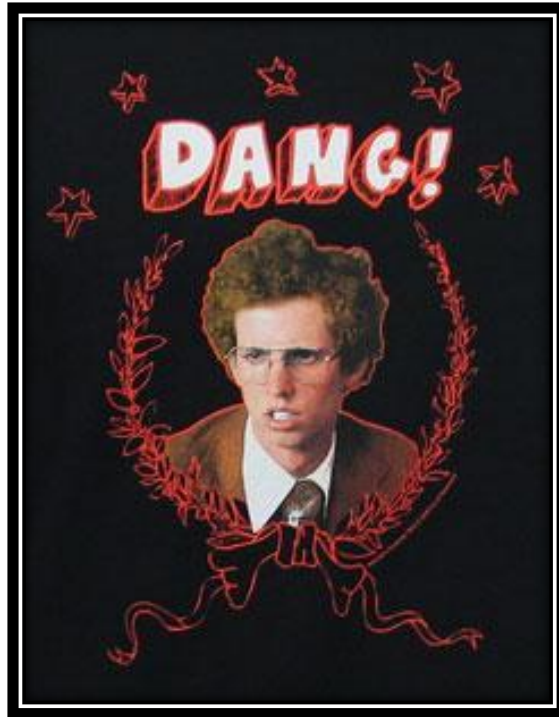


DANG Notizen



“Girls only want
boyfriends with great
grammar.”

The 4 Cases

– Subject – Nominative

- Does the action/verb of the sentence.

– Direct Object – Accusative

- The action/verb is done directly to this object.

– Indirect Object – Dative

- The action/verb indirectly affects this object.

– Possessive – Genitive

- The object is displaying ownership of another object.

Example with all 4 cases

Ich gehe **mit meinem Hund** **in das Haus** **meiner Schwester**.

der Hund → dem Hund

die Schwester → der Schwester

I am going with my dog into my sister's house.

Ich gab **der Freundin** **meines Bruders** **die Blumen**.

die Freundin → der Freundin der Bruder → des Bruders

I gave my brother's girlfriend the flowers.

Präpositionen

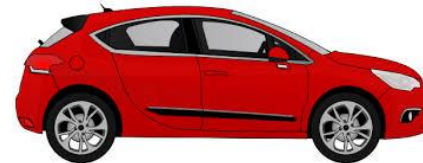
- Prepositions are used to introduce an object and to describe direction, location, or time.
- In German some are specifically **akkusativ**, **dativ**, **wechsel** (two-way) oder **genitiv**.
 - They are used with their matching **Artikel**.
 - Some prepositions force an object to take a specific case.

Wechselpräpositionen – Two-Way Prepositions

- Location: *Paul is in the city today.*
 - *Wo?* Where he is.
- Action: *Paul is driving into the city today.*
 - *Wohin?* Where he is going to.



Paul ist in der Stadt. (f)



Paul fährt in die Stadt.

Dativ oder Akkusativ?

- Dativ

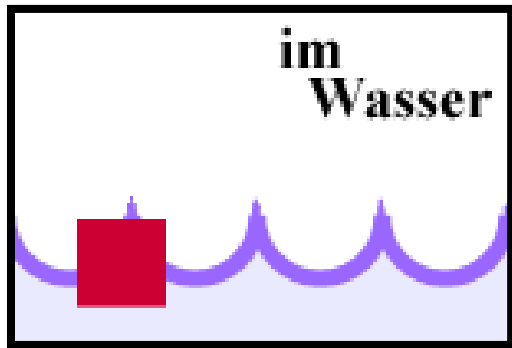
- When there is *no motion toward a destination*

- *Wo ist er? Er ist **in dem Wasser** (n).*

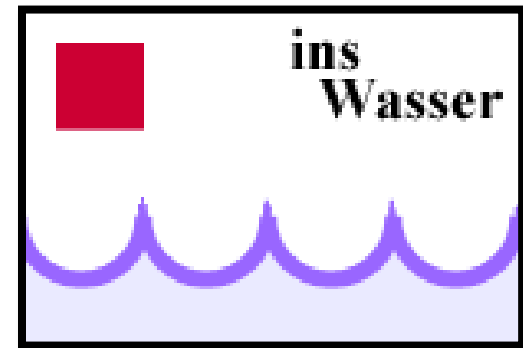
- Akkusativ

- Where there is *motion toward a destination*

- *Wohin geht er? Er geht **in das Wasser** (n).*



Dativ



Akkusativ

Contractions

an + dem = am

an + das = ans

in + dem = im

in + das = ins

zu + dem = zum

zu + der = zur

bei + dem = beim

von + dem = vom

Akkusativ – Direktes Objekt

- Direct Objects (DO)
 - Asking whom or what of the verb in a sentence
 - The action (verb) happens directly to this object.
- Mein Vater besucht einen Freund.
 - (My father visits a friend.)
 - The DO is einen Freund.
- Er lernt Deutsch.
 - (He is learning German.)
 - The DO is Deutsch.

Dativ – Indirektes Objekt

- Indirect Objects (IO)
 - Asking to whom or for whom of the verb.
 - The action (verb) happens indirectly to the object.
- Johann gibt seinem Freund 10€.
 - (Johann gives his friend 10€.)
 - The IO is seinem Freund.
- Ich kaufte meiner Mutter Blumen.
 - (I bought my mother flowers.)
 - The IO is meiner Mutter.

Schreib auf Deutsch!

1. I am with him.
 - Ich bin **mit ihm**.
2. It is on the sofa. (das Sofa)
 - Es ist **auf dem Sofa**.
3. It is under the bed. (das Bett)
 - Es ist **unter dem Bett**.
4. He goes into the kitchen. (die Küche)
 - Er geht **in die Küche**.

DANG Practice

Schreiben Sie auf Deutsch!

1. He is with her.

– Er ist mit ihr.

2. We are in the house.

– Wir sind in dem Haus.

3. She is going into the house.

– Sie geht in das Haus.

4. I am behind the door.

– Ich bin hinter der Tür.

5. You put the book on the table.

– Du legst das Buch auf den Tisch.

Think about the prepositions you need to use and their matching pronouns. Subjects are always **nominative**.