

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (1st, 2nd, 3rd person)

	1 st per	2 nd per	3 rd per		
<i>singular</i>	"I"	"you"	"he"/"she"/"it"		
	<i>masc/fem</i>	<i>masc/fem</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom</i>	ἐγώ	σύ	_____	_____	_____
<i>gen</i>	ἐμοῦ / μου	σοῦ / σου	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
<i>dat</i>	ἐμοί / μοι	σοί / σοι	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
<i>acc</i>	ἐμέ / μέ	σέ / σε	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
<i>plural</i>	"we"	"you(-all)"	"they"		
<i>nom</i>	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	_____	_____	_____
<i>gen</i>	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
<i>dat</i>	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
<i>acc</i>	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

2. Vocab

- οὕτως . . . ὥστε . . .
οὕτω ταχέως (swiftly) τρέχει ὁ Ἄργος ὥστε αἰρεῖ (catches) τὸν λύκον.
"So swiftly runs Argos that he catches the wolf."
- ἄπ-ειμι (I am absent) ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας (from the house-genitive)
↪ compare πάρ-ειμι, "I am present/here/there"
(παρά alongside + εἰμι "I am")
- ἴθι δῆ (come on! hurry up! go on!), φέρε μοι ("to me" dative) τὸν λίθον—
"Hurry up! Bring me the stone!"
- φεύγουσι τὸν λύκον "They flee *the wolf* (acc. direct object)"
- τὸν Δικαιοπόλιν γινώσκωμεν, "We ~~know~~ get to know Dicaeopolis."
- ὁ δοῦλος πολλὰ πάσχει
"The slave is suffering much" = "A lot is happening to the slave."
- θαυμάζω ὑμᾶς! "I am amazed at you!"

3. Grammar

(a) paradigms *see charts p. 65.*

(b) Subject-Verb Agreement, *Or*, Gender, Number, Verb Ending

- Fill in the correct verb ending:
 - οἱ αυτουργοι (farmers) βαδιζ-ουσιν
 - τὰ πρόβατα (sheep) βαδιζ-ει Neut
- *Neut plur subject, takes SING verb!*

(c) Pronouns (above, #1, also paradigm *Athenaze* vol. 1 p. 65)

Add the appropriate pronoun

- **ἡμεῖς** (“we” emphatic) φιλοῦμεν τὴν μητέρα, “**We** (emphasized) love our mother.”
- ἡ μήτηρ **ἡμᾶς** (acc.) φιλεῖ, “Our mother loves **us**.”
- φέρε **μοι** (dative) τὸν λίθον, “Bring **to me** the stone.”
- ἀκούει **σου / ὑμῶν** (gen. sing/plur) ὁ κύων, “The dog hears **you**.”

(d) Attributive versus Predicate Position (pp. 65–66)

- The ARTICLE (“the”) usually comes *BEFORE ADJECTIVE* (or other, similar modifier)—*attributive position*:
 - ὁ ἀγαθὸς κύων = κύων ὁ ἀγαθός = ὁ κύων ὁ ἀγαθός = ὁ ἀγαθὸς ὁ κύων
“the good dog”
- Article joined to NOUN, with adjective (or other modifier outside)—*predicate position*
 - ὁ κύων (article + noun) ἀγαθός (adjective stand-alone), “The dog is good”
- αὐτός. THREE USES. . .
 1. AS SIMPLE PRONOUN. *Never in nominative case! Never with article!*
 - ὁρῶ **αὐτήν**. “I see **her**”
 - φιλῶ τοὺς φίλους **αὐτοῦ**. “I like **his** friends”

2. AS ADJECTIVE IN SENSE OF “SAME.” *Always with article, always in attributive position! (I.e., with ὁ / ἡ / τό preceding αὐτός)*
- ὄρω **τὴν αὐτήν** κόρην. “I see **the same** girl”
 - προσχωρῶ **τῷ αὐτῷ** οἴκῳ. “I approach **the same** house.”
3. AS INTENSIVE PRONOUN (“myself, I/me in person,” etc.). *Can be nominative. Can be in predicate position. Never in attributive position.*
- **αὐτὸς** πάρεστι. “He is present **himself / in person**”
 - ☞ αὐτός here doesn’t mean simple “he.” In the sense of a simple pronoun, it can’t be nominative.
 - ὁ Δικαιοπόλις **αὐτὸς** πάρεστι. “Dicaeopolis **himself / in person** is here”
 - ὄρω τὴν κόρην **αὐτήν**. “I see the girl **herself / the very** girl”
 - ☞ Contrast from above, ὄρω **τὴν αὐτήν** κόρην, “I see **the same** girl” (αὐτήν in attributive position) Note also that ὄρω **αὐτήν** (i.e., αὐτήν alone) = “I see her.”
 - in sense of “self” (intensive pronoun) always in *predicate position*:
 - ὄρω τὸν Δικαιοπόλιν αὐτόν, “I see Dicaeopolis himself” (or “Dicaeopolis in the flesh”)
- (e) Possessives: Genitive Pronouns versus Possessive Adjectives (p. 66–7)
- “my/mine” (three ways)
 - (1) ἐμοῦ (emphatic genitive pronoun)
 - (2) μου (unemphatic genitive pronoun)
 - (3) ἐμός (possessive adjective)
 - My dog =
 - (1) ὁ ἐμὸς κύων (possessive adjective in attributive position), or
 - (2) ὁ ἐμοῦ κύων (emphatic possessive genitive in attr. pos.), or
 - (3) ὁ κύων μου (unemphatic possessive in predicate pos.)
 - his/its = αὐτοῦ (predicate pos.)
 - ὁ κύων αὐτοῦ, “his dog”
 - her(s)/its = αὐτῆς (predicate pos.)
 - ὁ κύων αὐτῆς, “her dog”

- “their” = αὐτῶν (pred. pos.)
 - ὁ κύων αὐτῶν, “their dog”

4. Paradigms, pronoun endings

Study paradigms (tables of forms/endings) for:

- α-contract verbs (τιμά-ω, ὀρά-ω, βοά-ω) p. 56
- 1st per. pronoun ἐγώ “I,” ἡμεῖς “we,” p. 65
- 2nd per. pronoun σύ “you”-sing., ὑμεῖς “you”-plur. p. 65
- 3rd person pronoun αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ (his/her/its, etc.) p. 65
- intensive adjective αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, p. 68