10.1 Personal pronouns / Προσωπικές αντωνυμίες

Personal pronouns are declinable words and may be used instead of nouns or persons. The use of personal pronouns with verbs is not obligatory as persons are indicated by the unique personal endings of the verbs:

(ἐγώ) γράφω  I write
(ἐσύ) γράφεις  you write

Personal pronouns may be used to add emphasis:

Εγώ θα πάω, εσύ δεν θα πας πουθενά! I shall go, you will not go anywhere.

The following table shows the declension of the personal pronouns. The forms placed within brackets are the weak forms, the other are the emphatic ones:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>nom</th>
<th>gen</th>
<th>acc</th>
<th>voc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>ἐγώ</td>
<td>ἐμένα</td>
<td>ἐμένα (μου)</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>εσύ</td>
<td>εσένα</td>
<td>εσένα (σε)</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>αὐτός (τος)</td>
<td>αὐτό (το)</td>
<td>αὐτό (το)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αὐτή (τη)</td>
<td>αὐτής (της)</td>
<td>αὐτής (της)</td>
<td>her</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αὐτό (το)</td>
<td>αὐτό (το)</td>
<td>αὐτό (το)</td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>nom</th>
<th>gen</th>
<th>acc</th>
<th>voc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>εμείς</td>
<td>εμάς</td>
<td>εμάς (μας)</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>εσείς</td>
<td>εσάς</td>
<td>εσάς (σας)</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>αὐτοί (τοι)</td>
<td>αὐτόν (τους)</td>
<td>αὐτόν (τους)</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αὐτές (τες)</td>
<td>αὐτές (τες)</td>
<td>αὐτές (τες)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αὐτά (τα)</td>
<td>αὐτά (τα)</td>
<td>αὐτά (τα)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attention: The third person accusative of the masculine singular (αὐτόν, τον) is always used with “ν”, in order to be distinguished from the third person accusative of the neuter singular (αὐτό, το). The third person accusative of the feminine singular is used with “ν” if the following word starts with a vowel or with one of the following (combination) consonants κ, π, τ, ζ, θ, ρ, μ. Some weak forms must not be confused with cases of the definite article (τον, της, τος …) which are placed before nouns. Personal pronouns are placed before or after verbs.

The emphatic form may be used before or after the verb, while the weak form is always used before the verb. Attention: “τις” is used before and “τες” after the verb.

Εγώ θα πληρώσω. Θα πληρώσω εγώ. I shall pay.
Με γνωρίζει καλά. He knows me well. Τον βλέπω. I see him. Τη βλέπω. I see her. Αν τις δείκς. φώναξε τες. If you see them, call them.

However, the weak form is placed after the imperative mood or participle of the verb. Δώσε μου, το μολύ, σε παρακαλώ. Give me, the pencil, please.
Τραγουδούσε κοιτάζοντάς της στα μάτα. He was singing looking her in the eyes.
Weak and emphatic forms are often used one after the other.
Εμένα με λένε Ελένη. They call me Eleni.