

👤 Nouns : Substantive

Nouns describe people, animals, things, concepts and ideas. Just as in English, German nouns can be common or proper, count or mass, singular or plural. German nouns, however, have two additional characteristics: they are always capitalized and they can be masculine, feminine or neuter:

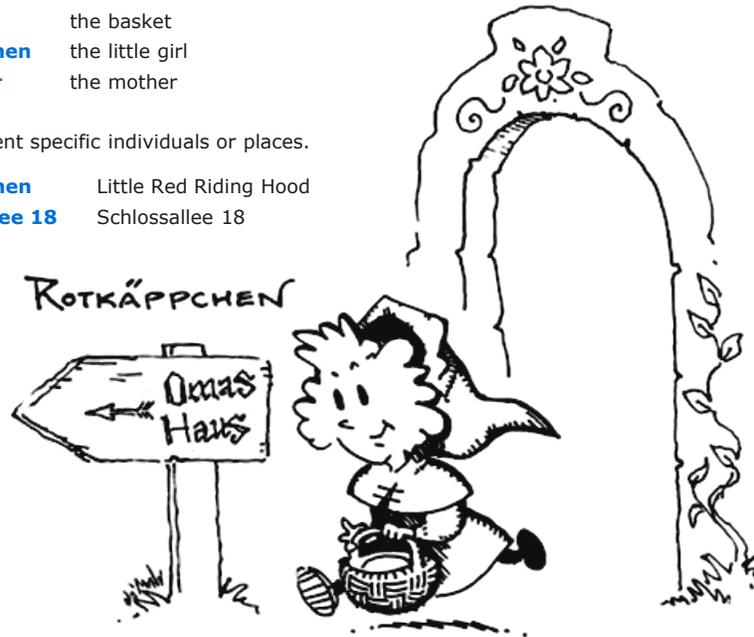
❖ Common vs. proper nouns

Common nouns refer to a general person, animal, object or concept.

- ▶ **der Korb** the basket
- ▶ **das Mädchen** the little girl
- ▶ **die Mutter** the mother

Proper nouns represent specific individuals or places.

- ▶ **Rotkäppchen** Little Red Riding Hood
- ▶ **Schlossallee 18** Schlossallee 18



❖ Count vs. mass nouns

Nouns can also be categorized according to whether they can be counted or not. Nouns that can be broken down into individuals are count nouns.

- ▶ **die Blume/die Blumen** the flower/the flowers

Nouns that denote items that cannot be broken down into individual units are mass nouns.

- ▶ Rotkäppchens Großmutter trinkt gern **Wein**. Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother likes to drink **wine**.
- Der Wolf ißt gern **Fleisch**. The wolf likes to eat **meat**.



❖ Noun gender

German nouns also all have a grammatical gender that sometimes overlaps with the biological gender (masculine or feminine), as in the following examples:

- ▶ **der Jäger** (masculine) **the hunter**
- ▶ **die Großmutter** (feminine) **the grandmother**

But most often the grammatical gender is independent of biological gender, and the only thing to do with them is to learn them when you learn your vocabulary.

- ▶ **der Wald** (masculine) **the forest**
- ▶ **die Tür** (feminine) **the door**
- ▶ **das Waldhaus** (neuter) **the house in the forest**

❖ Noun plurals

All nouns in German and English are marked for number: singular (one) or plural (more than one). Typically, in English there is some kind of ending that marks the plural, for example an -s: stone => stones; tree => trees. There can be other kinds of plural markers, such as a different word form as in child => children. In German the situation is the same, there is typically some kind of ending that indicates whether we are talking about one item or more:

- ▶ **der Stein, die Steine** **the stone, the stones**
- ▶ **der Baum, die Bäume** **the tree, the trees**

Mass nouns only have one form and cannot be made into the plural. Here are some examples from Rotkäppchen's life: **die Krankheit** (illness), **der Wein** (wine), **der Lärm** (noise), **das Brot** (bread).

Similarly, nouns that refer to abstract concepts do not have a plural:

- ▶ **der Hass** (hatred) **der Humor** (sense of humor) **die Intelligenz** (intelligence)
- ▶ **die Liebe** (love) **die Verachtung** (disdain)