

15

Pronouns (Module C)

Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns; Possessive Adjectives
Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 10)

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15.0 Introduction

Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns, and possessive adjectives bring our formal study of first and second declension inflectional forms to an end. Although relative pronouns also share these declensional forms, they will not be introduced until dependent clauses are studied. Other pronouns are patterned after third declension nouns. These too will be studied in a future lesson after third declension nouns and adjectives are introduced.

The inflections for the pronouns and adjectives studied in this lesson belong to the first and second declensions, and therefore will be like that of pronouns and adjectives studied thus far. As will be remembered, all NTGreek pronouns are declined according to case and number; however, all except the first and second persons of the personal pronoun are also declined according to gender. As with the personal pronoun, the reflexive pronouns are also declined according to person.

Some introductory NTGreek grammars cite only abbreviated paradigms for the possessive adjectives, others omit them all together. However, all forms of these adjectives are included at this stage of your study because they are based upon first and second declension-paradigm stem endings.


It is important only to memorize the stems for the vocabulary words presented at the end of this lesson. Remember: all case endings for these vocabulary words have already been presented; therefore, there are not any new ones to memorize.

15.1 Reflexive Pronouns

A **reflexive pronoun** is a pronoun that takes the place of a substantive whose antecedent is the subject of the sentence or clause. They are called reflexive pronouns because the action of the verb is always directed backward toward the subject. By nature of the case, reflexive pronouns are never inflected in the nominative (*i.e.*, “Iself”, yourself”, weselves”, heself”, etc.) since they can never be the subject of a sentence or clause.

English reflexive pronouns are a compound of the personal pronouns plus the suffixes –self (singular) or –selves (plural).

Bill shaves himself. Tom and Mary purchased themselves a new car.



The reflexive pronouns in English:

	Singular	Plural
First Person	myself	ourselves
Second Person	yourself	yourselves
Third Person	himself herself itself	themselves

The principle method to express action with respect to the subject of a clause in NTGreek was by using a reflexive pronoun. Hence, as in English, the reflexive pronoun does not occur in the nominative; it is inflected only in the genitive, dative, and accusative cases. Their person, gender, and number will agree with that of the subject of the clause.

15.1.1 Paradigms

NTGreek reflexive pronoun forms are a compound of a prefix plus the appropriate inflected form (case-gender-number) of the personal pronoun αὐτός according to its function in the clause or sentence.

Like personal pronouns, reflexive pronouns are inflected in the first, second, and third persons. Unlike personal pronouns, reflexive pronouns are also inflected for both the masculine and feminine in the first and second persons. Note that first and second reflexives lack neuter forms.

Because the reflexive pronouns are not inflected in the nominative, their lexical entries are ALWAYS the genitive masculine singular.

The paradigms below are arranged differently than might be expected. The arrangement is according to stem.

15.1.1.1 First Person Singular. The stem for the first person masculine singular is ἐμαυτο, and ἐμαυτη for the feminine. Notice that the forms consist of the compound ἐμ + the respective forms of αὐτός. Only the masculine forms appear in NTGreek (37x). However, the feminine forms are cited for completeness.

Lexical Entry: ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς Stem: ἐμαυτο/η

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR			
	a-2a	a-1b	
	Masculine	Feminine	Translation
Genitive	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	of, from myself
Dative	ἐμαυτῶ	ἐμαυτῇ	to, in, by myself
Accusative	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	myself

15.1.1.2 Second Person Singular. The stem for the second person masculine singular is σεαυτο, and σεαυτη for the feminine. Notice that the forms are the compound of σε + the respective forms of αὐτός. Like the first person singular, only the masculine forms appear in NTGreek (43x). However, the feminine forms are cited here for completeness.

Lexical Entry: σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς Stem: σεαυτο/η

SECOND PERSON SINGULAR			
	a-2a	a-1b	
	Masculine	Feminine	Translation
Genitive	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	of, from yourself
Dative	σεαυτῶ	σεαυτῇ	to, in, by yourself
Accusative	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	yourself

15.1.1.3 Third Person Singular. Third person singular is declined in all genders like the personal pronoun. The stem for the masculine and neuter forms is ἑαυτο, and ἑαυτη for the feminine. Notice that the forms consist of the compound ἑ (with rough breathing) + the respective forms of αὐτός.

Lexical Entry: ἑαυτοῦ, -ῆς Stem: ἑαυτο/η

THIRD PERSON SINGULAR			
	a-2b	a-1b	a-2c
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Genitive	ἑαυτοῦ	ἑαυτῆς	ἑαυτοῦ
Dative	ἑαυτῷ	ἑαυτῇ	ἑαυτῷ
Accusative	ἑαυτόν	ἑαυτήν	ἑαυτό

15.1.1.31 Translation. NTGreek reflexive third person singular forms are translated according to their natural case-gender.

Gender	Case	Form	Translation
Masculine	Genitive	ἑαυτοῦ	of/from himself
	Dative	ἑαυτῷ	to/in/by/with himself
	Accusative	ἑαυτόν	himself
Feminine	Genitive	ἑαυτῆς	of/from herself
	Dative	ἑαυτῇ	to/in/by/with herself
	Accusative	ἑαυτήν	herself
Neuter	Genitive	ἑαυτοῦ	of/from itself
	Dative	ἑαυτῷ	to/in/by/with itself
	Accusative	ἑαυτό	itself

15.1.1.4 First, Second, and Third Person Plural. Like the third person singular, the plural is declined in all three genders. However, what is unusual, a single set of inflected forms are used for all three persons. Thus, context will determine if ἑαυτῶν should be translated as “of/from ourselves”, “of/from yourselves”, or “of/from themselves” (cf. §15.1.41). Context will determine the meaning since the pronouns must refer directly to their antecedents.

FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD PERSON PLURAL			
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Genitive	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτῶν
Dative	ἑαυτοῖς	ἑαυταῖς	ἑαυτοῖς
Accusative	ἑαυτούς	ἑαυτάς	ἑαυτά

15.1.1.41 Translation. As noted above, a single set of forms are used for the reflexive pronoun for all three persons in the plural. Its antecedent will determine which translation will be correct.

