

Fälle

Fall → Fälle

CASES

✓
Nominative

✓
Accusative

✓
Dative

✓
Genitive

Subject



Direct Object

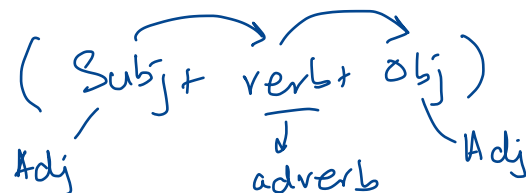


Indirect Object



Possessive

1r
Nominativ



You will always find the **subject of a sentence** in the Nominativ case.

- Der Mann liest ein Buch. (Who is reading? → Der Mann)
- Die Frau kocht. (Who is cooking? → Die Frau)
- Das Kind spielt. (Who is playing? → Das Kind)
- Die Kinder lernen Deutsch. (Who is learning? → Die Kinder)

Special Verbs that ALWAYS use the Nominative

Some very important verbs don't describe an action, but **a state of being**. These verbs are like an equals sign (=). They connect the subject to another noun in the Nominative case.

The most important ones are:

- 1 • **sein** (to be) – bin, ist, sind / seid, bist
- 2 • **werden** (to become)
- 3 • **bleiben** (to stay)
- 4 • **heißen** (to be called)

With these verbs, both the subject and the complement on the other side of the verb are in the Nominative.

Examples:

- Der Mann **ist** ein Lehrer.
(The man is a teacher.) → "Der Mann" = "ein Lehrer" (Both Nominative)
- Sie **wird** eine Ärztin.
(She is becoming a doctor.) → "Sie" = "eine Ärztin" (Both Nominative)

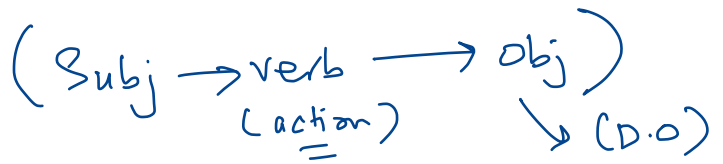
- Ich **bleibe** der Chef.
(I remain the boss.) → "Ich" = "der Chef" (Both Nominative)
- Das **heißt** ein Haus.
(That is called a house.) → "Das" = "ein Haus" (Both Nominative)

Table: Articles in the Nominativ

	Masculine (der)	Feminine (die)	Neutral (das)	Plural (die)
Definite Article	der	die	das	die
Indefinite Article	ein	eine	ein	- (no article)

- Definite Article = "the"
- Indefinite Article = "a/an"

2. The Accusative Case (Akkusativ)



Easy Definition: The Akkusativ is the **direct object** of the sentence. It is the **person or thing** that is **directly receiving the action** from the verb. It answers the question: "**Who or what is being verb-ed?**" (Wen oder was?)

Easy Examples:

- Der Mann **liest** ein Buch. (What is being read? → ein Buch)
- Ich **sehe** den Hund. (What do I see? → den Hund)
- Er **kauft** eine Pizza. (What is he buying? → eine Pizza)
- Sie **trinkt** das Wasser. (What is she drinking? → das Wasser)

Did you see the change? Only the **masculine** article changes in the Akkusativ: **der** becomes **den**. Everything else stays the same as in the Nominativ!

Table: Articles in the Akkusativ

	Masculine (der)	Feminine (die)	Neutral (das)	Plural (die)
Definite Article	den <i>der</i>	die	das	die
Indefinite Article	einen <i>ein</i>	eine	ein	-

Important Prepositions for Akkusativ:

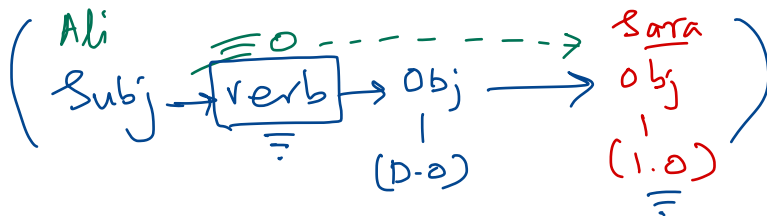
Some prepositions *always* force the noun that follows into the Akkusativ case. Here are the most common ones for A1:

- **durch** (through)
- **für** (for)
- **gegen** (against)
- **ohne** (without)
- **um** (around, at [a time])

Examples:

- Das Geschenk ist für den Mann. (The present is for the man.)
- Ich fahre ohne meine Kinder. (I'm driving without my children.)
- Er läuft um den Park. (He runs around the park.)

3. The Dative Case (Dativ)



Easy Definition: The Dativ is the **indirect object** of the sentence. It is usually the **person or thing that is receiving the direct object or benefiting from the action**. It answers the question: "**To whom or for whom is something being done?**" (Wem?)

A great trick in English is to look for "to" or "for", even if it's not always stated.

Easy Examples:

- Der Mann **gibt** **der Frau** das Buch. (To whom does he give the book? → der Frau)
- Ich **schenke** **meinem** Kind ein Spiel. (To whom do I give a toy? → meinem Kind)
- Er **hilft** **dem** Freund. (To whom does he help? → dem Freund)
- Sie **antwortet** **der** Lehrerin. (To whom does she answer? → der Lehrerin)

The Dative case has more changes. Look at the table below.

Table: Articles in the Dativ

	Masculine (der) -m	Feminine (die) -r	Neutral (das) -n	Plural (die) -n
Definite Article	dem der	der die	dem das	den die
Indefinite Article	einem ein	einer eine	einem ein	-

Notice:

- Masculine and Neutral both become **dem**.
- Feminine becomes **der**.
- Plural always becomes **den** (and often adds an -n to the noun if possible, e.g., *den Kinder*n**).

Important Prepositions for Dativ:

Some prepositions *always* force the noun that follows into the Dativ case. Here are most common ones for A1:

- **aus** (from, out of)
- **außer** (except for)
- **bei** (at, near)
- **mit** (with)
- **nach** (after, to [a city/country])
- **seit** (since, for)
- **von** (from, of)
- **zu** (to)
- **gegenüber** (opposite) - *Usually comes after the noun.*

Examples:

Ich komme aus der Türkei

- Ich komme aus dem Haus. (I come out of the house.)
- Er fährt mit dem Bus. (He travels with the bus.)
- Wir gehen zu der Freundin. (We are going to the friend's place.)
- Das Café ist gegenüber dem Park. (The café is opposite the park.)

1. **antworten** (to answer)
2. **danken** (to thank)
3. **folgen** (to follow)
4. **gefallen** (to be pleasing to, to like)
5. **gehören** (to belong to)
6. **glauben** (to believe)
7. **helfen** (to help)
8. **passieren** (to happen to someone)
9. **passen** (to fit, to suit)
10. **schmecken** (to taste good to)
11. **weh tun** (to hurt)

Nominativ

Dat

REVIEW

Sentence: Der Junge gibt dem Mädchen den Apfel. — Akk
(The boy gives the girl the apple.)

1. Nominativ (Wer?): Der Junge

- Who is doing the giving? → The boy.

2. Dativ (Wem?): dem Mädchen

- To whom is he giving the apple? → To the girl.

3. Akkusativ (Wen/Was?): den Apfel

- What is being given? → The apple.

Ich heiße Usman
heißen ⇒

TIPS :

- **Nominativ** = Subject. The article looks normal. Remember the "equals sign" verbs: sein, werden, bleiben, heißen.
- **Akkusativ** = Direct Object. Only the masculine article changes (der → den).
- **Dativ** = Indirect Object. The articles change a lot (der/das → dem, die → der, plural → den).