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After you've met the star of the sentence (nominative), it's time to meet the target of the accusative case. Example:Ich sehe den Mann. - I see
the man \rightarrow den Mann is in accusative. Here's the good news: Only masculine nouns change! Seriously. Feminine, neuter, and plural nouns look the same in accusative as they do in nominative. But masculine nouns? They do a little costume change. Gender Definite Article Example (Indefinite) Indefinite Article Example (Indefinite) Masculine den den
Hund (the dog) einen einen Hund (a dog) Feminine die die Katze (the cat) eine keine Katze (a cat) Neuter das das Buch (the book) ein ein Buch (a book) Plural die die Kinder (the children) keine keine Kinder (no children) keine keine Kinder (the cok) ein ein Buch (a book) Plural die die Katze (a cat) Neuter das das Buch (the book) ein ein Buch (a book) Plural die die Kinder (no children) keine keine kei
(for)um (around)durch (through)gegen (against)ohne (without) Example:Ich habe ein Geschenk für dich. (I have a gift for you.)→ für forces dich into the accusative. The Dative Case: The Indirect Receiver The dative case answers the question: "To whom?" or "For whom?" something is done. It's the indirect object - the person who receives something
or benefits from the action. Think of it this way: if you give something to someone, the gift is the direct object (accusative), and the person you're giving it to is in the dative case. Example: Ich gebe dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind = dative (receiver), ein Buch = accusative (thing given) Dative Articles & Example: Ich gebe dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind = dative (receiver), ein Buch = accusative (thing given) Dative Articles & Example: Ich gebe dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind = dative (receiver), ein Buch = accusative (thing given) Dative Articles & Example: Ich gebe dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind = dative (receiver), ein Buch = accusative (thing given) Dative Articles & Example: Ich gebe dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. I give the child a book. — dem Kind ein Buch. — dem Kind ein Buch
Article Example (Definite) Indefinite Article Example (Indefinite) Masculine dem dem Kind (to a child) Plural den dem Kind (to the child) Plural den dem Kind (to the child) Plural den dem Kind (to the woman) Neuter dem dem Kind (to the child) einem einem Kind (to the child) Plural den dem Kind (to the child) Plural den dem Kind (to the child) einem einem Kind (to the child) Plural den dem Kind (to the child) Plural den dem Kind (to the child) einem einem Kind (to the child) einem einem Kind (to the child) Plural den dem Kind (to the child) einem einem Kind (to the chi
Heads-up! In the plural dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions Some prepositions always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun always use the dative, the noun also adds "-n" (unless it already ends in -n or -s). Dative Prepositions always use the dative, the noun always use the dative, the noun always use the dative Prepositions always use the noun always use the noun always use the noun always use the dative.
(to)gegenüber (opposite) Example: Ich wohne bei einem Freund. I live with a friend. (bei → dative) Two-Way Prepositions: Dative or Accusative, depending on the context. These are called Wechselpräpositionen (two-way prepositions): an, auf, hinter, in, neben, über, unter
vor, zwischenUse accusative when there's movement \rightarrow accusative) Want a full breakdown? Check out our detailed guide on German two-way
prepositions. The Genitive Case: Showing Ownership The genitive case is how you show that something belongs to someone. It answers the question: Wessen? \rightarrow Whose? In English, we show this with 's or "of": The woman's dogThe color of the houseIn German, that turns into genitive: Der Hund der Frau \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des Hauses \rightarrow The dog of the womanDie Farbe des
The color of the house You might hear people say "von + dative" in everyday speech instead of using the genitive, like:Der Hund von der FrauThat's totally okay when speaking, but the genitive Article Example (Indefinite) Indefinite Article Example (Indefinite)
Masculine des des Mannes (the man's) eines eines Mannes (of a man) Feminine der der Frau (of the woman) Neuter des des Hauses (the house's) eines eines Hauses (the house's) eines eines Hauses (of a house) Plural der der Kinder (the children's) keiner keiner Kinder (of no children) Watch out: Masculine and neuter nouns in genitive often add -s or -
es at the end (Mann - Mannes, Haus - Hauses). Genitive Prepositions Some prepositions always use the genitive. These sound a bit more formal - often found in written or professional contexts: trotz (despite) während (during) wegen (because of) anstatt / statt (instead of) außerhalb (outside of) Example: Trotz des Regens gehen wir spazieren. Despite
the rain, we're going for a walk. Tips for Mastering German Cases (And Avoiding Mistakes) German cases may seem like a maze, but once you know where the paths go, it starts to make sense. Here are 7 tips to help you learn faster and avoid common traps: 1. Learn nouns with their articleDon't just memorize Buch. Memorize das Buch. The article is
your key to choosing the right form later. 2. Use case questions to figure out who's who Case Question Example Question Nominative Wer? / Was? Whom or what is directly affected? Dative Wem? To whom or for whom? Genitive Wessen? Whose? Train yourself to ask these questions in your head when
reading or writing sentences. 3. Make a case chart or flashcard gridCreate one table (like the ones above!) and use that in your notebooks or digital flashcards. Your brain will start recognizing patterns
faster. 5. Learn prepositions in groupsSome prepositions always take the same case. Instead of learning them one by one, learn them in blocks: Accusative: für, um, durch, gegen, ohneDative: aus, außer, bei, mit, nach, seit, von, zuGenitive: trotz, während, wegen, statt 6. Practice with short, real-life sentencesWrite or say sentences like: Ich gebe dem
