

Use of the personal pronoun

EMPHASIS: Personal subject is usually indicated in the inflection of the verb. When this personal pronoun is used as well it is to emphasize the idea of the person. In the New Testament the expression

Ἐγώ ἐλεῖ "I am" shows this in full force.

POSSESSION: There is a possessive pronoun but the personal ones are very common for this usage...we will see some in the text.

REFLEXIVE: Rare but it does occur. Matthew 6:19  
"lay not up for yourselves"

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN is so small in form you can sometimes miss it in the text! Here is what it looks like...for your observation, remember. Oh, yes, it means "Who", "which", "what", and sometimes "that"

	<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.	ὁς	ἡ	ὄ	οἱ	αἱ	ἄ
Gen.	οῦ	ἧς	οῦ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
Dat.	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
Acc.	ὃν	ἣν	ὄ	οὓς	ᾗς	ᾗ

Some general notes on the relative pronoun are these:

- The relative pronoun will agree with its antecedent in number and gender but not necessarily in case
- It may be used in an independent way where no antecedent is apparent.
- The relative pronoun is most generally to be thought of as definitive (definite...as if it had the article)

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN..and we mention two of 'em. They are used to focus attention to a special point or object. The translations are "this, these" and "that, those".

--I am not going to show the fully developed declension but "this, these" οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο is declined after the pattern on αὐτός p. 51