

Reflexive & Reiprocal Pronouns

αὐτός

The third personal pronoun αὐτός can be used as an *Adjectival Intensifier (Reflexive Intensifier)* (he himself will get into the car) or as an *Adjective Meaning "Same"*. In both cases you will see αὐτός with a noun. If it is by itself, it is probably just being used as a regular pronoun. When it is being used as a reflexive intensifier or as an adjective meaning "same" (appearing with a noun), the difference is usually as follows:

1. When αὐτός is used as an adjective meaning "same" it is usually found in the attributive position (usually preceded by and article).

ὁ αὐτός λόγος or ὁ λόγος ὁ αὐτός (the same word)

2. When αὐτός is used as an adjectival intensifier or reflexive pronoun meaning (himself) it is usually in the predicate position (*no* article before it; usually in the nominative case):

αὐτός ὁ λόγος or ὁ λόγος αὐτός (the word itself)

The easiest way to keep the two above usages separate is to remember how adjectives are used. The above use of αὐτός is similar.

1. *An adjective in the **attributive** position is immediately preceded by the article.* The noun can also be modified by the article. The attributive adjective can appear in two different positions; both are translated in exactly the same way.

ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος = ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός = The good man

2. *An adjective in the **predicate** position is not immediately preceded by the article.* The noun is modified by the article. In this case you must use the verb "is" to show the "predicating" nature of the adjective.

ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός = ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος = The man is good

The other key point to remember is that, generally, αὐτός is used in the above ways when it is found with a noun. Usually this will be in the nominative case. However, it can be in other cases when used in a prepositional phrase or genitive absolute (we'll study this later).

Reflexive Pronoun: ἐμαυτοῦ

The Greek reflexive pronoun ἐμαυτοῦ was formed through the combination of the personal pronoun ἐγώ and αὐτός. This illustrates the close relationship between αὐτός and the reflexive idea.

Reflexive pronouns specify an action the subject makes on itself. Because αὐτός is used in the nominative in this regard, the reflexive pronouns are found only in the genitive, dative, and accusative cases. These are translated, “myself, yourself, etc.”

1st Person	2nd Person*	3rd Person*
ἐμαυτοῦ	σεαυτοῦ	ἐαυτοῦ
myself/ourselves	yourself	his/her/itself yourselves/themselves

* 2nd person plural (yourselves) are the same as 3rd person plural (themselves)

Note that there is **no** nominative forms since the personal pronoun, αὐτός, fills that role.

Reflexive Pronouns

ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς – 1st Person (myself, ourselves) σεαυτοῦ, ἡς – 2nd Person (yourself, yourselves)

	ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς – 1st Person (myself, ourselves)		σεαυτοῦ, ἡς – 2nd Person (yourself, yourselves)	
	M	F	M	F
G				
D				
A				

The 3rd person plural is ἐαυτῶν from ἐαυτοῦ is the plural for each of the above

	M	F

ἐαυτοῦ – 3rd: of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves (notice the rough breathing)

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
G						
D						
A						

The above serve as the plural for ἐμουτοῦ and σεαυτοῦ

Reiprocal Pronoun: ἀλλήλων

ἀλλήλων (“one another”) is the reciprocal pronoun. It specifies interaction of members within a group.

Examples

1. Matthew 8:9 . . . εἶμι ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν, ἔχων ὑπ’ ἐμαυτὸν στρατιώτας. . .
2. Mark 1:44 . . . ὕπαγε σεαυτὸν δεῖξον τῷ ἱερεῖ
3. Mark 9:10 καὶ τὸν λόγον ἐκράτησαν πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς
4. Mark 11:31 καὶ διελογίζοντο πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς
5. Mark 12:31 . . . Ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτὸν
6. Mark 15:30 σῶσον σεαυτὸν
7. Luke 7:7 διὸ οὐδὲ ἐμαυτὸν ἠξίωσα πρὸς σὲ ἐλθεῖν
8. John 6:43 Μὴ γογγύζετε (grumble) μετ’ ἀλλήλων
9. James 5:16 ἐξομολογεῖσθε (confess) οὖν ἀλλήλοις τὰς ἁμαρτίας καὶ εὐχεσθε (pray) ὑπὲρ ἀλλήλων
10. 1 Peter 4:9 φιλόξενοι (Be hospitable) εἰς ἀλλήλους
11. Eph 4:25 ὅτι ἐσμε;ν ἀλλήλων μέλη (a member or limb [of the body])
12. 1 Cor. 16:20 Ἀσπάσασθε (greet) ἀλλήλους ἐν φιλήματι (kiss) ἀγίῳ.

Reflexive Pronouns

ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς — 1st Person (myself, ourselves)			σεαυτοῦ, ἡς — 2nd Person (yourself, yourselves)		
	M	F		M	F
G	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς		σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς
D	ἐμαυτῶ	ἐμαυτῇ		σεαυτῶ	σεαυτῇ
A	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν		σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν

The 3rd person plural from ἐαυτοῦ is used for the plural for each of the above

M	F
ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς
ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς

ἐαυτοῦ — 3rd: of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves (notice the rough breathing)

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
G	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
D	ἐαυτῶ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῶ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς
A	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά

The above serve as the plural for ἐμουτοῦ and σεαυτοῦ

1. Matthew 8:9 I myself am a man under authority, with soldiers under me
2. Mark 1:44 go, show yourself to the priest
3. Mark 9:10 and they kept the matter to themselves (they kept the word to themselves)
4. Mark 11:31 and they discussed it among themselves (and it was discussed among themselves)
5. Mark 12:31 love your neighbor as yourself
6. Mark 15:30 save yourself
7. Luke 7:7 That is why I did not even consider myself worthy to come to you
8. John 6:43 Stop grumbling among yourselves
9. James 5:16 Therefore confess your sins to each other and pray for each other
10. 1 Peter 4:9 NAS: Be hospitable to one another NIV: Offer hospitality to one another
11. Eph 4:25 NAS: for we are members of one another. NIV: for we are all members of one body
12. 1 Cor. 16:20 Greet one another with a holy kiss.