

## Demonstrative Pronouns

Again, these forms are built upon the endings of noun declensions. Add τ in gen. dat. and acc. (cf. articles ὁ, ἡ, τό). Accents fall on the penult. This distinguishes αὕτη (fem. demonstrative pronoun) from αὐτή (3rd fem. personal pronoun).

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
Nom.	οὗτος	-οι	αὕτη	-αι	τούτο	ταῦτα
Gen.	-ου	τούτων	-ης	τούτων	-ου	τούτων
Dat.	-ω	-οις	-ῃ	-αις	-ω	-οις
Acc.	-ον	-ους	-ῃν	-ας	-ο	ταῦτα

  

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
Nom.	ἐκεῖνος	-οι	ἐκείνη	-αι	ἐκεῖνο	-α
Gen.	-ου	-ων	-ης	-ων	-ου	-ων
Dat.	-ω	-οις	-ῃ	-αις	-ω	-οις
Acc.	-ον	-ους	-ῃν	-ας	-ο	-α

## Three Uses of personal pronoun αὐτός: emphatic, intensive and identical

1. Emphatic: "I, you, he, she, it" in the nominative case. This use is redundant in that verbal inflections are sufficient to indicate the person and the number. So, it is used when emphasis is intended. E.g., ἐγὼ λέγω, αὐτὸς δὲ οὐκ ἀκούει.

2. Intensive: "-self, -selves"--- with ① nouns, ② personal pronouns and ③ unexpressed subject in the *predicate* position.

- ① αὐτὸς ὁ ἀνθρωπος (the person/man himself)  
αὐτὴ ἡ ἀδελφή (the sister herself)  
αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον (the work itself)  
\*αὐτὸ τὸ πνεῦμα συμμαρτυρεῖ τῷ πνεύματι ἡμῶν ὅτι ἐσμὲν τέκνα θεοῦ (Rom 8:16)
- ② αὐταὶ ὑμεῖς ἀκούετε τὸν λόγον.
- ③ αὐτὸς (ἐγὼ) ἔχω τὴν ἐξουσίαν. (Question: Any difference btw this use and emphatic use?)
  - αὐτὸς ἔχει τὴν ἐξουσίαν (He has...)
  - ἐγὼ ἔχω τὴν ἐξουσίαν (I have...)
  - αὐτὸς/αὐτὴ ἔχω τὴν ἐξουσίαν (I myself have...)

3. Identical: "same"--- in the attributive position (i.e., btw an article and a noun)

- ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνθρωπος (the same person/man)
- ἡ αὐτὴ ἀδελφή (the same sister)
- τὸ αὐτὸ ἔργον (the same work)

\*\*If used in the attributive position, can αὐτός appear without noun—i.e., substantive use? Of course! E.g., πιστεύετε τὰ αὐτά; (Do you [pl.] believe the same [things]?)