

Episode 007 – Grammar

1. Verbs and the accusative (indefinite articles)

Most German sentences contain at least one conjugated verb and a component in the nominative that it modifies - a subject.

Many verbs, however, also require other components in the nominative - or components in the accusative, dative or genitive (objects). Direct objects (accusative) are the most common.

Nominative component	for instance with the verb "sein"
Accusative component	for instance with the verbs "haben", "möchten", "rauchen", "trinken"
Dative component	for instance with the verb "zuhören"
Genitive component	extremely rare

If the subject or object is a noun, you usually need an article for the singular. If you use an indefinite article, only the masculine form changes in the accusative.

The other forms stay the same. The noun itself doesn't change in the accusative.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ein	eine	ein
Accusative	einen	eine	ein

Harry – gefangen in der Zeit

Begleitmaterialien

Verb + nominative

Verb + accusative

Masculine

*Das **ist ein** Stadtplan.*

*Ich **brauche einen** Stadtplan.*

Feminine

*Das **ist eine** Zeitung.*

*Ich **brauche eine** Zeitung.*

Neuter

*Das **ist ein** Auto.*

*Ich **brauche ein** Auto.*

Plural

*Das **sind** Autos.*

*Ich **brauche** Autos.*

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Never leave a verb all alone!

Always learn verbs along with the case required by the components they modify!