

Hello. /We will begin the seventh lecture on Greek. /Today we will study **pronouns**.  
/Before we begin with pronouns, let's review the things we have learned so far.

/The best way to learn a new language is to review what we previously learned. /It is extremely difficult to learn a language without reviewing what we previously learned.  
/Let's first look at **verbs**.

/Let's look at the personal endings of present tense verbs. /Please read along.  
/ω(ο) /εις(eis) /ει(ei) /ομεν(omen) /ετε(ete) /ουσι(ousi) /ω(ο), εις(eis), ει(ei) /ομεν(omen),  
ετε(ete), ουσι(ousi)

/Next, let's go over the personal endings of the second declension masculine noun.  
/Please read along.

/ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on), ε(e)  
/οι(oi), ων(on), ος(ois), ους(ous), οι(oi)  
/ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on), ε(e)  
/οι(oi), ων(on), ος(ois), ους(ous), οι(oi)

/These are the personal endings of the second declension masculine noun.

/Next, the personal endings of the first declension feminine noun. /Please read along.

/α(a), ας(as), α(a), αν(an)  
/αι(ai), ων(on), ας(ais), ας(as)  
/α(a), ας(as), α(a), αν(an)  
/αι(ai), ων(on), ας(ais), ας(as)

/The second forms. /η(e), ης(es), η(e), ην(en) /αι(ai), ων(on), ας(ais), ας(as) /η(e), ης(es),  
ην(en) /αι(ai), ων(on), ας(ais), ας(as)

/These are the personal endings of the first declension feminine noun.

/Next, the personal endings of the second declension neuter noun. /Please read along.

/ον(on), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on)  
/α(a), ων(on), ος(ois), α(a)  
/ον(on), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on)  
/α(a), ων(on), ος(ois), α(a)

/Next are the forms of **adjectives**, but we will not go over them separately because the personal endings of adjectives are the same as the personal endings of nouns. /Next, let's review the **definite article**.

/First, the singular. /Please read along.

/ὁ(ho), ἡ(he), το(to)  
/του(tou), της(tes), του(tou)  
/τῷ(to), τῇ(te), τῷ(to)  
/τον(ton), την(ten), το(to)

/Let's first look at just the masculine forms.

/ὁ(ho), του(tou), τῶ(to), τὸν(ton)  
/ἡ(he), τῆς(tes), τῆ(te), τῆν(ten)  
/το(to), του(tou), τῶ(to), το(to)  
/These are the singular definite article forms.

/With the exceptions of ὁ(ho), ἡ(he), and το(to), the remaining forms have added τ(tau) to the personal endings.

/Next, the plural. /Please read along.  
/οἱ(hoi), αἱ(hai), τὰ(ta)  
/τῶν(ton), τῶν(ton), τῶν(ton)  
/τοῖς(tois), ταῖς(tais), τοῖς(tois)  
/τούς(tous), τὰς(tas), τὰ(ta)

/οἱ(hoi), τῶν(ton), τοῖς(tois), τούς(tous)  
/αἱ(hai), τῶν(ton), ταῖς(tais), τὰς(tas)  
/τὰ(ta), τῶν(ton), τοῖς(tois), τὰ(ta)

/Here also, with the exceptions of οἱ(hoi) and αἱ(hai), the remaining forms had added the stem τ(tau), and the same personal endings of nouns have been put behind the stem. /This shows how important the personal endings of nouns are. /We have just reviewed the contents of what we studied in the last lecture.

/Today we will be studying **pronouns**. /First, let's study the definition of pronouns. /A "pronoun" is a word that replaces a noun. /I am the teacher who teaches you Greek. /In that sentence, the noun would be "teacher."

/I can use the pronoun "I" to replace the noun "teacher." /You are students taking this course. /I can use the pronoun "you" to replace the noun "students."

/What am I holding in my hand? /This is chalk. /I can use the pronouns "this" or "that" to replace the noun "chalk."

/The words "teacher," "students," and "chalk" are all nouns. /Words that replace nouns like these, "I," "you," "this," or "that," are called pronouns.

/First, we still study the **personal pronoun**. /The personal pronoun is a pronoun that replaces a personal noun (which is a noun referring to a person). /"I" that replaced "teacher" /and "you" that replaced "students" /are pronouns, and "he" or "she" are personal pronouns that are third person pronouns.

/We briefly studied personal pronouns when we studied verbs. /There are three persons of personal pronouns. /There is the first person pronoun "I," /the second person pronoun "you," /and the third person pronoun, which are all pronouns excluding "I" and "you."