Gender	Case	Form	Translation
Masculine	Genitive	ἑαυτῶν	of,/from ourselves, yourselves, themselves
	Dative	ἑαυτοῖς	to/in/for/by/with ourselves, yourselves, themselves
	Accusative	ἑαυτούς	ourselves, yourselves, themselves
Feminine	Genitive	ἑαυτῶν	of/from ourselves, yourselves, themselves
	Dative	ἑαυταῖς	to/in/for/by/with ourselves, yourselves, themselves
	Accusative	ἑαυτάς	ourselves, yourselves, themselves
Neuter	Genitive	ἑαυτῶν	of/from themselves
	Dative	ἑαυτοῖς	to/in/for/by/with themselves
	Accusative	ἑαυτά	themselves

15.1.2 Reflexive Pronouns Charted. The following charts list the reflexive pronouns in their normal paradigm order.

Lexical Entry: ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς Stem: ἐμαυτο/η

FIRST PERSON				
	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2a	a-1b
Genitive	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
Dative	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς
Accusative	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς

Lexical Entry: σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς Stem: σεαυτο/η

SECOND PERSON				
	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2a	a-1b
Genitive	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
Dative	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς
Accusative	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς

Lexical Entry: ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ Stem: ἐαυτο/η

THIRD PERSON						
	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c
Genitive	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
Dative	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς
Accusative	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά

15.1.3 Reflexive Pronouns Parsed. In the table below, all reflexive pronouns are parsed. After learning the first, second, and third reflexive 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.

Only the twenty-five unique forms are cited.

	Form	Parsing
1.	ἐμαυτοῦ	1p gen. masc. sg. of ἐμαυτοῦ, a-2a, "of/from myself"
2.	ἐμαυτῶ	1p dat. masc. sg. of ἐμαυτοῦ, a-2a, "to/in/by myself"
3.	ἐμαυτόν	1p acc. masc. sg. of ἐμαυτοῦ, a-2a, "myself"
4.	ἐμαυτῆς	1p gen. fem. sg. of ἐμαυτοῦ, a-1b, "of/from myself"
5.	ἐμαυτῇ	1p dat. fem. sg. of ἐμαυτοῦ, a-1b, "to/in/by myself"
6.	ἐμαυτήν	1p acc. fem. sg. of ἐμαυτοῦ, a-1b, "myself"
7.	σεαυτοῦ	2p gen. masc. sg. of σεαυτοῦ, a-2a, "of/from yourself"
8.	σεαυτῶ	2p dat. masc. sg. of σεαυτοῦ, a-2a, "to/in/by yourself"
9.	σεαυτόν	2p acc. masc. sg. of σεαυτοῦ, a-2a, "yourself"
10.	σεαυτῆς	2p gen. fem. sg. of σεαυτοῦ, a-1b, "of/from yourself"
11.	σεαυτῇ	2p dat. fem. sg. of σεαυτοῦ, a-1b, "to/in/by yourself"
12.	σεαυτήν	2p acc. fem. sg. of σεαυτοῦ, a-1b, "yourself"
13.	ἐαυτοῦ	3p gen. masc./neut. sg. of ἐαυτοῦ, a-2a/a-2c, "of, from himself"/"of, from itself"
14.	ἐαυτῶ	3p dat. masc./neut. sg. of ἐαυτοῦ, a-2a/a-2c, "to, in, by himself"/"to, in, by itself"
15.	ἐαυτόν	3p acc. masc. sg. of ἐαυτοῦ, a-2a, "himself"
16.	ἐαυτῆς	3p gen. fem. sg. of ἐαυτοῦ, a-1b, "of/from herself"
17.	ἐαυτῇ	3p dat. fem. sg. of ἐαυτοῦ, a-1b, "to/in/by herself"
18.	ἐαυτήν	3p acc. fem. sg. of ἐαυτοῦ, a-1b, "herself"
19.	ἐαυτό	3p acc. neut. sg. of ἐαυτοῦ, a-2c, "itself"

20.	ἑαυτῶν	1, 2, 3p gen. masc./fem./neut. pl. of ἑαυτοῦ, a-2a/a-1b/a-2c, “of, from ourselves/yourselves/themselves”
21.	ἑαυτοῖς	1, 2, 3p dat. masc./neut. pl. of ἑαυτοῦ, a-2a/a-2c, “to, in, for, by ourselves/yourselves/themselves”
22.	ἑαυτούς	1, 2, 3p acc. masc. pl. of ἑαυτοῦ, a-2a, “ourselves/yourselves/themselves”
23.	ἑαυταῖς	1, 2, 3p dat. fem. pl. of ἑαυτοῦ, a-1b, “to/in/for/by ourselves, yourselves, themselves”
24.	ἑαυτάς	1, 2, 3p acc. fem. pl. of ἑαυτοῦ, a-1b, “ourselves/yourselves/themselves”
25.	ἑαυτά	1, 2, 3p acc. neut. pl. of ἑαυτοῦ, a-2c, “themselves”

15.1.4 Illustrations. Most of these NTGreek examples include vocabulary and forms that have not been introduced. They are cited here for future reference. The reflexive pronouns are underlined for reference purposes only.

1. εἶδον ἑμαυτόν. = “I saw myself.”
2. εἶδες σεαυτόν. = “You saw yourself.”
3. εἶδεν ἑαυτόν. = “He saw himself.”
4. εἶδεν ἑαυτήν. = “She saw herself.”
5. ἑαυτούς πλανῶμεν = “We deceive ourselves”
6. καὶ οὐκ ἔστὲ ἑαυτῶν = “and you do not belong to yourselves”
7. ἑαυτούς πειράζετε = “[you; pl.] examine yourselves”
8. κατέλιπον ἑμαυτῶ = “I have kept for myself”
9. ὡς ἔαν τροφὸς θάλπη τὰ ἑαυτῆς τέκνα
 = “as a nurse cherishes her own children”
10. ἔπεχε σεαυτῶ = “[you; sg.] take heed to yourself”

15.2 Reciprocal Pronouns

In English, *each other* and *one another* are called reciprocal pronouns and are used when action undertaken by a group of people is mutual or when people in a group act on each other. Like their NTGreek counterparts, they are used only as objects of verbs or prepositions.

