

Noun Gender

Noun Endings Noun Groups

MASCULINE NOUN
ENDINGS (der)
 - ling
 - ig
 - ich

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

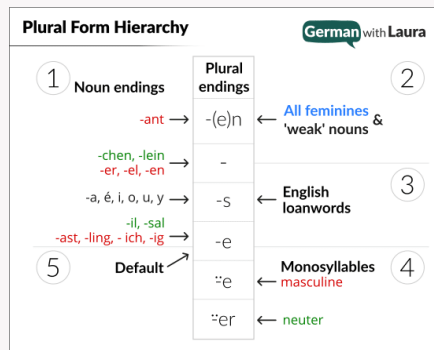


Image Credit: German with Laura

Declension Patterns

	Masc.		Fem.		Neut.		Plural			
	no declension	strong declension	strong declension	weak declension	no declension	strong declension	weak declension	weak declension		
Nom.	no declension	r	e	e	e	no declension	s	e	e	n
Acc.		n	n	e	e	no declension	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 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