/There are also plural forms of pronouns. /We, /you (pl), /or "they."

/First, let's review the verbs that we previously learned. /Here they are.

/ω(o), εις(eis), ει(ei)

/ομεν(omen), ετε(ete), ουσι(ousi)

/We would then add the stems of verbs to these personal endings.

/For example, the verb "say" would be /λεγω(lego). /λεγω(lego) is, "I say." /When the personal ending is added to it, it would become λεγεις(legeis). /This would then be "You (s) say." /The other forms are changed in the same way.

/The personal endings of verbs that we previously learned become personal pronouns. /The verbs include personal pronouns. /Yet, the pronouns we will learn today will not have verbs added to them, but we will study the pronoun in itself.

/Let's look at an example. /λεγω(lego) is a verb. /What does the verb λεγω(lego) mean? /λεγ(leg) means, "say." /ω(o) means, "I." /"I say."

/However, what will happen if we write εγω λεγω(ego lego) before the verb λεγω(lego)? /ω(o) means, "I," and the pronoun εγω(ego) also means, "I."

/"I" was repeated in the sentence. /εγω(ego) emphasizes the word "I." /It stresses the word "I." /The phrase "I say" can have different nuances.

/The nominative case of the personal pronoun puts an emphasis on the subject of the sentence. /The other cases of the personal pronoun are slightly different. /We will study the other cases to better understand this.

/Let's first look at the different forms of pronouns. /We will first look at the forms. /Let's begin with the singular forms. /We use three forms, the first person, the second person, and the third person. /We will study the third person later, and we will first study the first and second person forms.

/Like nouns, pronouns also have different cases. /There is the nominative case, the genitive case, the dative case, and the accusative case. /The nominative is "I," which is εγω(ego).

/Then how can we say "my"? /We can use the following expressions. /We can use the word εμου(emu) /εμου(emu), /and we can use the word μου(mu).

/We can use either εμου(emu) /or μου(mu).

/How can we say "to me" in the dative form? /In this case we would use the expression, εμοι(emoi). /It does not matter if we omit ε(epsilon) and simply say μοι(moi). /εμοι(emoi) /μοι(moi) /εμοι(emoi) /μοι(moi)

/Fourth, how can we say "me"? /Please follow along.

/εμε(eme) /εμε(eme) /με(me) /εμε(eme) /με(me)

/These are the two expressions of “me.”

/Next, let’s study the second person. /How can we say “you”? /We can use the expression σου(su). /σου(su) /It means, “you.”

/Then how can we say “your” of the genitive form? /In this case, we would say, σου(sou). /σου(sou) /σου(sou) /This means, “your.”

/Third, let’s look at the dative form. /When interpreted, it would be, “to you.” /“To you” would be σοι(soi). /σοι(soi) /σοι(soi).

/Fourth, the accusative form. /The accusative form would be σε(se). /σε(se) /σε(se) /σε(se) means, “you.”

/Then, in order to say, “I say to you,” /we would use the expression, λεγω(lego). /I say. /“To you” would be /σοι(soi). /λεγω σοι(lego soi). We can make sentences in this way.

/The verb αγαπαω(agapao) means, “to love.” /I love. /αγαπαω(agapao) /“I love you” would be αγαπαω σε(agapao se). /I love you. /We can use pronouns in our sentences in this way.

/Let’s first read the first and second persons.

/εγω(ego) /εμου(emou) /εμοι(emoi) /εμε(eme) /εγω(ego) /εμου(emou) /εμοι(emoi) /εμε(eme) /The second person.

/σου(su) /σου(sou) /σοι(soi) /σε(se) /σου(su) /σου(sou) /σοι(soi) /σε(se) /These are the first person and second person pronouns.

/Next, let’s study the third person. /There are three ways to describe the third person. /Hence, we will study the third person separately. /The third person includes a masculine form where the pronoun “he” is used, /the feminine form where the pronoun “she” is used, /and lastly, the neuter form. /When interpreted, the pronouns would be “he,” “she,” and “it.”

/Let’s look at the forms. /There is the stem αυτ(aut). /The personal ends of the masculine, feminine, and the neuter are added to the stem αυτ(aut). /Let’s put the stems and personal endings together.

/The personal ending of the masculine nominative is ος(os), which we will add to αυτ(aut). /It would then become αυτος(autos). /αυτος(autos) /ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ο), ον(on), ος(os), ου(ou), ω(ο), and ον(on) are the personal endings of nouns. /Hence, the forms would be αυτος(autos), αυτου(autou), αυτω(auto), and αυτον(auton).

