

Personal Pronouns and Demonstratives Review Sheet
Or, "So Close, Yet So Far Away"
by Art Wright

I. Personal Pronouns (Croy, p. 36)

	Singular	Plural
First Person	ἐγώ (and its forms)	ἡμεῖς (and its forms)
Second Person	σύ (and its forms)	ὕμεῖς (and its forms)
Third Person	αὐτός (and its forms)**	αὐτοί (and its forms)

It seems to me that the most difficult issues with personal pronouns are with the **third person, αὐτός and its various forms. We need to consider the differences between its regular usage and the special uses of it as described on Croy, p.43.

αὐτός

αὐτός is normally used as a *personal pronoun*. Consider these examples:

αὐτός πεμπει τον ἀποστολον	He sends the apostle
ὁ ἀδελφος αὐτης	The brother of her (her brother)
λεγω αὐτη	I speak to her
ἐσθιεις αὐτο	you eat it

Notice in all of the examples above, the pronoun is not paired with a noun that it matches in gender, number, and case.

Now consider the following examples:

Greek	English	Usage
ὁ ἀδελφος αὐτου	his brother	Pronoun
ὁ ἀδελφος αὐτος	the brother himself	Adjectival - Intensive
ὁ ἀδελφος ὁ αὐτος	the same brother	Adjectival - Identical
ὁ αὐτος ἀδελφος	the same brother	Adjectival - Identical
ὁ αὐτος	the same one (man)	Adjectival - Identical (essentially substantive)

In example 1, αὐτος is functioning as a pronoun, but in examples 2-5, αὐτος is paired with a noun which it matches in *case*, *gender*, and *number*. This means it is functioning not as a pronoun, but as an **adjective**!

There are two main adjectival uses of αὐτος : intensive and identical. In order to tell the difference, you need to think back to adjectives from Croy, lesson 5. Is αὐτος in the predicate position or attributive position? Think AAA rule: is the **Adjective After Article**? If so, it is attributive. Otherwise, it is the predicate position. Examples:

ὁ προφητης αὐτος	the prophet himself	Predicate = Intensive
ὁ αὐτος προφητης	the same prophet	Attributive = Identical
ὁ προφητης ὁ αὐτος	the same prophet	Attributive = Identical
ὁ αὐτος	the same (man, person)	Substantive = Identical

In the first example, the αὐτος does not have an article directly in front of it, so it is in the predicate position. Hence, it is the *intensive* use.

In examples 2-3, the αὐτος does have an article directly in front of it, so it is in the attributive position. Hence, it is the *identical* use.

In example 4, notice that it occurs without a noun, but with an article. This is similar to the substantive use of adjectives. It is also considered the *identical* use.

Just to double check: how do we know that the above 3 examples are functioning as adjectives? Notice that in all three, the αὐτός matches the noun in gender, case, and number.

So we could say there are three uses of αὐτός :

- ☼ as a pronoun (he, she, or it)
- ☼ functioning as an adjective in the *intensive* use (the prophet himself)
- ☼ functioning as an adjective in the *identical* use (the same prophet)

Demonstratives:

(Croy, p. 41)

One issue I noticed here was that occasionally a personal pronoun, for example αὐτή, would be mistaken for a demonstrative, such as αὕτη. Notice the **major difference** between these two. The personal pronoun has a *smooth breathing mark*, whereas the demonstrative has a *rough breathing mark*. But the demonstratives only start with vowels in the nominative, anyway. Here's the paradigm for the **near demonstrative**:

	Singular		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
Gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
Dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Acc.	τούτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
	Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Gen.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
Dat.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Acc.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα ✓

So all of the above words mean "this" or "these." Normally, a *demonstrative* takes the *predicate position*, just like an adjective, meaning there is no article in front of it.

αὕτη ἡ ἀδελφή	this sister	Predicate
ἡ ἀδελφή αὕτη	this sister	Predicate

But if the demonstrative is by itself, then it functions as a pronoun:

οὗτος γινώσκω	this man knows	pronoun
ἡ ἀδελφή βλέπει ταυτάς	The sister sees these women	pronoun

All of this works exactly the same for the **far demonstrative**, ἐκεῖνος which means "that" or "those."

Endings:

A final word about cases (nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative) and their endings. If you are struggling to memorize the case endings, make sure you notice how similar they all are! The endings for the near and far demonstratives are identical, and they also match the third person pronoun. They are also very, very similar to the adjective endings (Croy, p. 23; only the neuter, nominative and accusative singular are different!) and to the definite articles (Croy, p. 22; only the masculine nominative singular is different!).