

0. Sein + Werden

Word Order

1. Verb second
2. Conjunctions introducing subordinate clause sends *verb to end*: **dass, ob, als, wenn, wann, seitdem, ehe, bevor, obgleich, obwohl, nachdem, weil**, etc...
3. Conjunctions **und, aber, denn, oder, sondern** introduce main clause: verb second:
 - $\underset{0}{,und} + \underset{1}{er} + \underset{2}{ist}$ krank
 - $\underset{0}{,und}$ dann $\underset{1}{ist}$ $\underset{2}{er}$ krank
6. If a sentence begins with a subordinate clause, the conjugated verb of the main clause follows immediately:
 - Obgleich es regent, spielen wir.
verb , verb
7. *Time expressions* always precede place expressions. Time, Manner, Place (TMP)
8. Infinitive and past participles go to the end of main clauses.
9. In a *double infinitive* construction, the infinitive of the modal is always last.

Cases

10. Your sentence lacks a *subject* (=Nominative Case) Nominative does the verb!
11. You need a *Predicate Nominative* instead of the Accusative (always after the verbs sein, werden, bleiben.)
 - a. Er ist mein Vater.
nominative
12. Your verb requires a *direct object* (=Accusative Case.) (for endings of der or ein words, see #25 & 26) Answers what/whom.
13. The *indirect object* requires *Dative Case*. (for endings of der or ein words, see #25 & 26) Answers to whom or for whom.
19. *Prepositions aus, ausser, bei, gegenüber, mit, nach, seit, von, zu* take the *Dative*.
20. *Prepositions durch, für, gegen, ohne, um, wider* take *Accusative*.
21. *Two way prepositions an, auf, hinter, in, unter, über, vor, neben, zwischen, entweder/oder*: dead = Dative, action = Accusative.

Articles

25. Der word endings:

	Masc	Fem	Neut	Pl
Nom	der	die	das	die
Acc	den	die	das	die
Dat	dem	der	dem	den
Gen	des	der	des	der

26. Ein word endings:

	Masc	Fem	Neut	Pl
Nom	ein	eine	ein	meine
Acc	einen	eine	ein	meine
Dat	einem	einer	einem	meinen
Gen	eines	einer	eines	meiner

Adjectives

29. Wrong adjective ending after “der”.
30. Wrong adjective ending after “ein”.

Verbs & Tenses

36. Subject and verb do not agree! Singular or plural?
37. You have conjugated a **sein** verb with **haben**. Sein = motion, change of condition (also sein, werden, bleiben)
40. *Present perfect* tense is formed by present tense of haben or sein plus the past participle.
 - Er hat gelesen.
47. Use the simple past tense (**Vergangenheit** z.B. *ging, sah, verstand*) to relate a chain of events, unless you want to sound very informal. Then use the present perfect tense.
52. **Modals** govern infinitives without **zu**.
53. The verb has a *separable prefix* which goes to the end of the clause in the present tense and simple past in main clauses and direct commands.

Miscellaneous

55. Incorrect spelling!
56. Capitalization!
57. Incorrect plural ending!
58. Wrong gender!
60. Choose a different word. Yours is a colloquialism that is inappropriate in this context. OR **fw** = falsches Wort!
61. You translated an English idiom literally. It does not exist in that form in German.
62. **Viel** means much. **Viele** means many.
63. Use **nach** for places with a geographical name, never **zu**, z.B. *zu meiner Mutter*, but *nach Deutschland*.
65. The German *ich* is never capitalized unless it is the first word of a sentence.
66. *zu Hause* = at home but *nach Hause* = towards home (ich gehe)