

## adjectives overview, adjective endings

## grimm grammar

**▲ Adjectives : Adjektive**

Adjectives describe nouns, and can either precede or follow the noun in German without affecting the meaning of the article. In German, just like English, adjectives can be graded to express comparisons between two (comparative) or more (comparative and superlative) things, places, people or thoughts. Unlike in English, however, adjectives that precede nouns take endings depending on the case, gender and number of that noun.

**❖ I. Before and after****Attributive adjectives**

Adjectives that precede nouns (and most often come between an article and a noun) are called **attributive adjectives**.

- ▶ Es war einmal ein **reicher** Mann.  
Once upon a time, there was a **rich** man.
- Seine Frau rief ihre **einige** Tochter zu sich ans Bett.  
His wife called her **only** daughter to her bed.

**Predicate adjectives**

Adjectives that follow nouns are usually separated by a verb such as sein, werden, heißen and are called **predicate adjectives**.

- ▶ Die Frau **war** leider sehr **krank**.  
Unfortunately, the woman **was** very **sick**.
- Sie sagte ihrer Tochter: Liebes Kind, **sei fromm** und **gut!**  
She said to her daughter: Dear child, **be pious** and **good!**

**❖ II. Comparisons****Comparative and superlative**

Adjectives can be graded to express comparative and superlative qualities.

- ▶ Aschenputtels Leben wurde viel **schlimmer**, als sein Vater die andere Frau heiratete.  
Cinderella's life became much **worse** when her father married the other woman.
- Das arme Mädchen wurde jeden Tag **immer trauriger**.  
The poor girl was **sadder and sadder** every day.
- Als der Vater von einer Reise zurückkam, brachte er den Stiefschwestern die **schönsten** Kleider, Perlen und Edelsteine mit.  
When the father returned from a trip, he brought the **most beautiful** clothes, pearls and gems for the two stepsisters.

**❖ III. Adjective endings**

Attributive adjectives (the ones preceding the noun they describe) can take three different types of endings, depending on what precedes them:

- adjectives preceded by definite articles or der-words take weak adjective endings
- adjectives preceded by indefinite articles or ein-words take strong adjective endings
- unpreceded adjectives take a different set of strong adjective endings

**a) adjectives after definite articles or der-words**

When an adjective comes between a definite article or der-word and the noun it modifies, it takes weak adjective endings (because the article already gives enough grammatical information to signal the noun's gender, case and number).

- ▶ Das **kleine** Aschenputtel wollte nur einen Zweig von einem Haselbusch; sie pflanzt den Zweig auf das Grab ihrer Mutter.  
The **little** Cinderella wanted only a twig from a hazel bush; she plants the twig on the tomb of her mother.
- Der **schöne** Baum ist der **einige** Trost für das **arme** Mädchen.  
The **beautiful** tree is the **only** consolation for the **poor** little girl.

**b) adjectives preceded by indefinite articles or ein-words**

Adjectives that are preceded by an indefinite article (ein, eine, keine) or other ein-words (meine, deine, seine) receive strong endings because the article does not give enough grammatical information to signal the noun's gender, case and number.

- ▶ Ein **weißes** Vöglein kam jeden Tag zum Baum.  
Im Reich gab es einen **alten** König.  
Er arrangierte ein **großes** Fest für seinen Sohn, um für ihn eine Frau zu finden.

- A **white** bird came to the tree every day.  
In the realm there was an **old** King.  
He arranged a **large** feast for his son, in order to find him a wife.



### c) unpreceded adjectives

Then there are some adjectives that are either not preceded by any determiners or are preceded by quantifiers such as many (**viele**), some (**einige**) or few (**wenige**). These adjectives take a different set of strong endings to compensate for the lacking grammatical information about the noun's gender, case and number.

