

German

Talking about what you have [2/ 2]

-the singular indefinite article (accusative)

-haben in the 1st and 2nd person singular

Frau Johnson



sein
[to be]

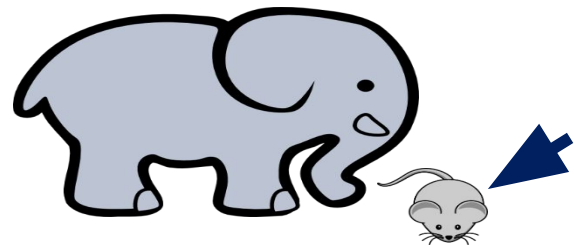
ei



frei

1/a
ein

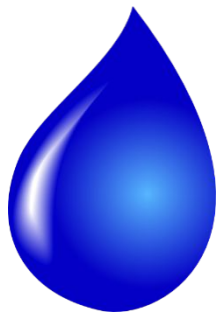
klein



leider

[unfortunately]





Wasser

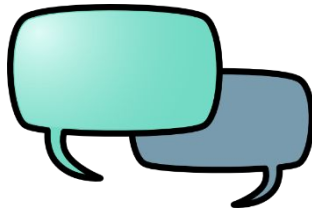


Was?

W



Welt



ant**w**orten ge**w**innen



wahr



haben	to have/ having
der Fußball	football
der Freund	friend
der Stuhl	chair
die Welt	world
die Uhr	watch/ clock
die Frage	question
das Haus	house
das Haustier	pet
das Buch	book



“einen” after the verb (accusative case)

In German there are 3 different words for ‘a’

masculine

ein

feminine

eine

neuter

ein

After a verb the masculine word for ‘a’ changes to **einen**.

Thomas hat **einen** Fußball.

eine and ein stay the same.



“einen” after the verb (accusative case)

This change to the masculine ‘ein’ happens after most verbs but not after ‘sein-to be’

Thomas kauft **einen** Fußball.

Thomas buys a football

Das ist **ein** Fußball-That is a football



Haben in the 1st and 2nd person singular

Haben is the verb to have/ having

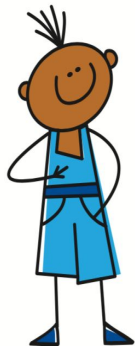
It is a very important verb in German so you need to learn it. It has some irregularities you will need to learn.

We are going to look at the 1st and 2nd person singular.



The verb haben

ich habe = I have



du hast = you have



Hast du ... ?

You might also use the second person singular as a question.

Hast du einen Stuhl?



Do you have a chair?

The verb and subject swap (invert). There is no 'do' in the German question. Just 'Have you...?'



Talking about what you have

1. The verb haben means **to have**.
2. After most verbs the masculine indefinite article ein changes to **einen**
3. The indefinite articles eine and ein stay **the same**.
4. Ich habe means **I have**.
5. Du hast means **- you have**.

