

Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Adverbs & Particles

Chapter 12

Pronouns

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Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

Types of Pronouns

Personal	ἐγώ, σύ, αὐτός
Pronominal	ἐμός, ἡμέτερος, σός, ὕμέτερος
Demonstrative	οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, τάδε
Relative	ὅς, ὅστις

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Pronouns

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

Types of Pronouns

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

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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.

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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, **αὐτός** 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).

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Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

Intensive Use

ὅτι αὐτός ὁ κύριος...καταβήσεται ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ

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

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)

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**.

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”
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ὁ ὑμῆτερος κύριος “your (pl.) Lord”

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

Demonstrative pronouns are the “pointing out” pronouns (Latin: *demonstro*, “I point out”).

Near Demonstrative

Far Demonstrative

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).

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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 (that which) was from the beginning (1 John 1:1).

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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).

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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**).

τί κωλύει με βαπτισθῆναι

What is to prevent me from being baptized?
(Acts 8:36 NRSV).

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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).

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Prepositions

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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.

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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)

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Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

Temporal Relations

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

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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).

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Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

Adverbial prepositional phrases

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

μετὰ ἔτη **τρία** **ἀνῆλθον** **εἰς** Ἱερουσόλυμα

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

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Prepositions

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Adjectival prepositional phrases

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

τῇ **κατ'** εὐσέβειαν διδασκαλίᾳ

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

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Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
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Substantival prepositional phrases

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

Μὴ ἀγαπᾶτε τὸν κόσμον μηδὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ

Do not love the world or **the things in the world**
(1 John 2:15 ESV)

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Prepositions

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

ἔξέρχεται **ἐκ** τῆς πόλεως

He is going **out** the city

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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”).

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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., **ἐκ**βάλλω, “I throw out”).

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Prepositions

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν
ὁ λόγος

Functions of prepositions in composition

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

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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”).

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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”).

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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)

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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)

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