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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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>Genitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First:</strong></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>my, mine^{1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second:</strong></td>
<td>thou</td>
<td>thy, thine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he</td>
<td>his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>she</td>
<td>her, hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td>its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>one^{5}</td>
<td>one’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).
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Personal Pronouns

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: ἕγω (“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, ὕποκος (-ου, ὁ) is masculine according to its lexical entry. Therefore, any pronoun that refers to ὕποκος 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 ὕποκος, 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 ἀνθρωπος ("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 οἶκοι αὐτῶν or αὐτῶν οἱ οἶκοι
- **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.
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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 ὦἶον μου τὸν ἄγαπητὸν = “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 ἀρτος 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.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nominative</strong></td>
<td>ἐγὼ ²</td>
<td>ἡμεῖς ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genitive</strong></td>
<td>μου or ἔμου ³</td>
<td>ἡμῶν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>my (of me)</td>
<td>our (of us)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dative</strong></td>
<td>μοι or ἔμοι ³</td>
<td>ἡμῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to me</td>
<td>to us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accusative</strong></td>
<td>με or ἔμε ³</td>
<td>ἡμᾶς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>me</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

I      I am  = “I am.”                   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 μοῦ, μοί, and μέ 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 ἐγώ 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 dependent upon context.
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Singular: ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ ἄρτος τῆς ζωῆς.
   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 μού ἐστε
disciples of me you are = “you are my disciples”

Plural: ὁ ἀδελφός ἡμῶν
   brother our = “our brother”

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: εἶδωκεν ἐντολὴν ἡμῖν
   he gave commandment to us

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

Singular: καὶ οὐ λαμβάνετέ 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”

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NTGreek In Session
13.2.3.2 Second person personal pronoun paradigm. ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>1ˢᵗ Person Plural</th>
<th>2ⁿᵈ Person Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>ἡμεῖς</td>
<td>ὑμεῖς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>ἡμῶν</td>
<td>ὑμῶν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>ἡμῖν</td>
<td>ὑμῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>ἡμᾶς</td>
<td>ὑμᾶς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

   σὺ εἰ. ὑμεῖς ἐστε. (however) Ἰησοῦς ἐστίν 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 – ε -- ἡμεῖς
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, σοί, and σέ 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 σι and ύμεῖς 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 dependent upon context.

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

   Σι εἶ ὁ διδάσκαλος τοῦ Ἰσραήλ
   You you are the teacher of [the] Israel

   Plural: ύμεῖς μαθηταὶ μου ἔστε.
   You disciples of Me you are = “You are My disciples.”

   ύμεῖς ἔστε το φῶς τοῦ κόσμου
   You you are the light of the world

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

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

   οἱ μαθηταὶ σου
   disciples of you = “your disciples”

   τὴν ψυχὴν σου
   soul of you = “your soul”
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Plural: αὐτὴ 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 σοι 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”

σοι λέγω, ἐγείρε.
        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.”

ναι 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>αὐτός</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>αὐτή</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>αὐτοῦ</td>
<td>his (of him)</td>
<td>αὐτής</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>αὐτῷ</td>
<td>to him</td>
<td>αὐτῇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>αὐτόν</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>αὐτήν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The superscripted numbers above correspond to the notes below.

1. The third person singular personal pronoun is declined like ordinary three-terminal adjectives (ἀγάθος, -ή, -όν) with the exception of the neuter nominative and accusative which ends with the final stem vowel ομικρον (like the neuter form ἀλλα; cf. the neuter article τό). Thus, the masculine and neuter follow the second declensional endings and the feminine the first declension (which always has ἔτα 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 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nominative</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αὐτοί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genitive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αὐτῶν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dative</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αὐτοῖς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accusative</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αὐτοὺς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, -ῆ, -ον). 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 ἀυτός 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. ἀυτός 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:** ἀυτός γὰρ σώσει τὸν λαὸν ἀυτοῦ
He for he shall save people of His

= “for He shall save His people”

ἀυτή ἦν χήρα.
She (she) was a widow = “She was a widow.”

