

Chapter Nine

Pronouns

Vocabulary

ἄματωλός, ὁ	sinner	λαός, ὁ	people
ἀποτέλλω	I send out (with message)	μέλλω	I am about to, intend
βαπτίζω	I baptize	μένω	I remain, dwell
εὕρισκω	I find	ὁδός, ἡ	road, way
ζωή, ἡ	life	πάλιν	again (adv.)
θεός, ὁ	god, God	πρεσβύτερος	older, elder (adj.)
Ἰουδαῖος	Jewish, a Jew (adj.)	συνάγω	I gather together
κεφαλή, ἡ	head	χαίρω	I rejoice
κοσμος, ὁ	world	Χριστός, ὁ	Christ
κρίνω	I judge		

Demonstrative Pronouns

A demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that serves to “point out” and has the idea of showing with clearness and certainty. It comes from the Latin *demonstrare* meaning “to point out, to show” (a compound from *de* “out from,” and *monstrare* “to show”).

There are two demonstrative pronouns in the Greek: (1) the near demonstrative “this” οὗτος, and (2) the far or remote demonstrative “that” ἐκεῖνος. Demonstratives are declined like nouns and possess gender, case and number.

οὗτος - this

Singular

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο
GA	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
DLI	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Ac	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο

Plural

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N	οὗτοι	αὗται	τούτα
GA	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
DLI	τούτοις	τούταις	τούτοις
Ac	τούτους	τούτας	τούτα

ἐκεῖνος - that

Singular

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκεῖνη	ἐκεῖνο
GA	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκεῖνης	ἐκεῖνου
DLI	ἐκεῖνω	ἐκεῖνῃ	ἐκεῖνω
Ac	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκεῖνην	ἐκεῖνο

Plural

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
GA	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκεῖνων
DLI	ἐκεῖνοῖς	ἐκεῖναις	ἐκεῖνοῖς
Ac	ἐκεῖνους	ἐκεῖνας	ἐκεῖνα

Relative Pronouns

A relative pronoun is a word that introduces a subordinate clause and refers to an antecedent and is represented by the words who, which, and that. The word relative comes from the Latin *referre* “to refer.” The relative pronoun contains gender, number and case and agrees with its antecedent in gender, but its function determines the case.

ὅς – who, which , that

Singular

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ
GA	οὗ	ἥς	οὗ
DLI	ὧ	ἣ	ὧ
Ac	ὄν	ἣν	ὄ

Plural

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N	οἱ	αἱ	ἅ
GA	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
DLI	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
Ac	οὓς	ἅς	ἅ

Interrogative Pronoun

An interrogative pronoun is a word that asks a question. The word interrogative come from the Latin *interrogare* meaning “to question, ask, interrogate.” So the interrogative pronoun τίς means who or what.

τίς - who, what

Singular				Plural
	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	Neut.	
N	τίς	τί	τίνας	τίνα
GA	τίνος	τίνος	τίνων	τίνων
DLI	τίνι	τίνι	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)
Ac	τίνια	τί	τίνας	τίνα

Reflexive Pronouns

The reflexive pronoun indicates action of the subject upon itself. The word reflex comes from the Latin *reflecto* meaning to turn back, bend back and is represented by myself, yourself, himself.

First Person - myself

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
GA	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
DLI	ἐμαυτῶ	ἐμαυτῆ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς
Ac	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς

Second Person - yourself

	Singular		Plural	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
GA	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
DLI	σεαυτῶ	σεαυτῆ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς
Ac	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς

Third Person - themselves

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.
GA	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
DLI	ἐαυτῶ	ἐαυτῆ	ἐαυτῶ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς
Ac	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά

Practice

A. Translate the following sentences.

1. καὶ ἔστιν αὕτη ἡ ἀγγελία (message) ἣν ἀκηκόαμεν (we heard) ἀπ' αὐτοῦ (1John 1:5).
2. Τεκνία (children) μου, ταῦτα γράφω ὑμῖν ἵνα μὴ ἀμάρτητε (sin) (1 John 2:1).
3. Τίς ἐστιν ὁ νικῶν (overcomes) τὸν κόσμον εἰ μὴ ὁ πιστεύων (believing) ὅτι ἰησοῦς ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ (1 John 5:5).
4. καὶ ταύτην τὴν ἐντολὴν ἔχομεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, ἵνα ὁ ἀγαπῶν (loving) τὸν θεὸν ἀγαπᾷ καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ (1 John 4:21).
5. λέγει αὐτῶ ὁ ἰησοῦς ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡ ὁδὸς καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια καὶ ἡ ζωὴ (John 14:16).