

Lesson 7: Pronouns in General and anything else that applies!

1. The Pronoun in general:

The PRONOUN is the word that stands in for a substantive. It serves to keep the narrative moving without constantly repeated the subject; object, etc. We do not treat all of the classes in this course but we observe the following...and remember it is for your observation, not for your memory.

--The PERSONAL PRONOUN

	<u>Form</u>					
	<u>First Person (I)</u>		<u>Second Person (You)</u>			
	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Sing.</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
Nom.	ἔγω	ἡμεῖς	σύ		ὑμεῖς	
Gen.	ἐμοῦ, μου*	ἡμῶν	σοῦ		ὑμῶν	
Dat.	ἐμοί, μοι	ἡμῖν	σοί		ὑμῖν	
Acc.	ἐμέ, με	ἡμᾶς	σέ		ὑμᾶς	

As noted with the article discussion, these will often help you determine case and gender.

	<u>Third Person (He, She, It)</u>					
	<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
Nom.	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
Gn.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν	αὐτιῶν	αὐτιῶν
Dat.	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
Acc.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

You can understand that I and You need no gender signification but in the case of the third person such must be given. Notice that the declensions follow those of the article on page 39. If you know the general declension of the article will know the general declension of the declinable pronouns. There are a few differences but they are few in comparison with the similarities.

*These three unaccented forms are called "enclitics" and will be explained in lesson 9. The third person occurs in all the genders in order that it may properly modify the word for which it is a substitute.