- ▶ Viele **schöne, junge** Frauen im Lande wurden eingeladen.  
Aschenputtel durfte nicht auf das Fest gehen; sie hatte nur **schmutzige** und **staubige** Kleider.  
Aber zwei **weiße** Täubchen kamen zu Aschenputtel und brachten ihm **goldene** und silberne Kleider, und es ging aufs Fest.  
Der Prinz verliebte sich in Aschenputtel, und bestrich die Treppe mit **klebrigem** Pech, um das Mädchen bei sich zu behalten.  
Aschenputtel lief weg, aber verlor ihren Schuh. Nach einigen **falschen** Versuchen, findet der Prinz seine Braut, und heiratet sie.

- Many **beautiful young** women in the kingdom were invited.

Cinderella is not allowed to go to the feast; she only has **dirty, dusty** clothes.

But two **white** turtle doves came to Cinderella and brought her **golden** and **silver** clothes, and Cinderella went to the feast.

The prince fell in love with Cinderella, and covered the stairs with **sticky** tar, to keep the girl with him.

Cinderella ran away, but lost her shoe. After a few **false** attempts, the prince finds his bride and they marry.

## ❖ IV. No declension

There are a numbers of adjectives, mostly colors and foreign loan words, that do not take adjective endings. Interestingly, they also do not exist in comparative and superlative forms.

- ▶ beige rosa lila happy prima super

## ❖ Common adjectives

<b>blau</b>	blue (also: drunk)
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<b>rot</b>	red
<b>grün</b>	green
<b>orange</b>	orange
<b>lila</b>	purple
<b>schwarz</b>	black
<b>weiß</b>	white
<b>bunt, farbenfroh</b>	colorful
<b>schwarzweiß</b>	black and white
<b>dunkel</b>	dark
<b>stockdunkel</b>	pitch dark/pitch-black
<b>hell</b>	bright
<b>braun</b>	brown
<b>gelb</b>	yellow
<b>grau</b>	gray
<b>weit</b>	far
<b>entfernt</b>	distant
<b>weit entfernt</b>	far away
<b>nah</b>	near
<b>genau</b>	exact
<b>offen/geöffnet</b>	open
<b>zu/geschlossen</b>	closed
<b>lustig</b>	funny
<b>schön</b>	beautiful
<b>wunderschön</b>	gorgeous
der/die/das <b>allerschöneste</b>	the most beautiful
<b>häbsch</b>	pretty
<b>übrig</b>	left over/remaining
<b>einfach</b>	simple
<b>richtig</b>	right/correct
<b>falsch</b>	wrong/false
<b>echt</b>	real/true
<b>derselbe</b>	the same (one and the same)
<b>dergleiche</b>	the same (identical)
<b>weitere</b>	another
<b>anderer/andere/anderes</b>	another
<b>fremd</b>	foreign/strange/unfamiliar
<b>neu</b>	new
<b>frei</b>	free
<b>kostenlos/kostenfrei</b>	free/at no charge
<b>toll</b>	great

<b>cool</b>	cool
<b> geil</b>	cool (also: horny)
<b>schick</b>	cool/chic
<b>früh</b>	early
<b>spat</b>	late
<b>alt</b>	old
<b>jung</b>	young
<b>knapp</b> ('das war knapp!')	short ('that was close')
<b>eng</b>	narrow/tight (clothes)
<b>kurz</b>	short
<b>lang</b>	long
<b>sauber</b>	clear
<b>dreckig</b>	dirty/muddy
<b>schmutzig</b>	dirty
<b>breit</b>	wide
<b>schnell</b>	fast
<b>blitzschnell</b>	fast as lightning
<b>langsam</b>	slow
<b>schleunig</b>	speedy
<b>steif</b>	stiff
<b>schwach</b>	weak
<b>stark</b>	strong
<b>dick</b>	thick/fat
<b>fett</b>	fat
<b>fettig</b>	greasy
<b>dünn</b>	thin
<b>schlank</b>	slim
<b>offen</b> (zu)	honest (with)
<b>intelligent</b>	intelligent
<b>schlau</b>	sly/sharp
<b>klug</b>	smart
<b>vernünftig</b>	reasonable/sensible
<b>dumm</b>	stupid/dumb
<b>blöd</b>	foolish/stupid
<b>doof</b>	dumb
<b>schüchtern</b>	shy
<b>oberflächlich</b>	superficial
<b>scheu</b>	shy
<b>interresant</b>	interesting
<b>schwul</b>	gay