Mann das Buch. Sie sieht den Hund. Das ist der Wagen des Lehrers. Make your own examples using words you care about (e.g. friends, pets, hobbies). ☐ 7. Visualize arrows from subject → recipient. This physical action helps you spot patterns and internalize structure. △ Common Mistakes to Watch Out
For Even serious learners trip over these—so here's what to watch for (and how to fix it): Using nominative after a preposition Prepositio
memorize—it saves mental energy. Ich sehe der Hund Ich sehe der Hund Ich sehe der Hund Ich sehe den Hund das Kind stay the same in nominative and accusative rolesWhen two nouns appear in a sentence, it's easy to reverse them. Ich gebe den Buch dem Mann Ich gebe den Buch dem Mann Ich gebe den Hund Ich sehe der Hund Ich sehe den Hund Ich sehe den Hund Ich sehe der Hund Ic
dative, thing = accusative. Skipping -n on plural dative nouns Many learners forget this small but important ending. Ich helfe den Kinder Ich helfe den Kind
depending on movement vs location. Ich stelle das Glas auf dem Tisch (means "the glass is already on the table") \rightarrow Movement = accusative, Location = dative Confusing pronouns across casesPronouns change too—not just nouns! A quick example:ich \rightarrow mich (accusative),
mir (dative)du - dich (accusative), dir (dative) Kannst du mir helfen? Kannst du mir helfen? Using genitive where von + dative would be better in speechIn everyday German, genitive is still correct—but von + dative is more natural when
speaking. Pronouns Across German CasesIt's not just nouns that change in German—pronouns do too! Here's how "I", "you", "we", etc. shift depending on the case: Case I You (singular) He She It We You (plural) They Nominative ich du er sie es wir ihr sie Accusative mich dich ihn sie es uns euch sie Dative mir dir ihm ihr ihm uns euch ihnen Genitive
 meiner deiner seiner ihrer seiner ihrer seiner unser euer ihrer Example: Kannst du mich hören? → accusative (whom do you hear?) Er gibt mir das Buch. → dative (to whom does he give it?) Tip: Mastering case-specific pronouns boosts your fluency in both spoken and written German. Final Words: Master One Case at a TimeStart with nominative and accusative –
they appear most often. Once those feel easy, move on to dative, then finally genitive. With regular practice and the right tools (like Heylama ②), you'll feel more confident every week. Dive into the heart of German grammar with this comprehensive guide on German cases. Understand the intricacies of the nominative, accusative, genitive, and dative
cases in German. Improve your language skills and make learning German less intimidating. These cases play a crucial role in determining the grammatical structure of sentences, the meaning of words, and even the subtle nuances of the language. They dictate the endings of adjectives, pronouns, and articles, thereby influencing the overall flow and
coherence of the text. But fear not, with the right approach and understanding, these cases can become your stepping stone to mastering but challenging journey. For
those delving into the intricacies of the German language, understanding its unique grammatical features is a crucial step toward fluency. Among these features of cases, focusing on
the nominative, accusative, genitive, and dative cases. By the end of this article, you'll have a solid grasp of these cases and how they shape the German language. The simplest of the sentence - the person or thing acting. For example, in the sentence
"Der Hund beißt den Mann" (The dog bites the man), "Der Hund" is in the case of the subject, as it is the one acting. In German, the definite articles in the nominative case are der (masculine), die (feminine), das (neuter), and die (plural). Here's a simple table to help you better understand the subject case:
EnglishMasculineFeminineNeuterPluralTheDerDieDasDie As you progress in your journey of learning German, you'll discover that the nominative case is not only used for subjects but also predicate nouns and adjectives. For example, in the sentence "Er ist ein guter Lehrer" (He is a good teacher), both "guter" and "Lehrer" are in the same case. To
 learn more about the intricacies of the nominative case, check out this comprehensive guide by Deutsche Welle. Remember, practice is key when it comes to mastering grammatical cases. Regularly reading texts in German and trying to identify the subject case in sentences can be an effective way of understanding its usage. I once had a student who
had difficulty understanding the correct form in German. However, she didn't give up and took on the challenge of writing a short story in German. She made sure that every sentence followed the proper structure. This creative approach not only helped her understand the concept better but also made learning fun and
engaging! After the nominative case, the accusative case is typically the next one that German learners encounter. It's predominantly used for the direct object in a sentence - the person or thing receiving the action. Consider the sentence "Ich sehe den Hund" (I see the dog). Here, "den Hund" is in the accusative case as it is the one receiving the
action of being seen. In German, the definite articles in the accusative case change for masculine nouns. The masculine articles remain the same as in the nominative case. Here's a quick reference table for the accusative case:
EnglishMasculineFeminineNeuterPluralTheDenDieDasDie The accusative case is not only limited to objects but also applies to certain prepositions and indefinite time expressions without prepositions are also applied to the expression of the expre
perfect, so try to incorporate the accusative case in your daily German practice. Reading, writing, and speaking in German will help you understand the nuances of this case. A friend of mine, when first learning about the accusative case in your daily German will help you understand the nuances of this case. A friend of mine, when first learning about the accusative case in your daily German practice. Reading, writing, and speaking in German will help you understand the nuances of this case.