/When interpreted, αυτος(autos) would be “his.” /Then what would the genitive form of “his” be? /It would be αυτου(autou).

/How can we interpret αυτω(auto)? /This would be “to him.”

/The accusative form is αυτον(auton). /αυτον(auton) is, “him.”

/The same rule is applied to the feminine and neuter forms. /What are the personal endings of the feminine? /The feminine personal endings are α(a), ας(as), α(α), αν(an) and η(e), ης(es), η(ε), and ην(en).

/We do not use α(a) for pronouns, but η(e). /Hence, it would be αυτη(aute).

/Let’s read together.

/αυτη(aute) /αυτης(autes) /αυτη(aute) /αυτην(auten)

/In this way, we used the personal endings of the feminine noun, η(e), ης(es), η(ε), and ην(en). /Hence, αυτη(aute), αυτης(autes), αυτη(aute), and αυτην(auten).

/Let’s interpret them. /The nominative feminine αυτη(aute) would be “she.”

/The genitive feminine is αυτης(autes). /When interpreted, it would be “her.”

/Next, the dative form. /The dative would be αυτη(aute). /“She” would become “to her.” /  
Next, the accusative form. /αυτην(auten) /αυτην(auten) would be “her.”

/The same rules apply to the neuter form. /Please read along. /αυτο(auto) /αυτου(autou)  
/αυτω(auto) /αυτο(auto)

/The personal endings of the neuter are originally ον(on), ου(ou), ω(o), and ον(on).

/However, ν(nu) is omitted from the nominative and accusative forms. /Hence, both the nominative and accusative would be αυτο(auto).

/Let’s read and interpret them. /The nominative form. /αυτο(auto) /This is “it.”

/The genitive form. /αυτου(autou) /This is “of it.”

/The dative form. /αυτω(auto) /This is “to it.”

/The accusative form. /αυτω(auto) /This is “it.”

/We can know the forms of the third person when we add the personal endings of the masculine, feminine, and the neuter to the stem αυτ(aut).

/Next, the plural forms. /Again, we will first study the first and second persons, and then study the third person separately. /The plural forms.

/Let’s look at the word, “we.” The nominative “we.” /“We” is ημεις(hemeis). /Because of the rough breathing, ημεις(emeis) becomes ημεις(hemeis). /ημεις(hemeis)

/ημεις(hemeis) /This is “we.”

/What would “our” be in the genitive form? /It would be ημων(hemon). /ημων(hemon)

/This would be “our.”

/Then what would “to us” be in the dative form? /It would be ἡμιν(hemin). /ἡμιν(hemin) / ἡμιν(hemin)

/Next, the accusative form. /“Us.” /This would be ἡμας(hemas).

/Let’s read the first person forms.

/ἡμεῖς(hemeis) /ἡμῶν(hemon) /ἡμιν(hemin) /ἡμας(hemas) /ἡμεῖς(hemeis) /ἡμῶν(hemon) / ἡμιν(hemin) /ἡμας(hemas) /These are the first person forms for “we.”

/For the second person, let’s first look at “you (pl).” /The nominative form is “you (pl).” / Because of the rough breathing, it would be ὑμεῖς(humeis). /ὑμεῖς(humeis) /We replaced ἦ(he) with ὕ(hu). /Hence, they would be ὑμῶν(humon) /ὑμιν(humin) /ὑμας(humas).

/In this way, just the way the words are spelled are different of the first and second persons. /ὑμεῖς(humeis) /ὑμῶν(humon) /ὑμιν(humin) /ὑμας(humas) /When interpreted, the nominative would be “you (pl).”

/The genitive would be “your (pl).” /ὑμῶν(humon)

/The dative would be “to you (pl).” /ὑμιν(humin) /ὑμιν(humin)

/The accusative would be “you (pl).” /Here it would be “you” in the plural form.”

/ὑμας(humas) /ὑμας(humas)

/Let’s read the first and second persons. /ἡμεῖς(hemeis) /ἡμῶν(hemon) /ἡμιν(hemin) /ἡμας(hemas) /ὑμεῖς(humeis) /ὑμῶν(humon) /ὑμιν(humin) /ὑμας(humas) /We have studied the first and second persons.

/Let’s look at the third person. /Just like the third person singular, the third person plural also has three different forms. /The masculine, the feminine, and the neuter. Like the singular, we will look at the word αὐτ(aut). /We can add the plural personal endings to the word αὐτ(aut).

/What are the plural personal endings? /They would be οἱ(oi), ὧν(on), οἰς(ois), and οὺς(ous). /We would add αὐτ(aut), and they would become αὐτοὶ(autoi), αὐτῶν(auton), αὐτοῖς(autois), αὐτοὺς(autous).

/Please read along. αὐτοὶ(autoi) /αὐτῶν(auton) /αὐτοῖς(autois) /αὐτοὺς(autous)

/When interpreted it would be “they.”

/The genitive would be “their.”

/The dative would be “to them.” /αὐτοῖς(autois)

/The accusative would be “them,” which is αὐτοὺς(autous).

/Please read along.

/αὐτοὶ(autoi) /αὐτῶν(auton) /αὐτοῖς(autois) /αὐτοὺς(autous) /αὐτοὶ(autoi) /αὐτῶν(auton) / αὐτοῖς(autois) /αὐτοὺς(autous)

/Next, the feminine. /The stem of the feminine is also αυτ(aut).

/We can add the feminine personal endings αι(ai), ων(on), αις(ais), and ας(as) to it.

/Hence, they would be αυται(autai) /αυτων(auton) /αυταις(autais) /αυτας(autas). /Please read along. /αυται(autai) /αυτων(auton) /αυταις(autais) /αυτας(autas)

/When interpreted it would be “they.” /αυται(autai)

/Their. /αυτων(auton)

/To them. /αυταις(autais)

/Them. /αυτας(autas)

/What would the neuter forms be? /The neuter forms would be changed in the same ways. The personal endings α(a), ων(on), οισ(ois), and α(a) /are added to the stem αυτ(aut). /It would then become αυτα(auta) /αυτων(auton) /αυτοις(autois) /αυτα(auta) /They are changed in these ways.

/We keep putting an emphasis on the personal endings of nouns because they are always added to stems to form different variations of a word.

/We must be careful of one thing with the personal pronoun. /All nominative forms of the personal pronoun are used for emphasis. /We studied εγω λεγω(ego lego), /which means, “I say.” /We studied that εγω(ego) and ω(o) have different meanings of “I.”

/λεγω(lego) is “I say.” /However, we use εγω(ego) to put an emphasis on “I.” /Hence, εγω λεγω(ego lego) would be “I, I say.” /We have studied the personal pronoun.

/Next, we will learn that there is a **special usage** of αυτος(autos). /αυτος(autos) is the most basic third person pronoun. /However, this word has a few other special usages besides being a third person pronoun. /We will study this in three different ways.

/First, /the definite article. /Let’s look at an example.

/ὁ ανηρ αυτος(ho aner autos) /ὁ(ho) is a definite article.

/ανηρ(aner) is “a man,” /and ὁ ανηρ(ho aner) is “the man.”

/Then there is another form, αυτος ὁ ανηρ(autos ho aner).

/The definite article and the noun are put together, the definite article and the noun are put together, and αυτος(autos) is added either to the front or the back. /In such a case, it would be interpreted to be “the man himself.” /“The man himself.”

/Please read along.

/ὁ αποστολος αυτος(ho apostolos autos)

/αποστολος(apostolos)

/αυτος(autos)

/αυτος ὁ αποστολος(autos ho apostolos)

/αυτος(autos) is placed before or after the definite article and the noun.

/αποστολος(apostolos) means, “an apostle.” /Hence, when interpreted it would be “the apostle himself.” /“The apostle himself.”

/There are some things we must be careful of. /The interpretation changes when αυτος(autos) is placed between the definite article and the noun. /Let’s look at two examples. /ὁ αυτος ανηρ(ho autos aner) /ὁ αυτος αποστολος(ho autos apostolos) /Here, αυτος(autos) was placed between the definite article and the noun.

/Earlier, we interpreted to be “the man himself,” but in this case, it would be interpreted to be “the same man.” /ὁ αυτος αποστολος(ho autos apostolos) would not be “the apostle himself,” but would be changed to mean “the same apostle.”

/These are the two usages. /Lastly, the personal pronoun is used with the nominative of the verb.

/εγω λεγω(ego lego) /This means, “I say.” /When εγω(ego) is used, it becomes “I say,” and an emphasis is placed on “I.”

/We can also say, αυτος εγω λεγω(autos ego lego). /This too puts an emphasis on “I.” /These are the three usages of αυτος(autos).

/This was the seventh lecture of Greek. /We studied pronouns, and the lecture consisted of a great amount of material. /Please memorize all that we learned today.

/Here we will conclude the seventh lecture on Greek. /Please study more of the Greek language by purchasing the textbook. /Thank you.