

2010

DEUTSCH–GERMAN LANGUAGE



Avaz Bokiev

Copyright by Avaz Bokiev

22.07.2010

German I Tutorial: Basic Phrases, Vocabulary and Grammar



Rocket German is a great program for beginning German learners.

1. BASIC PHRASES

Listen: MP3

Exercises

Guten Morgen

goot-en mor-gen

Good Morning

Guten Tag

goot-en tahk

Hello/Good Day

Guten Abend

goot-en ah-bent

Good Evening

Gute Nacht

goot-eh nakht

Good Night

Tag / Hallo / Servus

tahk / hah-loh / sair-voohs

Hi / Hello / Hi &

Bye (Southern Germany & Austria)

Auf Wiedersehen

owf vee-dair-zayn

Goodbye

Grüß dich / Grüß Gott!

Hello! /

Greetings! (Southern Germany & Austria)

Tschüs / Tschau

tchews / chow

Bye!

Gehen wir!

geh-en veer

Let's go!

Bis später

biss shpay-ter

See you later

Bis bald

biss bahlt

See you soon

Bis morgen

biss mohr-gen

See you tomorrow

Bitte

bih-tuh

Please

Danke (schön / sehr)

dahn-kuh shurn/zair

Thank you

Bitte schön

bih-tuh shurn

You're welcome

Es tut mir leid.

ehs toot meer lite

I'm sorry

Entschuldigen Sie

ehnt-shool-dih-gun zee

Excuse me

Verzeihung

Pardon me

Wie geht es Ihnen?

vee gayt es ee-nen

How are you? (formal)

Wie geht's?

vee gayts

How are you? (informal)

(Sehr) Gut / So lala

zair goot / zo lahlah

(Very) Good / OK

Schlecht / Nicht Gut

shlekht / nisht goot

Bad / Not good

Es geht.

ess gate

I'm ok. (informal)

Ja / Nein

yah / nine

Yes / No

Wie heißen Sie?

vee hie-ssen zee

What's your name? (formal)

Wie heißt du?

vee hiesst doo

What's your name?
(informal)

Ich heiße...

ikh hie-ssuh

My name is... [I am
called...]

Es freut mich.
froyt mikh
Pleased to meet you.

Gleichfalls.
glykh-fals
Likewise.

Herr / Frau / Fräulein
hair / frow / froi-line
Mister / Misses / Miss

Woher kommen Sie?
vo-hair koh-men zee
Where are you from? (formal)

Woher kommst du?
vo-hair kohmst doo
Where are you from?
(informal)

Ich komme aus...
ikh koh-muh ows...
I'm from...

Wo wohnen Sie?
vo voh-nen zee
Where do you live? (formal)

Wo wohnst du?
vo vohnst doo
Where do you live?
(informal)

Ich wohne in...
ikh voh-nuh in
I live in...

Wie alt sind Sie?
vee alt zint zee
How old are you? (formal)

Wie alt bist du?
vee alt bisst doo
How old are you? (informal)

Ich bin ____ Jahre alt.
ikh bin ____ yaa-reh alt
I am ____ years old.

Sprechen Sie deutsch?
shpreck-en zee doytch
Do you speak German? (formal)

Sprichst du englisch?
shprikht doo eng-lish
Do you speak English?
(informal)

Ich spreche (kein)...
ikh shpreck-uh kine
I (don't) speak...

Verstehen Sie? / Verstehst du?
fehr-shtay-en zee / fehr-shtayst doo
Do you understand? (formal /informal)

Ich verstehe (nicht).
ikh fehr-shtay-eh nikht
I (don't) understand.

Ich weiß (nicht).
ikh vise nikht
I (don't) know.

Können Sie mir helfen?
ker-nen zee meer hell-fen
Can you help me? (formal)

Kannst du mir helfen?
kahnst doo meer hell-fen
Can you help me? (informal)

Natürlich / Gerne
nah-tewr-likh / gair-nuh
Of course / Gladly

Kann ich Ihnen helfen?
kahn ikh ee-nen hell-fen
May I help you? (formal)

Kann ich dir helfen?
kahn ikh deer hell-fen
May I help you? (informal)

Wie bitte?
vee bih-tuh
What? Pardon me?

Wie heißt ____ auf deutsch?
vee heist ____ owf doytch
How do you say ____ in German?

