

0. Sein ≠ Werden

Word Order

- The conjugated verb in a simple sentence *must* be the second element.
- Conjunctions introducing subordinate clause sends *verb to end*: **dass, ob, als, wenn, wann, seitdem, ehe, bevor, obgleich, obwohl, nachdem**, etc...
- Conjunctions **und, aber, denn, oder, sondern** introduce main clause: verb second:
 - und₀ + er₁ + ist₂ krank
 - und₀ dann ist₁ er₂ krank₃
- An indirect question is *a subordinate clause* sending *verb to end*: wo, wann, warum, wie
- A relative clause* is a subordinate clause with conjugated verb at the end.
- If a sentence begins with a subordinate clause, the conjugated verb of the main clause follows immediately:
 - Obgleich es regent_{verb}, spielen_{verb} wir.
- Time expressions* always precede place expressions. Time, Manner, Place (TMP)
- Infinitives (when used with modals or werden) and past participles go to the end of main clauses.
- In *a double infinitive* construction, the infinitive of the modal is always last.

Cases

- Your sentence lacks a *subject* (=Nominative Case) Nominative does the verb!
- You need *a Predicate Nominative* instead of the Accusative (always after the verbs sein, werden, bleiben.)
 - Er ist mein_{nominative} Vater.
- Your verb requires *a direct object* (=Accusative Case.) (for endings of der or ein words, see #25 & 26) Answers what/whom.
- The *indirect object* requires *Dative Case*. Answers to whom or for whom.
- You used a verb that requires the dative where you expect a direct object. Most common *Dative Verbs* are denken, helfen, antworten, gefallen, gehören, verzeihen, passen, dienen.
- The possessive case takes the *Genitive*.
 - Das Buch des Mannes
- Masc. and neut. nouns in the Genitive get an ~(e)s ending unless they are ~n nouns, which have an ~en or ~n ending in all cases singular & plural
- The so-called **n-nouns** have an **-en** or **-n** ending in all cases sing. and plur. except in the Nominative singular.
- Dative pl. nouns end in an -n unless they end in an ~s.
- Prepositions durch, für, gegen, ohne, um, wider* take *Accusative*.
- Prepositions aus, außer, bei, gegenüber, mit, nach, seit, von, zu* take the *Dative*.

- Two way prepositions an, auf, hinter, in, unter, über, vor, neben, zwischen, entweder/oder*: Dead = Dative, Action = Accusative.
- Prepositions während, wegen, trotz, statt, anstatt* and all those ending in ~halb take the *Genitive*. (see #15)
- Definite time expressions require Accusative. z.B. jeden Tag. (see # 25 & 26)
- Indefinite time expressions require Genitive. z.B. eines Tages. (see # 15)

Articles

25. *Der word* endings:

	Masc	Fem	Neut	Pl
Nom	der	die	das	die
Acc	den	die	das	die
Dat	dem	der	dem	den
Gen	des	der	des	der

26. *Ein word* endings:

	Masc	Fem	Neut	Pl
Nom	ein	eine	ein	meine
Acc	einen	eine	ein	meine
Dat	einem	einer	einem	meinen
Gen	eines	einer	eines	meiner

27. *Der words* include **dieser, jener, welcher, solcher, mancher**.

Adjectives

28. Possessive adjectives (**mein, dein, sein, unser, euer, ihr, Ihr**) are *ein words*.

29. Adjectives after *Der words* have the following endings:

	Masc	Fem	Neut	Pl
Nom	~e	~e	~e	~en
Acc	~en	~e	~e	~en
Dat	~en	~en	~en	~en
Gen	~en	~en	~en	~en

30. Adjectives after *Ein words*, have the following endings:

	Masc	Fem	Neut	Pl
Nom	~er	~e	~es	~en
Acc	~en	~e	~es	~en
Dat	~en	~en	~en	~en
Gen	~en	~en	~en	~en

31. Adjectives with nothing (not preceded by der or ein) must show the gender (like a *Der word*):

	Masc	Fem	Neut	Pl
Nom	~er	~e	~s	~e
Acc	~en	~e	~s	~e
Dat	~em	~er	~em	~en
Gen	~es	~er	~es	~er

32. After **viele, wenige, einige**, adjectives that follow directly have the same "strong" endings as those words: z.B.
- viele nette Leute (Nom & Acc)
 - vielen netten Leuten (Dat)
 - vieler netter Leute (Gen)
- Alle** is not considered an indefinite quantifier, and has same effect as *der words* on adjectives:
- alle netten Leute
33. Predicate adjectives and adverbs have no endings.
- Die Musik ist alt.
34. Adjective nouns have the same endings as adjectives. (See 28-32)
- Der Blöde da heißt Helmut.
35. Adjectives indicating nationality are not capitalized in German.