Love *one another*. We have fellowship with *each another*.

Usually the translation “one another” is the best.

Morphologically, the NTGreek reciprocal pronoun ἀλλήλων is the doubling of its stem ἄλλος (“other”, “another”; ἄλλος < ἄλλο + αλλο) fused together, and then simplified to ἀλλήλων.

15.2.1 Paradigm. Because the reciprocal pronoun indicates an exchange of action between persons of a plural subject, they are not declined in the nominative case, in the neuter gender, or any singular forms. In NTGreek only the masculine forms appear (100x). However, the feminine forms are cited for completeness.

The lexical entry is its genitive masculine plural. The feminine genitive plural is not cited since it is identical to the masculine.

The inflection of the reciprocal pronoun follows the pattern of the reflexive pronoun in the plural (cf. §15.1.1.4). The three masculine forms given below are the only forms found in NTGreek.

ἀλλήλων

	Masculine	Feminine	Translation
	a-2a	a-1b	
Genitive	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	of, from one another
Dative	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	to, in, by one another
Accusative	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	one another

15.2.2 Reciprocal Pronouns Parsed. The five unique reciprocal pronoun forms are parsed below.

	Form	Parsing
1.	ἀλλήλων	gen. masc./fem. pl. of ἀλλήλων, a-2a/a-1b, “of, from one another”
2.	ἀλλήλοις	dat. masc. pl. of ἀλλήλων, a-2a, “to, for, by one another”
3.	ἀλλήλους	acc. masc. pl. of ἀλλήλων, a-2a, “one another”
4.	ἀλλήλαις	dat. fem. pl. of ἀλλήλων, a-1b, “of, from one another”
5.	ἀλλήλας	acc. fem. pl. of ἀλλήλων, a-1b, “one another”

15.2.3 Illustrations. Most of these NTGreek examples include vocabulary and forms that have not been introduced. They are cited here for future reference.

1. κοινωνίαν ἔχομεν μετ’ ἀλλήλων.
= “We have fellowship with one another.”
2. προσεύχεσθε ὑπὲρ ἀλλήλων.
= “[you; pl.] pray on behalf of one another.”
3. δῶρα πέμψουσιν ἀλλήλοις.
= “they will send gifts to one another.”
4. ἀσπάσασθε ἀλλήλους ἐν φιλήματι ἁγίῳ.
= “[you; pl.] greet one another with a holy kiss.”
5. αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἀγγελία . . . ἵνα ἀγαπῶμεν ἀλλήλους.
= “this is the message . . . that we should love one another.”
6. ἀνεχόμενοι ἀλλήλων ἐν ἀγάπῃ.
= “showing tolerance for one another in love.”
7. μηκέτι οὖν ἀλλήλους κρίνωμεν.
= “therefore let us not judge one another.”

15.3 Possessive Adjectives

The most common way for expressing possession in NTGreek is by the genitive case of the personal pronouns: ἡ βίβλος σου, “your book”; ὁ οἶκος μου, “my house”. However, another way to express possession is by a **possessive adjective**.

Some NTGreek grammars label possessive adjectives as **possessive pronouns**. Although pronominal in meaning, they function syntactically as adjectives in that they agree with the substantive they modify in case, gender, and number. This differs from personal pronouns, for they function substantival, and agree with their antecedent in gender and number, but their case is determined by their function in the sentence.

Because possessive adjectives agree with their substantives in case, gender, and number, this necessitates twenty-four forms for each stem. These various forms are required to preserve grammatical concord between itself and all the possible inflected substantives they modify.

Possessive adjectives are formed from the stems of personal pronouns. There are no possessive adjectives forms in NTGreek for the third person. Instead, the personal pronouns (usually the genitive αὐτοῦ and αὐτῶν) are used. The adjectives ἴδιος (-ία, -ον) and ἄλλότριος (-α, -ον) function as auxiliary third person emphatic (possessive) adjectives.

15.3.1 Paradigms. Possessive adjectives are declined like first and second declension three-terminal adjectives. The first and second persons singular consist of the stem plus a-2a, a-1b, a-2c case endings, and first and second persons plural consist of the stem plus a-2a, a-1a, a-2c case endings. The latter is because the stems terminate with *rhō* or a vowel.

All forms of the possessive adjectives indicate possession, and not just the genitive. This is reflected in their translations in the paradigms below (“my/mine”, “our/ours”, and “your/yours”).

The method for presenting these paradigms is as follows: (1) they are arranged according to person, *i.e.*, first and second; and (2) each pair of paradigms cites both the singular and plural possessive adjectives that modify singular and plural substantives respectively.

15.3.1.1 First Person Singular and Plural.

ἐμός, -ή, -όν Stem: ἐμο/η

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR Modifying SINGULAR Substantives				
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c	
Nominative	ἐμός	ἐμή	ἐμόν	my, mine
Genitive	ἐμού	ἐμῆς	ἐμού	
Dative	ἐμῶ	ἐμῇ	ἐμῶ	
Accusative	ἐμόν	ἐμήν	ἐμόν	

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR Modifying PLURAL Substantives				
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c	
Nominative	ἐμοί	ἐμαί	ἐμά	my, mine
Genitive	ἐμῶν	ἐμῶν	ἐμῶν	
Dative	ἐμοῖς	ἐμαῖς	ἐμοῖς	
Accusative	ἐμούς	ἐμάς	ἐμά	

