

10. Pronouns / Αντωνυμίες

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: (εγώ) γράφω I write (εσύ) 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:

	nom	gen	acc	voc
Singular				
1 ^e person	εγώ I	εμένα (μου) me	εμένα (με) me	-
2 ^e person	εσύ you	εσένα (σου) you	εσένα (σε) you	εσύ
3 ^e person	αυτός(τος) he	αυτού (του) him	αυτόν (τον) him	-
	αυτή(τη) she	αυτής (της) her	αυτή(ν)(τη(ν)) her	-
	αυτό(το) it	αυτού (του) it	αυτό (το) it	-
Plural				
1 ^e person	εμείς we	εμάς (μας) us	εμάς (μας) us	-
2 ^e person	εσείς you	εσάς (σας) you	εσάς (σας) you	εσείς
3 ^e person	αυτοί(τοι) they	αυτών (τους) them	αυτούς (τους) them	-
	αυτές(τες) they	αυτών (τους) them	αυτές(τις, τες) them	-
	αυτά(τα) they	αυτών (τους) them	αυτά (τα) them	-

Attention: The third person accusative of the masculine singular (**αυτόν, τον**) is always used with “ν”, in order to be distinguished from the third person accusative of the neuter singular (**αυτό, 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, ξ, ψ, γκ, μπ, ντ**.

Some weak forms must not be confused with cases of the definite article (του, της, τις ...) 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. I shall pay.
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** δεις, φώναξέ **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 μολύβι, σε παρακαλώ. Give me, the pencil, please.
Τραγουδούσε **κοιτάζοντάς τη(ν)** στα μάτια. 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.

10.2 Possessive pronouns / Κτητικές αντωνυμίες

Possessive pronouns are indeclinable. They have the same form as the weak forms of the personal pronouns in genitive and they express possession.

Singular	Plural
μου my	μας our
σου your	σας your
του his	τους their
της her	τους their
του its	τους their

The possessive pronouns are placed after the noun or the adjective they refer to.

το βιβλίο μου my book

το βιβλίο σου your book

το βιβλίο του his book

Three-syllable nouns, which are stressed on the third-to-last syllable in the nominative singular, take an additional stress mark on the last syllable, when a possessive pronoun follows.

ο δάσκαλός μου my teacher

το αυτοκίνητό του his car

το ποδήλατό μας our bicycle

The words “**δικός, δική, δικό**” (own) are used to express possession emphatic. These words are used before the possessive pronouns mentioned above and behave as adjectives which means that they agree in gender, number, case with the noun they refer to.

ο δικός μου αδελφός my own brother

η δική σου αδελφή your own sister

το δικό μας βιβλίο our own book

οι δικοί μου φίλοι my own friends

το δικό σας σχολείο your own school

10.3 Relative pronouns / Αναφορικές αντωνυμίες

Relative pronouns are used to join sentences.

“που” (that, who(m)). This indeclinable relative pronoun without stress mark is very often used and is placed after any noun regardless of its gender, number and case. It may be used instead of “ο οποίος, η οποία, το οποίο”.

Attention: Do not confuse **“που”** with the interrogative adverb **“πού”** which means **“where”**.

Έχασα το βιβλίο **που** μου δάνεισες. I lost the book that you lent me.

“ο οποίος, η οποία, το οποίο” (who, which). This relative pronoun is always preceded by a definite article and agrees in gender, number and case with the noun it refers to. It follows the declensional pattern of the adjectives ending in -ος, -α, -ο.

Έχασα **το** βιβλίο **το** οποίο μου δάνεισες. I lost the book which you lent me.

“όποιος, όποια, όποιο” (whoever, whichever, anyone who) en **“ό,τι”** (whatever, what, any). **“όποιος, όποια, όποιο”** is used without article and follows the declensional pattern of the adjectives ending in -ος, -α, -ο. **“ό,τι”** is indeclinable. **Attention:** Do not confuse **“ό,τι”** with the conjunctive word **“ότι”** which means **“that”**.

Όποιος θέλει ας το δοκιμάσει. Whoever wants may try it.

Πάρε ό,τι θέλεις. Take whatever you want.

“όσος, όση, όσο” (as much as, as many as). This relative pronoun is used without article and it follows the declensional pattern of adjectives ending in -ος, -η, -ο.

Πάρε όσο θέλεις. Take as much as you want.

10.4 Demonstrative pronouns / Δεικτικές αντωνυμίες

The demonstrative pronouns are used to indicate which entity the speaker refers to. The most common demonstrative pronouns are:

αυτός this	εκείνος that	τέτοιος such	τόσος so much, so many
αυτή	εκείνη	τέτοια	τόση
αυτό	εκείνο	τέτοιο	τόσο

The demonstrative pronouns follow the declensional pattern of the corresponding adjectives in -ος, -η, -ο or -ος, -α, -ο and agree in gender, number and case with the noun they refer to.

αυτός ο κύριος this gentleman

εκείνη η κυρία that lady

εκείνο το βιβλίο that book

αυτά τα παιδιά these children

10.5 Interrogative pronouns / Ερωτηματικές αντωνυμίες

The interrogative pronouns are used in order to ask questions.

“τι” (what). This little word is indeclinable.

“ποιος, ποια, ποιο” (who, which). This interrogative pronoun follows the declensional pattern of adjectives ending in -ος, -α, -ο. The genitive singular and plural has two forms: ποιου and ποιανού, ποιών and ποιανών.

Attention: Do not confuse “ποιο” with the adverb “πιο” which means “more”.

“τίνος” ((singular) whose). This interrogative pronoun may be used instead of the genitive singular of “ποιος”.

“τίνων” ((plural) whose). This interrogative pronoun is seldom used.

“πόσος, πόση, πόσο” (how much, how many). This interrogative pronoun follows the declensional pattern of adjectives ending in -ος, -η, -ο.

10.6 Indefinite pronouns / Αόριστες Αντωνυμίες

Indefinite pronouns refer to one or more unspecified persons and objects.

The following table shows some of the indefinite pronouns with examples:

ένας, μία, ένα	someone, somebody
κανένας/κανείς, καμιά/καμία, κανένα	(with a positive meaning: someone, one, anyone), (with a negative meaning: no one, nobody)
κάθε (indeclinable)	every
καθένας, καθεμιά, καθένα	anyone, each
κάποιος, κάποια, κάποιο	somebody, someone
μερικοί, μερικές, μερικά	some, any
κάτι (indeclinable)	something, some
τίποτα/τίποτε (indeclinable)	(with a positive meaning: anything, any), (with a negative meaning: nothing)
άλλος, άλλη, άλλο	another

Attention: If “κανένας/κανείς, καμιά/καμία, κανένα” and “τίποτα” are used in a negative sentence with a verb, the negative words “δε(v)” or “μη(v)” have to be used as well. **Notice that double negative is used in Greek.** For example:

Ένας είπε...	Somebody said...
Κανένας δεν ήρθε.	Nobody came.
Δεν είπα τίποτα.	I did not say anything. / I said nothing.
Μην πεις τίποτα.	Do not say anything. / Say nothing.

Notice that κάποιος, -α, -ο, κανένας (κανείς), καμιά (καμία), κανένα and μερικοί, -ες, -α are used without article, while άλλος, -η, -ο, κάθε and καθένας, καθεμιά, καθένα may be used with or without article.