

**αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό****Pronominal Use**

In the oblique (i.e., non-nominative) cases, *αὐτός, -ή, -ό* serves as the third-person pronoun (“him,” “her,” “it,” “them”).

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
ἐγώ μου, ἐμοῦ μοι, ἐμοί με, ἐμέ	σύ σου, σοῦ σοι, σοί σε, σέ	— — αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ αὐτῶ, αὐτῆ, αὐτῶ αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό
ἡμεῖς ἡμῶν ἡμῖν ἡμᾶς	ὑμεῖς ὑμῶν ὑμῖν ὑμᾶς	— — αὐτῶν, αὐτῶν, αὐτῶν αὐτοῖς, αὐταῖς, αὐτοῖς αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά

[Note that *σύ* and *ὑμεῖς* also serve as vocatives. There is no vocative of *ἐγώ/ἡμεῖς* or *αὐτός*.]

**Adjectival Use****Attributive Position**

When *αὐτός, -ή, -ό* is used as an adjective in the attributive position (i.e. whenever it comes directly after the article), it is translated as “the same.”

E.g. ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ  
ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ αὐτός “The same man”  
ἀνὴρ ὁ αὐτός

Thus ὁ αὐτός (or αὐτός) alone also would mean “the same (man),” while ἡ αὐτή (or αὐτή) would mean “the same (woman),” and τὸ αὐτό (or ταυτό) “the same (thing).”

**Predicative Position**

When *αὐτός, -ή, -ό* is used as an adjective in the predicative position (i.e. whenever it is used adjectivally and does not directly follow the article), it is translated as the intensive adjective “himself,” “herself,” or “itself,” “themselves.”

εἶδον αὐτὸν τὸν Σωκράτη. — “They saw Socrates himself.”  
εἶδον τὸν Σωκράτη αὐτόν. — “They saw Socrates himself.”

This includes instances of *αὐτός, -ή, -ό* used in the nominative without any accompanying noun, where *αὐτός, -ή, -ό* modifies the (implied) subject of the verb:

E.g. αὐτὴ εἶπέ μοι ... — “She herself told me ...”

Be careful not to confuse this intensive use of *αὐτός, -ή, -ό* with the reflexive pronouns “myself,” “yourself,” “himself,” “herself,” etc. The latter are used when the subject of a verb performs an action upon him/her/itself (e.g., “he hurt himself”) or there is an allusion to something that concerns or affects the subject of the main verb (“he did this for himself”).

Note as well that the use of *αὐτός, -ή, -ό* as an adjective in the predicative position might easily be confused with its pronominal use. It is important to note whether *αὐτός, -ή, -ό* modifies a noun (in which case it is an adjective) or not (in which case it is a pronoun.)