

## Simple German Article Patterns I – Feminine/She Nouns

Learning the correct German article with each noun can be challenging sometimes. These simple rules you can use to simplify this process and to structure your learning.

Let's get started with the feminine version: **The article "DIE"**

### A) People

die Frau = the woman  
die Mutter = the mother  
die Tante = the aunt  
die Tochter = the daughter

The feminine article "DIE" is used for females/women.

die Lehrerin = the (female) teacher  
die Ärztin = the (female) physician  
die Unternehmerin = the business woman  
die Trainerin = the (female) trainer

die Managerin = the (female) manager  
die Direktorin = the (female) director  
die Politikerin = the (female) politician  
die Königin = the queen

Professions, job titles and social positions for all females/women are expressed through the ending –in and use the article "DIE".

### B) Things

die Rose = the rose  
die Frage = the question  
die Lampe = the lamp  
die Zitrone = the lemon  
die Melone = the melon

You may notice that all of these words end in –e.

Most of the nouns ending in –e are indeed feminine – have the article "DIE" (two of the exception are: der Hase = the rabbit, der Käse = the cheese)



die Übung = the exercise  
die Bewegung = the movement  
die Berührung = the touch  
die Nahrung = the food

All of these nouns end in –ung and have the article “DIE”

die Schönheit = the beauty  
die Krankheit = the disease  
die Freiheit = the freedom  
die Gesundheit = the health

die Dankbarkeit = the thankfulness  
die Sauberkeit = the cleanliness  
die Wichtigkeit = the importance

These nouns end in –heit and -keit always have the article “DIE”

die Nation  
die Station  
die Tradition  
die Expedition  
die Konversation

die Explosion  
die Division  
die Vision  
die Fusion

I assume that for these nouns you won't need the translation 😊 Nouns ending in –tion and –sion have the article “DIE”

die Eigenschaft = the characteristic  
die Mannschaft = the team  
die Landschaft = the landscape  
die Kundschaft = the customer base

The ending –schaft always uses “DIE”



die Kamera  
die Pizza  
die Algebra  
die Kobra

Most of the nouns ending in –a are feminine and use “DIE”

die Diktatur = the dictatorship  
die Agentur = the agency  
die Miniatur = the miniature  
die Temperatur = the temperature  
die Natur = the nature

Most of the nouns with -ur in the end use “DIE”

die Technik = the technology  
die Optik = the optics, the lenses  
die Physik = physics  
die Mathematik = mathematics

All Nouns with -ik in the end will use “DIE”

die Universität = the university  
die Solidarität = the solidarity  
die Normalität = the normality

All nouns with –tät are feminine and use “DIE”

die Konferenz  
die Turbulenz  
die Insolvenz  
die Potenz

Nouns with –enz ending have the article “DIE”



die Magie = the magic  
die Strategie = the strategy  
die Tragödie = the tragedy  
die Komödie = the comedy

Nouns ending –ie are feminine too and have the article “DIE”

Most of the nouns above are actually borrowed from other languages like Greek, Latin, French and of course English. A lot of them you’ll even recognize in their English version.

die Meuterei = the mutiny  
die Schweinerei = the mess  
die Fliegerei = the flying  
die Angeberei = swaggering, showing-off

All nouns ending in –ei are feminine and have the article “DIE”

die Eins  
die Hundert  
die Million  
die Tausend

Numerals have the article “DIE”

You might have noticed that a lot of nouns have foreign influence and in some case almost look the same as the English noun. The other important thing to know is that all feminine nouns use the personal pronoun “sie”.

Example: Wo ist **die** Flasche? **Sie** ist auf dem Tisch. = Where is the bottle? It is on the table.

The plural in general is formed by adding an –en or –n to the singular. Only the nouns ending on add an –s in their plural. More to the plural will be discussed in a later paper.