ἡμέτερος, -α, -ον Stem: ἡμετερο/α

FIRST PERSON PLURAL Modifying SINGULAR Substantives				
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
	a-2a	a-1a	a-2c	
Nominative	ἡμέτερος	ἡμέτερα	ἡμέτερον	our, ours
Genitive	ἡμέτερου	ἡμέτερας	ἡμέτερου	
Dative	ἡμέτερω	ἡμέτερά	ἡμέτερω	
Accusative	ἡμέτερον	ἡμέτερα	ἡμέτερον	

FIRST PERSON PLURAL Modifying PLURAL Substantives				
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
	a-2a	a-1a	a-2c	
Nominative	ἡμέτερο ι	ἡμέτερα ι	ἡμέτερο α	our, ours
Genitive	ἡμετέρω ν	ἡμετέρω ν	ἡμετέρω ν	
Dative	ἡμετέρο ις	ἡμετέρο ις	ἡμετέρο ις	
Accusative	ἡμετέρο υς	ἡμέτερο υς	ἡμέτερο α	

15.3.1.2 Second Person Singular and Plural.

σός, σή, σόν Stem: σο/η

SECOND PERSON SINGULAR Modifying SINGULAR Substantives				
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c	
Nominative	σό ς	σή	σό ν	your, yours
Genitive	σοῦ	ση ς	σοῦ	
Dative	σῶ	ση	σῶ	
Accusative	σό ν	σή ν	σό ν	

SECOND PERSON SINGULAR Modifying PLURAL Substantives				
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
	a-2a	a-1b	a-2c	
Nominative	σο ί	σα ί	σά	your, yours
Genitive	σῶ ν	σῶ ν	σῶ ν	
Dative	σο ις	σα ις	σο ις	
Accusative	σο υς	σά ς	σά	

ὑμέτερος, -α, -ον Stem: ὑμετερο/α

SECOND PERSON PLURAL Modifying SINGULAR Substantives				
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
	a-2a	a-1a	a-2c	
Nominative	ὑμέτερος	ὑμέτερα	ὑμέτερον	your, yours
Genitive	ὑμέτερου	ὑμέτερας	ὑμέτερου	
Dative	ὑμέτερω	ὑμέτερά	ὑμέτερω	
Accusative	ὑμέτερον	ὑμέτερα	ὑμέτερον	

SECOND PERSON PLURAL Modifying PLURAL Substantives				
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
	a-2a	a-1a	a-2c	
Nominative	ὑμέτεροι	ὑμέτεραι	ὑμέτερα	your, yours
Genitive	ὑμέτερων	ὑμέτερων	ὑμέτερων	
Dative	ὑμέτεροις	ὑμέτεραις	ὑμέτεροις	
Accusative	ὑμέτερους	ὑμέτερας	ὑμέτερα	

The possessive adjectives may be used with articular or anarthrous substantives. When used with the article, it is in the attributive position.

καὶ ἡ κοινωνία δὲ ἡ ἡμέτερα
 = “and indeed our fellowship” 1 John 1:3

When a possessive adjective is used, it emphasizes possession. It is very difficult to express this emphasis in English since personal pronouns in the genitive are translated the same way. Therefore, when a possessive adjective is used, the student should underline it to indicate its emphasis.

Furthermore, like other adjectives, a possessive adjective may function substantival: τὰ ἐμὰ σὰ ἐστὶν καὶ τὰ σὰ ἐμὰ. = “my things are yours and your things are mine” [N.B.: the form of εἰμί is correct because neuter plurals normally take a singular verb].

15.3.2 Possessive Adjectives Parsed. All the possessive adjectives are parsed below. Only the sixty-four unique forms are cited. Note that the accent differentiates ἡμετέρας/ἡμέτερας and ὑμετέρας/ὕμετερας.

	Form	Parsing
1.	ἐμός	1p sg. nom. masc. of ἐμός, a-2a, “my, mine”
2.	ἐμοῦ	1p sg. gen. masc./neut. of ἐμός, a-2a/a-2c, “my, mine”
3.	ἐμῶ	1p sg. dat. masc./neut. of ἐμός, a-2a/a-2c, “my, mine”
4.	ἐμόν	1p sg. acc. masc. of ἐμός, a-2a, “my, mine” 1p sg. nom./acc. of ἐμός, a-2c, “my, mine”
5.	ἐμή	1p sg. nom. fem. of ἐμός, a-1b, “my, mine”
6.	ἐμῆς	1p sg. gen. fem. of ἐμός, a-1b, “my, mine”
7.	ἐμῇ	1p sg. dat. fem. of ἐμός, a-1b, “my, mine”
8.	ἐμήν	1p sg. acc. fem. of ἐμός, a-1b, “my, mine”
9.	ἐμοί	1p pl. nom. masc. of ἐμός, a-2a, “my, mine”
10.	ἐμῶν	1p pl. gen. masc./fem./neut. of ἐμός, a-2a/a-1b/a-2c, “my, mine”
11.	ἐμοῖς	1p pl. dat. masc./neut. of ἐμός, a-2a/a-2c, “my, mine”
12.	ἐμούς	1p pl. acc. masc. of ἐμός, a-2a, “my, mine”
13.	ἐμαί	1p pl. nom. fem. of ἐμός, a-1b, “my, mine”
14.	ἐμαῖς	1p pl. dat. fem. of ἐμός, a-1b, “my, mine”
15.	ἐμάς	1p pl. acc. fem. of ἐμός, a-1b, “my, mine”
16.	ἐμά	1p pl. nom./acc. neut. of ἐμός, a-2c, “my, mine”
17.	ἡμέτερος	1p sg. nom. masc. of ἡμέτερος, a-2a, “our, ours”
18.	ἡμέτερου	1p sg. gen. masc./neut. of ἡμέτερος, a-2a/a-2c, “our, ours”
19.	ἡμέτερω	1p sg. dat. masc./neut. of ἡμέτερος, a-2a/a-2c, “our, ours”
20.	ἡμέτερον	1p sg. acc. masc. of ἡμέτερος, a-2a, “our, ours” 1p sg. nom./acc. neut. of ἡμέτερος, a-2c, “our, ours”

