

## SYNCHRONOUS AND DIACRON TOOLS THAT MAKE SENSE OF MANIPULATION

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**Annotation:** Nouns in most world languages are either masculine or feminine. German takes one step farther by including a third gender: neuter. Der is the masculine definite article ("the"), the feminine, while das is the neuter form. Many years have passed for German speakers to figure out if wagen (vehicle) is der, die, or das. It's der wagen, but newcomers to the language may struggle to figure out which form to employ. Don't make the mistake of associating gender with a certain meaning or concept. It is the word that stands for the actual item that has gender in German, not the actual person, place, or thing. As a result, a "car" can be das auto (neuter) or der wagen (car) (masculine).

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The definite article is far more significant in German than it is in English. For one thing, it is more frequently used. "Nature is amazing," an English speaker could say. The article would also include the phrase "die natur ist wunderschön" in German. In German, the indefinite article (in English, "a" or "an") is ein or eine. Ein simply means "one," and it denotes the gender of the noun it corresponds with, just like the definite article (eine or ein). Only eine can be used as a feminine noun (in the nominative case). Only ein is correct for masculine or neuter nouns. This is a critical notion to grasp. It's also evident in the use of possessive adjectives like sein(e) (his) and mein(e) (mine).

There are exceptions, as as das mädchen, where nouns for persons generally follow natural gender (girl). Der ozean, das meer, and die see are three different German words for "ocean" or "sea," each with a different gender. Gender is difficult to translate from one language to another. The Spanish word for "sun" (el sol) is masculine, yet the German term is feminine (die sonne). The German moon (der mond) is masculine, but the Spanish moon (la luna) is feminine (la luna). It's enough to make a native English speaker go insane.

When learning German vocabulary, a good general rule is to treat the article of a noun as an integral component of the word. Learn not simply garten (garden), but der garten as well. Learn not simply tür (door), but die tür as well. Knowing the gender of a word might cause a slew of other issues. Das tor, for example, is a gate or doorway, whereas der tor is a fool. Are you going to meet someone at a lake (am see) or at the beach (an der see)?

There are a few tricks to remembering the gender of a German term. These rules apply to a wide range of noun categories, but not all. You only need to know the gender of most nouns. If you're going to make a guess, make it about der. The masculine gender accounts for the majority of German nouns. Remembering these guidelines will enable you to correctly identify gender without having to guess—at least not all of the time! Most nouns starting with ge-: genick, gerät, geschirr, geschlecht, gesetz, gespräch (back of the neck, device, dishes, sex/gender, law, conversation), but there are many exceptions, such as der gebrauch, der gedanke, die gefahr, der gefallen, der genuss, der geschmack, der gewinn, die gebühr, die geburt, die geduld, die gemeinde, and die geschichte. Words ending in -ner: rentner, schaffner, zentner, zöllner (pensioner, [train] conductor, hundred-weight, customs collector). The feminine form adds -in (die rentnerin).

Agents (people who do something), most occupations and nationalities: der architekt, der arzt, der Deutsche, der fahrer, der verkäufer, der student, der täter (architect, physician, German [person], driver, salesman, student, perpetrator). The feminine form of these terms almost always ends in -in (die architekthin, die ärztin, die fahrerin, die verkäuferin, die studentin, täterin, but die deutsche). Nouns ending in -er, when referring to people (but die jungfer, die mutter, die schwester, die tochter, das fenster). Names of alcoholic drinks: der wein, der wodka (but das bier).

-heit, -keit, -tät, -ung, -schaft Nouns ending in -heit, -keit, -tät, -ung, -schaft Nouns ending in -heit, -keit, -tät, -ung, -schaft Nouns ending in -heit, -keit, -tät, -ung, -schaft Nouns ending in -heit (health, freedom, quickness, university, newspaper, friendship). These suffixes, such as -ness (-heit, -keit), -ty (-tät), and -ship, frequently

have an English equivalent (-schaft). drogerie, geographie, komödie, industrie, ironie are all nouns that finish in -ie (often equal to words ending in -y in English).

Die maschine, which can refer to a plane, motorcycle, or engine, is the source of the die. In English, ships are typically referred to as "she." Parade, blamage (shame), bilanz, distanz, frequenz, serviette (napkin), limonade, nation, konjunktur are examples of borrowed (foreign) nouns ending in -ade, -age, -anz, -enz, -ette, -ine, -ion, -tur (economic trend). These words are frequently interchangeable with their English counterparts. Der nomade is an uncommon 'ade' exception. Female-related nouns ending in -in: Amerikanerin, studentin (female American, student), but also der Harlekin and many non-people words like das benzin, der urin (gasoline/petrol, urine).

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The article used for noun plurals is a simple aspect of German nouns. In the nominative and accusative plurals, all German nouns, regardless of gender, become die. In the plural, a noun like das jahr (year) becomes die jahre (years). The article is sometimes the sole method to distinguish the plural form of a German noun, such as das fenster (window), die fenster (window) (windows). Other so-called ein-words, such as keine (none), meine (my), seine (his), and so on, can be pluralized. The good news is that this is the case. The bad news is that there are around a dozen different ways to make German nouns multiple, just one of which is to add a "s" as in English.

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