁ οἶκος

What is unique between the English and NTGreek examples above is that the NTGreek substantives are articular whereas the English substantives are not modified by an article (*i.e.*, “his the house”, “her the house”, etc). The article is idiomatic in the Greek language. Because the substantive is modified by a personal pronoun, it makes it a distinctive house, and thus the article is idiomatically placed before its substantive. However, this article is not translated into English.

N.B: The substantive “modified” by the genitive that expresses possession is usually articular.

**§13.2.1.2 Position.** In all the Greek examples above, the personal pronouns are in the **predicate position**, *i.e.*, the personal pronouns lack the article. Except for special uses for the personal pronoun in the nominative case (cf. §14.5), personal pronouns are always in the predicate position.

τὸν υἱὸν μου τὸν ἀγαπητόν = “my beloved son”  
 [the] son my [the] beloved one

σὺ εἶ ὁ Χριστὸς ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ  
 =“You are the Christ, the Son of God”

ὁ ἄρτος αὐτοῦ = “his bread”

**§13.2.3 Person.** NTGreek pronouns are primarily categorized by person, and will be studied accordingly, beginning with first person, followed by second person, and finally, third person with corresponding notes.

**§13.2.3.1 First person personal pronoun paradigm.<sup>1</sup>**

	Singular		Plural	
<b>Nominative</b>	ἐγώ <sup>2</sup>	I	ἡμεῖς <sup>2</sup>	we
<b>Genitive</b>	μου or ἐμοῦ <sup>3</sup>	my (of me)	ἡμῶν	our (of us)
<b>Dative</b>	μοι or ἐμοί <sup>3</sup>	to me	ἡμῖν	to us
<b>Accusative</b>	με or ἐμέ <sup>3</sup>	me	ἡμᾶς	us

The superscripted numbers above correspond to the notes below.

1. There are no first person personal pronoun vocatives. In addition, first person personal pronouns are not inflected for gender. First person pronouns are irregular in Greek, as in most languages.
2. Because of grammatical concord, first and second person nominative singular and plural pronouns are the only substantives that can be an explicit subject of a first or second person singular or plural verb. Other substantives ALWAYS take a third person verb as in the last example.

ἐγὼ εἰμί. ἡμεῖς ἐσμέν.

however,

Ἰησοῦς ἐστὶν ὁ Χριστός.

The accents on the forms of EIMI may be included or excluded, depending upon context.

Furthermore, first person personal pronouns are not generally used in the nominative case unless emphasis or contrast is indicated. The personal ending of the verb is sufficient to supply the pronominal subject. When the nominative personal pronoun does appear, it emphasizes the subject. This emphatic use is difficult to translate into English. The student should underline or mark it in some way when doing the exercises.

ἐγὼ εἰμί.

I I am = "I am."

ἡμεῖς ἐσμέν.

We we are = "We are."

Note that the emphatic nominative personal pronoun is undetectable in traditional English translations.

3. The disyllabic and accented forms ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, and ἐμέ are used when emphasis is desired. This does not mean, however, that whenever these forms are used that emphasis is intended. After prepositions, for example, these forms are commonly used without intended emphasis. The unaccented monosyllabic forms μου, μοι, and με are enclitics. They only receive an accent when required by the special rules of enclitic accent (cf. §13.3). The enclitic forms are used when there is no particular emphasis on the pronoun. The second person personal pronoun will also have such unaccented forms.

**§13.2.3.11** NTGreek first person personal pronouns function like English personal pronouns. Examples of these pronouns follow. The literal translations are for illustrative purposes.

1. The nominative personal pronoun may function as the subject of a verb. It could be omitted from these examples without obscuring the sense, since the person of the verb is indicated by the pronominal suffix of the verb. The pronouns ἐγὼ and ἡμεῖς clearly emphasize the subjects of their respective verbs. Types of emphasis may include importance, gravity, surprise, anger, contrast, comparison, or identity. The type of emphasis is dependant upon context.

Singular: ἐγὼ εἶμι ὁ ἄρτος τῆς ζωῆς.  
I I am the bread of the life = "I am the bread of [the] life."

Plural: ἡμεῖς νόμον ἔχομεν.  
We law we have = "We have law."

2. First person genitive pronouns are used often to indicate possession.

Singular: ὁ μου ἀδελφός (first attributive position)  
my brother = "my brother"

μαθηταί μου ἐστε  
disciples of me you are = "you are my disciples"

Plural: ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἡμῶν  
brother our = "our brother"

The article is being used idiomatically in conjunction with the pronoun. Do not translate it.

Notice from the above examples that pronouns function differently than adjectives. The case of an adjective is determined by the case of the substantive it modifies. Strictly speaking, personal pronouns do not modify a word.

3. First person pronouns in the dative case serve as indirect objects.

Singular: εἶπέν μοι πάντα  
he told to me everything

Plural: ἔδωκεν ἐντολὴν ἡμῖν  
he gave commandment to us

4. First person pronouns in the accusative case serve as direct objects.

Singular: καὶ οὐ λαμβάνετε με  
and not you receive me = "and you do not receive me"

Plural: ἀλλὰ ρύσαι ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ  
but rescue us from the evil one  
= "but [you] rescue us from the evil one"

§13.2.3.2 Second person personal pronoun paradigm.<sup>1</sup>

	Singular		Plural	
<b>Nominative</b>	σύ <sup>2</sup>	you	ὕμεις <sup>2</sup>	you
<b>Genitive</b>	σου or σοῦ <sup>3</sup>	your (of you)	ὑμῶν	your (of you)
<b>Dative</b>	σοι or σοί <sup>3</sup>	to you	ὑμῖν	to you
<b>Accusative</b>	σε or σέ <sup>3</sup>	you	ὑμᾶς	you
<b>Vocative</b>	σύ <sup>4</sup>	you	ὕμεις <sup>4</sup>	you

The superscripted numbers above correspond to the notes below.

