

9.2b: What about the 3rd person?

When we started learning the conjugation of verbs, I introduced the personal pronouns of the first and second persons, but for the third used a demonstrative (ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο = "that one") to serve as "he, she, it." The reason is that the Nominative αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, especially in Classical Greek, is *intensive* or *emphatic*. See 10.1. For that reason in this chart only the so-called "oblique" cases (cases other than the nominative) are listed.

<i>third person singular</i>			
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nom</i>	u s e a d e m o n s t r a t i v e		
<i>gen</i>	αὐτοῦ of him, his	αὐτῆς of her, hers	αὐτοῦ of it, its
<i>dat</i>	αὐτῷ to/for him (I O)	αὐτῇ to/for her (I O)	αὐτῷ to/for it (I O)
<i>acc</i>	αὐτόν him (D O)	αὐτήν her (D O)	αὐτό it (D O)

third person plural			
	masculine	feminine	neuter
nom	use a demonstrative		
gen	αὐτῶν of them, their		
dat	αὐτοῖς to/for them (IO)	αὐταῖς to/for them (IO)	αὐτοῖς to/for them (IO)
acc	αὐτούς them (DO)	αὐτάς them (DO)	αὐτά them (DO)

αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, standing by itself in the nominative, especially in Classical Greek, is intensive or emphatic. To recognize easily the intensive pronoun in English, compare "Do it *yourself*."

EXAMPLE

αὐτὸς σώσει τὸν κόσμον ἐκ τῆς ἁμαρτίας¹ πιστεύσουσι γὰρ αὐτῷ² οἱ ὄχλοι.
 S V DO ἐκ + gen V IO S

ὁ δὲ ὠνόμαζεν αὐτοὺς τὰ πρόβατα αὐτοῦ.
 S V DO pred acc gen

He will save the world from sin, for the crowds will believe in him. He called them "the flock of him" = his flock.

Notes

1) ἁμαρτία = "error" in classical Greek, "sin" in *koinê*

2) πιστεύω = to believe in, may take the dative or (in *koinê*) εἰς + accusative.