

*Review 4pr.1: Pronouns (personal, possessive, reflexive)*

**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, αὕτη, τοῦτο ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε / ὁ μὲν... ὁ δέ
		<b>In other functions:</b> αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό...

**CHART II**

<i>possessives</i>		
possessive adjectives, 1st and 2nd persons <sup>1</sup>	my, your (sg), our, your (pl)	ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν                      σός, σή, σόν ἡμέτερος, α, ον                      ὑμέτερος, α, ον
possessive pronouns (= genitive of the personal pronouns)	mine, yours (sg), his/hers, ours, yours (pl), theirs	μου or ἐμοῦ, σου or σοῦ, αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν, αὐτῶν

<sup>1</sup> In the 3rd person, insted of an adjective, the genitive of the personal pronoun was used in ancient and koinê prose.

### CHART III

<i>reflexives</i> (Only masculines are shown in the 3rd person, to simplify the chart)		
<b>reflexive pronouns</b>  <b>DO NOT CONFUSE IN ENGLISH WITH EMPHATIC or INTENSIVE myself, yourself, etc.</b>	myself	gen ἑμαυτοῦ, dat ἑμαυτῷ, acc ἑμαυτόν
	yourself	gen σεαυτοῦ, dat σεαυτῷ, acc σεαυτόν
	himself, herself, itself	gen ἑαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ, dat ἑαυτῷ or αὐτῷ, acc ἑαυτόν or αὐτόν
	ourselves	gen ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, dat ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, acc ἡμᾶς αὐτούς
	yourselves	gen ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, dat ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, acc ὑμᾶς αὐτούς
	themselves	gen ἑαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, dat ἑαυτοῖς or αὐτοῖς, acc ἑαυτούς or αὐτούς <sup>2</sup>

### CHART IV

<i>reflexive possessives</i> (Only masculines are shown in the 3rd person, to simplify the chart)		
reflexive possessive adj or pronouns	my/ mine own, your/yours own, etc.	The genitive of the reflexive pronouns listed above was used: ἑμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ~, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, ἑαυτῶν or αὐτῶν