

PRONOUNS

1) Nominative (subject) pronouns:

I	εγώ
you	εσύ
he	αυτός
she	αυτή
it	αυτό
we	εμείς
you	εσείς
they (m)	αυτοί
they (f)	αυτές
they (n)	αυτά

2) Accusative (object) pronouns WEAK:

I	με
you	σε
he	τον
she	τη(ν)
it	το
we	μας
you	σας
they (m)	τους
they (f)	τις
they (n)	τα

For example: **σε βλέπω** (I see you) **θα τα πάρω** (I'll take them) **τον άκουσα** (I heard him)

Note the contraction of **με** & **σε** before a vowel eg **μ'άκουσες**; **δεν σ'ακούω**

These weak forms always come immediately before the verb

PRONOUNS (continued)

2) Accusative pronouns (object) STRONG:

I	(ε)μένα
you	(ε)σένα
he	αυτόν
she	αυτήν
it	αυτό
we	(ε)μας
you	(ε)σας
they (m)	αυτούς
they (f)	αυτές
they (n)	αυτά

The strong forms are used:

- after a preposition eg από μένα (from me) σ'αυτούς (to them) για σας (for you)
- for emphasis

3) Genitive pronouns (my, your, his etc)

my, to me	μου
you, to you	σου
his, to him	του
her, to her	της
its, to it	του
our, to us	μας
your, to you	σας
their, to them (m)	τους
their, to them (f)	τους
their, to them (n)	τους

These are used:

a) After a noun to show possession. Eg

ο αδελφός μας	our brother
η τσαντα της	her bag
το αυτοκίνητό μου*	my car
το διαβατήριό μου*	my passport
το όνομά σου*	your name

* note the extra stress in words which are stressed 3 syllables from the end

b) As an indirect object (to you, to him etc) with verbs like give, send, write, speak etc

Μου δίνεις το βιβλίο;	Would you give me the book?
θα σου γράψω αύριο	I'll write to you tomorrow
Μας φέρνετε ένα μουσακά;	Would you bring us a moussaka?

NB: the word order is always: indirect object + direct object + verb eg θα σας το στείλω αύριο