

Dieser Film gefällt **mir** gut. *I like this film.*
 Es gelang **ihr**, die Arbeit fertig zu stellen. *She succeeded in completing the work.*

The most common verbs with a dative object are:

antworten	<i>to answer</i>	helfen	<i>to help</i>
begegnen	<i>to encounter</i>	imponieren	<i>to impress</i>
danken	<i>to thank</i>	misstrauen	<i>to distrust</i>
fehlen	<i>to be missing</i>	nachgehen	<i>to investigate</i>
gefallen	<i>to please</i>	schaden	<i>to harm/damage</i>
gehören	<i>to belong to</i>	trauen	<i>to trust</i>
gelingen	<i>to succeed/ be successful</i>	vorangehen	<i>to precede/lead</i>
		wehtun	<i>to hurt</i>
gleichen	<i>to resemble</i>	widersprechen	<i>to contradict</i>
gratulieren	<i>to congratulate</i>	widerstehen	<i>to resist</i>

30.4 Verbs + genitive object

Only a few verbs – mostly used in formal speech – take an object in the genitive:

Er bediente sich **der Korruption**, um der Strafe zu entgehen. *He used corruption to avoid punishment.*

The most common verbs normally used in this way are:

sich bedienen	<i>to use</i>
bedürfen	<i>to require</i>
sich erfreuen	<i>to enjoy</i>
gedenken	<i>to commemorate</i>
sich bemächtigen	<i>to take possession of</i>
sich erinnern	<i>to remember</i>
sich rühmen	<i>to boast</i>
sich schämen	<i>to be ashamed of</i>

30.5 Verbs + nominative complement

A small group of verbs have a complement which is identical with the subject of the sentence and is therefore in the nominative case:

Mein Bruder ist **ein ausgezeichnete Pianist**. *My brother is an excellent pianist.*
 Das wird **der Briefträger** sein. *That will be the postman.*
 Sie ist und bleibt **ein Genie**. *She is and always will be a genius.*

The only verbs in this group are:

bleiben	<i>to remain</i>	scheinen	<i>to seem</i>
heißen	<i>to be called</i>	sein	<i>to be</i>
nennen	<i>to name</i>	werden	<i>to become</i>
<i>(in passive only)</i>			

30.6 Verbs + prepositions

Some German verbs are used in fixed expressions with a particular preposition, which determines the case of the following noun or pronoun (see 15.2–5).

The most common verb + preposition combinations are listed below under the cases which they require. The prepositions which can take either accusative or dative (15.4) are printed in bold; for these, it is necessary to memorize the case required by the verb + preposition combination.

■ 30.6.1 Verbs with preposition + accusative

achten auf	<i>to pay attention to, keep an eye on</i>
bitten um	<i>to ask for</i>
denken an	<i>to be thinking about</i>
denken über	<i>to hold an opinion of, think of</i>
kämpfen um	<i>to fight for</i>