Week 3 Self Study

Lesen Sie Stukturen 1, Dativ, S. 185-6

A noun or pronoun used in the dative case is use to designate the person to or for whom something is done

Sofie gibt ihrer Freundin einen Kuss - *Sofie gives her friend a kiss*

There are commonly 3 nouns that occur when using the dative case: a person who does something, a person who receives something, and the object that is passed. The subject is in the *normative case*, the person who receives something is in the *dative case*, and the object that is passed is in the *accusative case*.

Doer: *Normative*	Verb	Recipient: *Dative Case*	Object: *Accusative case*
Yusuf	schenkt	seinem Vater	ein Buch

> ✏️ **Note**
>
> The dative case indicates to or for whom

The dative case typically ends in, *"-m"* for masculine and neutral, *"-r"* for feminine, and *"-n"* for plural.

-	Masculine and Neutral	Feminine	Plural
Definite Article	dem	der	den
Indefinite Article	einem	einer	-
Negative Article	keinem	keiner	keinen
	meinem	meiner	meinen
	deinem	deiner	deinen
	ihrem	ihrer	ihren
Possesive Determiners	seinem	seiner	seinen
	iherm	ihrer	ihren
	unserem	unserer	unseren
	eurem	eurer	euren

All plural nouns add an *"-n"* in dative unless they already end in an *"-s"*, or a *"-n"*.

Often Take Accusative object and Dative Recipient	Definition
anbieten	to offer
bringen	to bring
erklären	to explain
erzählen	to tell
geben	to give
mitteilen	to tell
sagen	to tell
schenken	to give
schreiben	to write
verkaufen	to sell

Often Take Accusative object and Dative Recipient	Definition
vorstellen	to introduce
zahlen	to pay
zeigen	to show

> ✏️ **Note**
>
> Certain masculine nouns, in particular nouns denoting male persons or holders of professions, add -(e)n in the dative and accusative singular as well as in the plural. These are often called weak masculine nouns

-	Singular	Plural
Nominative	der Student	die Studenten
Accusative	den Studenten	die Studenten
Dative	dem Studenten	den Studeneten

The Accusative case, 2: kein, keine, 3: Ich möchte, 5: Possessive determiners, S. 85-7, 92, 99-101.

The nominative case designates the subject of a sentence; the accusative case commonly denotes the object of the action implied by the ver, such as what is being possessed, looked at, or acted on by the subject of the sentence.

Hannah hat einen Hund - Hannah has a dog
Max kauft eine Lampe - Max is buying a lamp

> 🜄 **Important**
>
> nominative = subject
> accusative = direct object

-	Tisch (m.)	Bett (n.)	Lampe (f.)	Bücher (pl.)
Nominative	der	das	die	die
Accusative	den	das	die	die
Nominative	ein	ein	eine	-
Accusitive	einen	ein	eine	-

Only Masculine has a different form in the accusative.

Kein and *keine* (not a, not any, no) are the negative forms of ein and eine. The negative article has the same ending as the indefinite article ein. It also has a plural form keine..

ein → kein
einen → keinen
eine → keine
[plural] → keine

Easy German, „Akkusativ in der Stadt",

[Video Link](#)

Vocab Word	Definition
Grabstein	gravestone
umarme	hugging
Baumstumpf	tree stump
klettere	climbing
Fliegen	(can also refer to the animal, fly)
verboten	forbidden
Prospekt	brochure
Motorrad	motorcycle
Mülleimer	rubbish bin
Plakat	poster
Stein	stone
Bagger	digger (construction machine)
Karte	map

Schauen Sie dieses Video: Easy German, Akkusativ-Dativ

[Video Link](#)

No notes taken for this video.