Episode 033 – Grammar

1. The declension of adjectives

Adjectives modify a living creature, an object, an action or a condition. They often provide more information about a noun or a pronoun.

When adjectives come after the noun or pronoun, they don't change their basic form. That's often the case with verbs like "sein", "werden", "bleiben" and "finden".

Examples:

*Helen ist verrückt.*
*Ich finde den Tag immer wieder schön.*

When adjectives directly precede the noun they modify, then they follow a pattern of declension. That means that their endings change. The adjective is placed between the article and the noun.

*Hier ist* der neue Computer.
*Helen möchte* den perfekten Wetterbericht machen.
The declension of adjectives depends on:

- the gender and number of the noun:
  
  **Singular**
  
  *Hier ist*  
  *der*  
  *neue Computer.*

  **Plural**
  
  *Hier sind*  
  *die*  
  *neuen Computer.*

- the case of the noun:
  
  **Nominative**
  
  *Hier ist*  
  *der*  
  *neue Computer.*

  **Accusative**
  
  *Ich möchte*  
  *den*  
  *neuen Computer.*

- the type of the article:
  
  **Definite article**
  
  *Hier ist*  
  *der*  
  *neue Computer.*

  **Indefinite article**
  
  *Hier ist*  
  *ein*  
  *neuer Computer.*