

The cardinal number *one* and the related *no one* are declined as follows:

“*one*”: *masc. and neut. stem* ἑν-; *short-vowel fem. stem* μι̃-

		<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
<i>sing.</i>	<i>nom.</i>	εἶς	μίᾱ	ἕν
	<i>gen.</i>	ἐνός	μιᾶς	ἐνός
	<i>dat.</i>	ἐνί	μιᾷ	ἐνί
	<i>acc.</i>	ἕνα	μίᾱν	ἕν

οὐδείς, *no one*, is a compound of οὐδέ and εἶς, sometimes found written separately. The accent of the compound is the same as that of simple εἶς except in the nominative singular masculine.

“*no one*”: *masc. and neut. stem* οὐδεν-; *short-vowel fem. stem* οὐδεμι̃-

		<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
<i>sing.</i>	<i>nom.</i>	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
	<i>gen.</i>	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός
	<i>dat.</i>	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί
	<i>acc.</i>	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

Exactly similar is the declension of μηδείς, used in clauses and phrases that require the negative μή instead of οὐ. Plural forms are occasionally found (compare English *nobodies*): οὐδένες, οὐδένων, οὐδέσι, οὐδένας; μηδένες, μηδένας.

The cardinal numeral *two* has the *nom.* and *acc.* δύο; the *gen.* and *dat.* are either declined (δυσῶν) or indeclinable (δύο). It is used with both dual and plural nouns.

The cardinal numeral *three* is declined as follows:

		<i>masc./fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
<i>plur.</i>	<i>nom.</i>	τρεις	τρία
	<i>gen.</i>	τριῶν	τριῶν
	<i>dat.</i>	τρισι(ν)	τρισι(ν)
	<i>acc.</i>	τρεις	τρία

The cardinal *four* declines thus:

		<i>masc./fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
<i>plur.</i>	<i>nom.</i>	τέτταρες	τέτταρα
	<i>gen.</i>	τεττάρων	τεττάρων
	<i>dat.</i>	τέτταρσι(ν)	τέτταρσι(ν)
	<i>acc.</i>	τέτταρας	τέτταρα

3. *Direct Reflexive Pronouns.* A *direct reflexive* pronoun is one that refers back to the subject of its clause. Because of this relationship with the subject, the reflexive pronoun itself occurs only in the oblique (objective) cases, never in the nominative (subjective) case. The English reflexive pronouns are *myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves*. (These are the same forms as those used as intensive pronouns in apposition to a noun or pronoun.)

EX. *She talks to herself out loud.*
You should be ashamed of yourselves.

In Greek, what is translated into English as a reflexive action is sometimes expressed by the middle voice (Unit 11.1); for instance,

ἠγεμόνα αὐτὸν εἴλοντο.
They chose him as leader for themselves.

But Greek also has reflexive pronouns, and a reflexive action is often expressed with an active verb and a reflexive pronoun. The direct reflexive consists of the personal pronoun stem (or the full pronoun in the first and second person plural) strengthened by emphatic *αὐτός*.

		first person: "myself, ourselves"		second person: "yourself, yourselves"	
		masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.
sing.	gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	σεαυτοῦ (σαυτοῦ)	σεαυτῆς (σαυτῆς)
	dat.	ἐμαυτῶ	ἐμαυτῇ	σεαυτῶ (σαυτῶ)	σεαυτῇ (σαυτῇ)
	acc.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	σεαυτόν (σαυτόν)	σεαυτήν (σαυτήν)
plur.	gen.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
	dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐταῖς
	acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτάς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ὑμᾶς αὐτάς

		third person: "himself, herself, itself; themselves"		
		masc.	fem.	neut.
sing.	gen.	ἐαυτοῦ (αὐτοῦ)	ἐαυτῆς (αὐτῆς)	ἐαυτοῦ (αὐτοῦ)
	dat.	ἐαυτῶ (αὐτῶ)	ἐαυτῇ (αὐτῇ)	ἐαυτῶ (αὐτῶ)
	acc.	ἐαυτόν (αὐτόν)	ἐαυτήν (αὐτήν)	ἐαυτό (αὐτό)
plur.	gen.	ἐαυτῶν (αὐτῶν)	ἐαυτῶν (αὐτῶν)	ἐαυτῶν (αὐτῶν)
	dat.	ἐαυτοῖς (αὐτοῖς)	ἐαυταῖς (αὐταῖς)	ἐαυτοῖς (αὐτοῖς)
	acc.	ἐαυτούς (αὐτούς)	ἐαυτάς (αὐτάς)	ἐαυτά (αὐτά)