

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

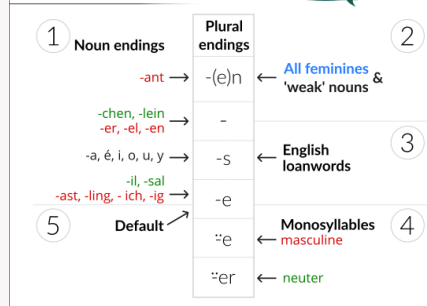


Image Credit: German with Laura

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	⊘	s	e	e	n
Acc.		n	n	e	e	⊘	s	e	e	n
Dat.		m	n	r	n		m	n	n	n
Gen.		s	n	r	n		s	n	r	n

e.g.: Dieser alte Mann gabe 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

ich

du

er, sie, es

Plural

wir

ihr

sie/Sie

Accusative Pronouns

Single

mich

dich

ihn, sie, es

Plural

uns

euch

sie/Sie

Dative Pronouns

Single

mir

dir

ihm, ihr, ihm

Plural

uns

euch

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



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