

Personal Pronouns

	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person ¹
Singular			
Nom.	ἐγώ	σύ	---
Gen.	ἐμοῦ / μου	σοῦ / σου	αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ
Dat.	ἐμοί / μοι	σοί / σοι	αὐτῷ, -ῇ, -ῶ
Acc.	ἐμέ / με	σέ / σε	αὐτόν, -ήν, -ό
Plural			
Nom.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	---
Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν, -ῶν, -ῶν
Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	αὐτοῖς, -αῖς, -οῖς
Acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	αὐτούς, -άς, -ά

Note that *σύ* and *ὑμεῖς* also serve as vocatives. There is no vocative of *ἐγώ/ἡμεῖς* or *αὐτός*.

3rd Person (alternate form)

Singular			
Nom.	---		
Gen.	οῦ	/	οῦ
Dat.	οῖ	/	οῖ
Acc.	ἑ	/	ἑ
Plural			
Nom.	σφεῖς		
Gen.	σφῶν		
Dat.	σφίσι(ν)		
Acc.	σφᾶς		

¹Note that *αὐτός*, *-ή*, *-ό* is routinely used as the equivalent of the third person pronoun, but only in the oblique (i.e., non-nominative) cases. There are two other principal uses of *αὐτός*, *-ή*, *-ό*:

- 1) in the predicative position, as an intensive adjective (“himself,” “herself,” “itself” — e.g., *αὐτὸς ὁ δεσπότης φέρει τὸ ἄροτρον* — “the master himself carries the plow”)
- 2) in the attributive position, meaning “the same” (e.g., *ὁ αὐτὸς δεσπότης φέρει τὸ ἄροτρον* — “the same master carries the plow.”)

The alternate forms for the 3rd person pronoun listed on the left are used rarely in Attic Greek prose, and mainly as indirect reflexives (e.g., “they said that the Persians would not spare them [i.e., the speakers]”)