

## PRONOUNS

Compounds, types of (not inclusive of morpheme-root combinations)

non-prepositional compounds

root + \_\_\_\_\_

root + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

prepositional compounds

preposition + \_\_\_\_\_

preposition + \_\_\_\_\_

preposition + preposition + \_\_\_\_\_

preposition + preposition + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

Declension

regular

irregular

first-second declension (adjectives capable of being used also as ) pronouns with -o rather than -on in neuter nom and acc sg [aujtov, ejkei'no, e{tero, o{ (and o{ti), tov, tou'to, a[llo, tovde]

Demonstrative pronouns

as aforesaid [oujto" in classical usage]

as to be said [o{de in classical usage]

distant demonstratives

near demonstratives

Differential pronouns [a[llo", e{tero"]]

Enclitics

Indefinite pronouns

Indefinite relative

Intensive pronouns

first person

second person

third person

Interrogative pronouns

Negative pronouns [oujdeiv"]

Personal pronouns

Person, capable of covering more than one person

[aujtov" (intensive usage only)] [i[dio" intensive reflexive pronominal adj and substantive?]

[relative ]

[reflexive (all 3 per in the pl; 3rd sg only)]

Reciprocal pronouns:

Reflexive pronouns:

second person

third person

Relative pronouns

Root [Metzger Lex Aids, 49; Trenchard Voc Guide, 5]