1. Like first person personal pronouns, second person personal pronouns do not inflect for gender.
2. As noted in §13.2.3.1(2), grammatical concord dictates that first and second person nominative singular and plural pronouns are the only substantives that can be the explicit subject of a first or second person singular or plural verb. All other substantives ALWAYS use a third person verb.

σύ εἶ. ὑμεῖς ἐστε. (however) Ἰησοῦς ἐστὶν ὁ Χριστός.

Just as with first person nominative personal pronouns, second person nominative case is not generally used unless emphasis or contrast is indicated.

Note that the only distinction between first and second personal pronoun plural forms is their initial letter. If you confuse the respective meanings of ὑμεῖς and ἡμεῖς, remember that the *last* letter of the English word is the *first* letter of its Greek equivalent:

you – u -- ὑμεῖς    we – ē -- ἡμεῖς

Case	1 <sup>st</sup> Person Plural	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person Plural
Nominative	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς
Genitive	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν
Dative	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν
Accusative	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς

3. Except in cases when used in conjunction with prepositions, the accented forms σοῦ, σοί, and σέ are used when emphasis is desired. Unlike the corresponding first person pronoun forms, however, they are only distinguished by accent, not by spelling. The enclitic forms σου, σοι, and σε always indicate that no special emphasis is intended.
4. The vocative is the same as the nominative.

**§13.2.3.21** NTGreek second person personal pronouns function similarly to those of English. Examples of these pronouns follow. The literal translations are for illustrative purposes.

1. Like first person nominative pronouns, second person nominatives may also function as subjects of a verb. The nominative personal pronouns could be omitted from these examples without obscuring the sense, since the person of the verb is indicated by the pronominal suffix of the verb. The pronouns σύ and ὑμεῖς clearly emphasize the subjects of their respective verbs. Types of emphasis may include importance, gravity, surprise, anger, contrast, comparison, or identity. The type of emphasis is dependant upon context.

Singular: σὺ εἶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ.  
You you are the Son of [the] God

Σὺ εἶ ὁ διδάσκαλος τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ  
You you are the teacher of [the] Israel

Plural: ὑμεῖς μαθηταὶ μου ἐστε.  
You disciples of Me you are = “You are My disciples.”

ὑμεῖς ἐστὲ τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου  
You you are the light of the world

2. Second person genitive forms are used often to indicate possession.

Singular: ὁ υἱός σου (second predicate position)  
son **of you** = “your son”

οἱ μαθηταί σου  
disciples **of you** = “your disciples”

τὴν ψυχὴν σου  
soul **of you** = “your soul”

The article is being used idiomatically in conjunction with the pronoun. Do not translate it.

Plural: αὕτη ἐστὶν ὑμῶν ἡ ὥρα. (first predicate position)  
this is of you hour = "This is your hour."

τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὑμῶν (second predicate position)  
eyes of you = "your eyes"

τὴν ὑμῶν παράδοσιν (first attributive position)  
of you tradition = "your tradition"

The genitive forms may also occur with anarthrous nouns.

μαθηταί σου εἰσίν.  
disciples of you they are = "they are your disciples"

3. Second person pronouns in the dative case serve as indirect objects.

Singular: σοι πάντα δώσω  
to you all I shall give = "I will give all [things] to you"

σοὶ λέγω, ἔγειρε.  
to you I say, get up = "I say to you, get up."

Plural: μυστήριον ὑμῖν λέγω.  
mystery to you I say = "I say [a] mystery to you"

ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν  
truly I say to you

4. Second person pronouns in the accusative case serve as direct objects.

Singular: ἐγὼ σε ἐδόξασα.  
I you I glorified = "I glorified you."

ναὶ ἐρωτῶ καὶ σέ  
Yes I ask also you = "Yes, I also ask you."

Plural: ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐλευθερώσει ὑμᾶς.  
the truth (she) shall set free you = "the truth shall set you free."

Notice that although ἀλήθεια is feminine when literally translated from NTGreek, it is not rendered as such into English.

**§13.2.3.3 Third person personal pronoun paradigm.** First and second person personal pronouns have no gender; therefore are declined only by case-number. However, because third person personal pronouns also

agree with its antecedent in gender, they are declined paradigmatically in the following two charts similar to adjectives, according to case, gender, and number.

It is improper to understand third person personal pronouns being derived somehow from the first and second person forms. They come from an entirely different origin.

Αὐτός is a very versatile word. In addition to its pronominal use, it has other special uses which will be presented in the next lesson (cf. §14.5).

### §13.2.3.31 Third person singular paradigm.

	Singular <sup>1</sup>					
	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
<b>Nominative</b>	αὐτός <sup>2</sup>	he	αὐτή <sup>2</sup>	she	αὐτό <sup>2</sup>	it
<b>Genitive</b>	αὐτοῦ	his (of him)	αὐτῆς	her (of her)	αὐτοῦ	its (of it)
<b>Dative</b>	αὐτῷ	to him	αὐτῇ	to her	αὐτῷ	to it
<b>Accusative</b>	αὐτόν	him	αὐτήν	her	αὐτό	it

The superscripted numbers above correspond to the notes below.

1. The third person singular personal pronoun is declined like ordinary three-terminal adjectives (ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν) with the exception of the neuter nominative and accusative which ends with the final stem vowel *omikron* (like the neuter form ἄλλο; cf. the neuter article τό). Thus, the masculine and neuter follow the second declensional endings and the feminine the first declension (which always has *ēta* as the final stem vowel).

There are no vocatives, nor enclitic forms for these pronouns. The acute accent appears over the ultima syllable in the nominative and accusative cases, and the circumflex in the genitive and dative cases. All forms always have a smooth breathing over the initial diphthong.

