

Other Pronouns

Chapter 20

Demonstrative Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

Near Demonstrative Pronoun: this or these

Refers to something present or close at hand.

“**This** pen is mine.”

οὗτος

αὕτη

τούτο

Near Demonstrative Pronoun (masculine)

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

	Singular	Plural
N.	οὗτος	οὗτοι
G.	τούτου	τούτων
D.	τούτῳ	τούτοις
A.	τούτον	τούτους

The nominative forms have no “τ” but only rough breathing marks (similar to the article).

Near Demonstrative Pronoun (feminine)

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

	Singular	Plural
N.	αὕτη	αὗται
G.	ταύτης	ταύτων
D.	ταύτῃ	ταύταις
A.	ταύτην	ταύτας

Notice: the genitive plural form has the diphthong **ου** (not **αυ**). Also, the “τ” is again lacking from the nominative forms.

Near Demonstrative Pronoun (neuter)

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

	Singular	Plural
N.	τούτο	ταῦτα
G.	τούτου	τούτων
D.	τούτῳ	τούτοις
A.	τούτο	ταῦτα

Notice: the nominative and accusative plural forms have the diphthong **αυ** (not **ου**).

Demonstrative Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

Far Demonstrative Pronoun: that or those

Refers to something further away.

“This pen is mine; **that** one is yours.”

ἐκεῖνος

ἐκεῖνη

ἐκεῖνο

The “far” demonstrative pronoun endings are the same as the “near.”

Demonstrative Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Demonstrative Pronoun Usage: Pronominal

A pronominal functions as a pronoun. Its gender and number are determined by its antecedent and its case is determined by its function in the sentence.

αὕτη ἦν πλήρης ἔργων ἀγαθῶν

“**This woman** [She] was full of good works”

οὗτος ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν

“**This man** [He] came as a witness”

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Demonstrative Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Demonstrative Pronoun Usage: Adjectival

Agrees with the noun it modifies in gender, case, and number. Unlike a normal adjective, it is placed in the predicate position (the article is never in front of the demonstrative pronoun).

οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι πιστοὶ καὶ ἀληθινοὶ εἰσιν

“**these** words are faithful and true”

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Reflexive Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

The subject of the verb both gives and receives the action.

“I am feeding **him**”

In the sentence, the pronoun (“him”) does **not** refer to the subject (“I”) but to someone else.

“I am feeding **myself**”

In this sentence, the pronoun (“myself”) refers to the subject (“I”).

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Reflexive Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

1st and 2nd person reflexive pronouns are formed by adding ἔμε or σε to the third person personal pronoun αὐτός.

First Person
Second Person
Third Person

ἐμαυτοῦ
σεαυτοῦ
ἐαυτοῦ
ἐαυτῶν

myself
yourself
himself
themselves

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Reflexive Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Third Person Reflexive Pronouns

The third person **plural** form is sometimes used for the first and second person. In such cases, the context must determine the person.

τεκνία, φυλάξατε **ἑαυτὰ** ἀπὸ τῶν εἰδώλων

“little children, keep **yourselves** from idols”

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Reciprocal Pronoun

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

ἀλλήλων

A **reciprocal pronoun** represents an interchange of the verbal action among a previously introduced plural subject. It has no nominative form, and its 3 forms are all plural.

Genitive κοινωνίαν ἔχομεν μετ' **ἀλλήλων**

“We have fellowship with **one another**”

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Reciprocal Pronoun

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

ἀλλήλων

Dative

εἰρηνεύετε ἐν ἀλλήλοις
 “Be at peace with one another”

Accus.

ἀγαπητοί, ἀγαπῶμεν ἀλλήλους
 “Beloved, let us love one another”

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Interrogative Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

Who? What? Which? Why?

N. τίς ἐστιν οὗτος;

G. τίνος υἱός ἐστιν;

D. τίνι γὰρ τῶν ἀγγέλων...;

A. τίνα ζητεῖτε;

Who is this?

Whose son is he?

For to which of the angels...?

Whom do you seek?

“who” (τίς), “what” (τί), “which” (τίς, or τί), “why” (τί)

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Interrogative Pronouns (masculine & feminine)

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

	Singular	Plural
N.	τίς	τίνες
G.	τίνος	τίνων
D.	τίνι	τίσι(ν)
A.	τίνα	τίνας

Notice: This paradigm follows the 3rd declension pattern. Also, the (acute) **accent** is always on the **first syllable** and the sentence will end with a **question mark** (i.e., “?”).

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Interrogative Pronouns (neuter)

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

	Singular	Plural
N.	τί	τίνα
G.	τίνος	τίνων
D.	τίνι	τίσι(ν)
A.	τί	τίνα

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Indefinite Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

Adjectival Use: “a certain,” “some”

The indefinite pronoun modifies an explicit noun.

ἄνθρωπος τις

“a certain man had two sons”

εἴ τις ἔρχεται πρὸς με

“if anyone comes to me”

Notice: The **accents** are **never** on the first syllable.

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Indefinite Pronouns				
	Singular		Plural	
	Masc/Fem	Neuter	Masc/Fem	Neuter
N.	τις	τι	τινές	τινά
G.	τινός	τινός	τινῶν	τινῶν
D.	τινί	τινί	τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)
A.	τινα	τι	τινάς	τινά

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Pronominal Adjectives

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

A pronominal adjective is a pronoun that functions grammatically as an adjective.

ὁ λόγος **μου**

“my word”

ὁ λόγος **ἐμοῦ**

“my word”

The pronoun expresses possession by the use of the **genitive case**.

ὁ λόγος **ὁ ἐμός**

“my word”

Because the pronoun functions as an adjective, it agrees with the noun it modifies in **gender**, **number**, and **CASE**.

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Vocabulary

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

ἁμαρτάνω, I sin (ἥμαρτον) (hamartology)

βούλομαι, I wish, want, desire (volition)

δεῖ, It is necessary, one must/should

δοκέω, I seem, suppose, think (Docetism)

δύναμαι, I am able, can (dynamic)

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Vocabulary

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

θέλω, I want, wish, desire (Monothelitism)

μέλλω, I am about to, am going to

θέλημα, -ατος, τό, will, wish, desire

νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, night

μακάριος, -α, -ον, blessed, happy (macarism)

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Vocabulary

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

μηδεῖς, μηδεῖα, μηδέν, no one, nothing (subst)

τυφλός, -ή, -όν, blind; blind person (subst)

πρό, before, in front of (gen) (prologue)

μηδέ, and not, nor

ὥστε, so that

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