καὶ ἦν ἐκβάλλων δαιμόνιον καὶ ἄυτο 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:** ἄυτοι ρίζαν 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:** ἦν ἄυτοῦ παρουσία (first attributive position)
of His appearing = “His appearing”

καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις ἄυτης (second predicate position)
and [to the] children of her = “and to her children”

[ὁ Ἰησοῦς] ἦνοιξεν ἄυτοῦ τοὺς οφθαλμοὺς (first predicate position)
Jesus he opened of him eyes = “he opened his eyes”

σώσει τὸν λαὸν ἄυτοῦ (second predicate position)
he shall save people of Him = “He shall save His people”
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Plural: τετύφλωκεν αὐτῶν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς. (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: ἔπευ αὐτῇ Ἰησοῦς
He said to her Jesus = “Jesus said to her”

οἱ δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ
and they said to him

Plural: ἐδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἔξουσίαν
He gave to them power

λέγει αὐτοῖς 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 αὐτοὺς
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.
Personal Pronouns

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)”.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{λόγος} & \, \text{αὐτοῦ} \quad = \quad \text{a word of his} \\
\text{λόγος} & \, \text{αὐτῆς} \quad = \quad \text{a word of hers} \\
\text{λόγοι} & \, \text{αὐτοῦ} \quad = \quad \text{words of his} \\
\text{λόγοι} & \, \text{αὐτῶν} \quad = \quad \text{words of theirs}
\end{align*}
\]

### 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.
Lesson 13: Pronouns (Module A)

Personal Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inflected Word</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>Second Person</th>
<th>Third Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>μοι</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>μποῦν</td>
<td>αὐτά</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case</td>
<td>dative</td>
<td>genitive</td>
<td>nominative/accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>neuter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexical Form</td>
<td>ἐγώ</td>
<td>σῦ</td>
<td>αὐτός</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>“me”</td>
<td>“your” (“of you”)</td>
<td>“they” or “them”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inflected Form</th>
<th>Parsing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἐγώ</td>
<td>1p sg. nominative of ἐγώ, “I”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μοι</td>
<td>1p sg. genitive of ἐγώ, “my” (“of me”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐμοῦ</td>
<td>1p sg. genitive of ἐγώ, “my” (“of me”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μοι</td>
<td>1p sg. dative of ἐγώ, “to me”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐμοῖ</td>
<td>1p sg. dative of ἐγώ, “to me”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μέ</td>
<td>1p sg. accusative of ἐγώ, “me”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐμέ</td>
<td>1p sg. accusative of ἐγώ, “me”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἡμεῖς</td>
<td>1p pl. nominative of ἐγώ, “we”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἡμῶν</td>
<td>1p pl. genitive of ἐγώ, “our” (“of us”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἡμῖν</td>
<td>1p pl. dative of ἐγώ, “to us”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>ἡμᾶς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>σὺ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>σου</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>σοῦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>σοι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>σοί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>σε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>σέ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>ὑμεῖς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>ὑμῶν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>ὑμῖν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>ὑμᾶς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>αὐτός</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>αὐτοῦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>αὐτῷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>αὐτόν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>αὐτή</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>αὐτής</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>αὐτή</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>αὐτην</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>αὐτὸ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>αὐτοί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>αὐτῶν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>αὐτοῖς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>αὐτοὺς</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>αὐταί</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>αὐταῖς</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Personal Pronouns

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 (1st, 2nd, or 3rd) that possesses the item, whether singular or plural and not the number of the substantive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ὁ λόγος μου</td>
<td>“my word”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. οἱ λόγοι μου</td>
<td>“my words”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ὁ οἶκος αὐτοῦ</td>
<td>“his house”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. οἱ οἶκοι αὐτοῦ</td>
<td>“his houses”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ὁ οἶκος αὐτῶν</td>
<td>“their house”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. οἱ οἶκοι αὐτῶν</td>
<td>“their houses”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ὁ δοῦλος ἡμῶν</td>
<td>“our bond-servant”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. οἱ δοῦλοι ἡμῶν</td>
<td>“our bond-servants”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. οἱ δοῦλοι αὐτῆς</td>
<td>“her bond-servants”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause/Sentence</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. ἔγω εἰμί ὁ ἁρτος</td>
<td>“I am the bread”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. σὺ εἰ ὁ υἱός</td>
<td>“You are the son”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. σὺ εἰ ὁ υἱός μου</td>
<td>“You are my son”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. οἱ δοῦλοι ἡμείς ἐσμέν</td>
<td>“We are slaves”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, ἦ, οἷς, and οἷ) or lose their original accent (i.e., the personal pronouns μοῦ, μοί, μέ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ, σοῦ, σοί, and σέ).

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 ὁλόγος
          ὁ Χριστός is read and accented as ὁχριστός

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 μοῦ is read and accented as λόγοσμοῦ
λίθος σοῦ is read and accented as λίθοσσοῦ
ἀδελφός μοῦ is read and accented as ἀδελφόσμοῦ

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, η, οί, and αἱ).

2. The conjunctions εἰ and ως.

3. The prepositions εἰς, ἐκ (or ἐξεκ), 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 εἰμί (εἰμί, ἦστιν, ἦσμεν, ἦστε, ἦσίν) and
   φημί (φημί, φησίν, φασίν), except for the second person singular forms
   εἰ and φης (φης does not occur; only φημί, φησίν, and φασίν are found
   in NTGreek).