2. Generally, third person personal pronouns are not used in the nominative case as the explicit subject of the verb unless emphasis or contrast is indicated.

In English, nouns that denote inanimate objects are usually regarded as neuter. In these cases, the noun is referred to with the neuter personal pronoun “it”. In Greek, however, such nouns may be masculine, feminine, or neuter. Pronouns referring to these nouns will use the appropriate gender in Greek, but will normally be translated “it” in English. Thus, αὐτός and αὐτή may correspond to English “it”, and αὐτό may correspond to “he” or “she”.

**§13.2.3.32 Third person plural paradigm.**

	Plural <sup>1</sup>					
	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
<b>Nominative</b>	αὐτοί <sup>2</sup>	they	αὐταί <sup>2</sup>	they	αὐτά <sup>2,3,4</sup>	they
<b>Genitive</b>	αὐτῶν	their (of them)	αὐτῶν	their (of them)	αὐτῶν	their (of them)
<b>Dative</b>	αὐτοῖς	to them	αὐταῖς	to them	αὐτοῖς	to them
<b>Accusative</b>	αὐτούς <sup>3</sup>	them	αὐτάς	them	αὐτά <sup>4</sup>	them

The superscripted numbers above correspond to the notes below.

1. The third person plural personal pronoun, like the singular, is declined like ordinary three-terminal adjectives (ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν). All forms always have a smooth breathing over the initial diphthong and the accent is always on the last syllable. This will help you distinguish it from some similar words in a later lesson.
2. Generally, third person plural personal pronouns are not used in the nominative case as the explicit subject of the verb unless emphasis or contrast is indicated.
3. The plural forms of αὐτός are all equivalent to the English translation “they”. However, the masculine plural covers masculine or combined masculine and feminine (as a single group) antecedents; the feminine plural covers feminine antecedents; and the neuter plural refers to neuter antecedents.
4. The *omikron* has been irregularly absorbed by *alpha* in the nominative and accusative (and not because of contraction). The final *alpha* is pronounced short in the neuter nominative and accusative plural forms.

**§13.2.3.33 Third person personal pronoun examples.** The case of αὐτός as a personal pronoun is ALWAYS in the same case as would be required of a noun with the same function, except that it has no article. The literal translations in the examples are for illustration.

1. Αὐτός in the nominative case may function as the subject of a sentence. At the risk of being repetitious, the nominative case of a pronoun is not generally used unless emphasis or contrast is indicated. The personal ending of the verb is sufficient to supply the pronominal subject. Like the first two persons, the student should underline or mark the nominative form in some way when doing the exercises.

Singular: αὐτός γὰρ σώσει τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ  
 He for he shall save people of His

= "for He shall save His people"

αὐτὴ ἦν χήρα.  
 She (she) was [a] widow = "She was a widow."

καὶ ἦν ἐκβάλλων δαιμόνιον καὶ αὐτὸ ἦν κωφός.  
 and He was casting out [a] demon and it it was dumb

= "and He was casting out a demon and it was dumb."

Plural: αὐτοὶ ῥίζαν οὐκ ἔχουσιν.  
 they root no they have = "they have no root."

2. Third person genitive pronouns are used frequently to indicate possession and may be described according to their position.

Singular: ἡ αὐτοῦ παρουσία (first attributive position)  
 of His appearing = "**His** appearing"

καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις αὐτῆς (second predicate position)  
 and [to the] children of her = "and to **her** children"

[ὁ Ἰησοῦς] ἤνοιξεν αὐτοῦ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς (first predicate position)  
 Jesus he opened of him eyes = "he opened **his** eyes"

σώσει τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ (second predicate position)  
 he shall save people of Him = "He shall save **His** people"

Plural: τετύφλωκεν αὐτῶν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς. (first predicate position)  
He has blinded **of them** eyes = “He has blinded **their** eyes”

εἰς τὸ ἀναπληρῶσαι αὐτῶν τὰς ἁμαρτίας πάντοτε  
to fill up the measure **of them** sins always

(first predicate position) = “always to fill up the measure of **their** sins”

3. Third person pronouns in the dative case serve as indirect objects.

Singular: εἶπεν αὐτῇ ὁ Ἰησοῦς  
He said **to her** Jesus = “Jesus said **to her**”

οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ  
and they said **to him**

Plural: ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν  
He gave **to them** power

λέγει αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς  
He says **to them** Jesus = “Jesus says **to them**”

4. Third person pronouns in the accusative case may function as a direct object.

Singular: ἐδέξαντο αὐτὸν οἱ Γαλιλαῖοι  
they received **Him** the Galileans = “The Galileans received **Him**.”

παρέλαβον αὐτό  
I received **it**

Plural: ἔθεράπευσεν αὐτούς  
He healed **them**

**§13.2.3.4 Special translation notes about the genitive.** The equivalent of an English possessive pronoun (“his”, “her”, “its”, “their”) with an anarthrous noun is usually a genitive with an articular noun.

ὁ αὐτοῦ λόγος  
αὐτοῦ ὁ λόγος    ⇒    **his** (or **its**) word  
ὁ λόγος αὐτοῦ

ὁ αὐτῆς λόγος  
αὐτῆς ὁ λόγος    ⇒    **her** (or **its**) word  
ὁ λόγος αὐτῆς

ὁ αὐτῶν λόγος  
αὐτῶν ὁ λόγος    ⇒    **their** word  
ὁ λόγος αὐτῶν

When a personal pronoun genitive form does occur with an anarthrous noun, the combination is frequently equivalent to an English anarthrous noun followed by “of his”, “of hers”, “of theirs”, “of it(s)”.