21.	ἡμετέρα	1p sg. nom. fem. of ἡμέτερος, a-1a, “our, ours”
22.	ἡμετέρας [note accent]	1p pl. gen. fem. of ἡμέτερος, a-1b, “our, ours”
23.	ἡμετέρῃ	1p sg. dat. fem. of ἡμέτερος, a-1a, “our, ours”
24.	ἡμέτεράν	1p sg. acc. fem. of ἡμέτερος, a-1a, “our, ours”
25.	ἡμέτεροι	1p pl. nom. masc. of ἡμέτερος, a-2a, “our, ours”
26.	ἡμετέρων	1p pl. gen. masc./fem./neut. of ἡμέτερος, a-2a/a-1a/a-2c, “our, ours”
27.	ἡμέτεροις	1p pl. dat. masc./neut. of ἡμέτερος, a-2a/a-2c, “our, ours”
28.	ἡμέτερούς	1p pl. acc. masc. of ἡμέτερος, a-2a, “our, ours”
29.	ἡμέτεραι	1p pl. nom. fem. of ἡμέτερος, a-1a, “our, ours”
30.	ἡμετέραις	1p pl. dat. fem. of ἡμέτερος, a-1a, “our, ours”
31.	ἡμέτερας [note accent]	1p pl. acc. fem. of ἡμέτερος, a-1a, “our, ours”
32.	ἡμέτερα	1p pl. nom./acc. neut. of ἡμέτερος, a-2c, “our, ours”
33.	σός	2p sg. nom. masc. of σός, a-2a, “your, yours”
34.	σοῦ	2p sg. gen. masc./neut. of σός, a-2a/a-2c, “your, yours”
35.	σῶ	2p sg. dat. masc./neut. of σός, a-2a/a-2c, “your, yours”
36.	σόν	2p sg. acc. masc. of σός, a-2a, “your, yours” 2p sg. nom./acc. neut. of σός, a-2c, “your, yours”
37.	σή	2p sg. nom. fem. of σός, a-1b, “your, yours”
38.	σῆς	2p sg. gen. fem. of σός, a-1b, “your, yours”
39.	σῇ	2p sg. dat. fem. of σός, a-1b, “your, yours”
40.	σῆν	2p sg. acc. fem. of σός, a-1b, “your, yours”
41.	σοί	2p pl. nom. masc. of σός, a-2a, “your, yours”
42.	σῶν	2p pl. gen. masc./fem./neut. of σός, a-2a/a-1b/a-2c, “your, yours”
43.	σοῖς	2p pl. dat. masc. of σός, a-2a, “your, yours”

44.	σούς	2p pl. acc. masc. of σός, a-2a, “your, yours”
45.	σαί	2p pl. nom. fem. of σός, a-1b, “your, yours”
46.	σαίς	2p pl. dat. fem. of σός, a-1b, “your, yours”
47.	σάς	2p pl. acc. fem. of σός, a-1b, “your, yours”
48.	σά	2p pl. nom./acc. neut. of σός, a-2c, “your, yours”
49.	ὑμέτερος	2p sg. nom. masc. of ὑμέτερος, a-2a, “your, yours”
50.	ὑμετέρου	2p sg. gen. masc./neut. of ὑμέτερος, a-2a/a-2c, “your, yours”
51.	ὑμετέρῳ	2p sg. dat. masc./neut. of ὑμέτερος, a-2a/a-2c, “your, yours”
52.	ὑμέτερον	2p sg. acc. masc. of ὑμέτερος, a-2a, “your, yours”
53.	ὑμέτερα	2p sg. nom. fem. of ὑμέτερος, a-1a, “your, yours”
54.	ὑμετέρας [note accent]	2p sg. gen. fem. of ὑμέτερος, a-1a, “your, yours”
55.	ὑμετέρῃ	2p sg. dat. fem. of ὑμέτερος, a-1a, “your, yours”
56.	ὑμέτεραν	2p sg. acc. fem. of ὑμέτερος, a-1a, “your, yours”
57.	ὑμέτεροι	2p pl. nom. masc. of ὑμέτερος, a-2a, “your, yours”
58.	ὑμετέρων	2p pl. gen. masc./fem./neut. of ὑμέτερος, a-2a/a-1a/a-2c, “your, yours”
59.	ὑμετέροις	2p pl. dat. masc./neut. of ὑμέτερος, a-2a/a-2c, “your, yours”
60.	ὑμετέρους	2p pl. acc. masc. of ὑμέτερος, a-2a, “your, yours”
61.	ὑμέτεραι	2p pl. nom. fem. of ὑμέτερος, a-1a, “your, yours”
62.	ὑμετέραις	2p pl. dat. fem. of ὑμέτερος, a-1a, “your, yours”
63.	ὑμετέρας [note accent]	2p pl. acc. fem. of ὑμέτερος, a-1a, “your, yours”
64.	ὑμέτερα	2p pl. nom./acc. fem. of ὑμέτερος, a-1a, “your, yours”

15.3.3 Illustrations. When an author wished to express emphasis of possession, the possessive adjective was used. However, in an English translation, this emphasis will be lost unless marked in some manner. It is suggested that possessive adjectives be underlined to indicate this.

