



Relative sentences all cases





Class Objective

To understand Relative sentences in German.



Concept A: Relative Pronoun:

These pronouns are used to form relative sentences. The relative pronoun gender is defined by the gender of the noun that it complements.

	М	F	N	Р
Nom.	der	die	das	die
Akk.	den	die	das	die
Dat.	dem	der	dem	denen
Gen.	dessen	deren	dessen	deren



Concept A: Relative Pronoun:

zum Beispiel: Die Frau, die das Buch hat, ist intelligent. The woman that has the book is intelligent. Note: The relative pronoun should match the gender of the noun it is referring to But should indicate the case of that relative pronoun where it is used in the relative clause.



Concept B: Relative clause

Relative clauses allow us to provide additional information about a noun without starting a new sentence. We can also use them to combine two main clauses. Relative clauses are always introduced by relative pronouns. German marks both the beginning and the end of the relative clause with commas. Beispiel: Der Computer, den [accusative-masculine] ich habe, ist neu.



Concept B : Relative clause

The Cases and Usage of Relative Clauses: Nominative Case - The relative pronoun acts as a subject and the conjugated verb is placed at the end of the relative clause. Beispiel: Die Kindern, die dort Schokolade essen, kommen aus Spanien