2. The first and second singular unaccented monosyllabic personal
   pronouns μοῦ, μοί, μέ, σοῦ, σοί, and σέ.
3. The forms of the indefinite pronoun τις 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 πού, ποτέ, πώ, and πώς.

5. The conjunction τε (this conjunction is considered as a particle in some NTGreek grammars).

6. The emphatic particle γε.

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-σου
ὁ λίθος σου is read and accented as ὁ-λί-θο-σου

In both examples above, the word chains are read as a word of four syllables. In both instances, the long ultima (σου 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-σου; sigma being pronounced
with the last syllable because ιμ forms a consonantal cluster (§5.2[4]). Notice that in both examples, the proclitic, ὃ, 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: ὁ θεός μου, not ὁ θεός μου
            ὁ αδέλφος μου, not ὁ αδέλφος 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: ὁ ἀπόστολος μου, not ὁ ἀπόστολος μου
            ἀνθρωπός μου, not ἀνθρωπός μου
            ὁ δοῦλος μου, not ὁ δοῦλος μου
            ἡ γλῶσσα μου, not ἡ 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 ὁ ἀπόστολος μου 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: ὁ ἀπόστολος μου is correct. Similarly, ὁ δοῦλος μου violates the rule that the circumflex accent cannot go farther back than the penult (cf. §10.2.1). An additional accent is inserted to avoid a long series of unaccented syllables, so ὁ δοῦλος 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: ὁ λόγος μου, not ὁ λόγος μου
            ὁ λόγος εμοῦ, not ὁ λόγος εμοῦ
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 ἀγαθὸς

... not ὑμῖν εἰμὶ

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 UBS⁴ follows modern philological research reflected in NTGreek and does not adhere to this rule. This grammar follows the UBS⁴.

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 γὰρ μοῦ ἐστὶν ὁ θεός (Romans 1:9)

... σύνδουλός σοῦ εἰμί (Revelation 22:9)

Both examples above illustrate when μοῦ and σοῦ take an accent other than the circumflex which would be normally expected (*i.e.*, μοῦ, σοῦ). An exception to the above rule occurs when μοῦ and σοῦ 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 γὰρ 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: εἰδίν γὰρ ἐνυστυχοι . . . (Matthew 19:12)

... τίνες δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἐπικουρίων . . . (Acts 17:18)

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2. Because of context, the enclitic is emphasized.

Examples: ἐγὼ εἶμι (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 οὗ, οὐκ, or οὗξ, as a separate word.

Examples: οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ (1 John 4:6)

οὐκ εἰμὶ ἐγὼ ὁ Χριστός (John 3:28)

13.3.38 Enclitic Rule #8: The verbal form ἔστιν 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 μνήμα αὐτοῦ ἔστιν ἐν ψυχιν (Acts 2:29)

ἐἰ πνεῦμα ἀγίου ἔστιν ἡκούσαμεν (Acts 19:2)

3. When it is preceded by οὐκ, μὴ, ως, εἰ, καί, ἀλλά (or ἀλλ’, and τοῦτο (when elided as τοῦτ’).

Examples: οὐκ ἔστιν (Galatians 3:12)

ἐἰ ἔστιν σῶμα ψυχικόν (1 Corinthians 15:44)

τοῦτ’ ἔστιν (= τοῦτο ἔστιν) (Matthew 27:46)

4. When it is strongly emphatic.

Example: καὶ ἦ γυνὴ ἦν εἶδες ἔστιν . . . (Revelations 17:18)
It is important to realize that this rule applies only to ἐστίν, and not to the other present indicative forms of εἰμί. To be certain, ἐστίν is mildly emphatic when it retains its accent on the ultima. But the paroxytone form, ἐστίν 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, ὁσπερ, and ὡστε were originally separate words, i.e., οὐ-τε, ὡς-περ, and ὡς-τε. The combination of these separate proclitic and enclitic words yielded compound words, requiring special accent because of intonation.