<b>hetero(a)</b>	straight
<b>schwül</b>	humid/stuffy
<b>feucht</b>	humid/moist
<b>warm</b>	warm
<b>heiß</b>	hot
<b>kalt</b>	cold
<b>eiskalt</b>	ice cold/freezing
<b>eisig</b>	icy/frosty
<b>frisch</b>	fresh (food)/cool (tempearture)
<b>kühl</b>	cool
<b>neblig</b>	foggy
<b>regnerisch</b>	rainy
<b>reif</b>	ripe (also: mature)
<b>ausreichend</b>	adequate/sufficient
<b>genügend</b>	adequate/sufficient
<b>mangelhaft</b>	inadequate/deficient
<b>ausgezeichnet</b>	excellent
<b>gut</b>	good
<b>besser</b>	better
der/die/das <b>beste</b>	the best
der/die/das <b>allerbeste</b>	the very best
<b>gutaussehend</b>	good-looking
<b>feuerfest</b>	fire-proof
<b>Promi-</b>	VIP
<b>tapfer/mutig</b>	brave
<b>versehentlich</b>	accidental
<b>zuverlässig</b>	reliable
<b>zuversichtlich</b>	confident
<b>ruhig</b>	calm/quiet
<b>schweigsam</b>	silent (person)
<b>respektlos</b>	disrespectful
<b>brav</b>	good (child, animal)
<b>gemein</b>	mean
<b>fies</b>	mean/nasty
<b>mies</b>	mean/nasty
<b>schlecht</b>	bad (also: sick)
<b>schlimm</b>	bad
<b>übel</b>	evil (also: sick)
<b>böse</b>	evil (also: angry, bad [child])
<b>zwanglos</b>	casual/informal

<b>formell</b>	formal
<b>sauer</b>	sour (also: angry/bitter)
<b>stocksauer</b>	furious
<b>wütend</b>	angry
<b>süß</b>	sweet (food)/cute (person)
<b>lieb</b>	dear/sweet (person)
<b>teuer</b>	expensive
<b>sauteuer</b>	expensive as heck
<b>billig</b>	cheap
<b>preiswert</b>	inexpensive
<b>zäh</b>	tough
<b>salzig</b>	salty
<b>scharf</b>	spicy
<b>lecker</b>	tasty
<b>köstlich</b>	delicious
<b>satt</b>	full (having eaten enough)
<b>krank</b>	sick
<b>grippig</b> - 'Ich fühle mich grippe'	flu - 'I feel like I have the flu'
<b>antseckend</b>	contagious
<b>schwindlig</b>	dizzy
<b>wacklig</b>	wobbly/(also: groggy)
<b>schmerhaft</b>	painful
<b>wund</b>	sore
<b>blind</b>	blind
<b>taub</b>	deaf
<b>behindert</b>	disabled
<b>gelähmt</b>	paralyzed
<b>stumm</b>	mute
<b>einfallsreich</b>	imaginative/resourceful
<b>freundlich</b>	friendly
<b>komisch</b>	strange
<b>witzig</b>	funny
<b>wettbewerbsfähig</b>	competitive
<b>kindisch</b>	childish
<b>empfindlich</b>	sensitive (also: picky)
<b>überempfindlich</b>	hypersensitive
<b>rücksichtsvoll</b>	considerate
<b>selbstbewusst</b>	self-confident
<b>selbstsicher</b>	self-confident
<b>aufmerksam</b>	attentive/observant