λόγος αὐτοῦ = a word of his  
λόγος αὐτῆς = a word of hers  
λόγοι αὐτοῦ = words of his  
λόγοι αὐτῶν = words of theirs

**§13.2.4 Parsing personal pronouns.** Like nouns and adjectives, personal pronouns are also parsed. However, several differences need to be explained.

Unlike nouns and adjectives, personal pronouns have person. In addition, gender is only indicated in third person personal pronouns and omitted in both the first and second person inflected forms. This is indicated in the table below by an “X”. When parsing a first or second person personal pronoun, simply omit gender. The lexical form for first and second forms correspond to its nominative singular, and all third person forms the masculine singular (like adjectives). Finally, there is no declension-paradigm notation cited for personal pronouns.

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
<b>Inflected Word</b>	μοι	ὑμῶν	αὐτά
<b>Person</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Number</b>	singular	plural	plural
<b>Case</b>	dative	genitive	nominative/accusative
<b>Gender</b>	X	X	neuter
<b>Lexical Form</b>	ἐγώ	σύ	αὐτός
<b>Translation</b>	“me”	“your” (“of you”)	“they” or “them”

**§13.2.4.1 The personal pronouns parsed.** In the table below, all personal pronouns are parsed. The alternate genitive translation in parentheses is not the preferred translation unless the genitive occurs with an anarthrous noun (cf. §13.2.3.4). There is no difference in parsing the emphatic forms, or in translation. Furthermore, other possible translations for the dative besides “to”, are “for, by, and “with”. Context will determine its proper translation.

After memorizing the first, second and third personal pronoun paradigms try this exercise: cover the right-hand column with a piece of paper, and parse the inflected forms in the left-hand column. Uncover the answer in the right-hand column to check parsing accuracy.

	Inflected Form	Parsing
1.	ἐγώ	1p sg. nominative of ἐγώ, “I”
2.	μου	1p sg. genitive of ἐγώ, “my” (“of me”)
3.	ἐμοῦ	1p sg. genitive of ἐγώ, “my” (“of me”)
4.	μοι	1p sg. dative of ἐγώ, “to me”
5.	ἐμοί	1p sg. dative of ἐγώ, “to me”
6.	με	1p sg. accusative of ἐγώ, “me”
7.	ἐμέ	1p sg. accusative of ἐγώ, “me”
8.	ἡμεῖς	1p pl. nominative of ἐγώ, “we”
9.	ἡμῶν	1p pl. genitive of ἐγώ, “our” (“of us”)
10.	ἡμῖν	1p pl. dative of ἐγώ, “to us”

11.	ἡμᾶς	1p pl. accusative of ἐγώ, “us”
12.	σύ	2p sg. nominative/vocative of σύ, “you”
13.	σου	2p sg. genitive of σύ, “your” (“of you”)
14.	σοῦ	2p sg. genitive of σύ, “your” (“of you”)
15.	σοι	2p sg. dative of σύ, “to you”
16.	σοί	2p sg. dative of σύ, “to you”
17.	σε	2p sg. accusative of σύ, “you”
18.	σέ	2p sg. accusative of σύ, “you”
19.	ὑμεῖς	2p pl. nominative of σύ, “you”
20.	ὑμῶν	2p pl. genitive of σύ, “your” (“of you”)
21.	ὑμῖν	2p pl. dative of σύ, “to you”
22.	ὑμᾶς	2p pl. accusative of σύ, “you”
23.	αὐτός	3p sg. nom. masc. of αὐτός, “he”
24.	αὐτοῦ	3p sg. gen. masc./neut. of αὐτός, “his” (“of him”), “its” (“of it”)
25.	αὐτῶ	3p sg. dat. masc./neut. of αὐτός, “to him”, “to it”
26.	αὐτόν	3p sg. acc. masc. of αὐτός, “him”
27.	αὐτή	3p sg. nom. fem. of αὐτός, “she”
28.	αὐτῆς	3p sg. gen. fem. of αὐτός, “her” (“of her”)
29.	αὐτῇ	3p sg. dative fem. of αὐτός, “to her”
30.	αὐτήν	3p sg. acc. fem. of αὐτός, “her”
31.	αὐτό	3p sg. nom./acc. neuter of αὐτός, “it”
32.	αὐτοί	3p pl. nom. masc. of αὐτός, “they”
33.	αὐτῶν	3p pl. gen. masc./fem./neut. of αὐτός, “their” (“of them”)
34.	αὐτοῖς	3p pl. dat. masc./neut. of αὐτός, “to them”
35.	αὐτούς	3p pl. acc. masc. of αὐτός, “them”
36.	αὐταί	3p pl. nom. fem. of αὐτός, “they”
37.	αὐταῖς	3p pl. dat. fem. of αὐτός, “to them”

38.	αὐτάς	3p pl. acc. fem. of αὐτός, “them”
39.	αὐτά	3p pl. nom./acc. neut. of αὐτός, “they”, “them”

### §13.2.5 Translation of personal pronouns.

It is a grave error to think that personal pronouns modify substantives in the genitive case (cf. §13.2.3.4). They do not function like adjectives in that, regardless of the substantive, the personal pronoun reflects the person (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup>) that possesses the item, whether singular or plural and not the number of the substantive.

	Phrase	Translation
1.	ὁ λόγος μου	“my word”
2.	οἱ λόγοι μου	“my words”
3.	ὁ οἶκος αὐτοῦ	“his house”
4.	οἱ οἶκοι αὐτοῦ	“his houses”
5.	ὁ οἶκος αὐτῶν	“their house”
6.	οἱ οἶκοι αὐτῶν	“their houses”
7.	ὁ δούλος ἡμῶν	“our bond-servant”
8.	οἱ δούλοι ἡμῶν	“our bond-servants”
9.	οἱ δούλοι αὐτῆς	“her bond-servants”

If a personal pronoun is in the nominative case and the subject of a clause or sentence, it agrees with the verb in person and number. The predicate complement normally has the article in predicate statements.

