

## Personal & Relative Pronouns

### Chapter 9

## Personal Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

There are three personal pronouns

### Singular

### Plural

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Person

ἐγώ (“I”)

ἡμεῖς (“we”)

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Person

σύ (“you”)

ὕμεῖς (“you” pl)

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Person

αὐτός (“he”)

αὐτοί (“they”)

## Personal Pronoun Usage

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.

The noun that is replaced by the **pronoun** is called the **antecedent**.

“you shall call his name **Jesus**, for **he** will save his people from their sins.”

“he”

Pronoun

“Jesus”

Antecedent

## Personal Pronoun Usage

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

Like English, a pronoun must agree with its antecedent in **gender** and **number** but not necessarily in case.

Since a pronoun has its own **function** in the sentence, it has its own case.

“**Jesus**...he will save **his** people”

“Jesus”

Masc, nom, sg

“his”

Masc, gen, sg

## Personal Pronoun Usage

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

“**Jesus**...he will save ~~his~~ people”

Does not agree in **gender**

“**Jesus**...he will save ~~his~~ people”

Does not agree in **number**

“**Jesus**...he will save ~~his~~ people”

Does not fit the **function**

## First Person Personal Pronoun

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

Case	Singular	Plural
N.	ἐγώ I	ἡμεῖς we
G.	μου* of me, my	ἡμῶν of us, our
D.	μοι* to/for me	ἡμῖν to/for us
A.	με* me	ἡμᾶς us

ἐμοῦ, ἐμολ. and ἐμέ are used as the objects of prepositions and for stress, emphasis, or contrast.

Second Person Personal Pronoun			
<div>Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος</div>			
Case	Singular	Plural	
N.	σύ you	ὕμεῖς you	
G.	σου of you, your	ὕμῶν of you, your	
D.	σοι* to/for you	ὕμῖν to/for you	
A.	σε you	ὕμᾱς you	
* The singular unemphatic forms have <b>no accent</b> and are pronounced with the preceding word.			

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Third Person Personal Pronoun (M)			
<div>Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος</div>			
Case	Singular	Plural	
N.	αὐτός he	αὐτοί they	
G.	αὐτοῦ his	αὐτῶν their	
D.	αὐτῷ to/for him	αὐτοῖς to/for them	
A.	αὐτόν him	αὐτούς them	

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Third Person Personal Pronoun (F)			
<div>Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος</div>			
Case	Singular	Plural	
N.	αὕτή she	αὐταί they	
G.	αὐτῆς her	αὐτῶν their	
D.	αὐτῇ to/for her	αὐταῖς to/for them	
A.	αὐτήν her	αὐτάς them	

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Third Person Personal Pronoun (N)			
<div>Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος</div>			
Case	Singular	Plural	
N.	αὐτό it	αὐτά they	
G.	αὐτοῦ its	αὐτῶν their	
D.	αὐτῷ to/for it	αὐτοῖς to/for them	
A.	αὐτό it	αὐτά them	
The nom. and acc. sg. forms have dropped the "ν": cf. τέκνον			

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Morphology			
<div>Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος</div>			
Normal Pronoun	Emphatic pronoun		
μου	→	ἐμοῦ	
μοι	→	ἐμοί	
με	→	ἐμέ	
σου	→	σοῦ	
σοι	→	σοί	
σε	→	σέ	
The pronouns in the right column are used as the objects of prepositions and for stress, emphasis, or contrast.			

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Morphology	
<div>Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος</div>	
The singular, unemphatic forms have <b>no accent</b> and are pronounced with the preceding word.	
ὁ πατήρ μου	→ ὁ πατήρ μου
In some circumstances, the preceding word adds an accent.	
τὸ ὄνομά μου	

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Personal Pronoun  
Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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**Because Greek verbs include subject information, pronouns in the **nominative case** are not required.**

δαιμόνιον ἔχει      “**He** has a demon”

If the pronoun is included, it communicates emphasis.

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Personal Pronoun  
Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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**Emphatic Use**

When a pronoun is supplied but is not required, it adds clarity or emphasis.

αὐτὸς εἶπεν, Μακάριόν ἐστιν μᾶλλον διδόναι ἢ λαμβάνειν

“he **himself** said, ‘It is more blessed to give than to receive’”

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Personal Pronoun  
Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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**Emphatic Use**

ἐγὼ ἐβάπτισα ὑμᾶς ὕδατι, αὐτὸς δὲ βαπτίσει ὑμᾶς ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ

“**I** baptized you with water, but **he** will baptize you in the Holy Spirit.”

In English, you can indicate stress by adding “-self”: “I (**myself**) have baptized you with water, but he (**himself**) will baptize you with the Holy Spirit.”

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Personal Pronoun  
Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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**Intensive Use**

The pronoun matches the intensified substantive in gender, case, and number and is always anarthrous (lacking an article).

αὐτὸς ὁ κύριος ... καταβήσεται

“the Lord **himself** ... will descend”

This usage differs from the emphatic usage (see above) because there is an **explicit subject** in the sentence to intensify (i.e., ὁ κύριος).

