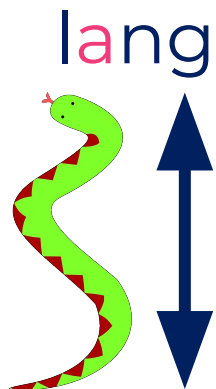


German

Talking about what you have [1/ 2]
-the singular definite article (accusative)
-haben in the 3rd person singular

Frau Johnson





Mann



danke



Klasse



kalt

Gast



besser



Ende



helfen



e



denken

Bett



Paar



fahren



a



sagen

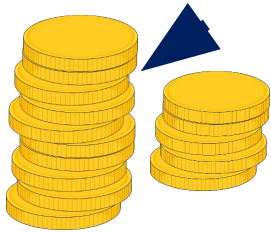
haben



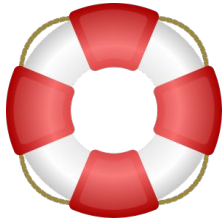
klar



mehr



Leben

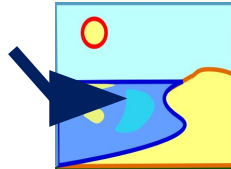


e



geben

Meer



sehen



Idee



“den” after the verb (accusative case)

In German there are 3 different words for ‘the’

masculine

der

feminine

die

neuter

das

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

Thomas hat **den** Fußball.

die and das stay the same.



“den” after the verb (accusative case)

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

Thomas kauft **den** Fußball.

Thomas buys the football

Das ist **der** Fußball-That is the football



Haben in the 3rd person singular

Haben is the verb to have/ having

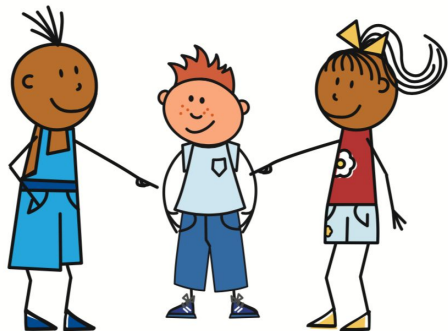
It is a very important verb in German so you need to learn it. It has some irregularities you will need to learn.

In the 3rd person singular it means 'has'.

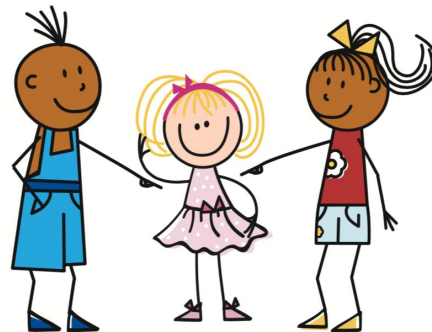


Haben in the 3rd person singular

Er **hat**-he has



Sie **hat**-she has



You can also replace 'er' or 'sie' with a name.

Thomas **hat** ...

Sara **hat** ...



Wer hat ... ?

You might also see the word 'wer' with hat. 'Wer' is the question word 'who'.

Wer hat den Rucksack?



Who has the Rucksack?

When you use a question word the verb comes 2nd.



Talking about what you have

1. The verb haben means to have.
2. After most verbs the masculine definite article der changes to den .
3. The definite articles die and das stay the same.
4. Er hat and sie hat mean he/ she has .
5. Wer hat? Means who has.

