

Masculine pronouns are used in reference to the Holy Spirit despite the fact that *Spirit* [Gk., *pneuma*] is neuter. This proves the Personality of the Holy Spirit. -- John 14:26; 15:26; 16:8, 13

Response: Some foreign languages have what is called grammatical gender, which has nothing to do with personality or sexual gender. For example, in Spanish the word *mesa* means *table* and is feminine. But this does not mean that they regard it as a person or as female. The same is true for Bible Greek and Hebrew. These languages have three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter. The Greek word *parakletos* (*helper, advocate, or comforter*) is masculine. In the verses cited above the masculine pronoun refers back to this masculine noun. -- John 14:26; 15:26; 16:7

In the KJV Romans 8:16 uses the neuter pronoun in reference to the holy spirit. It reads, "*The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit....*" Concerning verses such as this, one trinitarian document says, "And in Greek a pronoun must agree with its antecedent in gender and number. So it is just a matter of Greek grammar not theology." If trinitarians can understand this argument when *it* is used to refer to the holy spirit, why can they not understand it when the word *he* is used for *parakletos*?