ὁ ἀδελφός μου . . . = “my brother”	ὁ ἀδελφός ἐμὸς . . . = “ <u>my</u> brother”
1. ὁ ἐμὸς λόγος . . .	“ <u>my</u> word . . .”
2. ὁ λόγος ὁ ἐμὸς . . .	“ <u>my</u> word . . .”
3. οἱ λόγοι ἐμὸς . . .	“ <u>my</u> words . . .”
4. τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν τῶν ἡμετέρων	“ <u>our</u> sins”
5. ὁ ἐμὸς κύριος	“ <u>my</u> Lord”
6. ὁ ἡμέτερος κύριος	“ <u>our</u> Lord”
7. τοῦ κυρίου σου	“of <u>your</u> Lord”
8. ἐμοὶ μαθηταί ἐστε . . .	“you are <u>my</u> disciples . . .”
9. ὁ καιρὸς ὁ ἐμὸς . . .	“ <u>my</u> time . . .”
10. ὁ ἐμὸς καιρὸς . . .	“ <u>my</u> time . . .”
11. σου ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία	“ <u>yours</u> is the kingdom”
12. τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τὴν σὴν . . .	“ <u>your</u> assembly . . .”
13. τὰς ἐκκλησίας τὰς σὰς . . .	“ <u>your</u> assemblies . . .”
14. τὰς ἀδελφὰς τὰς ἐμὰς . . .	“ <u>my</u> sisters . . .”
15. ὑμέτερω ἀδελφῶ	“to/for/by/with <u>your</u> brother”
16. ὑμέτεροις ἀδελφοῖς	“to/for/by with <u>your</u> brothers”
17. λεπρὸς ὑμέτερου δούλου	“leper of <u>your</u> bond-servant”
18. Πέτρος, ὑμέτερος δούλος	“Peter, <u>your</u> bond-servant”
19. ὁ Χρῖστος, ὁ ἡμέτερος κύριος	“Christ, <u>our</u> Lord”

Although there are no third person possessive adjectives, ἴδιος and ἀλλότιρος are used for this purpose in NTGreek. We now turn our attention to these two possessive adjectives.

15.3.4 The Possessive Adjective ἴδιος (“one’s own, private”). For all practical intents and purposes, ἴδιος adjective is interchangeable in sense with ἐαυτοῦ. It is a strong possessive adjective and reflexive in meaning.

This possessive adjective corresponds in meaning to the genitive forms of αὐτός, but usually translated as reflexive.

ἄνθρωπος . . . ἐκάλεσεν τοὺς ἰδίους δούλους.
 = “a man . . . called his [his own] servants.”

For the purpose of emphasis, ἴδιος is used instead of the genitive forms of the personal pronouns (*i.e.*, αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτῶν).

ἡμεῖς ἀκούομεν ἕκαστος τῇ ἰδίᾳ διαλέκτῳ ἡμῶν
 = “we each hear in our own dialect”

15.3.4.1 Paradigm

ἴδιος, -ία, -ον Stem: ἰδιο/α

SINGULAR							
		Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
		a-2a		a-1a		a-2c	
Nominative	ἴδιος	his own	ἰδίᾱ ¹	her own	ἴδιον	its own	
Genitive	ἰδίου		ἰδίᾱς ²		ἴδιου		
Dative	ἰδίῳ		ἰδίᾳ		ἰδίῳ		
Accusative	ἴδιον		ἰδίαν		ἴδιον		

PLURAL							
		Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
		a-2a		a-1a		a-2c	
Nominative	ἴδιοι	their own	ἰδίαι	their own	ἴδια ¹	their own	
Genitive	ἰδίων		ἰδίων		ἰδίων		
Dative	ἰδίοις		ἰδίαις		ἰδίοις		
Accusative	ἰδίους		ἰδίας ²		ἴδια ¹		

The following notes correspond to the superscripted numbers above.

1. The nominative feminine singular and the nominative/accusative plural forms are identical except for their accent. The final *alpha* in the feminine singular is long, and therefore shifts the accent to the penult. The final *alpha* in the nominative/accusative plural is short. The accent will be the only clue to properly parse these forms in isolated contexts.
2. The genitive feminine singular and the accusative feminine plural forms are identical except for their accent. The final *alpha* in the genitive feminine singular is long, and therefore shifts the accent to the penult. The final *alpha* in the accusative feminine plural is short. The accent will be the only clue to properly parse these forms in isolated contexts.

15.3.4.2 The Adjective ἴδιος Parsed. In the table below, all the unique forms of ἴδιος are parsed. As noted above, the accent will be the key to differentiate between several forms.

	Form	Parsing
1.	ἴδιος	nom. masc. sg. of ἴδιος, a-2a, “his own”
2.	ἰδίου	gen. masc./neut. sg. of ἴδιος, a-2a/a-2c, “his own/its own”
3.	ἰδίῳ	dat. masc./neut. sg. of ἴδιος, a-2a/a-2c, “his own/its own”
4.	ἴδιον	acc. masc. sg. of ἴδιος, a-2a, “his own” nom./acc. neut. sg. of ἴδιος, a-2c, “its own”
5.	ἰδία	nom. fem. sg. of ἴδιος, a-1a, “her own”
6.	ἰδίας [note accent]	gen. fem. sg. of ἴδιος, a-1a, “her own”
7.	ἰδίᾳ	dat. fem. sg. of ἴδιος, a-1a, “her own”
8.	ἰδίαν	acc. fem. sg. of ἴδιος, a-1a, “her own”
9.	ἴδιοι	nom. masc. pl. of ἴδιος, a-2a, “their own”
10.	ἰδίων	gen. masc./fem./neut. pl. of ἴδιος, a-2a/a-1a/a-2c, “their own”
11.	ἰδίοις	dat. masc./neut. pl. of ἴδιος, a-2a/a-2c, “their own”

12.	ἰδίους	acc. masc. pl. of ἴδιος, a-2a, “their own”
13.	ἴδιαι	nom. fem. pl. of ἴδιος, a-1a, “their own”
14.	ἰδίαις	dat. fem. pl. of ἴδιος, a-1a, “their own”
15.	ἴδιας [note accent]	acc. fem. pl. of ἴδιος, a-1a, “their own”
16.	ἴδια	nom./acc. neut. pl. of ἴδιος, a-2c, “their own”

15.3.5 The Adjective ἀλλότριος (“another’s, belonging to another”).

This adjective is an antonym for ἴδιος (*i.e.*, “one’s own” – “another’s”).

