

## GRAMMAR A1 EINHEIT 14

The major point of grammar introduced in this unit are the accusative personal pronouns and the accusative reflexive pronouns. Below is a list of the personal pronouns in the nominative, accusative, and dative cases.

Nominative	Accusative	Dative
<i>ich</i>	<i>mich</i>	<i>mir</i>
<i>du</i>	<i>dich</i>	<i>dir</i>
<i>er, sie es</i>	<i>ihn, sie, es</i>	<i>ihm, ihr, ihm</i>
<i>wir</i>	<i>uns</i>	<i>uns</i>
<i>ihr</i>	<i>euch</i>	<i>euch</i>
<i>sie, Sie</i>	<i>sie, Sie</i>	<i>ihnen, Ihnen</i>

*Siehst du mich? Nein, ich sehe dich nicht.    Siehst du uns? Nein, ich sehe euch nicht..*

This unit also introduces you the accusative reflexive pronouns. They are easy to remember because they are almost the same as the accusative personal pronouns. In fact, in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> personal singular and plural they are identical. The 3<sup>rd</sup> person and *Sie* form accusative reflexive pronoun singular and plural is *sich* (not *ihn, sie, or es*).

Although we have reflexive pronouns in English (myself, yourself, etc.) dealing with German reflexives is not simple because they are used so much more frequently. The way they are used often makes no sense to us. They are not reflexive in English. When you learn a reflexive word it is best to memorize the *sich* as part of the verb in the same way you memorize *dr, die, and das* as part of a noun. Look at the examples below:

### Reflexive verb

<i>Sich duschen</i>	<i>Ich dusche mich.</i> I am taking a shower. <i>Er duscht sich.</i> He is taking a shower.
<i>Sich treffen mit</i>	<i>Ich treffe mich mit Petra.</i> I am meeting Petra. <i>Er trifft sich mit Petra.</i>
<i>Sich kennen</i>	<i>Wir kennen uns seit zwei Jahren.</i> We have known each other for two years. <i>Sie kennen sich seit zwei Jahren.</i> They have known each other for two years.
<i>Sich ärgern über</i>	<i>Ich ärgere mich über den Mathetest.</i> I am upset about the math test.
<i>Sich freuen auf</i>	<i>Er freut sich auf das Wochenende.</i> He is looking forward to the weekend.

The genitive (*Genitiv*) case in German is somewhat equivalent to the possessive case in English. Although there are a number of ways to show possession in German, one way (probably not the most common way) is simply add an *s*. Unlike English, you do not use an apostrophe. This is most likely to occur with names. - *Peters Schwester*

The rest of the unit concerns itself with vocabulary of words of frequency (*Frequenz*) like *immer* and *oft*. Words that can show a sequence are also introduced. A common is *zuerst, dann, danach, zuletzt* – first, then, after that, finally.