	Clause/Sentence	Translation
10.	ἐγὼ εἶμι ὁ ἄρτος	“I am the bread”
11.	σὺ εἶ ὁ υἱός	“You are the son”
12.	σὺ εἶ ὁ υἱός μου	“You are my son”
13.	οἱ δούλοι ἡμεῖς ἐσμέν	“We are <u>slaves</u> ”

In the last example, the sentence order is changed for emphasis. The predicate complement is placed forward in sentence order for emphasis. This is why “slaves” is underscored to show its emphasis.

### §13.3 The Enclitic and Proclitic Accents

Because the enclitic forms of εἰμί were introduced in the last lesson and the enclitic forms of the first and second person singular pronouns in this lesson, a discussion of their accent is therefore necessary. In addition, since the rules for accenting enclitics and proclitics are interrelated, it is best to examine the rules of accentuation that govern them together.

A few NTGreek monosyllabic and disyllabic words may either take an accent (*i.e.*, the articles ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, and αἱ) or lose their original accent (*i.e.*, the personal pronouns μοῦ, μοί, μέ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ, σοῦ, σοί, and σε). These words are called “proclitics” and “enclitics”, respectively, depending upon their relative position with other words they modify. Although the sum of the different proclitic and enclitic words is relatively few, they are common in NTGreek and collectively occur thousands of times.

**§13.3.1 Definitions.** A **proclitic** is a word that normally has no accent of its own. As a consequence, a proclitic is read jointly with the following word as to “lean” (cf. Greek: προκλίνω, “I lean forward”) upon it for its accent as though it was the *first* syllable of the following word, forming an accentual unit with the word it is dependant upon for its accent. For example, the article ὁ has no accent and precedes other words. When read jointly with the following word, they blend as if one word.

Examples: ὁ θεός is read and accented as ὁθεός  
ὁ λόγος is read and accented as ὀλόγος  
ὁ Χριστός is read and accented as ὀχριστός

On the other hand, an **enclitic** (cf. Greek: ἐγκλίνω, “I lean on”) is a word that normally loses its accent. When this occurs, the enclitic is read so closely with the preceding word that it loses its own accent. For accentuation purposes, enclitics are treated as though they were the *last* syllable of the preceding word. When it loses its accent to the preceding word, an enclitic word forms an accentual unit with the word it is dependant upon for its accent.

Examples: λόγος μου̂ is read and accented as λόγοσμου  
λίθος σου̂ is read and accented as λίθοσσου  
ἄδελφός μου̂ is read and accented as ἀδελφόσμου

Because under certain circumstances proclitic and enclitic words may gain or lose an accent of their own respectively, special rules arise for accenting that adds or develops exceptions to the general rules of accent laid down in Lesson Ten (§10.2).

**§13.3.2 NTGreek proclitics and enclitics.** All proclitic and enclitic words found in NTGreek are first listed below before the rules of accent that govern them. Some of these words have not been introduced in previous lessons, but included here for reference.

**§13.3.21 NTGreek proclitics.** The proclitics found in NTGreek are few in number. Proclitics normally do not have an accent, and therefore the forms below are unaccented.

1. The masculine and feminine nominative singular and plural forms of the article (ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, and αἱ).
2. The conjunctions εἰ and ὥς.
3. The prepositions εἰς, ἐκ (or ἐξ), and ἐν.
4. The negative οὐ (or οὐκ, οὐχ).

**§13.3.22 NTGreek enclitics.** The enclitics are cited below with the accent each must have when it has its own accent. However, circumstances arise at times when they must take on an accent other than what is normally their own (cf. §13.3.36).

1. The present indicative forms of εἶμί (εἶμί, ἐστίν, ἐσμέν, ἐστέ, εἰσίν) and φημί (φημί, φησίν, φασίν), except for the second person singular forms εἶ and φῆς (φῆς does not occur; only φημί, φησίν, and φασίν are found in NTGreek).
2. The first and second singular unaccented monosyllabic personal pronouns μου̂, μοί, μέ, σου̂, σοί, and σέ.

3. The forms of the indefinite pronoun τὶς in all its declensional forms (not shown). The grave accent on the indefinite pronoun signifies it never has an accent of its own. When accented, “it is because of some other word and never because the pronoun itself is being stressed. This enclitic pronoun is unlike other enclitics” (*Greek Accents: A Student’s Manuel* by D. A. Carson, p. 47).
4. The indefinite adverbs ποῦ, ποτέ, πῶ, and πῶς.
5. The conjunction τέ (this conjunction is considered as a particle in some NTGreek grammars).
6. The emphatic particle γέ.

Our study of proclitic and enclitic accentuation will first focus on the rules governing enclitic words. Since accenting a word is determined from the ultima—as far as accents are concerned—enclitic accentuation has a broader application and more profound significance than proclitics.

**§13.3.3 Rules for accenting enclitics.** The rules that follow begin with the most general and move to the specific. They not only regulate how enclitics are or are not to be accented, but sometimes also the words that precede them. In fact, sometimes, words that precede enclitics have an additional accent, or because of the preceding word’s type of accent, an enclitic will lose its accent. As with all rules of accentuation, they are rooted in a language’s intonation.

**§13.3.31 Enclitic Rule #1:** When an enclitic follows an accented word, enclitics which consist of long syllables are considered short for purposes of accent. For purposes of accenting and pronunciation, the preceding accented word (and proclitic) and enclitic is read as one word.

