

## 16.2 Reflexive and possessive pronouns and adjectives

This vocabulary will pose no problem if we relate it correctly to the parallel vocabulary in English. I start by the pronouns and adjectives we have already studied in Greek. It will be useful to review the uses of αὐτός in 9.2b and 12.2. Go to 16.3 to find examples for each chart.

CHART I

<i>personal pronouns</i>		
1st and 2nd persons	I, you (sg), we, you (pl)	ἐγώ, σύ, ἡμεῖς, ὑμεῖς
3rd person	he/she/it, they	<b>As Subject:</b> unless it is emphatic, the nom αὐτός is avoided, especially in ancient Greek. A demonstrative may be used: ἐκεῖνος, οὗτος, ὅδε, or ὁ μέν... ὁ δέ, or the S may be implicit in the verbal ending
		<b>In other functions:</b> αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό...

## CHART II

<i>possessives</i>		
possessive adjectives, 1st and 2nd persons	my, your (sg), our, your (pl)	ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν σός, σόν ἡμέτερος, α, ον ὕμέτερος, α, ον
possessive adjectives for the 3rd person	his/her.its their	Not used in classical and post-classical Greek. Instead, the genitive of the personal pronoun was used (see below)
possessive pronouns	mine, yours (sg), his/hers ours, yours (pl), theirs	The genitive of the personal pronouns did this job: μου or ἐμοῦ, σου or σοῦ, αὐτοῦ, ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν, αὐτῶν

### CHART III

<i>reflexives</i>		
<b>reflexive pronouns</b>  <b>DO NOT CONFUSE IN ENGLISH WITH EMPHATIC or INTENSIVE myself, yourself, etc.</b>	myself	gen <sup>1</sup> ἐμαυτοῦ, dat ἐμαυτῷ, acc ἐμαυτόν
	yourself	gen σεαυτοῦ, dat σεαυτῷ, acc σεαυτόν
	himself, herself, itself	gen <b>ἐαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ</b> , dat <b>ἐαυτῷ or αὐτῷ</b> , acc <b>ἐαυτόν or αὐτόν</b> <sup>2</sup>
	ourselves	gen ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, dat ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, acc ἡμᾶς αὐτούς
	yourselves	gen ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, dat ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, acc ὑμᾶς αὐτούς
	themselves	gen <b>ἐαυτῶν or αὐτῶν</b> , dat <b>ἐαυτοῖς or αὐτοῖς</b> , acc <b>ἐαυτούς or αὐτούς</b> <sup>2</sup>

**Note 1:** there is no nom, because the reflexive is never a Subject: it receives the action of the verb as DO, IO, etc.

**Note 2:** To avoid confusions in Greek consider the following **TIPS**

- **αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό** (personal / emphatic / = "same") has smooth breathing and the accent on the last syllable
- **ἐαυτόν, ἐαυτήν, ἐαυτό** or, in the reduced form **αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό** (reflexive) has rough breathing and the accent on the last syllable
- The forms of the demonstrative **οὗτος** that begin with **α** (fem nom sg and pl, **αὕτη, αὗται**) have rough breathing and the accent on the first syllable

## CHART IV

<i>reflexive possessives</i>		
reflexive possessive adj or pronouns	my/ mine own, your/yours own, etc.	The genitive of the reflexive pronouns listed above was used: ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, <b>ἐαυτοῦ</b> or <b>αὐτοῦ</b> , ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, <b>ἐαυτῶν</b> or <b>αὐτῶν</b>