grasp the concept of the accusative case more effectively. The genitive case in German is typically used to express possession or ownership, similar to 's in English. It's also used with certain prepositions and verbs. For example, in the sentence "Das ist das Haus meines Vaters" (That is my father's house), "meines Vaters" indicates possession. In the
the genitive case. However, it's still widely used in written German, especially in formal texts. To get a deeper understanding of the grammatical case, you might find this detailed explanation on ThoughtCo helpful. Remember, mastering German cases takes time and patience. Regular practice and immersion in the language can make the process
 significantly easier. When learning German, I found the use of possessive cases quite tricky. To remember the different endings, I created flashcards with various phrases and regularly tested myself. This not only reinforced my understanding but also expanded my vocabulary. In German, the genitive case is commonly employed to indicate possession
neuter, 'der' for feminine, and 'der' for plural. Here's a helpful table for the genitive case is becoming less common in spoken German, often replaced by the dative case with 'von'. However, it's still widely used in written German, especially in formal
 texts. To further understand the genitive case, you might find this detailed explanation on ThoughtCo useful. Remember, mastering German cases takes time and patience. Regular practice and immersion in the language can make the process significantly easier. When I was learning German, I found the genitive case quite tricky. To help remember
 aspect to remember is that word order can vary in German. While English largely relies on word order to convey meaning, German uses cases to identify the role of nouns and pronouns in a sentence. For example, both "Der Hund beißt den Mann" (The dog bites the man) and "Den Mann beißt der Hund" mean the same thing due to the accusative
 'den' indicating the man is the one being bitten. Understanding this flexibility can help you comprehend complex German sentences and construct your own correctly. German cases also play a critical role in prepositions. Certain prepositions always take the accusative, some always take the dative, and others take either the accusative or dative
depending on whether movement or location is being described. There are also genitive preposition "in" can take either the accusative case (indicating movement) or the dative case, while "mit" (with) always takes the accusative case (indicating movement) or the dative case.
(indicating location). For more information on how prepositions interact with German cases, check out this comprehensive guide on FluentU. "When I first started practicing German, I often mixed up the cases. But with time, practice, and a lot of patience, I began to get a feel for which case to use. So don't worry if you make mistakes, it's all part of
the learning process!" Shared by Maria. Mastering German cases might seem like a daunting task but don't worry. Here are some helpful tips and tricks to make the learning process more effective: Understand the function of each case: Knowing when and why each case is used can help you determine the correct case in different situations. The
nominative case is for subjects, the accusative case is for showing possession. Practice with real-life sentences: Instead of memorizing tables, try to understanding of cases but also help you learn new
 vocabulary. Use flashcards: Flashcards can be a great tool to help remember the different endings for each case. You can create your own or use online platforms like Anki or Quizlet. Read and listen to German: Immersion is key in language learning. Try to read and listen to German as much as possible. This will help you get a feel for the cases and
 improve your overall language skills. Don't be afraid of making mistakes: Making mistakes is part of the learning process. Don't let the fear of making mistakes stop you from practicing and using the language. When learning process. Don't let the fear of making mistakes stop you from practicing and using the nominative
and accusative cases: These two cases often get mixed up by beginners. Remember, the nominative case is used for the action), while the accusative case is used for the subject of the sentence (the doer of the action), while the accusative case is used for the direct object (the receiver of the action).
cases. Make sure you know which case to use with each preposition. Forgetting about the genitive case is less common in spoken German, it's still important in written German, it's still important in written German, it's still important in written German. Don't neglect this case in your studies. Not changing the articles change according to the case
 Forgetting to change the article is a common mistake. Overthinking: Sometimes, learners overthink the cases and get confused. Try not to stress too much about getting every case right. With practice, using the correct case will become second nature. Here are some resources you can use to further your understanding and mastery of German cases:
 German Grammar Books: Books like "Hammer's German Grammar and Usage" offer in-depth explanations and exercises to practice German cases. Online Language Platforms: Websites like Duolingo, Babbel, and Rosetta Stone offer interactive lessons that can help you understand and practice German cases. German Language Tutors: Websites like
 italki and Preply can connect you with professional German tutors who can provide personalized instruction based on your needs. Language Exchange Platforms: Websites like Tandem or HelloTalk allow you to connect with native German speakers. You can practice speaking German and get instant feedback on your use of cases. German Language
convey the relationships between words, enabling you to construct clear and meaningful sentences. Whether you're a beginner eager to understand the basics or an intermediate learner looking to refine your foundations of the nominative case to the nuanced
applications of the genitive, providing you with the tools to become a more confident German speaker. At its core, the nominative case identifies the subject of the action. In
German, nouns, pronouns, and articles change based on the case they're in. Understanding the nominative case sets the stage for comprehending how cases influence word forms and sentence. It answers the question "whom" or "what" the action is
happening to. For instance, in "Ich sehe den Ball" (I see the ball), "Ball" (ball) is in the accusative case as it's the direct object of the verb "sehen" (see). This case also applies to certain prepositions, affecting the words they govern. The genitive case indicates possession and relationships between nouns. It's often used to express ownership, similar to
the English "'s" (e.g., des Mannes Auto - the man's car). While the genitive case is becoming less common in everyday speech, understanding its usage enhances your ability to read and interpret more complex texts. The dative case describes the indirect object of a sentence. It answers the question "to whom" or "for whom" the action is happening.
