



German Virtual Learning

Genitive Case

Day 3

April 15, 2020



German 3/4

Lesson: [April 15, 2020]

Objective/Learning Target:

I can see how the genitive case in German is constructed.



Bellwork: Write a sentence with the following prompt.

Write a sentence using the genitive case telling me about a relative's car in German.

Example: Freds Auto ist grün.

However, just like in the video, there is more than one way of writing it. Here's the most common way!

Here are some examples rewritten with the English in the parenthesis.

Der Sohn **des** Vaters**s**. (The son **of the father**.)

Der Freund **der** Mutter. (The friend **of the mother**.)

The yellow shows the genitive case. Remember, the yellow shows who it “belongs” to. The son is the father**'s**. The friend is the mother**'s**.



Wait a second... Let's take a look at those sentences again.

Take a look at the **bolded** words. What's odd?

Der Sohn **des** Vaters**s**. (The son of the father.) *Where does the "des" come from?*

Der Freund **der** Mutter. (The friend of the mother) *Why is there a "der"? Isn't the word "Mutter" a feminine word?*

These are great questions! Let's look into this!

Take a look at this chart.

Remember how “der, die and das” change to fit the gender AND the different cases (akkusative, dativ, etc..)?

Genitive is another one of those cases! Let’s see how the word “the” changes for

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
Nominative	der	die	das	die
Accusative	den	die	das	die
Dative	dem	der	dem	den
Genitive	des	der	des	der



Take a moment...

Go back and look at that chart. Take this time to put this into your notes. **Highlight** the new forms of “the” and ask yourself: How many different “the” forms are there for Genitive?

Not so bad, right? Just 2 new words to remember.

Let's take some of these previous examples and write them in the new method. We'll break it down in the next slide.

Patrick's Freundin heißt Jennifer. → Die Freundin **des** Patrick's heißt Jennifer.

Jennifer's Hund haßt Katzen. → Der Hund **der** Jennifer haßt Katzen.

Jennifer's Hund heißt Dino. → Der Hund **der** Jennifer heißt Dino.

Dino's Essen ist kalt. → Das Essen **des** Dino's ist Kalt.

Fleisch ist Dino's Lieblingsessen → Fleisch ist das Lieblingsessen **des** Dino's.

Let's Break it down

Patrick's Freundin heißt Jennifer. → Die Freundin des Patrick's* heißt Jennifer.

- Blue is masculine The girlfriend of Patrick's is called Jennifer.
- Red is feminine
- Yellow is possessive

*If you use the word "des," the word that follows needs an "s" at the end which shows who is in possession of the thing someone is talking about.

Your turn...

Switch these to the “des” form of genitive.

Hermines Auto ist blau und grün. →

Rons Hund mag Pizza. →

Lunas Einhorn heißt Magik. →

Magiks Essen schmeckt wie Liebe. →

Zuckerwatte ist Magiks Lieblingsessen →