Examples: ὁ λόγος μου is read and accented as ὁ-λό-γο-σμου  
ὁ λίθος σου is read and accented as ὁ-λί-θος-σου

In both examples above, the word chains are read as a word of four syllables. In both instances, the long ultima (σμου or σου) does not prevent an acute accent on the antepenult syllable (λό or λί) because it is considered short for purposes of accent. In the first example, the syllables of the word chain are divided as ὁ-λό-γο-σμου; sigma being pronounced

with the last syllable because *σμ* forms a consonantal cluster (§5.2[4]). Notice that in both examples, the proclitic, *ὄ*, is part of this unit.

**§13.3.32 Enclitic Rule #2:** If a word is accented on the ultima and followed by an enclitic, the accent before the enclitic does not change in type (whether an acute or circumflex accent).

Examples: *ὄ* θεός μου, **not** *ὄ* θεὸς μου  
*ὄ* ἀδελφός μου, **not** *ὄ* ἀδελφὸς μου  
*τῆς* ἀδελφῆς σου, **not** *τῆς* ἀδελφῆς σου

The acute accent would normally have changed to a grave accent.

Therefore, if the word preceding an enclitic has an accent on the ultima, there is usually no change, regardless of whether the enclitic is monosyllabic or disyllabic.

**§13.3.33 Enclitic Rule #3:** If the word preceding an enclitic has an acute accent on the antepenult, or a circumflex accent on the penult, then there is an additional acute accent on the ultima.

Examples: *ὄ* ἀπόστολός μου, **not** *ὄ* ἀπόστολος μου  
*ἄ*νθρωπός μου, **not** *ἄ*νθρωπος μου  
*ὄ* δούλός μου, **not** *ὄ* δούλος μου  
*ῆ* γλῶσσά μου, **not** *ῆ* γλῶσσα μου

As suggested in §13.3.31 above, the enclitic is regarded as forming one word with the word that precedes it when applying the rules of accent. Thus, the acute accent on *ὄ* ἀπόστολοσμου violates the rule of accent that an accent cannot go farther back than the antepenult (cf. §10.1.4). Therefore, an additional accent is required on *ἀπόστολος*, thus: *ὄ* ἀπόστολός μου is correct. Similarly, *ὄ* δούλοσμου violates the rule that the circumflex accent cannot go father back than the penult (cf. §10.2.1). An additional accent is inserted to avoid a long series of unaccented syllables, so *ὄ* δούλός μου is correct.

**§13.3.34 Enclitic Rule #4:** If the word preceding an enclitic has an *acute accent on the penult*, a monosyllabic enclitic receives no accent and a disyllabic enclitic receives an accent on its ultima (acute if the ultima is short, circumflex if it is long).

Examples: *ὄ* λόγος μου, **not** *ὄ* λόγος μου̂  
*ὄ* λόγος ἐμοῦ, **not** *ὄ* λόγος ἐμου̂

**§13.3.35 Enclitic Rule #5:** If the word preceding an enclitic has a *circumflex accent* on the *ultima*, unless because of emphasis, both monosyllabic and disyllabic enclitics normally lose their accent.

Examples: ὁ νόμος τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστὶν ἀγαθός  
                  ὑμῖν εἶμι, **not** ὑμῖν εἶμί



Many NTGreek texts and grammars follow Attic Greek intonation principles when accenting enclitics. They state that if the word preceding an enclitic has a circumflex accent on the ultima, then a monosyllabic enclitic loses its accent and a disyllabic enclitic retains its accent. However, the UBS<sup>4</sup> follows modern philological research reflected in NTGreek and does not adhere to this rule. This grammar follows the UBS<sup>4</sup>.

**§13.3.36 Enclitic Rule #6:** When enclitics occur in succession, or after another enclitic, all but the last have an acute accent on the ultima. Another way to state this rule is, if two or more enclitics occur in succession, each receives an accent from the following, and the last is unaccented.

Examples: μάρτυς γάρ μου ἐστὶν ὁ θεός (Romans 1:9)  
                  σύνδουλός σου εἶμι (Revelation 22:9)

Both examples above illustrate when μου and σου take an accent other than the circumflex which would be normally expected (*i.e.*, μου, σου). An exception to the above rule occurs when μου and σου is emphasized by context, in which case the enclitic retains the circumflex. Furthermore, because two acute accents were not regarded as desirable, an enclitic of two syllables always retains its own accent (μάρτυς γάρ ἐμοῦ ἐστὶν).

**§13.3.37 Enclitic Rule #7:** An enclitic retains its accent when one of the following conditions is met:

1. The enclitic stands at the head of its clause, or more generally, when they follow a mark of punctuation.

Examples: εἰσὶν γὰρ εὐνοῦχοι . . . (Matthew 19:12)  
                  τινὲς δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἐπικουρίων . . . (Acts 17:18)  
                  ἔσμεν ἄνθρωποι . . .

2. Because of context, the enclitic is emphasized.

Examples: ἐγὼ εἰμί (John 8:58)  
τέκνα θεοῦ κληθῶμεν· καὶ ἐσμέν (1 John 3:1)



It is often difficult to be certain whether an enclitic is being emphasized by context. Modern editors of NTGreek made these editorial decisions when they accented the text (for better or for worse), just as they did for punctuation. As you read NTGreek, remember that neither diacritical marking was found in ancient copies of the Greek New Testament.

3. An enclitic is preceded by the unaccented proclitics οὐ, οὐκ, or οὐχ, as a separate word.

Examples: οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ (1 John 4:6)  
οὐκ εἰμί ἐγὼ ὁ Χριστός (John 3:28)

**§13.3.38 Enclitic Rule #8:** The verbal form ἐστίν is accented as ἔστιν when one of the following conditions is met:

1. When it stands at the beginning of a sentence or clause. This is congruent with §13.3.37[1].
2. When signifying existence or possibility.

