

Noun Gender

Noun Endings

MASCULINE NOUN

ENDINGS (der)

- ling
- ig
- ich

Noun Groups

MASCULINE

NOUN GROUPS

- months & seasons
- weather elements
- currency

FEMININE NOUN

ENDINGS (die)

- heit
- schaft
- ung
- keit

FEMININE NOUN

GROUPS

- trees
- fruits
- flowers

NEUTER NOUN

ENDINGS (das)

- chen
- lein
- kett
- il

NEUTER NOUN

GROUPS

- metals
- countries
- hotels

Noun Plurals

Plural Form Hierarchy

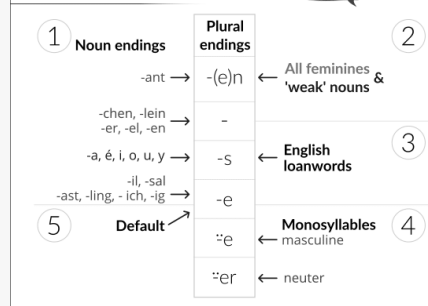


Image Credit: German with Laura

Declension Patterns

All-In-One German Declensions Chart
Articles • Other Determiners • Adjective Endings

no declension strong declension weak declension

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plural
Nom.	r e e e	e e e	s e e n	e n
Acc.	n n e e	e e	s e e n	e n
Dat.	m n r n	n	m n n n	n
Gen.	s n r n	n	s n r n	n

e.g.: Dieser alte Mann gab der netten Frau jenes heulende Baby. (This old man gave the nice woman that bawling baby.)

NOMINATIVE → subject

ACCUSATIVE → direct object

DATIVE → indirect object

Image Credit: German with Laura

Nominative Pronouns

Single Plural

ich	wir
du	ihr
er, sie, es	sie/Sie

Accusative Pronouns

Single Plural

mich	uns
dich	euch
ihn, sie, es	sie/Sie

Dative Pronouns

Single Plural

mir	uns
dir	euch
ihm, ihr, ihm	ihnen/Ihnen

Word Order Rules

Rule #1: The nominative and verb must be next to each other.

Rule #2: The verb must be in the 2nd position in the sentence.

Standard Sentence Pattern

Nominative + verb + Accusative/Dative/-Adverbs

Transposed Sentence Pattern

Ich fliege morgen mit meiner Familie nach Deutschland.

a) Morgen fliege ich mit meiner Familie nach Deutschland.

b) Nach Deutschland fliege ich morgen mit meiner Familie.

c) Mit meiner Familie fliege ich morgen nach Deutschland.

_____ (to emphasize) + verb + Nominative + Accusative/Dative/Adverbs