

Deutsche Nomen Endungen

DIE	Verschiedene Regeln	Female persons: suffix <i>-in</i> (exception: non-people words like <i>der Harlekin, das Benzin, der Urin</i>) Names of Aircrafts, Ships and Motorcycles Following countries: <i>die Türkei, die Schweiz, die Tschechische Republik, die Slowakei</i> ; Plural: <i>die Niederlanden, die USA (die Vereinigten Staaten), die Emiraten</i> Numerals used as nouns. Example: <i>die Eins, die Zwei</i>
	Grammatik	Adjectival nouns referring to females. Example: <i>die Neue</i> (the new woman), <i>die Fremden</i> (the female stranger) Nouns ending with <i>-t</i> that are derived from irregular (strong) verbs. Example: <i>Die Fahrt, Die Schrift</i>
	Natur	Most flowers and trees (exception: <i>der Ahorn, das Gänseblümchen, der Baum, das Veilchen, der Farn</i> etc.) Most fruits (exception: <i>der Apfel, der Pfirsich, das Obst</i>)
	Suffixe	Foreign Suffixes: <i>-ette -anee -age -enz -aïsse -eille -(i)ere -a -äne -isse -üre -aise -ille -ine; -itis -sis -tur -ur -euse -ade -anz -ive -elle -ose -se</i> Common Foreign suffixes: <i>-et -ik -ion -ei</i> Germanic Suffixes: <i>-keit -ung -tät -ei -schaft -heit -unft</i> Other suffixes: <i>-e -eke -ek</i> MOST -ei (exception: <i>der Papagei, das Ei</i> , compound nouns describing types of eggs, i.e., <i>das Färberei</i> etc.)
DER	Verschiedene Regeln	Male persons (exception: <i>die Person</i>), MOST Agents, Occupations, Nationalities MOST Agents, Occupations, Nationalities Names of Cars & Trains (exception: <i>das Auto</i>) Alcoholic drinks (exception: <i>das Bier</i>) The following countries are masculine: <i>der Irak, der Jemen, der Libanon</i>
	Grammatik	Adjectival nouns referring to males. Example: <i>der Neue</i> (the new man), <i>der Fremden</i> (the male stranger) Nouns from verbs where the ending <i>-en</i> is subtracted: <i>Der Lauf</i> (from the verb laufen)
	Zeit & Natur	Days, Weeks, Months, Seasons Compass directions: <i>der Norden, der Süden, der Westen, der Osten</i> Storms and weather phenomena/ precipitations, i.e., <i>der Niederschlag</i> . (exception: <i>das Wetter</i>) Stones & minerals Names of Mountains and Lakes; most rivers outside of Europe The following 6 elements: <i>der Sauerstoff (O), der Stickstoff (N), der Wasserstoff (H), der Kohlenstoff (C), der Phosphor (P), der Schwefel (S)</i>
	Suffixe	<i>-ikus -ast -iker -and -ier -ant -ar -ner -us; -ist -ee -är -ling -or -ismus -cur -ent</i> MOST -und -er -ig -en -eur -aum -el -ang -all -s -ich Nouns ending in <i>-iv</i> are either Masculine or Neuter (odds are slightly in favour of Masculine)
DAS	Verschiedene Regeln	Names of colours used as nouns Fractions (<i>das Viertel, das Drittel</i>). Exception: <i>die Hälfte</i> (half) Letters of the alphabet (Buchstaben). Example: <i>das A</i> Nouns from English verbs ending with <i>-ing</i> . Example: <i>das Timing</i>
	Grammatik	Adjectival nouns referring to things/abstract ideas. Example: <i>das Neue</i> (the new thing), <i>das Schöne, das Gute, das Schlechte</i> Infinitives used as nouns. Example: <i>das Essen, das Schreiben, das Laufen</i>
	Menschliche Nomen	Cities, Towns, Countries, Continents (article is used if an adjective qualifies the noun) Names of hotels, cafés and theaters
	Natur	All periodic elements except the following 6: <i>der Sauerstoff (O), der Stickstoff (N), der Wasserstoff (H), der Kohlenstoff (C), der Phosphor (P), der Schwefel (S)</i> Most metals: Aluminium, Blei, Kupfer, Messing, Zinn. (exception: <i>die Bronze, der Stahl</i>)
	Suffixe	Diminutive suffixes <i>-lein -chen</i> Foreign suffix <i>-on -om -eon</i> MOST nouns starting with Ge- MOST -o (exception: nouns that do not have Latin roots, i.e., <i>die Avocado</i> ; or abbreviations, i.e., <i>die Limo</i> for <i>die Limonade</i>) MOST -ät . Example: <i>das Brät, das Porträt</i> , compound nouns ending in <i>-gerät</i> (device). (exception: <i>die Diät</i>)