15.3.5.1 Paradigm

ἀλλότριος, -ία, -ον Stem: ἀλλοτριο/α

	SINGULAR			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
	a-2a	a-1a	a-2c	
Nominative	ἀλλότριος ¹	ἀλλοτρία ¹	ἀλλότριον	another's
Genitive	ἀλλοτρίου	ἀλλοτρία ²	ἀλλοτρίου	
Dative	ἀλλοτρίῳ	ἀλλοτρίᾳ	ἀλλοτρίῳ	
Accusative	ἀλλότριον	ἀλλοτρία ²	ἀλλότριον	

	PLURAL			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
	a-2a	a-1a	a-2c	
Nominative	ἀλλότριοι	ἀλλότριάι	ἀλλότριά ¹	another's
Genitive	ἀλλοτρίων	ἀλλοτρίων	ἀλλοτρίων	
Dative	ἀλλοτρίοις	ἀλλοτρίαίς	ἀλλοτρίοις	
Accusative	ἀλλοτρίους	ἀλλότριά ²	ἀλλότριά ¹	

The following notes correspond to the superscripted numbers above. They are exactly the same as for the adjective ἴδιος.

1. The nominative feminine singular and the nominative/accusative plural forms are identical except for their accent. The final *alpha* in the feminine singular is long, and therefore shifts the accent to the penult. The final *alpha* in the nominative/accusative plural is short. The accent will be the only clue to properly parse these forms in isolated contexts.
2. The genitive feminine singular and the accusative feminine plural forms are identical except for their accent. The final *alpha* in the genitive feminine singular is long, and therefore shifts the accent to the penult. The final *alpha* in the accusative feminine plural is short. The accent will be the only clue to properly parse these forms in isolated contexts.

15.3.5.2 The Adjective ἄλλότριος Parsed. In the table below, all the unique forms of ἄλλότριος are parsed. As noted above, the accent will be the key to differentiate between several forms.

	Form	Parsing
1.	ἄλλότριος	nom. masc. sg. of ἄλλότριος, a-2a, “his own”
2.	ἄλλοτρίου	gen. masc./neut. sg. of ἄλλότριος, a-2a/a-2c, “his own/its own”
3.	ἄλλοτρίῳ	dat. masc./neut. sg. of ἄλλότριος, a-2a/a-2c, “his own/its own”
4.	ἄλλότριον	acc. masc. sg. of ἄλλότριος, a-2a, “his own” nom./acc. neut. sg. of ἄλλότριος, a-2c, “its own”
5.	ἄλλοτρία	nom. fem. sg. of ἄλλότριος, a-1a, “her own”
6.	ἄλλοτρίας [note accent]	gen. fem. sg. of ἄλλότριος, a-1a, “her own”
7.	ἄλλοτρίᾳ	dat. fem. sg. of ἄλλότριος, a-1a, “her own”
8.	ἄλλοτρίαν	acc. fem. sg. of ἄλλότριος, a-1a, “her own”
9.	ἄλλότριοι	nom. masc. pl. of ἄλλότριος, a-2a, “their own”
10.	ἄλλοτρίων	gen. masc./fem./neut. pl. of ἄλλότριος, a-2a/a-1a/a-2c, “their own”

11.	ἄλλοτρίοις	dat. masc./neut. pl. of ἄλλότριος, a-2a/a-2c, “their own”
12.	ἄλλοτρίους	acc. masc. pl. of ἄλλότριος, a-2a, “their own”
13.	ἄλλότριαι	nom. fem. pl. of ἄλλότριος, a-1a, “their own”
14.	ἄλλοτρίαις	dat. fem. pl. of ἄλλότριος, a-1a, “their own”
15.	ἄλλότριας [note accent]	acc. fem. pl. of ἄλλότριος, a-1a, “their own”
16.	ἄλλότρια	nom./acc. neut. pl. of ἄλλότριος, a-2c, “their own”

15.4 Vocabulary Study

Be sure to indicate on your vocabulary cards that the lexical entry for all reflexive pronouns is their genitive masculine singular since they are not inflected in the nominative. This is also true for the reciprocal pronouns.

Each different stem should have its own vocabulary card. Two examples from this lesson’s vocabulary are illustrated below.

Front View	Back View
<p>○</p> <p>ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς</p>	<p>1st Person Singular</p> <p>ἐμαυτο/η</p> <p>of, from myself</p> <p>Reflexive Pronoun</p> <p>○</p>
<p>○</p> <p>σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς</p>	<p>2nd Person Singular</p> <p>σεαυτο/η</p> <p>of, from yourself</p> <p>Reflexive Pronoun</p> <p>○</p>

Vocabulary Word	Meaning	Part of Speech
ἄλλήλων Stem: ἄλληλο/η	one another ἄλ-λή-λων (al-lé-lōn)	reciprocal pronoun
ἄλλότριος, -ία, -ον Stem: ἄλλοτριο/α	another's, strange ἄλ-λό-τρι-ος (al-ló-tri-os)	adjective
ἑαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ Stem: ἑαυτο/η	himself, herself, itself ἑ-αυ-τοῦ (he-au-toû)	reflexive pronoun (third person)
ἑμαυτοῦ, -ῆς Stem: ἑμαυτο/η	of, from myself ἑ-μαυ-τοῦ (e-mau-toû)	reflexive pronoun (first person)
ἐμός, -ή, -όν Stem: ἐμο/η	my/mine, our/ours, your/yours ἐ-μός (e-mós)	possessive adjective (first person sg.)
ἡμέτερος, -α, -ον Stem: ἡμετερο/α	our, ours ἡ-μέ-τε-ρος (hē-mé-teros)	possessive adjective (first person pl.)
ἴδιος, -ία, -ον Stem: ἴδιο/α	one's own ἴ-δι-ος (í-di-os)	adjective
καρπός, -οῦ, ὅ Stem: καρπο	fruit καρ-πός (kar-pós) n-2a	noun
σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς Stem: σεαυτο/η	of, from yourself σε-αυ-τοῦ (se-au-toû)	reflexive pronoun (second person)
σός, σή, σόν Stem: ἱερο	your, yours σός (sós)	possessive adjective (second person sg.)
ὕμετερος, -α, -ον Stem: ὕμετερο/α	your, yours ὕ-μέ-τε-ρος (hy-mé-te-ros)	possessive adjective (second person pl.)

