

# A Brief Overview of Case and Gender Forms in German

## Definite Articles (“the”)

	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
nominative	<b>der</b>	<b>die</b>	<b>das</b>	<b>die</b>
accusative	<b>den</b>	<b>die</b>	<b>das</b>	<b>die</b>
dative	<b>dem</b>	<b>der</b>	<b>dem</b>	<b>den</b>
genitive	<b>des</b>	<b>der</b>	<b>des</b>	<b>der</b>

## Indefinite Articles (“a, an”)

	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
nominative	<b>ein</b>	<b>eine</b>	<b>ein</b>	<b>( )eine</b>
accusative	<b>einen</b>	<b>eine</b>	<b>ein</b>	<b>( )eine</b>
dative	<b>einem</b>	<b>einer</b>	<b>einem</b>	<b>( )einen</b>
genitive	<b>eines</b>	<b>einer</b>	<b>eines</b>	<b>( )einer</b>

The indefinite article does not exist in the plural.

However, the negative indefinite article and the possessive adjectives have plural forms.

The following words follow the same declensional pattern as the indefinite article (and take plural forms as well).

the negative indefinite article: *kein* (not a / not any);

the possessive adjectives:

*mein* (my); *dein* (your); *sein* (his); *ihr* (her); *sein* (its);

*unser* (our); *euer* (your); *ihr* (their); *Ihr* (your)

## Personal Pronouns

	I (me)	you sg. fam.	he (him)	she (her)	it	we (us)	you pl. fam.	they (them)	you formal
nominative	<b>ich</b>	<b>du</b>	<b>er</b>	<b>sie</b>	<b>es</b>	<b>wir</b>	<b>ihr</b>	<b>sie</b>	<b>Sie</b>
accusative	<b>mich</b>	<b>dich</b>	<b>ihn</b>	<b>sie</b>	<b>es</b>	<b>uns</b>	<b>euch</b>	<b>sie</b>	<b>Sie</b>
dative	<b>mir</b>	<b>dir</b>	<b>ihm</b>	<b>ihr</b>	<b>ihm</b>	<b>uns</b>	<b>euch</b>	<b>ihnen</b>	<b>Ihnen</b>

There are no genitive forms for the personal pronouns. Formal “you” is both singular and plural.