

German word endings

Pronouns (and possessives)

	Singular Pronouns			Plural Pronouns			Formal
	1st	2nd	3 rd	1st	2nd	3 rd	
Nom	<i>ich</i>	<i>du</i>	<i>er / sie / es</i>	<i>wir</i>	<i>ihr</i>	<i>sie</i>	<i>Sie</i>
Acc	<i>mich</i>	<i>dich</i>	<i>ihn / sie / es</i>	<i>uns</i>	<i>euch</i>	<i>sie</i>	<i>Sie</i>
Dat	<i>mir</i>	<i>dir</i>	<i>ihm / ihr / ihm</i>	<i>uns</i>	<i>euch</i>	<i>ihnen</i>	<i>Ihnen</i>
Gen	<i>meiner</i>	<i>deiner</i>	<i>seiner / ihrer / seiner</i>	<i>unser</i>	<i>euer</i>	<i>ihrer</i>	<i>Ihrer</i>
	<i>mein</i>	<i>dein</i>	<i>sein / ihr / sein</i>	<i>unser¹</i>	<i>euer²</i>	<i>ihr</i>	<i>Ihr</i>

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.
² *Euer* drops the middle *e* when an ending is added. (Nom. M,F,N: *euer, eure, euer*)

← possessive bases (See *dieser* and *ein/kein* words below.)

Dieser words:					(compare <i>dieser</i> vs <i>ein/kein/mein</i>)								
Definite Article and Demonstrative pronouns					<i>dieser</i> words and possessives used as pronouns				<i>ein, kein</i> words and possessives used as determiners				
Compare with relative pronouns. Demonstrative pronouns are used in place of personal pronouns to indicate stress or emphasis and are the same as the definite articles.					<i>aller</i> (all) <i>dieser</i> (this, these) <i>jener</i> (that, those) <i>jeder</i> (each, every)				<i>mancher</i> (many, some) <i>solcher</i> (such a) <i>welcher</i> (which).				
					<i>Ein</i> words do not have a plural form, but <i>kein</i> words and the possessives do. (See above for possessives)								
	M	F	N	P	M	F	N	P	M	F	N	P	
Nom	<i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>-e</i>	--	<i>-e</i>	--	<i>-e</i>	
Acc	<i>den</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>-e</i>	--	<i>-e</i>	
Dat	<i>dem</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>dem</i>	<i>den</i>	<i>-em</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>-em</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>-em</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>-em</i>	<i>-en</i>	
Gen	<i>des</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>des</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>-er</i>	

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

Relative Pronouns				Relative pronouns introduce a relative clause which supplies information about a formerly mentioned person, place, thing or idea. These pronouns are identical to articles except in Genitive and plural Dative cases.
M	F	N	P	
<i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>	
<i>den</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>	
<i>dem</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>dem</i>	<i>denen</i>	
<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	

Nouns

	Singular			Plural ²
	M	F	N	P
Nom				X
Acc				X
Dat	<i>(-e)¹</i>		<i>(-e)¹</i>	<i>X+(e)n³</i>
Gen	<i>-(e)s</i>		<i>-(e)s</i>	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.