

N-Nomen oder N-Deklination

Almost all nouns in German only change their article (der-den-dem) when their case changes out of the nominative. A very small number of MASCULINE nouns have an additional change: they add -en to the noun itself in all cases other than the nominative.

Compare:

	<i>normal masculine</i>	<i>N-Declension Masculine</i>
NOM	<u>Der Mann</u> ist freundlich.	<u>Der Student</u> ist freundlich.
AKK	Ich sehe <u>den Mann</u> .	Ich sehe <u>den Studenten</u> .
DAT	Ich spreche mit <u>dem Mann</u> .	Ich spreche mit <u>dem Studenten</u> .
GEN	Die Frau <u>des Mannes</u> ist nett.	Die Frau <u>des Studenten</u> ist nett.

If you know the noun is a n-stem noun, then if it is NOT in the nominative case (if it is NOT the subject of the sentence), you must add -en to it.

How do you know if a noun is a n-stem noun? Firstly, this category only has MASCULINE nouns. Secondly, if the masculine noun forms its plural using -en, then it is most likely in the N-declension. But remember that MOST normal nouns are not in this category!

You have already learned some masculine nouns with -en plurals from this category, like:

<i>student:</i>	der Student, <i>singular</i>	die Studenten, <i>plural</i>
<i>tourist:</i>	der Tourist, <i>singular</i>	die Touristen, <i>plural</i>
<i>young boy:</i>	der Junge, <i>singular</i>	die Jungen, <i>plural</i>
<i>person:</i>	der Mensch, <i>singular</i>	die Menschen, <i>plural</i>

A more complete list with categories is on the next page, but again, if a masculine noun forms its plural by adding -en, you should treat it like a N-Stem Noun.

Frequently occurring N-Deklination or N-Stem-Nouns:

Masculine nouns from Latin ending in -ent, -ant, -ist, -loge, -at:

der Student, *student*
der Patient, *patient*
der Präsident, *president*
der Agent, *agent*
der Assistent, *assistant*
der Elefant, *elephant*
der Diamant, *diamond*

der Journalist, *journalist*
der Tourist, *tourist*
der Polizist, *policeman*
der Terrorist, *terrorist*
der Kommunist, *communist*
der Kapitalist, *capitalist*
der Christ, *Christian*

der Psychologe, *psychologist*
der Biologe, *biologist*
der Geologe, *geologist*
der Soziologe, *sociologist*
der Archäologe, *archeologist*
der Theologe, *theologist*
der Zoologe, *zoologist*

der Diplomat, *diplomat*
der Demokrat, *democrat*
der Kandidat, *candidate*
der Aristokrat, *aristocrat*
der Automat, *vending machine*
der Pirat, *pirate*
der Soldat, *soldier*

Masculine nouns ending in -e which are adjectives of nationality:

der Russe, *Russian*
der Brite, *Briton*

der Franzose, *Frenchman*
der Chinese, *Chinese*

der Finne, *Finn*
der Pole, *Polish person*

der Jude, *Jew*
der Türke, *Turk*

Masculine nouns ending in -e which are animals:

der Löwe, *lion*
der Hase, *rabbit, hare*

der Affe, *monkey, ape*
der Rabe, *raven (bird)*

der Bulle, *bull*
der Drache, *dragon*

der Falke, *hawk, falcon*
der Coyote, *coyote*

Other masculine nouns ending in -e:

der Name, *name*
der Kollege, *colleague*

der Kunde, *customer*
der Junge, *young boy*

der Wille, *will, intention*
der Neffe, *nephew*

der Experte, *expert*
der Riese, *giant*

A few exceptional masculine nouns must be memorized:

der Herr, *gentleman*
der Mensch, *person*
der Nachbar, *neighbor*

der Bär, *bear*
der Bauer, *farmer*
der Prinz, *prince*

der Held, *hero*
der Idiot, *idiot*
der Pilot, *pilot*

der Athlet, *athlete*
der Fotograf, *photographer*
der Architekt, *architect*