

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	lnä	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
lrä	lri	lräs	lri

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
lräm	lrärä	lräm	lrnä

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)



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
-en	-en	-en	-e

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

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