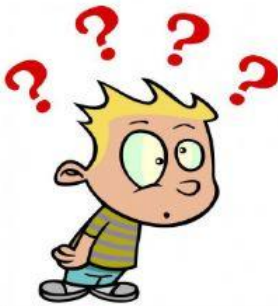


GRAMMAR NEWS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Feminine singular = -α
Neutral plural = -α
Wait...what?



Πληθύντικός και ενικός Plural and singular

Finding the gender of a word based on the word's end letter without an article sometimes brings a confusion to Greek learners. This is because some genders have words with the same end in different rhythms. For example, feminine words in singular rhythm ends with -α. The same -α end though have also the neutral words in plural rhythm. How we are going to recognize the word's gender then? Unfortunately, there is no rule that will help us solve this problem. The best practice is to identify the article of the word or look for clues in the sentence that will guide us to figure out the rhythm of the nouns. Remember, using nouns together with their articles is the best way of remembering their gender.

	Singular	Plural
neutral	το	τα
	-ο	-α
feminin	η	οι
	-α	-ες

Pronouns and Neutral nouns

Personal Pronouns

Singular – Ενικός Αριθμός				
Εγώ	Εσύ	Αυτός	Αυτή	Αυτό
I	YOU	HE	SHE	IT

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words that can replace a noun. In Greek there are eight categories of pronouns. In this "grammar news" we will talk about personal pronouns. Personal pronouns take the place of a person or a thing. This means that they are telling us the person "I, YOU, HE" in singular and plural within a sentence without using the actual word of the person or thing. In Greek language however, the personal pronoun often is omitted from the sentence when is placed if front of a verb and that is because the suffix of the verb itself works as a personal pronoun. Although the 'common' use of personal pronoun ahead of the verb is not grammatical wrong we usually add them when we want to emphasize an action.

NEUTRAL SINGULAR AND PRURAL

Every noun in Greek belongs to a gender and are divided in three groups: masculine, feminine, and neutral. The gender of nouns doesn't necessarily connect with the natural gender the noun describes but they might not be completely indifferent either. Identifying the gender of noun is critical in Greek because the whole sentence is adjusted based on it. In most cases, the best way to identify the gender of a noun is by looking at the ending of the word. Neutral nouns are words ending usually, in -ι and -ο and they always take in front the article «το»

Neutral

	Singular	Plural
Article	το	τα
Ending	-ι	-α
Ending	-ο	-α

