

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns in Ancient Greek are used to point out specific people, objects, or ideas. They include:

- οὗτος (houtos) - "this" (masculine)
- αὕτη (haute) - "this" (feminine)
- τοῦτο (touto) - "this" (neuter)
- ἐκεῖνος (ekeinos) - "that" (masculine)
- ἐκεῖνη (ekeine) - "that" (feminine)
- ἐκεῖνο (ekeino) - "that" (neuter)

These pronouns can be used substantively (on their own) or as adjectives modifying nouns.

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to non-specific persons or things. In Ancient Greek, the main indefinite pronoun is:

- τις (tis) - "someone, anyone, something, anything"

This pronoun is enclitic, meaning it doesn't carry its own accent.

Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions. The primary interrogative pronoun in Ancient Greek is:

- τίς (tis) - "who? which? what?"

Note that this is identical in form to the indefinite pronoun, but it carries an accent.

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns refer to specific persons or things. In Ancient Greek, they include:

- ἐγώ (ego) - "I" (1st person singular)
- σύ (su) - "you" (2nd person singular)
- αὐτός (autos) - "he, she, it" (3rd person singular)

These pronouns decline for case, number, and sometimes gender.

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses and refer back to an antecedent. The main relative pronoun in Ancient Greek is:

- ὃς (hos) - "who, which, that" (masculine)
- ἣ (he) - "who, which, that" (feminine)
- ὃ (ho) - "which, that" (neuter)

This pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case is determined by its function in the relative clause.

The key differences between these pronoun types lie in their functions:

- Demonstratives point out specific things
- Indefinites refer to non-specific entities
- Interrogatives ask questions
- Personal pronouns refer to specific persons
- Relatives introduce dependent clauses and refer back to antecedents