1. DAYS OF THE WEEK:

Montag, Dienstag, Mittwoch, Donnerstag, Freitag, Samstag, Sonntag

1. MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, Juni, Juli, August,

September, Oktober, November, Dezember.

1. 3 MOST IMPORTANT GRAMMAR TABLES IN GERMAN

*These are the 3 fundamental grammar tables in German*

*Personal Pronouns - I , you , he she it, we , you all , they*

*Posessive Pronouns - my, your, his, her,its, our , yours, theirs*

*Artikels - the/ a/ no*

 *German sentences are structured on the basis of Cases. In order*

*to learn these table let’s learn the cases first!*

1. THE 3 CASES OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

*A case can be understood as the structure of a sentence as per*

 *the verb in which one person does the action, the other person recieves the action directly, or indirectly.*

*There are 3 cases in German which structure all German*

*sentences.*

1. NOMINATIV CASE : *THE SUBJECT*

Nominativ case defines the hero of the sentence. i.e. a person or thing that is doing the action . It is denoted by *who or what*

a person *who* does an action

a thing *what* does an action

Example John visits…

 Mark invites…

 Sam bakes…

 The Computer works

 The watch runs

In other words Nominativ is the only subject of the sentence!

1. AKKUSATIV : *THE DIRECT OBJECT*

Akkusativ is the second hero of the sentence. i.e. a person or thing that is direclty receiving the action . It is denoted by

*whom or what.*

a person *whom* action happens

a thing *what*  recieves action

Example

 John visits a friend

 Mark invites a friend

 Sam bakes a cake

In other words Akkusativ is the direct object of the sentence.

1. DATIV: *THE INDIRECT OBJECT*

Dativ is the 3rd hero of the sentnece ie a person who recieves

the action *through the akkusativ object, indirectly.*

a person *to whom*  something is given

a person *for whom*  somtehing is done

Example

 Sam bakes a cake for John

 Sam gives a cake to John

1. dativ is always a person never a thing!

In both the above sentences cake recieves the action.

John further recieves the cake, thus indirectly receiving the

action. Thus it is also known as indirect object.

1. HOW TO USE THE GERMAN CASES?

*To simplify the process of identifying the cases in a sentnence,*

*we can straight away use reference questions related to each*

*case*

1. table for refence questions and respective cases

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Case* | *Element* | *Reference questions* |
| *Nominativ* | Subject | who, what |
| *Akkusativ* | Direct Obj | whom, what |
| *Dativ* | Indir. Object | to whom , for whom |

1. Fill in the reference questions and write the cases for the sentenes below. Use the table above
2. The man invites the neighbour

………….. invites ………….

 Nom the man

 Akk the neighbor

 Dat n.a

1. The man calls the neighbour

………….. calls ………….

 Nom the man

 Akk the neighbour

 Dat

1. The man gives to the neighbor a gift

………….. gives…………. ………………

 Nom the man

 Akk a gift

 Dat to the neighbour

1. The man gives to the neighbour help

………….. gives…………. ………………

 Nom the man

 Akk help

 Dat the neighbor

1. The man bakes for the neighbour a pizza

who for whom what

………….. bakes …………. ………………..

 Nom The man

 Akk a pizza

 DAT for the neighbour

1. The man buys for the neighbour a gift

………….. buys …………. …………..

 Nom

 Akk

 Dat

1. The man tells to the neighbour a story

………….. tells …………. …………..

 Nom

 Akk

 Dat

1. The man hears a noise

…………..hears ………….

 Nom

 Akk

 Dat

1. The man meets the neighbour

………….. meets ………….

 Nom

 Akk

 Dat

1. The man recommends for me a book

………….. recommends …………. …………..

 Nom

 Akk

 Dat

1. The man spend the day aloneadverb

………….. spends …………. …………..

 Nom

 Akk

 Dat

1. The man rents a bicycle

…………..rents ………….

 Nom

 Akk

 Dat

1. The man brings for the neighbour a cup of tee

………….. brings ………….

 Nom

 Akk

 Dat

1. The only 4 verbs in German where the subject and

object are the same entity!

1. The man is called John Berlin

who what

………….. is called ………….

 Nom The man John Berlin

 Akk -

 Dat -

1. The man becomes a writer

who what

………….. becomes ………….

 Nom the man , a writer

 Akk -

 Dat -

1. The man remains a writer

who what

………….. remains………….

 Nom the man ,a writer

 Akk -

 Dat -

1. The man is a writer

who what

………….. invites ………….

 Nom the man, a writer

 Akk -