When you say "Ich gebe dem Kind einen Apfel" (I give the child an apple), "Kind" (child) is in the dative case as the indirect object. This case also applies when certain verbs or prepositions are involved. In German, nouns have gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter) and number (singular or plural). Each case has specific endings and forms based on
these factors. For instance, "der Mann" (the man) changes to "dem Mann" in the dative case. Learning these variations is essential for accurate communication. Adjectives and articles, both definite and indefinite, also change according to the case, gender, and number of the noun they accompany. These changes ensure proper agreement within the
 sentence, contributing to grammatical correctness and clarity. German word order might seem peculiar to English speakers. The placement of words changes based on cases and sentence structure. Understanding how cases influence word order is key to constructing meaningful sentences that convey the intended message. Prepositions in German
are notorious for triggering specific cases. Whether it's accusative, dative, or genitive, the choice of preposition can alter the case of the following noun. Familiarizing yourself with common preposition can alter the case of the following noun.
for or to someone or something. Recognizing dative verbs and their nuances empowers you to express complex ideas accurately. Mastering German cases may seem like a daunting task, but consistent practice and exposure will lead to proficiency. Engage in exercises, read texts, and listen to native speakers to reinforce your understanding. Online
resources and language apps designed to help language learners are also invaluable tools. German cases (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative) are essential for accurate sentence construction and communication. Each case serves a specific grammatical function, from identifying subjects to expressing possession and indirect objects. Nouns,
pronouns, articles, and adjectives change forms based on the case, gender, and number of the word. Prepositions play a crucial role in determining the case of nouns following them. Consistent practice and exposure are vital for mastering German cases,
remember that understanding these linguistic intricacies will significantly elevate your language skills. Embrace the challenges, practice diligently, and watch as your confidence in using German grows. Whether you're having a conversation, reading a book, or writing an email, your newfound knowledge of German cases will enrich every aspect of
your language-learning adventure. Mastering the use of cases is a crucial aspect of learning German. Not only do they impact the meaning of sentences, but they also provide the grammatical structure that allows for clear and effective communication. Understanding the four German cases - nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive - will enable
you to accurately identify the subject, direct object, and possessive relationships in a sentence. This understanding is fundamental to your ability to express complex ideas and engage in meaningful conversations in German. Despite the initial complexity, with consistent practice and the use of various resources such as grammar books
 online platforms, language tutors, and podcasts, you can master German cases. Remember, making mistakes is a part of the learning process, so don't be discouraged if you find it challenging at first. In conclusion, the successful use of German cases is a significant milestone on your journey to fluency. It opens up a new level of understanding and
 communicating in the German language, bringing you one step closer to sounding like a native speaker. Case in English concerns the function that a word performs in relation to other words in a sentence. In older English, grammar referred to the nominative case (subject), the accusative case (direct object), the dative case (indirect object), and the
genitive case (possessive form). (Current English refers more often to three cases: subjective, objective, and possessive.) This discussion will focus on the nominative case, which is synonymous with the subject complement in a sentence. The word
 nominative stems from Latin casus nominativus, which translates to "case for naming." That phrase was translated from the ancient Greek expression for "inflection in the sentence. Examples Johann plays the clarinet well. (nominative-case
 subject: Johann) The contractors painted the room for us. (nominative-case subject: contractors) The cheerleaders practice at four p.m. today. (nominative case subject of the verb. The nominative case also can include more than one subject. Examples Maria and
Camille have been working at the shop for years. (nominative-case subjects: Maria, Camille) Peanut butter, jelly) Oregon and Washington agreed on the interstate policy. (nominative-case subjects: peanut butter, jelly) Oregon and Washington agreed on the interstate policy.
