

9.3 Adjectives and cases

Certain adjectives require the noun or pronoun to which they refer to be in a particular case. A fairly large group of adjectives take the dative case, a few take the genitive, and a very small group take the accusative. These adjectives almost always follow the noun or pronoun.

Meine Tochter ist **mir** (*dat.*) *My daughter is very like me.*
sehr **ähnlich**.

Er ist **des Mordes** (*gen.*) *He is guilty of murder.*
schuldig.

Werde ich **dich** (*acc.*) *Shall I never get rid of you?*
eigentlich nie **los**?

■ 9.3.1 Common adjectives taking the dative

ähnlich*	<i>similar to</i>	klar	<i>obvious to</i>
bekannt	<i>familiar to</i>	leicht	<i>easy for</i>
bewusst	<i>known to</i>	nah	<i>close to</i>
dankbar	<i>grateful to</i>	nötig	<i>necessary to</i>
fremd	<i>strange to</i>	nützlich	<i>useful to</i>
gemeinsam	<i>common to</i>	peinlich	<i>embarrassing to</i>
gleich	<i>the same to</i>	treu	<i>faithful to</i>

* **ähnlich** sometimes precedes the noun/pronoun.

■ 9.3.2 Common adjectives taking the genitive

bewusst	<i>conscious of</i>	sicher	<i>sure of</i>
fähig	<i>capable of</i>	wert	<i>worthy of</i>
schuldig	<i>guilty of</i>	würdig	<i>worthy of</i>

■ 9.3.3 Common adjectives taking the accusative

gewohnt	<i>used to</i>	satt	<i>sick of</i>
los	<i>rid of</i>	wert	<i>worth</i>

9.4 Adjectives with prepositions

A considerable number of adjectives are used with fixed prepositions. In the following frequently used combinations, the English preposition differs from the German:

abhängig von	<i>dependent on</i>
ärgerlich auf/über	<i>annoyed with</i>
begeistert von/über	<i>enthusiastic about</i>
beliebt bei	<i>popular with</i>
charakteristisch für	<i>characteristic of</i>
gespannt auf	<i>curious about</i>
gewöhnt an	<i>used to</i>
höflich zu	<i>polite to(wards)</i>
interessiert an	<i>interested in</i>
stolz auf	<i>proud of</i>
typisch für	<i>typical of</i>
verheiratet mit	<i>married to</i>
verliebt in	<i>in love with</i>
verwandt mit	<i>related to</i>

In constructions with adjectives the prepositions **auf** and **über** always take the accusative. (For the cases taken by prepositions see 15.2–5.)