

# Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Adverbs & Particles

## Chapter 12

## Pronouns

### Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

#### Types of Pronouns

Personal	ἐγώ, σύ, αὐτός
Relative	ὅς, ὅστις
Correlative	ὅσος, οἷος, ὅποῖος
Demonstrative	οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, τάδε
Possessive	ἐμός, ἡμέτερος, σός, ὕμέτερος

### Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

#### Types of Pronouns

Reflexive	ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ
Reciprocal	ἀλλήλων
Interrogative	τίς, τί, ποῖος, πόσος
Indefinite	τις

### Personal Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

Personal pronouns (e.g., ἐγώ, σύ, αὐτοῦ, ἡμεῖς) are pronouns that refer to people (usually), but may also refer to things (e.g., αὐτό, “it”).

A personal pronoun may be used to express emphasis, intensity, or an identical (“same”) relationship.

### Personal Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

#### Emphatic Use

Because the subject is already indicated by the verb ending, the nominative case personal pronoun is added for emphasis.

**ἐγώ** ἐβάπτισα ὑμᾶς ὕδατι, **αὐτὸς** δὲ βαπτίσει  
ὑμᾶς ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ

**I** [myself] have baptized you with water, but **He** [himself]  
will baptize you with the Holy Spirit (Mark 1:8).

## Personal Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Intensive Use

The personal pronoun is put in the **predicate position** (i.e., there is no article before it) and intensifies the subject ("himself," "herself," "itself," etc.)

ὅτι **αὐτὸς** ὁ κύριος...καταβήσεται ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ

For the Lord **Himself** will descend from heaven  
(1 Thess 4:16).

## Personal Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Identical Use

The personal pronoun is put in the **attributive position** (i.e., there is an article before it) and means "the same" (identical adjective).

τὸν **αὐτὸν** λόγον

The **same** word  
(Matt 26:44)

## Pronominal Adjectives

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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

ὁ κύριός **μου**

"my Lord"

ὁ κύριος **ἐμοῦ**

"my Lord"

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

ὁ **ἐμὸς** κύριος

"my Lord"

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

## Pronominal Adjectives

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

Pronominal adjectives functioning to **communicate possession**.

οἱ υἱοὶ οἱ **ἐμοὶ**

"my sons"

ὁ **ἡμέτερος** κύριος

"our Lord"

ὁ **σὸς** κύριος

"your (sg.) Lord"

ὁ **ὑμέτερος** κύριος

"your (pl.) Lord"

## Demonstrative Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

Demonstrative pronouns are the "pointing out" pronouns (Latin: demonstro, "I point out").

### Near Demonstrative

this (masc, **οὗτος**)  
these (fem, **αὗται**)

### Far Demonstrative

that (neut, **ἐκεῖνο**)  
those (masc, **ἐκεῖνοι**)

## Demonstrative Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Near Demonstrative

**ταῦτα** δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐνθυμηθέντος

But after he had considered **these things**  
(Matt 1:20).

## Demonstrative Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Far Demonstrative

καθὼς ἐκεῖνος δίκαιός ἐστιν

just as **that one** is righteous  
(1 John 3:7).

## Relative Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Relative Pronouns

**Lack of antecedent:** sometimes a relative pronoun is used without an antecedent.

ὃ ἦν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς

**What** was from the beginning  
(1 John 1:1).

## Relative Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Relative Pronouns

**Attraction:** sometimes a relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in case (although the case is normally determined by its function in the sentence).

ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος οὗ ἐγὼ δώσω αὐτῷ

from the water **that** I will give him  
(John 4:14).

## Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are questioning pronouns: who? (masc/fem sg **τίς**), of whom? (masc/fem sg **τίνος**), what/why? (**τί**).

ἰδοὺ ὕδωρ, τί καλύει με βαπτισθῆναι

Look, here is water! **What** is to prevent me from being baptized? (Acts 8:36).

## Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are “indefinite” in their identification: someone/anyone (masc sg, **τις**), certain ones (masc pl, **τινες**)

ἐάν τις εἴπῃ ὅτι Ἀγαπῶ τὸν θεόν...

If **anyone** says, “I love God”...  
(1 John 4:20).

## Prepositions

## Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Introduction & Overview

Prepositions are very common, occurring a little less than one per verse (over 10,000 occurrences in all). Because prepositions are very flexible you might need to consult a lexicon.

Prepositions are relational words, clarifying relationships between different items in a sentence:  
(1) spatial, (2) temporal, and (3) logical.

## Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Prepositions and Case

Many prepositions communicate relationships in conjunction with the **case** of the their object. Various prepositions can take their objects in 1, 2, or 3 cases.

During the NT era, prepositions were used to make the author's meaning more explicit.

ἐν ἡμέρᾳ κρίσεως

on judgment day (Matt 10:15)

τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ

on the third day (Matt 17:23)

## Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Temporal Relations

Prior time (**πρό**) = before  
Contemporaneous time (**ἐν, ἐπὶ**) = while, during  
Posterior time (**μετά**) = after

## Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Logical Relations

Prepositions can communicate: means, result, reason, manner, etc. For example, εἰς with an abstract noun often expresses purpose (similar to ἵνα + subjunctive).

ἦλθεν εἰς μαρτυρίαν ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός

[He] man came **for a witness**, to bear witness of the Light  
(John 1:7 NKJV).

## Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Adverbial prepositional phrases

- Modify Verbs
- Answer **where? when? how? why?**
- Example

μετὰ ἔτη τρία ἀνῆλθον εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα

after three years I went up **into Jerusalem**  
(Gal 1:18 ESV).

## Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Adjectival prepositional phrases

- Modify nouns or other substantives
- Answer **which? what kind of?**
- Example

τῇ κατ' εὐσέβειαν διδασκαλίᾳ

The teaching **that accords with godliness**  
(1 Tim 6:3 ESV).

## Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Substantival prepositional phrases

- The article turns the phrase into a virtual noun.
- Example

τὰ **περὶ** τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ

the things **concerning** the kingdom of God  
(Acts 1:3 NASB)

## Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

A preposition prefixed to a verb is often repeated as a matter of style.

**ἐξέρχεται ἐκ** τῆς πόλεως

He is going **out** the city

## Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Improper Preposition

The term “improper preposition” refers to a preposition that is never prefixed to a verbal stem to create a compound verb (e.g., **ἐνώπιον**, “before”).

## Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Proper Preposition

Proper prepositions are those that occur **both** in prepositional phrases (e.g., **ἐκ** τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, “from heaven,” Matt 16:11) **and** as prefixes to compound verbs (e.g., **ἐκβάλλω**, “I throw out”).

## Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Functions of prepositions in composition

- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Additional meaning | <b>ἀναβαίνω</b> (“I go up”)  |
| 2) Intensive meaning  | <b>κατεσθίω</b> (“I devour”) |
| 3) No added meaning   | <b>ἀνοίγω</b> (“I open”)     |
| 4) Unrelated meaning  | <b>ἀναγινώσκω</b> (“I read”) |

## Conjunctions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Coordinating Conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction communicates a parallel (“equal rank”) relationship between the words, phrases, or clauses that it links.

**καί** (“and,” “also”), **δέ** (“and,” “but”), **γάρ** (“for”),  
**ἀλλά** (“but”), **οὖν** (“therefore”), **ἢ** (“or”).

## Conjunctions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction is a word that links a word, phrase, or clause in an unequal or dependent relationship with another word, phrase, or clause.

**ὅτι** (“that,” “because”); **εἰ** (“if”); **καθώς** (“just as”); **ὥς** (“as,” “like”); **γάρ** (“because,” “since”).

## Adverbs

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb

**ναί**, ἔρχομαι **ταχύ**

Yes, I am coming **quickly**  
(Acts 1:3)

## Particles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

A class of usually short words, sometimes untranslated, which could often also be categorized as adverbs, conjunctions, or interjections.

**ναί**, ἔρχομαι **ταχύ**

**Yes**, I am coming quickly  
(Acts 1:3)