

# Harry – gefangen in der Zeit

Begleitmaterialien

## 2. Verbs and the accusative (definite 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", "brauchen", "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 a definite 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	Plural
Nominative	<i>ein der</i>	<i>eine die</i>	<i>ein das</i>	/ <i>die</i>
Accusative	<i>einen den</i>	<i>eine die</i>	<i>ein das</i>	/ <i>die</i>

# Harry – gefangen in der Zeit

Begleitmaterialien

Verb + nominative

Verb + accusative

Masculine  
Feminine  
Neuter  
Plural

Das **ist der** Regenschirm.  
Das **ist die** Uhr.  
Das **ist das** Auto.  
Das **sind die** Brötchen.

Ich **nehme den** Regenschirm.  
Sie **bekommen die** Uhr.  
Ich **möchte das** Auto.  
Ich **brauche die** Brötchen.

**Reminder: Never leave a verb all alone!**

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

**More:**

The following charts show you how personal pronouns, definite and indefinite articles, possessive determiners and the negation word "kein" change in the nominative, accusative and dative. Can you detect any patterns?

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
<b>Nominative</b>				
Personal pronouns	<i>er</i>	<i>sie</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>sie</i>
Definite articles	<i>der Mann</i>	<i>die Frau</i>	<i>das Kind</i>	<i>die Kinder</i>
Indefinite articles	<i>ein Mann</i>	<i>eine Frau</i>	<i>ein Kind</i>	<i>Kinder</i>
Possessive articles	<i>mein Mann</i>	<i>meine Frau</i>	<i>mein Kind</i>	<i>meine Kinder</i>
Negation	<i>kein Mann</i>	<i>keine Frau</i>	<i>kein Kind</i>	<i>keine Kinder</i>

# Harry – gefangen in der Zeit

Begleitmaterialien

## Accusative

Personal pronouns  
Definite articles  
Indefinite articles  
Possessive articles  
Negation

Masculine

*ihn*  
*den* Mann  
*einen* Mann  
*meinen* Mann  
*keinen* Mann

Feminine

*sie*  
*die* Frau  
*eine* Frau  
*meine* Frau  
*keine* Frau

Neuter

*es*  
*das* Kind  
*ein* Kind  
*mein* Kind  
*kein* Kind

Plural

*sie*  
*die* Kinder  
Kinder  
*meine* Kinder  
*keine* Kinder

## Dative

Personal pronouns  
Definite articles  
Indefinite articles  
Possessive articles  
Negation

Masculine

*ihm*  
*dem* Mann  
*einem* Mann  
*meinem* Mann  
*keinem* Mann

Feminine

*ihr*  
*der* Frau  
*einer* Frau  
*meiner* Frau  
*keiner* Frau

Neuter

*ihm*  
*dem* Kind  
*einem* Kind  
*meinem* Kind  
*keinem* Kind

Plural

*ihnen*  
*den* Kindern  
Kindern  
*unseren* Kindern  
*keinen* Kindern