

# Harry – gefangen in der Zeit

Begleitmaterialien

## 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.

	Article	Adjective	Noun	
<i>Hier ist</i>	<b>der</b>	<b>neue</b>	<b>Computer.</b>	
<i>Helen möchte</i>	<b>den</b>	<b>perfekten</b>	<b>Wetterbericht</b>	<i>machen.</i>

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The declension of adjectives depends on:

- the gender and number of the noun:

Singular	<i>Hier ist</i>	<i>der</i>	<b>neue</b> Computer.
Plural	<i>Hier sind</i>	<i>die</i>	<b>neuen</b> Computer.

- the case of the noun:

Nominative	<i>Hier ist</i>	<i>der</i>	<b>neue</b> Computer.
Accusative	<i>Ich möchte</i>	<i>den</i>	<b>neuen</b> Computer.

- the type of the article:

Definite article	<i>Hier ist</i>	<b>der</b>	<b>neue</b> Computer.
Indefinite article	<i>Hier ist</i>	<b>ein</b>	<b>neuer</b> Computer.