

- c. Matthew 3:11
οὐ οὐκ εἰμὶ ἱκανὸς τὰ ὑποδήματα βαστάσαι, the antecedent is the phrase ὁ δὲ ὀπίσω μου ἐρχόμενος. It is genitive because it is expressing possession, modifying ὑποδήματα, "his sandals."
 - d. *John 15:20
οὐ ἐγὼ εἶπον ὑμῖν, the antecedent is λόγου, and the clause is attributive. οὐ should have been accusative since it is the direct object of εἶπον, but it has been attracted to the case of its antecedent.
7. Breaking a long Greek sentence into shorter English sentences.
- a. Romans 3:22
δικαιοσύνη repeats the earlier δικαιοσύνη, and the Greek continues to explain righteousness. The NIV starts a new sentence by adding "this" and a verb, "This righteousness is," as does the CSB, "The righteousness of God is." The NASB adds in italics, *it is the*. The ESV ends verse 21 with a dash, and the NET adds "namely." The NRSV doesn't start a new sentence.
 - b. Romans 3:25
Begins with a relative clause referring to Jesus. The NASB, ESV, and NRSV keep the relative pronoun, the CSB and NET start a new sentence ("God presented him," "God publicly displayed him") as does the NIV, which supplies the antecedent ("God presented Christ").
 - c. Ephesians 5:22
Begins with a participle, which modifies the earlier admonition to "be filled" with the Spirit" (5:18), which is then explained as "speaking" (v. 19), "giving thanks" (v. 20), and "submitting to one another" (v. 22). Unfortunately, most translations start a new paragraph at verse 23, and most unfortunately the NASB, ESV, and NET have a heading before verse 23, even though it is part of the Greek sentence in verse 22. The other way to handle verse 22 is to see the participle "submitting" as an imperatival participle (not covered in this text), which is why it is potentially accurate to start a new sentence at verse 22.

CHAPTER 13: PRONOUNS

1. See textbook, p. 135. GK 899; S 846.
2. What determines the form of αὐτός?
 - a. Case: function in sentence
 - b. Number: antecedent
 - c. Gender: antecedent
3. The pronoun αὐτός follows natural gender when referring to a personal antecedent.
4. A demonstrative adjective will appear in the predicate position.

5. Pronouns

Verse	Pronoun	Pers/Dem	Adj /Pro	Antecedent	Explain its case
Matt 1:21	αὐτοῦ	P	A	υἱόν	possession
	αὐτός	P	P	Ἰησοῦν	subject of σώσει
	αὐτοῦ	P	A	Ἰησοῦν	possession
	αὐτῶν	P	A	λαόν	possession
Matt 3:17	οὗτος	D	P	Ἰησοῦς (v. 16)	subject of ἐστίν
	μου	P	A	φωνή	possession
Matt 3:1	ἐκείναις	D	A	—	modify ἡμέραις
John 1:18	ἐκεῖνος	D	P	ὁ ὢν ... πατρός	subject of ἐξηγήσατο
Matt 14:18	μοι	P	P	ὁ	modifies φέρετε
	αὐτούς	P	P	μαθηταί (v. 15)	direct object of φέρετε
Matt 4:9	αὐτῷ	P	P	ὁ Ἰησοῦς (v. 7)	indirect object of εἶπεν
John 2:21	ἐκεῖνος	D	P	Ἰησοῦς (v. 19)	subject of ἔλεγεν

6. Natural and grammatical gender of αὐτός

- a. Matthew 10:12
αὐτήν is feminine to agree with its feminine antecedent οἰκίαν, but we refer to a house as an “it.”
- b. Matthew 18:2
αὐτό is neuter to agree with its neuter antecedent παιδίον, but we use a personal pronoun to refer to a child.
- c. John 18:10
αὐτήν is feminine to agree with its feminine antecedent μάχαιραν, but we refer to a sword as an “it.”