The Nominative Case & Word Order in Statements

The Nominative Case

As you learn German, you will learn that there are four cases in German (nominative, accusative, dative, genitive). When we use a noun or pronoun in a sentence, we also assign specific cases to those nouns and pronouns to signal their function in the sentence. You have seen many examples of the nominative case in your first few weeks of German.

Die Tafel ist weiß.

Meine Partnerin heißt Karla.

Das ist ein Buch. Es ist blau.

Monique wohnt in Montreal.

The bolded parts are in the nominative case, because they are the subject of the sentence.

You must remember: The **subject** of a sentence is always in the **nominative** case.

If you want to read more about the four cases in German, <u>here</u> is a website that explains all four of them.

Word Order in Statements

In English, the word order in a statement is usually: subject – verb – complement

subject	verb	complement
Lee	studies	chemistry.

When you add another word or expression to the beginning of the sentence, the word order does not change.

	subject	verb	complement
This term,	Lee	studies	chemistry.

In German, in contrast, the verb is **always** in second position.

I.	П	Ш
subject	verb	complement
Lee	studiert	Chemie.

If you start the sentence with something other than the subject, the subject follows the verb and moves into position III. We also call this an "inverted word order".

1	II	Ш	IV
	verb	subject	complement
Dieses Semester	studiert	Lee	Chemie.

Examples of inverted or regular word order:

Im Sommer <u>studiere</u> ich nicht. [or] Ich <u>studiere</u> im Sommer nicht.

Dieses Semester <u>habe</u> ich um 10 Uhr Deutsch. [or] Ich <u>habe</u> dieses Semester um 10 Uhr Deutsch.

Jeden Abend <u>arbeite</u> ich von 17 bis 22 Uhr. [or] Ich <u>arbeite</u> jeden Abend von 17 bis 22 Uhr.

Do you notice the position of the verb?? It is ALWAYS in second position.

Achtung There is no comma after the expression at the beginning of an inverted word order sentence in German.