# Chapter 16

### The Reflexive Pronouns

**16.1** A Reflexive Pronoun refers back to the subject of the sentence, and is always in the predicate. Because of this, the Reflexive Pronoun does not have a Nominative.

e.g. He saw **himself**. We love **ourselves**. I talk to **myself**. She did it for **herself**.

#### 16.2 The Reflexive Pronoun of the Third Person

The endings are exactly the same as for  $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\bar{t}\nu\sigma\zeta$  - $\eta$  -o

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Sing.	Acc.	έαυτόν	έαυτήν	έαυτό
	Gen.	έαυτοῦ	έαυτῆς	έαυτοῦ
	Dat.	έαυτῷ	έαυτῆ	έαυτῷ
Plural	Acc.	έαυτούς	έαυτάς	έαυτά
	Gen.	έαυτῶν	έαυτῶν	έαυτῶν
	Dat.	έαυτοῖς	έαυταῖς	έαυτοῖς

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

1.	οὖτος	ò	ἄνθρωπος	ἀγαπῷ	έαυτόν.

2. ὁ νυμφίος ἀγαπῷ ἑαυτόν;

3. τὸ τέκνον οὐκ ἀγαπῷ ἑαυτό.

4. ἡ χήρα ἐκείνη οὐκ ἀγαπῷ ἑαυτήν.

5. ἀγαπῶσιν ἐαυτά τὰ παιδία;

6. ὁ ἐλεύθερος λέγει ἑαυτῷ.

7. οἱ ἰσχυροὶ λέγουσιν ἑαυτοῖς.

8. ἡ χήρα εἴπεν ἑαυτῆ,

Οὐαὶ γάρ μοὶ ἐστίν.

ό ἰσχυρὸς βάλλει ἐαυτὸν ἐπὶ τὸν ἐχθρόν.

10. οἱ στρατιῶται βάλλουσιν ἑαυτοὺς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον.

This man loves himself.

Does the bridegroom love himself?

The child does not love itself.

That widow does not love herself.

Do the children love themselves?

The free (man) talks to himself.

The strong (men) talk to themselves.

The widow said to herself,

"(For) Woe is (to) me."

The strong (man) throws himself

on(to) the enemy.

The soldiers throw themselves into the fight.

# 16.3 The Reflexive Pronouns of the First and Second Persons ἐμαυτόν myself. σεαυτόν yourself

Not only is there no Nominative form, but also, because it is assumed that the speaker is either male or female, there are no neuter forms for either the First or Second Person Reflexive Pronouns.

NOTE: A further peculiarity is that these pronouns do not have their own plural forms, but use the plural forms of the Third Person Reflexive Pronoun.

		<b>ἐμαυτόν</b>	- myself	σεαυτόν - yourself		
		Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	
Sing.	Acc.	ἐμαυτόν	<b>ἐμαυτήν</b>	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	
	Gen.	έμαυτοῦ	έμαυτῆς	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	
	Dat.	έμαυτῷ	έμαυτῆ	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῆ	
Plural	Acc.	έαυτούς	έαυτάς	έαυτούς	έαυτάς	
	Gen.	έαυτῶν	έαυτῶν	έαυτῶν	έαυτῶν	
	Dat.	έαυτοῖς	έαυταῖς	έαυτοῖς	έαυταῖς	

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

 λέγω ἐμαυτῷ, Οὖτος ὁ δεσμίος ψεύστης ἐστίν.

2. ὁ χιλίαρχος εἶπεν,

Έγὰ ἔχω στρατιώτας ὑπ' ἐμαυτόν.

- 3. ὀ Χριστὸς λέγει ὅτι, Οὐ λέγω ἀπ' ἐμαυτόν.
- 4. ἐγὰ οὐ ζητῷ τὴν τιμὴν ἐμαυτοῦ.

5. ὁ Παῦλος εἶπεν,

Οὐ τηρῶ τὸν δοῦλον ἐμαυτῷ.

- 6. σὺ ἀγαπᾶς τὸν ἀδελφόν σου ὡς σεαυτόν.
- οἱ Φαρισαῖοι λέγουσιν τῷ Ἰησοῦ,
   Σὺ ποιεῖς σεαυτὸν θεόν.
- 8. σὺ διδάσκεις έτέρους

άλλὰ σεαυτὸν οὐ διδάσκεις.

