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Adjective Endings

(An adjective modifies a noun.
 An attributive adjective precedes a noun.)

| ADJECTIVES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------|------|------|------------------------------|------|------|------|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | UNPRECEDED | | | | PRECEDED BY EIN- OR EIN-WORD | | | | PRECEDED BY DER/DIE/DAS OR DER-WORD | | | |
| | NOM. | ACC. | DAT. | GEN. | NOM. | ACC. | DAT. | GEN. | NOM. | ACC. | DAT. | GEN. |
| GENDER OF NOUN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| masculine | -er | -en | -em | -en | -er | -en | -en | -en | -e | -en | -en | -en |
| feminine | -e | -e | -er | -er | -e | -e | -en | -en | -e | -e | -en | -en |
| neuter | -s | -s | -em | -en | -s | -s | -en | -en | -e | -e | -en | -en |
| plural | -e | -e | -en | -er | -en | -en | -en | -en | -en | -en | -en | -en |

Source: *Basic German Grammar* by Margret Sander

RULES:

- An unpreceded adjective takes the ending of the definite article except in Genitive masculine and neuter.
- If an adjective is preceded by ein or an ein-word Nominative and Accusative singular take the der/die/das case endings, while Dative, Genitive and plural take **-en**.
- If an adjective is preceded by der/die/das or any der-word, Nominative singular and Accusative singular feminine & neuter end in **-e**, all others end in **-en**.

Examples:

Grünes Gras ist weich. (Adjective "grün" unpreceded, neuter noun (das Gras), Nominative)

Meine liebe Oma ist sehr alt. (Adjective "lieb" preceded by ein-word "meine", feminine noun (die Oma), Nominative)

Ich schenke dir diesen schönen Blumenstrauß. (Adjective "schön" is preceded by der-word "dies-", masculine noun (der Blumenstrauß), Accusative)