

Case	Relative Clause
<p><b>Nominative:</b></p> <p>Takes place when a noun or <b>pronoun</b> is used as the subject of a sentence. Clues that signal this situation are verbs that define a person, concepts, or things that are <i>equivalent or analogous to the subject</i> e.g. sein, heißen. Relative pronouns are not definite articles!</p>	<p>Die Frau, <b>die Studentin ist</b>, heißt Olivia. Fem. Sing. <b>Nom. Relative pronoun</b></p> <p>Die Frau ist Studentin. subject V2 equivalent to subject</p>
<p><b>Accusative:</b></p> <p>Takes place when the noun or <b>pronoun</b> receives or is affected directly by the action of the verb. The noun or pronoun directly affected or directly receiving the action of the verb is called a <i>Direct Object</i>. The <i>Direct Object</i> answers the questions whom? / wen? Or what? / was? Relative pronouns are not definite articles!</p> <p>A relative pronoun is normally the first element in the relative clause. The <b>only exception</b> is when the relative clause requires a preposition: <b>über</b></p>	<p>Das ist der Student, <b>den Olivia angerufen hat</b>. Masc. Sing. <b>Acc. relative pron.</b></p> <p>Olivia hat <b>den Studenten</b> angerufen. Subj. aux.V2 <b>Acc. = D.O. + N-noun ending</b> (not a plural!)</p> <p>Das ist der Student, <b>über den Olivia gesprochen hat</b>. Masc. Sing. <b>Acc. Prep. ACC.= D.O.</b></p> <p>Olivia hat <b>über den Studenten</b> gesprochen. subj. aux. V2 Acc. Prep. + D.O+N-noun past participle</p>
<p><b>Dative:</b></p> <p>The indirect object is usually a person and answers the questions 'to whom' or 'for whom' something is done. High German <b>NEVER</b> uses a preposition to signal the Indirect Object. Relative pronouns are not definite articles!</p> <p><i>Note: The dative, plural relative pronoun 'denen' is different to the dative, plural definite article 'den.'</i></p> <p>A relative pronoun is normally the first element in the relative clause. The <b>only exception</b> is when the relative clause requires a preposition: <b>in</b></p>	<p>Die Studentinnen, <b>denen Olivia geholfen hat</b>, lernen Deutsch. Fem., Plural <b>Dat. relative pron.</b></p> <p>Olivia hat <b>den Studentinnen</b> geholfen. Subj. aux. V2 <b>Dat. = I.O.</b> past participle</p> <p>Das Klassenzimmer, <b>in dem Olivia lernt</b>, ist groß. Neuter, Sing. <b>Dat. Prep. Dat.=O.I.</b></p> <p>Olivia lernt <b>in dem</b> Klassenzimmer. Subj. V2 <b>Dat. Prep.</b></p>
<p><b>Genitive:</b></p> <p>Whose is it? Shows possession and other close relationships: Laura's Koffer = Laura's suitcase, Tobias' Freund = Tobias' friend.</p> <p><i>Note: The genitive relative pronouns masc. (dessen), neut. (dessen), fem. (deren), and plural (deren) are all different from the genitive definite articles! Relative pronouns are not definite articles!</i></p> <p>A relative pronoun is normally the first element in the relative clause. The <b>only exception</b> is when the relative clause requires a preposition: <b>auf</b></p>	<p>Die Studentin, <b>deren Buch da liegt</b>, lernt Deutsch. Fem., Sing. <b>Gen. relative pron.</b></p> <p>Das Buch <b>der</b> Studentin liegt da. Subj. <b>Possesor</b> V2 Adverb of Place.</p> <p>Da ist <b>der Student</b>, <b>auf dessen</b> Telefonanruf ich <b>warte</b>. Masc. Sing. <b>Acc. Prep. + Gen. relative pron.</b></p> <p>Ich warte auf den Telefonanruf <b>des Studentens</b>. Subj. V2 prep. D.O. <b>gen. definite article</b> <b>N-noun gen. masc. ending</b></p>

- The **word order** of relative clauses is the same of subordinate clauses; consequently, the conjugated verb is in final position: **ist, hat, lernt, liegt, warte**. In German relative and subordinating clauses are always introduced by **commas**.
- The **gender and number** of the relative pronoun are the same as the noun, in the main/independent clause to which the relative pronoun refers: (Die Frau, **die**), (der Student, **den**), (der Student, **über den**), (Die Studentin, **deren**), (der Student, **auf dessen**).
- The **case** of a relative pronoun depends on its function in the relative clause: **die Studentin ist** / **den Olivia angerufen hat** / **in dem Olivia lernt** / **deren Buch da liegt**  
**Nom.** **Acc.** **Dat. Prep.** **possession = Gen.**