- 9. ύμεῖς τηρεῖτε ἑαυτοὺς καθαρούς.
- 10. ἡμεῖς εἶπομεν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς,

Οὐκ ἁμαρτίαν ἔχομεν.

I say to myself, "This prisoner is a liar."

The tribune said

"I have soldiers under me."

Christ says "I do not speak from myself."

I do not seek my own honor.

Paul said,

"I do not keep the slave for myself."

You love your brother as yourself.

The Pharisees say to Jesus,

"You make yourself God."

You (singular) teach others,

but you do not teach yourself.

You (plural) keep yourselves clean/pure.

We said amongst (to) ourselves,

"We don't have sin."

**16.4 The Reciprocal Pronoun : ἀλλήλους** - one another, formed from ἄλλος - other This pronoun has no Nominative, and no singular. The forms found in the New Testament are

Plural Acc. ἀλλήλους Gen. ἀλλήλων

Dat. ἀλλήλοις

Practice - until you can read and translate easily

Do not worry about the various prepositions. The sentences are modeled on real sentences in the New Testament, so as to give you a feel for the range of meanings which prepositions can take.

1. ἀγαπῶμεν ἀλλήλους.

- 2. ἀγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους;
- 3. ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ἁμαρτωλοὶ

οὐκ ἀγαπῶσιν ἀλλήλους.

- 4. οἱ γεωργοὶ λέγουσιν πρὸς ἀλλήλους,Ὁ οἶνος οὐ καλὸς ὅτι καινὸς ἐστίν.
- 5. οἱ φίλοι ἔχουσιν εἰρήνην ἐν ἀλλήλοις.
- 6. τὰ παιδία καλοῦσιν ἀλλήλοις.
- ό Ἡρῷδης καὶ ὁ Πιλᾶτος φίλοι μετ' ἀλλήλων ἦσαν.
- 8. οἱ ἐχθροὶ βλέπουσιν εἰς ἀλλήλους.
- 9. ἀγάπην ἔχομεν ἐν ἀλλήλοις.
- 10. ὑμεῖς παρακαλεῖτε ἀλλήλους ἐν τοῖς λόγοις τούτοις.

We love one another.

Do you love one another?

Those sinners

do not love one another.

The farmers say to one another,

"The wine (is) not good, since it is new."

The friends have peace amongst themselves.

The children call to one another.

Herod and Pilate

were friends with one another.

The enemies look at one another.

We have love amongst ourselves.

You encourage one another

with these words.

## 16.5 Sentences for reading and translation

- 1. οἱ ἄγιοι οὐκ ἀγαπῶσιν ἑαυτούς.
- 2. ὁ ψεύστης εἶπεν ἑαυτῷ, Οὐκ ἁμαρτίαν ἔχω.
- 3. οἱ νεανίαι λέγουσιν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς.
- 4. ἐγὼ γράφω ἐπιστολὰς ἐμαυτῷ.
- 5. ήμεῖς φίλοι μετ' ἀλλήλων ἔσμεν.
- 6. ύμεῖς ἀγαπᾶτε τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ὑμῶν ὡς ἑαυτούς.
- 7. οἱ μαθηταὶ οὐ ζητοῦσιν τὴν δόξαν ἑαυτῶν.
- 8. οἱ ἀμαρτωλοὶ οὐ τηροῦσιν ἑαυτοὺς καθαρούς.

9. ἔχετε ἀγάπην ἐν ἀλλήλοις; 10. οἱ ἐλεύθεροι βλέπουσιν εἰς ἀλλήλους.

