



# German A1

## LESSON 4

## Position of Verb

Anna isst morgens Müsli.

Subject Verb comes on 2<sup>nd</sup> Position

Morgens isst Anna Müsli.

Verb comes on 2<sup>nd</sup> Position Subject

Ich habe eine Schwester.

Subject Verb Direct object

I have a sister.

Eine Schwester habe ich.

Direct Object verb Subject

In German, subject can be written on first position or third position, but verb remains on second position only.

A sister I have – No, in English we don't write direct object on first Position and subject on third position.

## NOMINATIV CASE

M - <b>Der Käse</b> ist gut.	The cheese is good.
F - <b>Die Tasche</b> ist teuer.	The bag is expensive.
N - <b>Das Auto</b> ist alt.	The car is old.
Pl. - <b>Die Tomaten</b> sind gut.	The tomatoes are good.

Der Käse, Die Tasche, Das Auto and Die Tomaten are subjects and subject in any sentence always remains in **Nominativ**.

Nominative is the first case.

Case is a way of referring to a noun or pronoun's role in a sentence.

Nominative is the first case means it takes original article.

**Der Mann** fährt ein Auto.

Now, in the above sentence der Mann is the subject i.e., doer and is in Nominative.

Instead, of der Mann we can also write the pronoun "er".

Er is pronoun and its case is nominative.

**Er** fährt ein Auto.

Der Mann is common noun. We can also refer it by name i.e proper noun

For e.g. **Peter** fährt ein Auto.

## Definite Articles

	Nominativ	Akkusativ
Masculine	der	den
Feminine	die	die
Neutral	das	das
Plural	die	die

Der Käse ist gut.

The cheese is good.

Here, der Käse/the cheese is subject. As we have learnt subject always takes Nominativ case so we have written Der Käse.

## Akkusative Case

Ich	kaufe	den Käse.
Subject	verb	Direct object

When we ask question “what” to the subject, answer that we get is direct object and direct object always takes akkusativ case.

When we ask question “who” to the direct object, answer that we get is subject and subject always takes nominative case.

Ich                      kaufe                      die Tasche.  
Subject                      verb                      Direct object

Was kaufe ich? Answer is Tasche. Article of Tasche is "die"; so "die" will remain "die"

Ich                      kaufe                      das Brot.  
Subject                      verb                      Direct object

Was kaufe ich? Answer is Brot, article of Brot is "das" and so "das" will remain "das"

Ich                      kaufe                      die Tomaten.  
Subject                      verb                      Direct object

Was kaufe ich? Answer is Tomaten, Plural article "Die" will remain "die".

### Definite Articles

Ich habe den Tisch. (der) (table)

Ich habe die Lampe. (die) lamp

Ich habe das Auto VW polo. (das) (car)

Ich habe die Autos VW Polo und Benz. (die Pl) (cars)

## Indefinite Articles

	Nominativ	Akkusativ
Masculine	ein	einen
Feminine	eine	eine
Neutral	ein	ein
Plural	-	-

## Masculine

Er	isst	einen Apfel.
Subject	verb	direct object

Was isst er? Answer is Apfel. Article of Apfel is der Apfel so ein will change to einen.

He eats an apple.

Sie hat einen Bruder.

What does she have? Answer is brother. Hence, direct object is brother which would be written in accusative case.

### Feminine

Sie schreibt eine E-mail.

She writes an E-mail.

Was schreibt sie? Answer is Email. Article of E-mail is die E-mail so eine will remain eine.

Er hat eine Schwester. (die) (sister)

He has a sister.

### Neutral

Das Kind isst ein Brot.

The child eats a bread.

Was isst das Kind? Answer is Brot. Article of Brot is das Brot so ein will remain ein.

Sie haben ein Kind. (das) (child)

They have a child.

## Negative Articles

	Nominativ	Akkusativ
Masculine	kein	keinen
Feminine	keine	keine
Neutral	kein	kein
Plural	keine	keine

## Masculine

Er	isst	keinen Apfel.
Subject	verb	direct object
He	doesn't eat	an apple.
He	is not eating	an apple.

What is he not eating? Answer is Apfel. Article of Apfel is der Apfel so kein will change to keinen.

Wir kaufen keinen Stuhl. (der) chair.

We are not buying a chair.

What are we not buying? Answer is chair. Article of chair is der Stuhl so kein will change to keinen.



### Feminine

Sie schreibt keine E-mail.

She doesn't write an E-mail.

What doesn't she write? Answer is Email. Article of E-mail is die E-mail so keine will remain keine.

Er hat keine Tochter.

He doesn't have a daughter.

What doesn't he have? Answer is Tochter. Article of Tochter is die Tochter so keine will remain keine

### Neutral

Das Kind isst kein Brot.

The child doesn't eat a bread.

What does the child doesn't eat? Answer is Brot. Article of Brot is das Brot so kein will remain kein.

### Plural

Er hat keine Kinder.

He doesn't have children.

What doesn't he have? Answer is children. Plural is die Kinder. So keine will remain keine.

Das Kind kauft keine Bücher. (books) (die Pl.) The child is not buying books.