 nominative case include I, you, he, she, it, we, and they. Examples It travels at 365 miles per hour. (nominative-case subject: it) They host a big holiday dinner every year. (nominative Case: Predicate Nouns and Pronouns When a noun renames
the sentence subject, typically after the linking verb to be, it is a predicate noun or pronoun (a subject complement). Examples: Predicate Noun That book is an excellent study of the events. (Nominative-case noun people renames the subject, Chopras.) You
are a skilled performer. (Nominative-case noun performer renames the subject, you.) Similarly, a pronoun can rename the sentence subject. Examples: Predicate Pronoun you renames the subject, winner.) The document's author is he. (Nominative-case pronoun he renames the
subject, author.) The last ones to know about the surprise party were you and I. (Nominative case pronouns you and I rename the subject, ones.) Nominative Case: A Note About Form Nouns in English do no change form; pronouns do. Therefore, the same form of a noun can appear in both the nominative and accusative (objective) case. The form of
most pronouns (excluding you and it) will differ depending on what case they are in. As we've discussed, nouns and pronouns are in the accusative case when they receive the action of the verb. Examples The giver of the gift will be
the boy. (predicate noun = nominative case; form doesn't change) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case; form doesn't change) The person to be forgiven was he. (predicate pronoun = nominative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case; form doesn't change) The person to be forgiven was he. (predicate pronoun = nominative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case; form doesn't change) The person to be forgiven was he. (predicate pronoun = nominative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case; form changes) The person to be forgiven was he. (predicate pronoun = nominative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the boy. (noun object of a preposition = accusative case) The girt will be given by the gi
 pronoun = nominative case) Jason called me first. (direct-object pronoun = accusative case; form changes) Understanding changes in form will help you more readily understand when certain sentences are correct (or incorrect) and why. Correct: They gave the dog a bath. (nominative-case pronoun as subject) Incorrect: Them gave the dog a bath
 (accusative-case pronoun as subject) Related Topics Types of Nouns Plural Possessive Noun Subject Pronouns Pop Quiz Identify all words in the nominative case in the following sentences. 1. Candace and I will host the party. 2. Between you and me, I would like to be the manager. 3. They said clouds are made of cotton, but we disagreed. 4. Mars will
 be the next civilized planet. 5. She and Marikka should give the pies to you and me. Pop Quiz Answers 1. Candace and I will host the party. 2. Between you and me, I would like to be the manager. 3. They said clouds are made of cotton, but we disagreed. 4. Mars will be the next civilized planet. 5. She and Marikka should give the pies to you and me. If
 the article or the existing discussions do not address a thought or question you have on the subject, please use the "Comment" box at the bottom of this page. German cases are four: the accusative case (subject of the sentence); the dative case (the indirect object), and the genitive case (possessive). Cases are
not something strange to English, pronouns for example use a certain kind of cases, for example we say "he speaks", and "give him" and not "give he", did you see how "he" became "him" in the second example, well the same thing happens in German, the only difference is that in German it's much more widely used, not only in pronouns, even nouns, even nou
 adjectives/ articles ... use the same thing. The German case indicates the role of an element in a sentence. German Nominative is the easiest case in German and also the sentence. The teacher went to school, "The teacher" is the
 subject of the sentence, and therefore "The teacher" is nominative. So it will take the nominative form in German, which is "Der Lehrer". Below is a table of some forms of Nominative, you will go through the 3 other cases (accusative, Dative, Genitive). German Nominative Case Definite Articles Indefinite Indefinit
Articles Personal Pronouns Adjectives (masc., fem, neuter, plural) Der, die, das, die (they all mean a, an) Ich, du, er, sie, wir, ihr, sie. (I, you, he, she...) Weißer, weiße, weiße, weißes, weiße (all these forms mean white) These are just some examples to show the nominative form of some elements such as articles, pronouns
 adjectives. Note that the nominative case can be used in a much wider scope such as in Nouns, interrogative pronouns...what comes next will learn the second case in German which is the accusative, the good news is that apart
 masculine it will become in German "den Lehrer" and not "der Lehrer" as in the nominative case. I see the teacher = Ich sehe den Lehrer. German Accusative Case Definite Articles Indefinite Indefinit
 sie, uns, euch, sie. (me, you, him, her...) Weißen, weiße, weiße, weiße, weiße, weiße (all these forms mean white) Let's get adjectives involved as well. I see the young teacher = ich sehe den jungen Lehrer. Young in German is jung, but since we're using the accusative case, then the adjective should copy the article it follows, which is "den/ the" = masculine, so
 "den jungen". If you look at the table above you will understand why we added "en" after the adjective "jung". Now let's get personal pronouns involved. I see him = ich sehe ihn. Easy, isn't it! German Dative Now things will get serious because the dative case is very important in German, and it also changes in all the 3 genders + the plural
 (masculine, feminine, neuter and plural). But first let's learn what the Dative means. The Dative in German is just like the indirect object of the sentence, "the book" is the direct object, and "him" is the receiver, therefore also
 called the indirect object, in which we're interested when it comes to the dative case. German Dative Case Definite Articles Personal Pronouns Adjectives (masc., fem, neuter) Dem, der, dem, to you, to him, to her...)
 complicated after all. German Genitive Finally we will learn the genitive in German means possession, or in other words it means the expression "of..." or "'s". The book of my teacher = das Buch meines Lehrers. German Genitive Case Definite
 Articles Indefinite Articles Personal Pronouns Adjectives (masc., fem, neuter) Des, der, they all means of the) Eines, Einer, Eines (they all mean of a, of an) mir, dir, ihm, ihr, uns, euch, ihnen. (to me, to you, to him, to her...) Weißen, weiße
the end, as in our example: The book of my teacher = das Buch meines Lehrers. Feminine and plural nouns don't take any "s" at the end. More detailed information would be in the German Nouns page. Also you can check out the adjectives and articles page to see how they form in different cases with some examples. Good luck! Free English Rules
 Free Online Quizzes Free e-Newsletters Nominalization: When Verbs Become Nouns Within its dynamic fluidity, English also often uses verbs as nouns or turns verbs into them, a process known as nominalization. Read More... The Blue Book of Grammar and Punctuation is a concise, entertaining workbook and guide to English grammar, punctuation
and usage. Buy Now Subscribe now to receive hundreds of additional English usage quizzes not found anywhere else! Or try sample quizzes before you buy. Subscribe now to receive the FREE weekly GrammarBook.com E-Newsletter, filled with grammar and punctuation tips, valuable links, and more... Sign Up Subscribe now to receive the FREE weekly GrammarBook.com E-Newsletter, filled with grammar and punctuation tips, valuable links, and more... Sign Up Subscribe now to receive the FREE weekly GrammarBook.com E-Newsletter, filled with grammar and punctuation tips, valuable links, and more... Sign Up Subscribe now to receive the FREE weekly GrammarBook.com E-Newsletter, filled with grammar and punctuation tips, valuable links, and more... Sign Up Subscribe now to receive the FREE weekly GrammarBook.com E-Newsletter, filled with grammar and punctuation tips, valuable links, and more... Sign Up Subscribe now to receive the FREE weekly GrammarBook.com E-Newsletter, filled with grammar and punctuation tips, valuable links, and more... Sign Up Subscribe now to receive the FREE weekly GrammarBook.com E-Newsletter, filled with grammar and punctuation tips, valuable links, and more... Sign Up Subscribe now to receive the FREE weekly GrammarBook.com E-Newsletter, filled with grammar and punctuation tips.
