

GRAMMAR A1 EINHEIT 13

In this unit you learn to work with the verbs *möchten* and *wollen*. *Möchten* means 'would like'. It is really a form of the verb *mögen* and functions like any other modal verb. This means it is sometimes the only verb in the sentence but is usually used with a second verb. In those instances the modal verb, in this case *möchten*, is in the second element position (unless a verb first question) and the infinitive of the second verb appears at the end of the sentence. The same is true of *wollen* (to want (to)) which is also a modal verb. Pay attention to how they are conjugated as modals are highly irregular.

	<u>wollen</u>	<u>möchten</u>
<i>ich</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>möchte</i>
<i>du</i>	<i>willst</i>	<i>möchtest</i>
<i>er, sie, es</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>möchte</i>
<i>wir</i>	<i>wollen</i>	<i>möchten</i>
<i>ihr</i>	<i>wollt</i>	<i>möchtet</i>
<i>sie, Sie</i>	<i>wollen</i>	<i>möchten</i>

Möchten and *wollen* are similar in meaning and therefore somewhat interchangeable.

*Ich möchte einen neuen Computer. Ich will einen neuen Computer.
Was möchtest du? Was willst du? Möchtest du Milch? Willst du Milch?*

In this unit you also get more exposure to the dative case. You began to work with the dative in the last unit when you learned how to use a preposition that answers the question *wo*. The dative case is also used for indirect objects, as the direct object of certain verbs, and as the object certain prepositions that are always followed by the dative no matter what. One of those prepositions is *mit* (with). Remember, the dative form of *der* and *das* words is *dem*, and the dative form of *die* words is *der*. The dative plural is *den*. How would you say, 'with the dog'? Dog is *der Hund*. The dative form of *der* is *dem* so 'with the dog' is *mit dem Hund*. Because *Katze* is a *die* word, 'with the cat' is *mit der Katze*.

You also begin to work with two dative personal pronouns (*Personalpronomen im Dativ*). They are the 1st person singular and plural personal pronouns *mir* and *uns* (me and us). *Kommst du mit mir? Kommst du mit uns?*

What about indirect objects? An indirect object answers the question, 'To whom or for whom is the direct object being verbed?' How would you say, 'What are you buying me?' 'Are buying' is the verb, 'you' is the subject, and 'what' is the direct object. 'Me' is the indirect object 'the person for whom the 'what' is being bought. Hence, *Was kaufst du mir?*

You've learned to use the dative with prepositions that answer the question *wo*. Most of those same prepositions can answer the question *wohin*. When they do, they are followed by the accusative case. Remember, *wohin* means 'to where'. These prepositions must

show motion toward a place. *In* can mean *in*. It can also mean *into* or *into*. When it does, it is followed by the accusative. *An* can also mean *into*. However, *an* generally means *up to* (the edge) and not *into*. When *in* and *an* are followed by *das*, they form the contractions *ins* and *ans*. In this unit you use these prepositions to show direction to places. When showing direction to place names (cities and states), you use the preposition *nach*. It is always followed by the dative case although that doesn't come into play with place names.

<i>in den Thüringer Wald</i> – (in)to the Thuring forest	<i>an den Bodensee</i> – to Lake Constance
<i>ins Ruhrgebiet</i> –(in) to the Ruhr region	<i>ans Meer</i> – to the sea
<i>in die Alpen</i> –(in) to the Alps	<i>an die Ostsee</i> – to the Baltic Sea
<i>nach Chicago</i> –to Chicago	<i>nach Berlin</i> – to Berlin

Finally, this unit covers directional vocabulary *im Norden*, *im Süden*, etc. Because these directional words are all, when you want to say something is in the north or south, you use *in* followed by the dative which gets you *in* (*in dem*). *Hamburg liegt im Norden von Deutschland*. Notice the use of the verb *liegen* instead of *sein*. This is common. Also, remember that the word for the middle is *die Mitte*. Because the dative of *die* is *der* *in* the middle is *in der Mitte*. *Von*, the word you would use for *from* is followed by the dative case so you get *Metamora liegt in der Mitte von den USA*.