Examples: τὸ μνημα αὐτοῦ ἔστιν ἐν ὑμῖν (Acts 2:29)  
εἰ πνεῦμα ἅγιον ἔστιν ἠκούσαμεν (Acts 19:2)

3. When it is preceded by οὐκ, μή, ὡς, εἰ, καί, ἀλλά (or ἀλλ'), and τοῦτο (when elided as τοῦτ').

Examples: οὐκ ἔστιν (Galatians 3:12)  
εἰ ἔστιν σῶμα ψυχικόν (1 Corinthians 15:44)  
τοῦτ' ἔστιν (= τοῦτο ἔστιν) (Matthew 27:46)

4. When it is strongly emphatic.

Example: καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἣν εἶδες ἔστιν . . . (Revelation 17:18)

It is important to realize that this rule applies only to ἔστιν, and not to the other present indicative forms of εἶμι. To be certain, ἔστιν is mildly emphatic when it retains its accent on the ultima. But the paroxytone form, ἔστιν is anomalous, and must not be extended to other enclitics.

**§13.3.39 Enclitic Rule #9:** When an enclitic forms the last part of a compound word, the compound is accented as if the enclitic were a separate word.

Words such as οὐτε, ὥσπερ, and ὥστε were originally separate words, *i.e.*, οὐ-τε, ὥς-περ, and ὥς-τε. The combination of these separate proclitic and enclitic words yielded compound words, requiring special accent because of intonation.

**§13.34 Rules for accenting proclitics.** There are only two rules for accenting proclitics. The rules for accenting proclitics are few in number and not as involved as for enclitics.

**§13.3.41 Proclitic Rule #1:** When an enclitic follows a proclitic (except οὐ, οὐκ and οὐχ), the proclitic gains an acute accent. This rule dovetails with Enclitic Rule #6 above (cf. §13.3.36).

Examples: εἶ γε Χριστός (Romans 5:6)  
ἐν τε Ἰερουσαλήμ (Acts 1:8)  
ὅ τε Πέτρος (Acts 1:13)

However, when two or more proclitics occur together, usually none of them gains an accent.

**§13.3.42 Proclitic Rule #2:** If a proclitic stands alone or at the end of a clause, it receives an acute accent. This is particularly true of the negative οὐ.

Examples: Οὐ (John 1:21)  
ὁ δὲ φησιν οὐ (Acts 1:8)

Our discussion concerning the accentuation of proclitic and enclitic words concludes. Although the student is not expected to accent an unaccented NTGreek text, the above rules give reasons why these words are accented as such.

### §13.4 Vocabulary Study

Vocabulary word	Meaning	Part of Speech
αὐτός, -ή, -ό Stem: αὐτο/η	he, she, it	personal pronoun
	αὐ-τός (au-tós) cf. “automobile”	
ἐγώ	I	personal pronoun
	ἐ-γώ (e-gó) cf. “ego”	
ἱμάτιον, -ου, τό Stem: ἱματιο	garment	noun
	ἱ-μά-τι-ον (hi-má-ti-on) n-2c	
καιρός, -οῦ, ὁ Stem: καιρο	(appointed) time, season	noun
	και-ρός (kai-rós) n-2a	
καταβολή, -ῆς, ἡ Stem: καταβολη	foundation	noun
	κα-τα-βο-λή (ka-ta-bo-lḗ) n-1b	
νεφέλη, -ης, ἡ Stem: νεφελη	cloud	noun
	νε-φέ-λη (ne-phé-lē) n-1b	
ὅλος, -η, -ον Stem: ὅλο	whole	adjective
	ὄ-λος (hó-los) cf. “holocaust”	
ὀφθαλμός, -οῦ, ὁ Stem: ὀφθαλμο	eye	noun
	ὀ-φθαλ-μός (o-phthal-mós) n-2a cf. “orththalmology”	
Σαδδουκαῖος, -ου, ὁ Stem: Σαδδουκαιο	Sadducee	proper noun
	Σαδ-δου-καῖ-ος (Sad-dou-kaî-os) n-2a	
σημεῖον, -ου, τό Stem: σημειο	sign	noun
	ση-μεῖ-ον (sē-meî-on) n-2c	
σύ	you	personal pronoun
	σύ (sy) The upsilon is transliterated as a “y”.	
τόπος, -ου, ὁ Stem: τοπο	place, location	noun
	τό-πος (tó-pos) n-2a cf. “topography”	

# 13 | Study Guide

## Pronouns (Module A)

### Personal Pronouns

**Exercise One: True or False.** Select the correct answer. Be careful, because all the statement has to be correct in order for it to be true.

1. First person personal pronouns inflect for gender in both English and NTGreek. True False
2. Second person personal pronouns inflect for gender in both English and NTGreek. True False
3. Third person singular personal pronouns inflect for gender in both English and NTGreek. True False
4. Like adjectives, pronouns are another important part of speech in NTGreek. True False
5. A pronoun in both English and NTGreek is a word that substitutes for both substantives and verbs. True False
6. The substantive for which a pronoun substitutes is its antecedent. True False
7. NTGreek pronouns are chiefly categorized by gender. True False
8. Case is not prominent in English personal pronouns. True False
9. English absolute possessive pronouns include “yours”, “hers”, “ours”, and “theirs”. True False
10. Modern English second person singular and plural personal pronoun forms are identical in their respective forms. True False
11. It is not necessary for pronouns to match gender with its antecedent in its own language. True False

