

PRONOUNS

example	1st - I/me & we/us		2nd - you & you all		3rd - he/him & she/her & it ²			3rd - they/them ²		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	M	F	N	M	F	N
(I)	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς	σύ	ὕμεῖς	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
of (me),(my)	ἐμοῦ / μου ³	ἡμῶν	σοῦ / σου ³	ὕμῶν	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν		
to/for (me)	ἐμοί / μοι	ἡμῖν	σοί / σοι	ὑμῖν	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
by (me)	ἐμέ / με	ἡμῶς	σέ / σε	ὑμῶς	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
(me)										

Pronoun agrees with the word it stands for in gender and number but case is determined by usage.

¹Personal pronouns are only used in N for emphasis / contrast

²αὐτός (3rd Person Sing. & Pl in nominative case)

Attributive position (or when used as a substantive) in **any case** (art. - αὐτός - noun / art - noun - art - αὐτός) = the "same" noun

Predicate position (αὐτός - art - noun / art - noun - αὐτός) = "self" (intensive sense) = the noun itself

With a pronoun / unexpressed subject of a verb = intensive (αὐτός ἐγώ λέγω / αὐτός λέγω = I myself say)

Sing & Pl - When used as the subject of the verb, it is emphatic

When associated with another pronoun or a proper name, the article is not present.

³Unaccented forms used in G to express possession (ὁ λόγος μου = "my word" - noun before pronoun)

After prepositions, the accented forms of the personal pronouns are normally used (exception: πρὸς με)

The accented forms of Gen through Acc of 1st & 2nd P. Sing. are always emphatic except when they are the objects of prep's.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

		οὗτος - "This"			"These"		
		MS	FS	NS	MP	FP	NP
N	οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	
GAb	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων			
DLI	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	
AC	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	

		ἐκεῖνος - "That"			"Those"		
		MS	FS	NS	MP	FP	NP
N	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα	
GAb	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκεῖνης	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκεῖνων			
DLI	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκεῖνῃ	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκεῖνοῖς	ἐκεῖναις	ἐκεῖνοῖς	
AC	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκεῖνην	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκεῖνους	ἐκεῖνας	ἐκεῖνα	

Can be used as substantives (without article)

When used like an adjective, the noun has the article not the pronoun:

(ὁ ἀνθρώπος οὗτος & οὗτος ὁ ἀνθρώπος = "This person" not "this is the person", may have gap)