Verbs & Tenses

36. Subject and verb do not agree! Singular or plural?
37. You have the wrong helping verb: **Sein-verbs** are verbs of motion z.B. kommen and fahren, change of condition z.B. sterben, or intransitive z.B. sein, werden, bleiben. **Other verbs take haben!**
38. Past participles of "weak" verbs end in ~t.
39. Past participles of "strong" verbs end in ~en.
40. *Present perfect* tense is formed by present tense of haben or sein plus the past participle.
- Er hat gelesen.
41. *Past perfect* tense is formed by the past tense of haben or sein plus the past participle. Past of past.
- Er hatte gelesen.
42. *Future Tense* is indicated by using a form of the verb werden plus an infinitive verb. Werden is irregular in du (wirst) and er/sie/es (wird)!
- Er wird Fußball spielen.
43. *Present tense passive* is formed by present tense of werden plus the past participle.
- Er wird gerufen.
44. *Past tense passive* = past tense of werden plus the past participle.
- Er wurde gerufen
45. *Present perfect passive* = past tense of werden plus the past participle plus worden.
- Er ist gerufen worden
46. *Past perfect passive* = past tense of sein plus the past participle plus worden.
- Er war gerufen worden.
47. *Future tense passive* = present tense of werden plus past participle plus werden.
- Er wird gerufen (werden).
48. Use the narrative past tense (**Vergangenheit** z.B. *ging, sah, verstand*) to relate a story, unless you want to sound very informal. Then use the present perfect tense.
49. Do not switch back and forth between tenses.
50. Use the past perfect tense within a chain of events told in the simple past when you want to relate an event preceding that chain of events.
51. **Modals** govern infinitives without **zu**.
52. The verb has a *separable prefix* which goes to the end of the clause in the present tense and simple past in main clauses and direct commands.

53. This verb has an *inseparable prefix*. It may be weak #38, strong #39 or irregular weak. In never has a ge- in its past participle form!
54. In an *infinitive clause with zu*, the zu goes between the separable prefix and the stem of the verb, z.B. abzuholen, aufzuschreiben.

Miscellaneous

55. Incorrect spelling!
56. Capitalization error!
57. Incorrect plural ending!
58. Wrong gender!
59. Wrong or missing preposition!
60. Choose a different word. Yours is a colloquialism that is inappropriate in this context. OR **fw** = falsches Wort!
61. You translated an English idiom literally. It does not exist in that form in German.
62. **Viel** means much and never has an ending. **Viele** means many and follows rules for adjective endings.
63. Use **nach** for places with a geographical name, never **zu**, z.B. *zu meiner Mutter*, but *nach Deutschland*.
64. English *when/if*:
- Als** = one time events or conditions in the past.
 - Wenn** = repeated occurrences in the past or present; also means "in the event that..."
 - Wann** = questions about the time of an occurrence.
 - Ob** = "whether", z.B. *Weißt du, ob es regnet?*
65. The German *ich* is never capitalized unless it is the first word of a sentence, z.B. *Ich heiße Kai.* aber *Das bin ich.*
66. *zu Hause* = at home but *nach Hause* = toward home (ich gehe)
67. When using the **passive voice**, German normally uses the preposition **von**, whereas English uses **by**, unless there is emphasis on an impersonal force causing the event, z.B. fire, in which case **durch** is used.
- *Die Cola wird von mir gebracht.*
 - *Das Haus wurde durch Feuer zerstört.*
68. German uses the possessive -s to indicate possession with people's names, z.B. *Julias Buch*. Note that no apostrophe is used unless the person's name ends in a sibilant. z.B. *Klaus' Buch*

Pronouns

70. Your verb needs a *reflexive* pronoun, either accusative or dative, or you have used the wrong pronoun.

Nom.	ich	du	er, sie, es	wir	ihr	sie,
ACC.	<i>mich</i>	<i>dich</i>	<i>sich</i>	<i>uns</i>	<i>euch</i>	<i>sich</i>
DAT.	<i>mir</i>	<i>dir</i>	<i>sich</i>	<i>uns</i>	<i>euch</i>	<i>sich</i>

71. *Relative* pronouns mean: who, whom, which, that, whose

	Masc	Fem	Neut	Pl
Nom	der	die	das	die
Acc	den	die	das	die
Dat	dem	der	dem	denen
Gen	dessen	deren	dessen	deren

72. You need an indefinite relative pronoun in this sentence such as N-*wer*, A-*wen*, D-*wem*, G-*wessen*, or *was*