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your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The German cases (Die Kasus / Die Fälle) are the four grammatical cases which change depending the role each noun has in any sentence. The four German cases (Die Kasus / Die Fälle) are the four grammatical cases which change depending the role each noun has in any sentence. The four German cases (Die Kasus / Die Fälle) are the four grammatical cases which change depending the role each noun has in any sentence.
prepositions and verbs, which can demand a particular case Some of my best tips for learning the German cases affect nouns, the definite (der, die, das) or indefinite article (ein, eine) changes depend on which case we are using. When a case changes on a pronoun (ich, du
 sie, er, es, ihr, Sie, sie, wir) that pronoun also changes. I'll be straight with you, German cases are a pain to learn. I've been learning German since 2019 and although I understand how they work now, they can still trip me up when I speak. German cases are an essential part of your German studies, because they are necessary in order to speak
 sentence, and from now on I will colour code these roles so the can spot them easily: Role 1: Subject (Nominative) Role 2: Direct Object (Accusative) Role 3: Indirect Object (Accusative) Role 3: Indirect Object (Nominative) Role 3: I
ArticleMasculinedereinFemininedieeineNeuterdaseinPluraldie-Nominative case articlesWe use the nominative case for the most basic German sentence. Well it's time to meet the first role: the subject as being the main actor, the starring role, the part that
everyone wants. The subject is the star of the sentence, they are the one 'doing the action'. The subject takes the nominative case. It is used to describe the direct object of
 the sentence. To show the accusative case, the articles change only slightly; only the masculine case changes from der to den and ein to einen, the others stay the same. Gender Definite Article Masculine case changes from der to den and ein to einen, the others stay the same. Gender Definite Article Masculine case changes from der to den and ein to einen, the others stay the same. Gender Definite Article Masculine case changes from der to den and ein to einen, the others stay the same. Gender Definite Article Masculine case changes from der to den and ein to einen, the others stay the same. Gender Definite Article Masculine case changes from der to den and ein to einen, the others stay the same.
the starring role (the subject). However, there is often more than one noun in a sentence. Only one noun gets to be the star of the sentence, think of the other noun as taking the subject. Der Mann trinkt einen Kaffee
[m]The man drinks a coffeeIn this example, the man is the subject, he is performing the action (drinking). The coffee is a masculine noun, it is the
direct object in the sentence. The refore it must take the accusative case. It's indefinite article must change from ein to einen. Let's take a look at another example. Ich sehe die Katze [f]I see the catIn this example a pronoun, ich, is the subject of the sentence. The refore it must take the accusative case. It's indefinite article must change from ein to einen. Let's take a look at another example a pronoun, ich, is the subject of the sentence. The refore it must take the accusative case. It's indefinite article must change from ein to einen. Let's take a look at another example a pronoun, ich, is the subject of the sentence.
seen by the subject. Since Katze is a feminine noun, it's definite article, die, doesn't change in the accusative case, so it stays as die Katze. The accusative case it easy to get right, because as long as you know the correct noun gender, most of the articles stay the same as you find in the dictionary. Only the masculine article (der or ein) change to den or
einen. The third German case is the dative case, which describes the indirect object. It answers the guestions: 'who to?' 'who for?' 'to what?' if or what?' if o
stage is getting quite crowded as we introduce a third role to the sentence: the indirect object. The subject of the sentence is still around and is still the star of the show. So now we have 3 roles being filled in the sentence, and all 3 take
their own case: The subject = Nominative case The direct object = Accusative case The indirect object = Dative case The indirect object = Dative case The indirect object = Nominative case The indirect object = Dative case The indirect object = Dative case The indirect object = Nominative case The indirect object = Dative case The indirect objec
the', so in this example dem Jungen = to the boy. The subject is the man The direct object is the book (it is being affected by the subject, it is 'being given') The boy is the indirect object, he is being affected by the subject, it is 'being affected by the subject, it is 'being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject, it is 'being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject, it is 'being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject, it is 'being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it is being affected by the subject is the book (it i
GenderNominative(Subject)Accusative(Direct Object)Dative(Indirect Object)MasculinederdendemFemininediedeenGerman articles: Nominative der Stays as der The direct object (das Buch [n]) is accusative: das stays as das The indirect object (der Mann [m]) is nominative: der stays as der The direct object (das Buch [n]) is accusative & dative caseThe subject (der Mann [m]) is nominative.
