Declensions

Pronouns

	Singular Pronouns			Plural Pronouns			Formal	^{1} *Unser, unsere, unser* may be spelled in full, or the *e* of the stem may be dropped when an ending is added: Nom. M,F,N: *unser, unsre, unser*; Gen. M,F,N: *unsres, insrer, unsres*; etc.
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd		
Nom	*ich*	*du*	*er / sie / es*	*wir*	*ihr*	*sie*	*Sie*	
Acc	*mich*	*dich*	*ihn / sie / es*	*uns*	*euch*	*sie*	*Sie*	^{2} *Euer* drops the middle *e* when an ending is added. (Nom. M,F,N: *euer, eure, euer*)
Dat	*mir*	*dir*	*ihm / ihr / ihm*	*uns*	*euch*	*ihnen*	*Ihnen*	
Gen	*mein*	*dein*	*sein / ihr / sein*	*unser*^{1}	*euer*^{2}	*ihr*	*Ihr*	

Dieser words:

| *Dieser* words: | (compare *dieser* vs *ein/kein/mein*) | | |
| Definite Article | *dieser* words | *ein, kein, mein* words |

	Definite Article				*dieser* words				*ein, kein, mein* words			
	Compare definite articles with demonstrative pronouns.				*aller* (all) *dieser* (this, these) *jener* (that, those) *jeder* (each, every)		*mancher* (many, some) *solcher* (such a) *welcher* (which).		*Ein* words do not have a plural form, but *kein* words and the possessives (see Genative pronouns) do.			
	M	F	N	P	M	F	N	P	M	F	N	P
Nom	*der*	*die*	*das*	*die*	-er	-e	-es	-e	--	-e	--	-e
Acc	*den*	*die*	*das*	*die*	-en	-e	-es	-e	-en	-e	--	-e
Dat	*dem*	*der*	*dem*	*den*	-em	-er	-em	-en	-em	-er	-em	-en
Gen	*des*	*der*	*des*	*der*	-es	-er	-es	-er	-es	-er	-es	-er

Adjectives

Adjectives	(compare *dieser* vs strong)			(compare Weak vs Mixed)							
Strong (not preceded by any article)				Weak (preceded by a *dieser* word)				Mixed (preceded by a *kein* word)			
	M	F	N	P	M	F	N	P	M	F	N	P
Nom	-er	-e	-es	-e	-e	-e	-e	-en	-er	-e	-es	-en
Acc	-en	-e	-es	-e	-en	-e	-e	-en	-en	-e	-es	-en
Dat	-em	-er	-em	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en
Gen	-en	-er	-en	-er	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en

Relative[1] and Demonstrative[2] Pronouns

M	F	N	P
der	*die*	*das*	*die*
den	*die*	*das*	*die*
dem	*der*	*dem*	*denen*
dessen	*deren*	*dessen*	*deren*

[1] Relative pronouns introduce a relative clause which supplies information about a formerly mentioned person, place, thing or idea.
[2] Demonstrative pronouns are used in place of personal pronouns to indicate stress or emphasis.

Pronouns are identical to articles except in Genative and plural Datave cases.

Nouns

	Singular			Plural[2]
	M	F	N	P
Nom				X
Acc				X
Dat	(-e)^1		(-e)^1	X+(e)n^3
Gen	-(e)s		-(e)s	X

[1]Masculine and neuter nouns of one syllable often add –e to the dative, but it is not required.
[2]All other plural forms except dative are exactly like the nominative plural.
[3]If the nominative plural ends in –n, no additional n is required in the dative case.