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12. There are no NTGreek first person personal pronoun vocatives.  
True False
  13. Because of grammatical concord, first and second person nominative singular and plural personal pronouns are the only substantives that can be an explicit subject of a first or second person singular or plural verb respectively. True False
  14. NTGreek nouns take a third person verb. True False
  15. When either the Greek nominative singular or plural personal pronoun of either first or second person appears, it emphasizes the subject. True False
  16. There are no NTGreek second person personal pronoun vocatives.  
True False
  17. NTGreek first and second person personal pronouns are declined exactly like three-terminal adjectives. True False
  18. All NTGreek words are accented. True False
  19. A proclitic is a word that normally has no accent of its own.  
True False
  20. An enclitic word is read so closely with the following word that it loses its own accent. True False
  21. The masculine and feminine nominative singular and plural forms of the article are examples of proclitics. True False
  22. The first and second singular unaccented monosyllabic personal pronouns μου̂, μοί, and σοῦ are examples of enclitic words.  
True False
  23. The present active indicative form εἶ is an enclitic. True False
  24. There are no special rules governing the accent of proclitic and enclitic words. True False
  25. The present active indicative form ἐστίν is an enclitic. True False

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**Exercise Two: Multiple choice questions.** Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following is an example of a NTGreek first person singular personal pronoun?
  - a. ὑμῖς
  - b. ἐμέ
  - c. ἡμῶν
  - d. αὐτός
  
2. Which of the following is an example of a NTGreek first person plural personal pronoun?
  - a. ὑμᾶς
  - b. ἐγώ
  - c. ἡμᾶς
  - d. αὐτῆς
  
3. Which of the following statements are correct concerning NTGreek personal pronouns? More than one correct answer is possible.
  - a. First person pronouns are not generally used in the nominative case unless emphasis or contrast is indicated by context.
  - b. Like first person personal pronouns, third person plural pronouns do not inflect for gender.
  - c. Whenever the accented forms of σοῦ, σοί, and σέ are used by an author, it always signifies emphasis upon the personal pronoun.
  - d. First and second person personal pronouns have no gender, and therefore are declined only by case-number.
  
4. Which of the following statements are correct concerning NTGreek personal pronouns? More than one correct answer is possible.
  - a. 3<sup>rd</sup> person personal pronouns agree with their antecedent in gender.
  - b. 1<sup>st</sup> person personal pronouns agree with their antecedent in gender.
  - c. Αὐτά and αὐτοῖς are third person plural personal pronouns.
  - d. The plural forms of αὐτός are all equivalent to the translation “they”.

5. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “me”?

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| a. ἐγώ | c. μοι |
| b. ἐμέ | d. μου |

6. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “we”?

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a. ὑμεῖς | c. ἡμεῖς |
| b. αὐτοί | d. ὑμᾶς  |

7. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “to you”? More than one correct answer is possible.

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| a. μοι  | c. σοί |
| b. ὑμῖν | d. σέ  |

8. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “you”? More than one correct answer is possible.

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| a. ὑμᾶς | c. ὑμεῖς |
| b. σύ   | d. σέ    |

9. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “to them”? More than one correct answer is possible.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. αὐτοί  | c. αὐτοῖς |
| b. αὐταῖς | d. αὐτῶν  |

10. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “they”? More than one correct answer is possible.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| a. αὐτοί | c. αὐτοῖς |
| b. αὐταί | d. αὐτά   |

**Exercise Three: Vocabulary.** Select the English definition in the right-hand column that corresponds to the Greek vocabulary word in the left-hand column and place the letter in the blank provided after the vocabulary word.

- |                         |       |                             |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1. καιρός, -οῦ, ὁ       | _____ | a. foundation               |
| 2. ὀφθαλμός, -οῦ, ὁ     | _____ | b. beloved, dear, devoted   |
| 3. νεφέλη, -ης, ἡ       | _____ | c. faithful, dependable     |
| 4. σημεῖον, -ου, τό     | _____ | d. I                        |
| 5. ἐγώ                  | _____ | e. eye                      |
| 6. αὐτός, -ή, -ό        | _____ | f. garment                  |
| 7. ἱμάτιον, -ου, τό     | _____ | g. last                     |
| 8. σύ                   | _____ | h. strong                   |
| 9. τόπος, -ου, ὁ        | _____ | i. blessed, happy           |
| 10. Σαδδουκαῖος, -ου, ὁ | _____ | j. cloud                    |
| 11. καταβολή, -ῆς, ἡ    | _____ | k. (appointed) time, season |
| 12. πιστός, -ή, -όν     | _____ | l. dead                     |
| 13. σοφός, -ή, -όν      | _____ | m. unjust, unrighteous      |
| 14. φίλος, -ή, -όν      | _____ | n. Sadducee                 |
| 15. ἔσχατος, -η, -ον    | _____ | o. he, she, it              |
| 16. ἰσχυρός, -ά, -όν    | _____ | p. you (singular)           |
| 17. μακάριος, -α, -ον   | _____ | q. another                  |
| 18. ἐχθρός, -ά, -όν     | _____ | r. hostile, hated           |
| 19. κακός, -ή, -όν      | _____ | s. teacher                  |
| 20. ἄδικος, -ον         | _____ | t. old, obsolete            |
| 21. ἄλλος, -η, -ο       | _____ | u. first                    |
| 22. διδάσκαλος, -ου, ὁ  | _____ | v. bad, evil                |
| 23. πρῶτος, -η, -ον     | _____ | w. wise, skillful, clever   |
| 24. νεκρός, -ά, -όν     | _____ | x. place, location          |
| 25. παλαιός, -ά, -όν    | _____ | y. sign                     |

**Exercise Four: Parsing.** Parse the following inflected forms. Include all essential information, including a proper translation of the inflected form.

	Inflected Form	Parsing
1.	ἔσμεν	
2.	σοι	
3.	αὐτοί	
4.	ἡμᾶς	
5.	αὐτῇ	
6.	ἐγώ	
7.	ἐμοί	
8.	ἡμῖν	
9.	με	
10.	αὐτῷ	
11.	αὐτῶν	
12.	ὑμῶν	
13.	ἡμῶν	
14.	αὐτό	
15.	πιστῶν	
16.	κόσμος	
17.	μαθηταῖς	
18.	κριταί	
19.	καιροῦ	
20.	τόπῳ	