**Personal Pronouns (First and Second Person)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   |   | 1st person | 1st person unemphatic | 2nd person | 2nd person unemphatic |
| sing. | nom. | ἐγώ |   | σύ |   |
|   | gen. | ἐμοῦ[[1]](#footnote-1) | μου | σοῦ | σου |
|  | dat. | ἐμοί | μοι | σοί | σοι |
|  | acc. | ἐμέ | με[[2]](#footnote-2) | σέ[[3]](#footnote-3) | σε |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
| dual | n.a. | νώ |   | σφώ |   |
|   | g.d. | νῷν |   | σφῷν |   |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
| pl. | nom. | ἡμεῖς |   | ὑμεῖς |   |
|   | gen. | ἡμῶν[[4]](#footnote-4) |   | ὑμῶν |   |
|  | dat. | ἡμῖν |   | ὑμῖν |   |
|  | acc. | ἡμᾶς |   | ὑμᾶς[[5]](#footnote-5) |   |

The following groups of translations are interchangeable, depending on the demands of the English sentence:

of me, my, mine

of you, your, yours

of us, our, ours

Pronouns for emphasis

It’s important that you watch out for pronouns in their use for emphasis. Be very conscious of the emphatic forms of each pronoun. Any nominative pronoun used as the subject of a sentence is emphatic. Why? Because it is not needed to complete the sentence, and it doesn’t affect the translation; therefore, it’s only possible function is for emphasis.

**αὐτός: Third Person Pronoun (oblique cases only) and Intensive Pronoun**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   |   | masc. | fem. | neuter |
| sing. | nom. | αὐτός | αὐτή | αὐτό |
|   | gen. | αὐτοῦ | αὐτῆς | αὐτοῦ |
|  | dat. | αὐτῷ | αὐτῇ | αὐτῷ |
|  | acc. | αὐτόν | αὐτήν | αὐτό |
|   |  |  |  |  |
| dual | n.a. | αὐτώ | αὐτώ | αὐτώ |
|   | g.d. | αὐτοῖν | αὐτοῖν | αὐτοῖν |
|   |  |  |  |  |
| pl. | nom. | αὐτοί | αὐταί | αὐτά |
|   | gen. | αὐτῶν | αὐτῶν | αὐτῶν |
|  | dat. | αὐτοῖς | αὐταῖς | αὐτοῖς |
|  | acc. | αὐτούς | αὐτάς | αὐτά |

These forms are easy to recognize, because the base never changes. Notice he smooth breathing.

αὐτός can act like a pronoun or an adjective. The translation changes when the use shifts.

The most common use of αὐτός is as a pronoun, standing by itself, not directly attached to a noun. In this case, it means “he, she, it, they.”

Sometimes you’ll find αὐτός linked with a noun, working like an adjective. Only then do you use other meanings like “same” or “himself.” Translate it as “same” unless it occurs before or after a noun and its article.

1. usual genitive [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. notice the 3 M’s [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. gen sing, dative sing, and acc sing, are like “I” [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. gen and acc are normal endings [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. all endings are the same as “we.” ὑ means “you.” [↑](#footnote-ref-5)