

Wir bieten **unseren Kunden** *We offer our customers an einen exzellenten Service.* *excellent service.*

However, if the direct object is a personal pronoun (**ihn/sie/es**), it precedes the indirect object.

Uwe holt **ihn** (acc.) **dir** *Uwe will fetch him for you.*  
 (dat.). Claudia leihst es *Claudia will lend it to her*  
 (acc.) **ihrer Schwester** (dat.). *sister.*

To emphasize them, objects can be placed in the **Vorfeld**. English uses different constructions to achieve this:

<b>Dieses Haus</b> würde ich gerne kaufen.	<i>This is the house I'd like to buy.</i>
<b>Meinem Bruder</b> wurde das neue Auto gestohlen.	<i>My brother had his new car stolen.</i>

**b** Elements other than the subject and the direct or indirect object are usually placed at the end of the **Mittelfeld**. These include:

- adverbs/expressions of place and direction  
 Gestern bin ich **im Büro** *I was in the office yesterday.*  
 gewesen.
- Wir werden nächstes Jahr **nach Acapulco** fliegen. *We are flying to Acapulco next year.*
- complements of the verbs **sein, werden**, etc. (30.5)  
 Er ist bis letztes Jahr **ein sehr reicher Mann** *Until last year he was a very rich man.*  
 gewesen.
- prepositional phrases  
 Sie hat lange **auf den Bus** gewartet. *She waited a long time for the bus.*
- genitive objects  
 Er wurde **des Mordes** angeklagt. *He was accused of murder.*

However, to emphasize them, any of these elements may be placed in the **Vorfeld** or, in colloquial speech, in the **Nachfeld**:

**Nach Acapulco** werden wir nächstes Jahr fliegen.  
**Auf den Bus** hat sie lange gewartet.  
 Wir werden das machen, *We'll do that before our vor unserem Urlaub.* *holiday.*

### ■ 36.1.5 Adverbs

The standard order of adverbs and adverbial phrases is:

	time	manner	place
Wir haben	<b>gestern</b>	<b>viel</b>	<b>im Garten</b> gespielt.
Du hast	<b>lange</b>	<b>bequem</b>	<b>auf dem Sofa</b> geschlafen.
Er fährt	<b>morgen</b>	<b>mit mir</b>	<b>nach Hamburg</b> .

(*We played a lot in the garden yesterday. You slept comfortably on the sofa for a long time. He'll go to Hamburg with me tomorrow.*)

The position of adverbs in the clause is extremely flexible, but the following are guidelines.

- Adverbs follow pronoun objects:  
 Sie hat es mir **gestern gegeben.** *She gave it to me yesterday.*
- Most are placed before an accusative noun object:  
 Man wird Ihnen **an der Kasse** einen Gutschein *They'll give you a voucher at the checkout.*  
 geben.
- However, adverbs of manner tend to follow the accusative object:  
 Sie schickte Ihnen das Dokument **per Post.** *She sent you the document by post.*
- Unemphatic adverbs of other categories may precede even the dative noun object: