# Case Review

Nominative:

N1: The noun/pronoun is the subject of the verb

N2: The verb in this clause is "sein" (or "bleiben" or "werden") ==> all the nouns/pronouns in this clause are in the nominative [if no preposition is involved and there's no reason to use the Genitive]

Accusative:

A1: The noun/pronoun is the direct object of the verb

A2: The noun/pronoun is the object of an accusative preposition

A3: The noun/pronoun is the object of a two-way preposition, and the verb is describing MOTION towards or away from the noun

A4: **Time expression without a preposition**

A5: The noun/pronoun is the object of "es gibt"

APV: The noun/pronoun is the accusative object of a TWO-WAY preposition associated with a **prepositional verb** (==> preposition has a metaphorical, non-spatial meaning ==> motion/location irrelevant ==> just memorize case ==> **if in doubt, guess accusative** (examples: warten auf, sprechen über etc.)

Dative:

D1: The noun/pronoun is the indirect object of the verb (beneficiary or recipient of the action)

D2: The noun/pronoun is the object of a dative preposition

D3: The noun/pronoun is the object of a two-way preposition, and the action is taking place (located) in, on, under, above (etc.) the noun, or an object is located in, on, under, above (etc.) the noun

D4: **Time expression with a preposition**

D5: The noun/pronoun is the object of a dative verb (or a dative adjective)

DPV: The noun/pronoun is the dative object of a TWO-WAY preposition associated with a **prepositional verb** (==> preposition has a metaphorical, non-spatial meaning ==> motion/location irrelevant ==> just memorize case ==> **if in doubt, guess accusative, but there are a couple of Dative examples, e.g. "Angst haben vor"**)

Genitive:

G1: The noun/pronoun is being described as POSSESSING some other item/concept

G2: The noun/pronoun is the object of a genitive preposition

G4: Genitive time expression (Eines Tages, eines Nachts)