## Subject pronouns (nominative case)

| semi-stressed | unstressed | stressed | English |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ich | i | iich | I |
| du | d | duu | you (sg) |
| er | er | eer | he |
| si | si | sii | she |
| es | s | ees | it |
| mir | mer | miir | we |
| ir | er | iir | you (pl) |
| si | si | sii | they |
| Si | Si | Sii | you (polite) |

1) Semi-stressed pronouns are used in everyday conversation.
2) Unstressed pronouns are used between stressed words.
3) Stressed pronouns are used for contrast, emphasis and clarification.

## Object pronouns

| Accusative | Dative | English |
| --- | --- | --- |
| mich | mer | me |
| dich | der / dir | you (sg) |
| er | em | him |
| si | er | her |
| es / s | em | it |
| öis | öis | us |
| öi | öi | you (pl) |
| si | inä | them |
| Si | Inä | you (polite) |

## Possessive adjectives (common case)

| Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| min | mini | mis | mini |
| din | dini | dis | dini |
| sin | sini | sis | sini |
| irä | iri | iräs | iri |
| sin | sini | sis | sini |
| öisä | öisi | öisäs | öisi |
| öiä | öii | öiäs | öii |
| irä | iri | iräs | iri |
| Irä | Iri | Iräs | Iri |

Common case = nominative case and accusative case

## Possessive adjectives (dative case)

| Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| mim | minerä | mim | minä |
| dim | dinerä | dim | dinä |
| sim | sinerä | sim | sinä |
| iräm | irärä | iräm | irnä |
| sim | sinerä | sim | sinä |
| öisäm | öisärä | öisäm | öisnä |
| öiäm | öiärä | öiäm | öinä |
| iräm | irärä | iräm | irnä |
| Iräm | Irärä | Iräm | Irnä |

## Strong adjective endings (common case)

| Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| -e | -i | -s | -i |

1) Masculine singular adjective ending before a vowel: **-en**
2) Strong declension is used when adjectives are preceded by:
*indefinite articles in the common case
*negation **kän**, **kä**, **käs**
*numbers
*possessive adjectives **min**, **din**, **sin**

## Strong adjective endings (dative case)

| Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| -em | -er | -em | -e |

Plural adjective ending before a vowel: **-en**

## Definite articles (common case)

| Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| dä | d | s | d |

1) Masculine singular article before a vowel: **dr**
2) Feminine singular article before an adjective: **di**
3) Plural article before an adjective: **di**

## Definite articles (dative case)

| Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| em | dä | em | de |

Dative plural article before a vowel: **den**

## Indefinite articles (common case)

| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Common | en | e | es |
| Dative | emene | enere | emene |

1) Feminine singular article before a vowel: **en**
2) Dative forms before a vowel: **emenen**, **eneren**, **emenen**

## Weak adjective endings (common case)

| Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| -i | -i | -i | -e |

1) Plural adjective ending before a vowel: **-en**
2) Weak declension is used when adjectives are preceded by:
*definite articles
*dative indefinite articles
*indefinite pronouns and quantifiers
*dative possessive adjectives
*demonstrative adjectives
*possessive adjectives (except **min**, **din** and **sin**, which require strong adjective endings)

By **Baas**
cheatography.com/baas/

Not published yet.
Last updated 7th August, 2018.
Page 1 of 2.

## Weak adjective endings (dative case)

| Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| -en | -en | -en | -e |
| Plural adjective ending before a vowel: **-en** | | | |

## Weak adjective endings (dative case)

| Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Plural adjective ending before a vowel: **-en** | | | |

---