<b>bekannt</b>	well known
<b>berühmt</b>	famous
<b>beliebt</b>	popular
<b>populär</b>	popular
<b>hochnäsig</b>	snobby/snotty
<b>gebildet</b>	educated
<b>verbildet</b>	spoiled
<b>eingebildet</b>	conceited
<b>unverschämt</b>	imprudent/rude
<b>beeindrückend</b>	impressive
<b>beeindrückt</b>	impressed
<b>besonders</b>	special
<b>groß</b>	big
<b>riesig</b>	huge
<b>klein</b>	small
<b>winzig</b>	tiny
<b>fabelhaft</b>	wonderful
<b>großartig</b>	great/wonderful
<b>stur</b>	stubborn
<b>eigensinnig</b>	opinionated/obstinate
<b>spießig</b>	narrow-minded
<b>aufgeschlossen</b>	open-minded
<b>frankiert</b>	stamped (envelope)
<b>gültig</b>	valid
<b>endgültig</b>	final/definite
<b>neugierig</b>	curious
<b>tief</b>	deep
<b>hoch</b>	high
<b>niedrig</b>	low
<b>laut</b>	loud
<b>leise</b>	quiet
<b>blass</b>	pale
<b>bleich</b>	pale
<b>besoffen</b>	trashed/inebriated
<b>betrunknen</b>	drunk
<b>normal</b>	normal
<b>beschwipst</b>	tipsy
<b>nüchtern</b>	sober
<b>akzeptabel</b>	acceptable
<b>unangebracht</b>	inappropriate

<b>angenehm</b>	pleasant
<b>unangenehm</b>	unpleasant
<b>unaufgefordert</b>	uninvited
<b>fassungslos</b>	stunned
<b>kräftig</b>	strong/hearty (meal)
<b>schwervorstellbar</b>	hard to imagine
<b>hinter</b>	back
<b>leer</b>	empty
<b>voll</b>	full (also: drunk)
<b>fertig</b>	finished/ready
<b>bereit</b>	ready
<b>erfinderisch</b>	inventive/innovative
<b>originell</b>	original/creative
<b>original</b>	original (the first one)
<b>hart</b>	hard/tough
<b>schwer</b>	heavy/difficult
<b>schwierig</b>	difficult
<b>leicht</b>	light/easy
<b>einfach</b>	simple
<b>trocken</b>	dry
<b>nass</b>	wet
<b>tropfnass</b>	dripping wet
<b>pitschnass</b>	soaking wet
<b>klebrig</b>	sticky
<b>eklig</b>	gross
<b>ekelhaft</b>	disgusting
<b>glatt</b>	smooth, slippery
<b>rutschig</b>	slippery
<b>fließend</b>	fluent
<b>irre</b>	crazy (slang)
<b>verrückt</b>	crazy
<b>wach</b>	awake
<b>hellwach</b>	wide awake
<b>müde</b>	tired
<b>erschöpft</b>	exhausted
<b>glücklich</b>	happy
<b>froh</b>	glad
<b>traurig</b>	sad
<b>deprimiert</b>	depressed
<b>gespannt</b>	anxious

<b>angespannt</b>	tense
<b>besonder</b>	special/exceptional
<b>üblich</b>	common
<b>herzlich</b>	sincere/cordial/hearty
<b>seriös</b>	serious
<b>ernst/ernsthaft</b>	serious
<b>religiös</b>	religious
<b>weiter</b>	further, another
<b>nächster, nächste, nächstes</b>	next, closest
<b>sonstig</b>	other/sundry
<b>seltsam</b>	strange
<b>täglich</b>	daily
<b>heutig</b>	today's
<b>morgig</b>	tomorrow's
<b>gestrig</b>	yesterday's
<b>jetzig</b>	current
<b>örtlich</b>	local
<b>regional</b>	regional