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Personal Pronoun  
Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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**Intensive Use**

αὐτός can also be used to intensify a 1st or 2nd person personal pronoun in the nominative case.

πέποιθα δὲ ἐν κυρίῳ ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς ταχέως ἐλεύσομαι

“I am confident in the Lord that I **myself** will come soon”

The verb is first person singular (ἐλεύσομαι), so the implied subject is ἐγώ (masc, nom, sg). Consequently, αὐτός must match the subject in gender, case, and number (i.e., masc, nom, sg).

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Personal Pronoun  
Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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**Identical Use**

When the article directly precedes a form of the pronoun αὐτός, it should be translated “same.”

ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ στόματος ἐξέρχεται εὐλογία καὶ κατάρα

“out of **the same** mouth comes blessing and cursing”

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Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

## Relative Pronouns

**Relative Pronouns: who, which, that, whose, whom**

The relative pronoun is used to introduce a dependent clause that expands upon a noun or pronoun.

“Bill is the man **who** lives next to me.”

The relative pronoun “who” expands upon the noun “Bill” (its antecedent).

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Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

## Relative Pronouns

**Relative Pronouns: who, which, that, whose, whom**

The forms are similar to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension endings or the article (with the addition of an accent).

ὃς

ἥ

ὅ

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Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

## Relative Pronoun (masculine)

Singular	Plural
N. ὃς (ὅστις)	οἱ (οἵτινες)
G. οὗ	ῶν
D. ᾧ	οῖς
A. ὃν	οὓς

The forms in parentheses are **indefinite relative pronouns** (ὃς + τις = ὅστις), but in Koine Greek have the same meaning.

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Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

## Relative Pronoun (feminine)

Singular	Plural
N. ἥ (ἥτις)	αἱ (αἵτινες)
G. ἥς	ῶν
D. ᾗ	αῖς
A. ἥν	αῖς

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Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

## Relative Pronoun (neuter)

Singular	Plural
N. ὃ	ἃ
G. οὗ	ῶν
D. ᾧ	οῖς
A. ὃ	ἃ

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Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

## Relative Pronoun Use

**Relative Pronouns: ὃς, ἥ, ὅ**

The relative pronoun is used to introduce a dependent clause that expands upon a noun or pronoun.

“Men were bringing on a bed a **man** (ἄνθρωπον) **who** (ὃς) was a paralytic.”

The relative pronoun (ὃς) agrees with its antecedent (ἄνθρωπον) in **gender and number**, but **not case** because it has its own function.

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Relative Pronoun Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Relative pronouns still have case forms in English:  
**who, whose, whom**

**Nominative**

μὴ σὺ μείζων εἶ τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν Ἀβραάμ ὅστις ἀπέθανεν

“You are not greater than our father Abraham who died, are you?”

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Relative Pronoun Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

**Genitive**

ἦν τις βασιλικὸς οὗ ὁ υἱὸς ἡσθένει

“There was a certain official whose son was ill”

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Relative Pronoun Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

**Dative**

μόνῳ σοφῷ θεῷ, διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ᾧ ἡ δόξα εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας

“To the only wise God, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory forever”

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Relative Pronoun Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

**Accusative**

ἐπίστευσαν τῇ γραφῇ καὶ τῷ λόγῳ ὃν εἶπεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς

“They believed the Scripture and the word which Jesus spoke”

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Relative Pronoun Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

**Relative pronouns with no antecedent**

Frequently, the relative pronoun has **no antecedent**, so you must supply the appropriate pronoun.

ὃς γὰρ ἔχει, δοθήσεται αὐτῷ

“for [he] who has, it will be given to him”

Occasionally (about 40+ times), the antecedent will be expressed after the relative pronoun, which is called a “**postcedent**.”

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Relative Pronoun Use

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

**Relative pronouns and attraction**

Occasionally a relative pronoun will be **attracted** to (and thus take on) the case of its antecedent (especially the genitive case).

μνημονεύετε τοῦ λόγου οὗ ἐγὼ εἶπον ὑμῖν

“Remember the word which I said to you”

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**Relative  
Pronoun Use**

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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**Be careful! Relative pronouns looks like other words.**

Relative Pronouns	Article	εἰμί
ὃ	ὁ	
ἡ, ἥ	ἡ	
ἧς		ἧς
ἣν		ἣν

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**Vocabulary**

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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διώκω, I pursue, persecute  
δοξάζω, I glorify, praise (doxology)  
πέμπω, I send  
πράσσω, I do, practice (practical,  
pragmatic)  
σώζω, I save, rescue, heal (soteriology)

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**Vocabulary**

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

---

τηρέω, I keep, guard, obey  
ἀπόστολος, ὁ, apostle, messenger  
(apostle)  
ἐντολή, ἡ, command  
καιρός, ὁ, time, season  
κεφαλή, ἡ, head (encephalitis)

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**Vocabulary**

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

---

πρόσωπον, τό, face, appearance  
σάββατον, τό, Sabbath, week (Sabbath)  
ἔτι, still, yet, more  
μᾶλλον, more, rather  
οὐκέτι, no longer

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