15 | Study Guide

Pronouns (Module C)

Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns; Possessive Adjectives

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. Reflexive pronouns are a compound of a prefix plus the appropriate inflected form (case-gender-number) of the personal pronoun αὐτός according to its function in the clause or sentence. True False
2. The inflection of the reciprocal pronoun follows the pattern of the reflexive pronoun in the plural. True False
3. Possessive adjectives are formed from the stems of personal pronouns. True False
4. The principle method to express action with respect to the subject of a clause was by using a possessive adjective. True False
5. Reflexive pronouns agree with their antecedents in case. True False
6. Reciprocal pronouns agree with their antecedents in case. True False
7. Possessive adjectives agree with their substantives in case, gender, and number. True False
8. The lexical entry for a reflexive pronoun is the genitive masculine singular. True False
9. The lexical entry for ἡμετέρων is ἡμέτερου. True False
10. When a possessive adjective is used, it emphasizes possession. True False
11. Possessive adjectives may be used with articular or anarthrous substantives. True False
12. The lexical entry for ἐμέ is ἐμός. True False

13. There is a distinction in case between ὑμετέρως and ὑμέτερος.
True False
14. There is a distinction in case between ἡμετέρως and ἡμέτερος.
True False
15. The possessive adjective corresponds in meaning to the genitive forms of αὐτός, but is usually reflexive. True False
16. Reflexive pronouns are inflected only in the first and second persons.
True False
17. Unlike personal pronouns, reflexive pronouns are also inflected for both the masculine and feminine in the first and second persons.
True False
18. Usually the best translation for the reciprocal pronoun is “one another”.
True False
19. Because the reciprocal pronoun indicates an exchange of action between persons of a plural subject, they are NOT declined in the nominative case, in the neuter gender, or any singular forms.
True False
20. A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun that takes the place of a substantive whose antecedent is the object of the sentence or clause.
True False
21. First and second person reflexives lack neuter forms. True False
22. The stem for the first person singular masculine reflexive pronoun is ἐμαυτο. True False
23. The stem for the second person singular reflexive pronoun is σεαυτοῦ.
True False
24. A single set of inflected forms is used for all first, second, and third reflexive plurals. True False

25. The declension-paradigm designation for ἀλλήλοις is a-2a.
True False
26. The declension-paradigm designation for σή is a-1b. True False
27. The declension-paradigm designation for ἐμαυτῇ is a-1a.
True False
28. There are no possessive adjectives forms in NTGreek for the third person. True False
29. All forms of the possessive adjectives indicate possession.
True False
30. Possessive adjectives are declined like first and second declension three-terminal adjectives. True False

Part Two: Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer.

1. What is the lexical entry for ἡμετέρων?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. ἡμέτεροι | c. ἡμέτερος |
| b. ὑμέτερος | d. ἡμετέρος |
2. What is the lexical entry for ἐμοῖς?
- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| a. ἐμοῦ | c. ἡμέτερος |
| b. ἐμός | d. σός |
3. What is the lexical entry for ὑμετέρους?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. ὑμέτερος | c. ὑμετέρου |
| b. ὑμετέρων | d. ὑμέτεροι |

4. What is the stem for ὑμετέρας?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. ὑμέτερος | c. ὑμετερα |
| b. ὑμετερη | d. ἡμέτερος |

5. What is the stem for σήν?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a. ση | c. σου |
| b. σός | d. σα |

6. Which of the following forms may be translated as “our”?

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a. ἡμέτερος | c. αὐτοί |
| b. σός | d. ἐμοῦ |

7. Which of the following forms may be translated as “my”?

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a. ἐμῶ | c. ἐμῆ |
| b. ἐμοῖς | d. ἐμάς |

8. Which of the following forms may be translated as “ourselves”?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. ἑαυτάς | c. ἐμαυτόν |
| b. σεαυτοῦ | d. ἑαυτόν |

9. Which of the following forms may be translated as “from myself”?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. ἐμαυτῆς | c. ἐμαυτοῦ |
| b. ἐμαυτήν | d. ἑαυτοῦ |

10. Which of the following forms may be translated as “to herself”?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. ἑαυτήν | c. ἑαυτῆ |
| b. ἑαυτῶ | d. ἑαυτῆς |

Part Three: Fill in the sentence.

Supply the proper NTGreek inflected form that is underlined in the English sentences. Verbs are used that have not yet been introduced. However, knowledge of them is not essential to do this exercise.

Example:

This disciple sent the child. ἔπεμψεν τὸ τέκνον οὗτος ὁ μαθητής.

1. These children sent the disciple.

ἔπεμψαν τὸν μαθητὴν τὰ τέκνα _____.

2. He told to the disciple this parable.

ἐλάλησεν τὴν παραβολὴν _____ τῷ μαθητῇ.

3. The disciple is an apostle.

ὁ μαθητής _____ ἐστίν.

4. They are your (sg.) disciples.

μαθηταὶ _____ εἰσίν.

5. The truth shall set you (pl.) free.

ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐλευθερώσει _____.

6. This is your (pl.) hour.

_____ ἐστὶν _____ ἡ ὥρα.

7. You (pl.) are my disciples.

_____ μαθηταὶ _____ ἐστε.

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

	Inflected Form	Parsing
1.	σεαυτοῦ	
2.	ἑαυτῶ	
3.	ἑμαυτόν	
4.	σεαυτῆς	
5.	ἑαυτό	
6.	ἀλλήλοις	
7.	σῶν	
8.	ἑαυτῶ	
9.	ἀλλήλων	
10.	ἀλλήλους	
11.	ἴδιω	
12.	ἰδίαις	
13.	ἴδια	
14.	ἀλλοτρίας	
15.	καρπούς	