13.3.40 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: οἶ γε Χριστός (Romans 5:6)
ἐν τε Ἰερουσαλήμ (Acts 1:8)
ὁ 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 φησίν 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>αὐτός, -ἡ, -ὁ</td>
<td>he, she, it</td>
<td>personal pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem: αὐτο/ἡ</td>
<td></td>
<td>αὐτὸς (au-tós) cf. “automobile”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐγώ</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>personal pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ἐ-γώ (e-gō) cf. “ego”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἰμάτιον, -οῦ, τὸ</td>
<td>garment</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem: ἴματιο</td>
<td></td>
<td>ἰ-μά-τι-ον (hi-má-ti-on) n-2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>καιρός, -οὖ, ὁ</td>
<td>(appointed) time, season</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem: καιρο</td>
<td></td>
<td>καί-ρος (kai-rós) n-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>καταβολή, -ῆς, ἡ</td>
<td>foundation</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem: καταβολή</td>
<td></td>
<td>καταβολή (ka-ta-bo-lē) n-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>νεφέλη, -ῆς, ἡ</td>
<td>cloud</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem: νεφέλη</td>
<td></td>
<td>νε-φέ-λη (ne-phé-lē) n-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὀλος, -ῆ, -ον</td>
<td>whole</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem: ὀλο</td>
<td></td>
<td>ὀ-λος (hó-los) cf. “holocaust”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὀφθαλμός, -οὖ, ὁ</td>
<td>eye</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem: ὀφθαλμο</td>
<td></td>
<td>ὀ-φθαλμός (o-phthal-mós) n-2a cf. “ophthalmology”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σαδδουκαίος, -οῦ, ὁ</td>
<td>Sadducee</td>
<td>proper noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem: Σαδδουκαίο</td>
<td></td>
<td>Σαδδουκαίος (Sad-dou-kaí-os) n-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σημεῖον, -ου, τὸ</td>
<td>sign</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem: σημεῖο</td>
<td></td>
<td>ση-μεῖ-ον (sē-mēi-on) n-2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σῦ</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>personal pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>σῦ (sy) The upsilon is transliterated as a “y”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τόπος, -ου, ὁ</td>
<td>place, location</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem: τόπο</td>
<td></td>
<td>τό-πος (tó-pos) n-2a cf. “topography”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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 μο, μοι, and σο are examples of enclitic words. True False

23. The present active indicative form ε 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 εστίν is an enclitic. True False
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. ἐμὲ
   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 σοû, σό, 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. 3rd person personal pronouns agree with their antecedent in gender.
   b. 1st 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”.

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5. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “me”?
   a. ἐγώ  
   b. ἐμέ  
   c. μοι  
   d. μοῦ

6. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “we”?
   a. ὑμεῖς  
   b. αὐτοί  
   c. ἡμεῖς  
   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  
   b. ὑμῖν  
   c. σοί  
   d. σέ

8. Which of the following NTGreek personal pronouns may be translated as “you”? More than one correct answer is possible.
   a. ὑμᾶς  
   b. σύ  
   c. ὑμεῖς  
   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  
   b. αὐταῖς  
   c. αὐτοῖς  
   d. αὐτῶν

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>English Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>καίρος, -ου, ὁ</td>
<td>a. foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὀφθαλμός, -οῦ, ὁ</td>
<td>b. beloved, dear, devoted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>νεφέλη, -ης, ἦ</td>
<td>c. faithful, dependable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σημεῖον, -ου, τό</td>
<td>d. I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐγώ</td>
<td>e. eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αὐτός, -ῆ, -ὁ</td>
<td>f. garment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἴματιον, -ου, τό</td>
<td>g. last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σὺ</td>
<td>h. strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τόπος, -ου, ὁ</td>
<td>i. blessed, happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σαδδουκαῖος, -ου, ὁ</td>
<td>j. cloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>καταβολή, -ῆς, ἦ</td>
<td>k. (appointed) time, season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πιστός, -ῆ, -όν</td>
<td>l. dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σοφός, -ῆ, -όν</td>
<td>m. unjust, unrighteous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φιλός, -ῆ, -όν</td>
<td>n. Sadducee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐσχατός, -ῆ, -όν</td>
<td>o. he, she, it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἰσχυρός, -ἄ, -όν</td>
<td>p. you (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μακάριος, -ἄ, -όν</td>
<td>q. another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔχθρος, -ἄ, -όν</td>
<td>r. hostile, hated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κακός, -ῆ, -όν</td>
<td>s. teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄδικος, -οῦ</td>
<td>t. old, obsolete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄλλος, -ῆ, -ὁ</td>
<td>u. first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διδάσκαλος, -ου, ὁ</td>
<td>v. bad, evil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρώτος, -ης, -οῦ</td>
<td>w. wise, skillful, clever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>νεκρός, -ἀ, -όν</td>
<td>x. place, location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>παλαιός, -ἀ, -όν</td>
<td>y. sign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Lesson 13: Pronouns (Module A)

#### Personal Pronouns

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inflected Form</th>
<th>Parsing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ἐσμέν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. σοι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. αὐτοί</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ἡμᾶς</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. αὐτῇ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ἐγώ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ἐμοί</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ἡμῖν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. με</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. αὐτῷ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. αὐτῶν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ὑμῶν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ἡμῶν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. αὐτό</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. πιστῶν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. κόσμος</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. μαθηταῖς</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. κριταί</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. καιροῦ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. τόπῳ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>