

- (5) All forms of *σεαυτοῦ*, *σεαυτῆς* and *ἐαυτοῦ*, *ἐαυτῆς*, *ἐαυτοῦ* can contract the first two vowels to give *σαντοῦ*, *σαντῆς*, etc. and *αὐτοῦ*, *αὐτῆς*, *αὐτοῦ*, etc. Distinguish carefully between the contracted third person reflexive pronoun forms and the corresponding forms of *αὐτός*, *αὐτή*, *αὐτό*; they differ only in breathing: e.g., *αὐτόν* "himself"; *αὐτόν* "him."

120. POSSESSION WITH PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

To show possession in the first and second persons, either the possessive adjective or the genitive of the personal pronoun (enclitic in the singular) can be used. The possessive adjectives are:

ἐμός, *ἐμή*, *ἐμόν*, "my, mine"

ἡμέτερος, *ἡμετέρᾳ*, *ἡμέτερον*, "our, ours"

σός, *σή*, *σόν*, "your, yours (*addressing one person*)"

ὑμέτερος, *ὑμετέρᾳ*, *ὑμέτερον*, "your, yours (*addressing more than one person*)"

These possessive adjectives are the equivalent of the genitive of the personal pronouns. The possessive adjective is used in the attributive position, the genitive of the personal pronoun in the predicate position:

<i>ὁ ἐμός φίλος</i>	<i>ὁ φίλος μου</i>	my friend
<i>οἱ ἐμοὶ φίλοι</i>	<i>οἱ φίλοι μου</i>	my friends
<i>ὁ ἡμέτερος φίλος</i>	<i>ὁ φίλος ἡμῶν</i>	our friend
<i>οἱ ἡμέτεροι φίλοι</i>	<i>οἱ φίλοι ἡμῶν</i>	our friends
<i>ὁ σός ἀδελφός</i>	<i>ὁ ἀδελφός σου</i>	your brother (<i>addressing one person</i>)
<i>οἱ σοὶ ἀδελφοί</i>	<i>οἱ ἀδελφοί σου</i>	your brothers (<i>addressing one person</i>)
<i>ὁ ὑμέτερος ἀδελφός</i>	<i>ὁ ἀδελφός ὑμῶν</i>	your brother (<i>addressing more than one</i>)
<i>οἱ ὑμέτεροι ἀδελφοί</i>	<i>οἱ ἀδελφοί ὑμῶν</i>	your brothers (<i>addressing more than one</i>)

Thus, to express the idea "my friend," Greek can use either the adjective (*ὁ ἐμός φίλος*) or the genitive of the personal pronoun (*ὁ φίλος μου*, literally, "the friend of me").

To show possession in the third person, the genitive of a demonstrative pronoun in the attributive position or the genitive of *αὐτός*, *αὐτή*, *αὐτό* in the predicate position is used:

ὁ τούτου φίλος	ὁ φίλος αὐτοῦ	his friend
ὁ ταύτης φίλος	ὁ φίλος αὐτῆς	her friend
οἱ τούτου φίλοι	οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ	his friends
οἱ ταύτης φίλοι	οἱ φίλοι αὐτῆς	her friends
ὁ τούτων φίλος	ὁ φίλος αὐτῶν	their friend
οἱ τούτων φίλοι	οἱ φίλοι αὐτῶν	their friends

To show **reflexive possession** in the singular, the genitive of the reflexive pronoun is used in the attributive position:

ἔπεμψα τὸν **ἐμαυτοῦ** ἀδελφόν.

I sent **my (own)** brother.

ἔπεμψας τὸν **σεαυτοῦ** ἀδελφόν.

You sent **your (own)** brother.

ἔπεμψε τὸν **ἐαυτοῦ** ἀδελφόν.

He sent **his (own)** brother.

Less commonly, the possessive adjectives *ἐμός* and *σός* are used:

ἔπεμψα τὸν **ἐμὸν** ἀδελφόν.

I sent **my** brother.

To show reflexive possession in the plural, in the first and second persons the adjectives *ἡμέτερος*, *ἡμετέρῃ*, *ἡμέτερον* and *ὑμέτερος*, *ὑμετέρῃ*, *ὑμέτερον* can be used by themselves, but they are usually strengthened by *αὐτῶν*, which agrees with the genitive idea in the possessive adjective. To show reflexive possession in the third person plural, *ἐαυτῶν* is used in the attributive position, or the reflexive possessive adjective *σφέτερος*, *σφετέρῃ*, *σφέτερον*, strengthened by *αὐτῶν*, can be used:

ἐπέμψαμεν τὸν { *ἡμέτερον αὐτῶν*
 ἡμέτερον } ἀδελφόν.

We sent **our (own)** brother.

ἐπέμψατε τὸν { *ὑμέτερον αὐτῶν*
 ὑμέτερον } ἀδελφόν.

You sent **your (own)** brother.

ἔπεμψαν τὸν { *σφέτερον αὐτῶν*
 ἐαυτῶν } ἀδελφόν.

They sent **their (own)** brother.