### **16.6 Writing Practice**: Write, while saying the Greek aloud (Matt. 6:9-13)

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πάτερ ἡμῶν ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς,
                                                      Our Father, the (one) in the heavens,
  άγιασθήτω τὸ ὄνομά σου,
                                                      let your name be sanctified,
    έλθέτω ή βασιλεία σου,
                                                       let your kingdom come,
     γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου,
                                                         let your will / wish happen (come to pass),
       ώς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς.
                                                             just as in heaven (so) also on earth.
τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον δὸς ἡμῖν σήμερον. Our bread for the day give to us today;
  καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν
                                                             and remit/forgive (to) us our debts,
  ώς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφήκαμεν τοῖς ὀφειλέταις ἡμῶν : just as we also have forgiven our debtors:
 καὶ μὴ εἰσενέγκης ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν,
                                                        and don't bring us into a testing (time),
    άλλὰ ῥῦσαι ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ,
                                                         but rescue us from the evil one,
 ότι σοῦ ἐστιν ἡ βασιλεία
                                                      since yours is the kingdom,
    καὶ ἡ δύναμις καὶ ἡ δόξα
                                                         and the power, and the glory,
       είς τούς αίωνας. άμήν.
                                                             to the (end of) the ages. Amen.
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**16.7** New Testament Passages for reading and translation: Mark 3:24-26, John 13:34-35 In your Greek New Testament, read the passages aloud several times until you can read them without long pauses or stumbling. Then use the translation helps to translate them.

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έφ' έαυτην
                     against itself
μερισθῆ
                     (it) is divided
                                                     (Present passive of \mu \epsilon \rho i \zeta \omega - I divide)
                                                     (Present of \delta \dot{\nu} \nu \alpha \mu \alpha i - I am able, I can)
δύναται
                     (it) is able
                                                     (an infinitive of i\sigma \tau \eta \mu i - I stand)
σταθῆναι
                     to stand
δυνήσεται
                     (it) will be able
έμερίσθη
                     (he) was divided
ἀνέστη
                     (he) should/might rise up (from ἀνίστημι - I stand up, rise)
τέλος ἔχει
                     (he) has an end = "he is finished"
δίδωμι
                     I give
ήγάπησα
                     I loved
                                                     (simple past of \dot{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\dot{\alpha}\omega - I love)
καὶ ύμεῖς
                     you also, you too
γνωσονται
                     (they) will know
                                                     (from γινώσκω - I know)
πάντες
                     all (men), everyone
                                                     (masc. nom. plural of \pi \tilde{\alpha} \zeta, \pi \tilde{\alpha} \sigma \alpha, \pi \tilde{\alpha} v - each, every)
ἔχητε
                                                     (from \xi \chi \omega - I have)
                     you (should/may) have
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# 16.8 Vocabulary to learn

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άληθινός -ή -όν
                        true
δυνατός -ή -όν
                        able, powerful
                                        ( a dynamo is a source of power)
ἕκαστος -η -ον
                        each
ἔσχατος -η -ον
                                        ( the eschaton is the end of time and the world)
                        last
ίκανός -ή -όν
                        sufficient
λοιπός -ή -όν
                        remaining
μέσος -η -ον
                        middle
 (Mesopotamia refers to the land "between" the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. ὁ ποταμός - river)
μόνος -η -ον
                        only, alone
                                        ( hence words beginning with mono-)
όλίγος -η -ον
                        few
őλος -η -ov
                        whole, all, entire ( a holocaust is a whole burnt offering. καίω - I burn)
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έλεύθερος - $\alpha$  -ov free  $i\sigma\chi\nu\rho\dot{}$ ος - $\alpha$  -ov strong  $v\acute{}$ ος - $\alpha$  -ov new

ὅμοιος - $\alpha$  -ον like, similar to (takes Dative)

ἐμαυτόν -ήν myself σεαυτόν -ήν yourself

 $\dot{\epsilon}$ αυτόν - $\dot{\eta}$ ν - $\dot{o}$  himself, herself, itself

 $\dot{\epsilon}$ αυτούς - $\dot{\alpha}$ ς - $\dot{\alpha}$  themselves, ourselves

åλλήλους one another

μερίζω Ι divide

 $\dot{\alpha}\pi\dot{o}, \ \alpha\pi', \ \dot{\alpha}\phi'$  from (takes Genitive)

 $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\alpha}v$  if (pronounced eh-AN, from  $\epsilon i''if'' + \dot{\alpha}v$ )

 $\gamma \acute{\alpha} \rho$  for, because (comes second in a phrase)

 $\dot{\upsilon}\pi\acute{o},\ \upsilon\pi',\ \dot{\upsilon}\phi'$  under (with Accusative)  $\dot{\upsilon}\pi\acute{o},\ \upsilon\pi',\ \dot{\upsilon}\phi'$  by (with Genitive)

καθώς just as