Junge [m]) is dative: der changes to demI won't make you suffer much longer, but let's look at another example with some different noun genders. Die Frau gibt der Katze [f] einen Ball [m]The woman gives to the cat a ball (The woman give a ball to the cat)The first thing to note in this sentence, is that the German cases allow sentences to be more
 flexible than in English. So we can swap the direct and indirect objects positions around. The following article changes occur: The subject (die Frau [f]) is nominative; die changes to der The fourth and final German case is the
genitive case. This one is a bit different to the others because it's main job is to describe possession. It answers the question 'whose?' Gender Definite Article Masculine and neuter nouns get either an -s or -es
ending.Das ist das Auto [n] des Chefs [m]That is the boss's carDas Bett [n] der Katze [f] ist gemütlichThe cat's bed is cosyDas neue Projekt [n] des Unternehmens [n] beginnt am MontagThe company's new project starts on MondayIn these examples you can see how the genitive case is assigned to the noun to which the subject belongs. It is 'the
boss's', 'the cat's' and 'the company's'. The subject of the sentence takes the nominative (Subject) Accusative (Direct Object) Dative (Indirect O
Object)Genitive(Possession)MasculinederdendemdesFemininediediederderNeuterdasdasdemdesPluraldiedieden-German definite articlesGerman Cases: Indefinite ArticlesNoun GenderNominative(Subject)Accusative(Direct Object)Dative(Indirect
pronouns. Here are the changes that take place depending on the case: Nominative(Subject) Accusative(Direct Object) Dative(Indirect Object) Dative(Ind
using what we learned about subjects, direct objects and indirect objects, here are some example sentences: Ich sehe die Katze [f]I see the catIch sehe die 
du would be incorrect (there would be two 'subjects'). Since 'I' is the subject, 'you' has to take the direct object role so du becomes dich.Der Mann gibt ihm das BuchThe man gives (to) him the bookEr gibt dem Jungen (as BuchHe gives (to) the boy the bookEr gibt es dem
JungenHe gives it to the boyYou can see how we just change the pronoun to the correct case depending on whether the it is describing the subject, direct object or indirect object or indirect object. You can also see the flexibility of German sentence structure. Gut gemacht! (Well done!) You've learned the basic rules of how the German cases work. However because
this is German, there are some additional rules and exceptions. Certain verbs can demand a particular case, just because. This means that whenever you see one of these 'bossy case verbs', you have to ignore the rules and just go with the case they demand. Let's take a look at these bossy verbs: A nice easy list to get started: sein (to be) werden (to
become) That's it for the nominative case verbs. Here's some examples: Der Mann ist ein guter Sänger [m] The man is a good singerIn this example we first need to note that we have used a nominative case verb (sein = ist). Normally, der Mann would take the subject (nominative) role, and the other noun would take the direct object role (accusative)
case). However we've used the nominative case ein Sanger is a masculine noun, and because it has to take the nominative case ein stays as ein. The same rule applies when we use werden (wird). Ein Kuchen is another masculine noun which has to take the
nominative case because it comes after werden: Er wird ein leckerer Kuchen [m] It will be a tasty cake So hopefully you've got the idea now. If a noun appears after a 'bossy case verb' it must take the case that verb demands. So let's take a look at verbs which demand the accusative case:kaufen (to buy) nehmen (to take) mögen (to like) möchten
(would like) wollen (to want) haben (to have) lesen (to read) hören (to have) lesen (to eat) bestellen (to order) 'es gibt' (there is / are)Whenever you use any of these verbs, you've guessed it, the noun which comes after it needs to take the
 accusative case. Here's some examples:Ich trinke einen Kaffee [m]I drink a coffeeDie Frau möchte ein neues Auto [n]The woman would like a new carWir lesen einen Roman [m]We are reading a novelLastly we have a group of verbs which demand the dative case. This is not a full list, but I've included the most common verbs you're likely to come
across:glauben (to believe) gratulieren (to believe) gratulieren (to congratulate) helfen (to help) schmecken (to fit) fehlen (to please) folgen (to follow) gefallen (to please) folgen (to fit) fehlen (to belong) nützen (t
my bossNow we come to another set of rules. Just like the verbs, some prepositions also demand a particular case, Again, if you come across one of these prepositions which demand the accusative case; bis (until) durch (through) für (for)
gegen (against) ohne (without) um (around)Ich habe ein Geschenk [n] für dichI have a gift for youWir fahren durch den Tunnel [m]We drive through the tunnelSie werden ohne dich abreisenThey will leave without youYou're getting the hang of this now, here are the dative prepositions:aus (from) außer (except) bei (with) gegenüber (against) mit
(with) nach (after / to) seit (since) von (of) zu (to)Ich komme aus der Schweiz [f]I come from SwitzerlandNach dem Winter [m] kommt der Frühling [m]After winter comes springIch wohne bei einem Freund [m] von mirI live with a friend of mineYou can see from the last example that it's possible to have more than one preposition in the sentence. In
this case bei and von both demand the dative case. And lastly we have the prepositions which demand the genitive case. Fortunately these are far less common than the other prepositions which demand the genitive case. Fortunately these are far less common than the other prepositions which demand the genitive case. Fortunately these are far less common than the other prepositions: anstatt / statt (instead of) außerhalb (beyond / across) oberhalb (above) trotz (despite) unterhalb
(below) während (while) wegen (because of)Trotz des schlechten Wetters [n] mache ich einen SpaziergangDespite the bad weather I go for walkIch fahre wegen des Schnees [m] zur ArbeitI will drive to work because of the snowDas Land liegt außerhalb der Stadt [f]The countryside is outside of the city1. Whenever you learn a new noun, learn the
noun gender that it is assigned. 2. Don't panic! The most important thing to remember when it comes to German speakers will always understand you. 3. Start a German journal to give yourself time to work out which case to use.
You'll have all the time in the world to work out which case you need and which article to use. The more you write, the more common prepositions and verbs which demand a certain case. For example, whenever you use the word mit (with) you can
train your brain to take notice, stop and use the dative case for the next noun. Think of these as tripwires, use each preposition or verb to cause a trigger: Ich gehe mit [oh, I just said trotz, I have to use the dative] meinem Freunde [m] in ein Café Trotz [ahh! I just said trotz, I have to use the dative now] des schlechten Wetters
[n], gehe ich an den Strand Bitte antworten Sie [antworten, why is that familiar? Oh it demands the dative] mir so bald wie möglich German Alphabet on nouns Animacy Case Dative construction Dative shift Quirky subject Nominative Comitative
 Instrumental Classifier Measure word Construct state Countability Count noun Mass noun Collective noun Definiteness Gender Genitive Conjugation Possession Suffixaufnahme (case stacking) Noun class Number SingularDualPlural Singulative-Collective-Plurative Specificity Universal grinder Related to verbs Associated motion Clusivity Conjugation
Evidentiality Modality Person Telicity Mirativity Tense-aspect Lexical aspect Lex
Transitivity Valency Branching Serial verb construction Traditional grammar Predicate Subject Object Adjunct Predicative Semantics Contrast Mirativity Thematic relation Agent Patient Topic and Comment Focus Volition Veridicality Phenomena Agreement Polypersonal agreement Declension Empty category Incorporation Inflection Markedness vte
In grammar, the nominative case (abbreviated NOM), subjective case, or upright case is one of the grammatical cases of a noun or other part of speech, which generally marks the subject of a verb, or (in Latin and formal variants of English) a predicative nominal or adjective, as opposed to its object, or other verb arguments. Generally,
the noun "that is doing something" is in the nominative, and the nominative is often the form listed in dictionaries. The English word nominative comes from Latin casus nominative, and the nominative is often the form listed in dictionaries. The English word nominative comes from Latin casus nominative, and the nominative is often the form listed in dictionaries. The English word nominative comes from Latin casus nominative, and the nominative is often the form listed in dictionaries. The English word nominative comes from Latin casus nominative, and the nominative is often the form listed in dictionaries. The English word nominative comes from Latin casus nominative, and the nominative is often the form listed in dictionaries.
ónoma "name".[4] Dionysius Thrax in his The Art of Grammar refers to it as orthé or eutheîa "straight",[5] in contrast to the oblique or "bent" cases. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July
2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The reference form (more technically, the least marked) of certain parts of speech is normally in the nominative case, but that is often not a complete specification of the reference form, as the number and the gender may need to be specified. Thus, the reference or least marked form of an
 adjective might be the nominative masculine singular. The parts of speech that are often declined and therefore may have a nominative case are nouns, adjectives, pronouns and (less frequently) numerals and particular relationship with the
other parts of a sentence. In some languages, the nominative case is unmarked, and it may then be said to be marked by a null morpheme. Moreover, in most languages with a nominative case is unmarked, and it may then be said to be marked by a null morpheme. Moreover, in most languages with a nominative case, the nominative case is unmarked, and it may then be said to be marked by a null morpheme.
Albanian, Arabic, Estonian, Sanskrit, Slovak, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Georgian, German, Latin, Greek, Icelandic, Old English, Still retains some nominative pronouns, which are contrasted with the accusative (comparable to the oblique or
disjunctive in some other languages): I (having the accusative me), we (having the accusative me), we (having the accusative me), we (having the accusative me), and who (having the accusative me), we (having the accusative me), and who (having the accusative me) and who (having the accusative me).
thee). A special case is the word you: originally, ye was its nominative form and you the accusative, but over time, you has come to be used for the nominative as well. The term "nominative case" is most properly used in the discussion of nominative as well. The term "nominative case" is most properly used in the discussion of nominative as well. The term "nominative case" is most properly used in the discussion of nominative case.
stative languages, there is a case, sometimes called nominative, that is the most marked case and is used for the subject of an intransitive verb or a voluntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb or a voluntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb or a voluntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb or a voluntary subject of an intransitive verb or a voluntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an intransitive verb but not for an involuntary subject of an invo
now often described as having a subjective case, instead of a nominative, to draw attention to the differences between the "standard" generic nominative and the way that it is used in English.[6][7][8][9][10] The term objective case is then used for the oblique case, which covers the roles of accusative, dative and objects of a preposition. The genitive
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case is then usually called the possessive form, rather than a noun case per se. English is the nominative is the person or thing doing the action (agent); when the verb is passive, the nominative is the person or thing