Wo ist / Wo sind... ?
voh ist / voh zint
Where is / Where are... ?

Es gibt...
ess geept
There is / are...

Was ist los?
vahs ist lohs
What's the matter?

Das macht nichts.
dass makht nikhts
It doesn't matter.

Das ist mir egal.
dass ist meer eh-gahl
I don't care.

Keine Angst!
ky-nuh ahngst
Don't worry!

Ich habe es vergessen.
ikh hah-buh ess fehr-geh-sen
I forgot.

Jetzt muss ich gehen.
yetz mooss ikh geh-en
I must go now.

Ich habe Hunger / Durst.
ikh hah-buh hoong-er / dirst
I'm hungry / thirsty.

Ich bin krank / müde.
ikh bin krahnk moo-duh
I'm sick / tired.

Ich habe Langeweile.
ikh hah-buh lahn-guh-vy-luh
I'm bored.

Ich möchte / Ich hätte gern...
ikh merkh-tuh / ikh heh-tuh gairn
I'd like...

Das gefällt mir.
dahs geh-fehlt meer
I like it.

Prima / Toll / Super!
pree-mah / tohl / zoo-pair
Great / Fantastic!

Gesundheit!
geh-soont-hyt
Bless you!

Herzlichen Glückwunsch!
herts-likh-en glewk-voonsh
Congratulations!

Sei ruhig!
zy roo-hikh
Be quiet! (informal)

Willkommen!
vil-koh-men
Welcome!

Viel Glück!
feel glewk
Good luck!

Schauen Sie mal! / Schau mal!
show-en zee mal / show mal
Look! (formal / informal)

Bitte schön?
Yes? / What would you like to order?

Was darf's sein?
What can I get you? / How can I help you?

Sonst noch etwas?
Anything else?

Bitte schön.
Here you go. (handing something to someone)

Zahlen bitte!
The check, please!

Stimmt so.
Keep the change.

Ich bin satt.
I'm full.

Mir ist schlecht.
I feel sick.

Es tut mir weh.
It hurts.

Ich liebe dich.
ikh leeb-uh dikh
I love you. (informal)

Du fehlst mir.
I miss you. (informal)

Alles ist in Ordnung.
Everything is fine.

Wie wäre es mit ... ?
How about...?

Was für ein...?
What kind of (a)...?

Nicht wahr?
[general tag question]

Ich is not actually pronounced *ikh*, unless you are speaking a northern dialect of German. If you are speaking a southern dialect, then it is more like *ish*. There is no equivalent sound in English. In standard German, it is somewhere between *ish* and *ikh*. Technically, it is a voiceless palatal fricative and its voiced counterpart is the *y* sound in *yes*.

2. PRONUNCIATION Listen: MP3

German Vowels	English Pronunciation
[i] viel	meet, eat

[y]	kühl	ee rounded / long vowel
[ɪ]	Tisch	<i>mitt, it</i>
[ʏ]	hübsch	ih rounded / short vowel
[e]	Tee	<i>mate, wait</i>
[ø]	schön	ay rounded / long vowel
[ɛ]	Bett	<i>met, wet</i>
[œ]	zwölf	eh rounded / short vowel
[a]	Mann	<i>mop, not</i>
[ɑ]	kam	ah / longer vowel than [a]
[u]	gut	<i>boot, suit</i>
[ʊ]	muss	<i>put, soot</i>
[o]	Sohn	<i>coat, goat</i>
[ɔ]	Stock	<i>caught, bought</i>
[ə]	bitte	<i>cut, what</i>
[ɐ]	Wetter	uhr / also short vowel like [ə]

Highlighted vowels do not exist in English.

Notice that words spelled with **ö** and **ü** can be pronounced with a long or short vowel, so determining the pronunciation based on the spelling is not possible. The other umlauted letter, **ä**, is generally pronounced as [e], though it can be pronounced as [ɛ] in some dialects. A general rule for pronunciation, however, states that the short vowels / ɪ ʏ ʊ ɛ ɔ / must be followed by a consonant, whereas the long vowels / i y u e ø o / can occur at the end of the syllable or word.

German Diphthongs		English Pronunciation
[aɪ]	ein, mein	eye, buy, why
[aʊ]	auf, kaufen	cow, now, how
[ɔɪ]	neu, Gebäude	toy, boy, foil

German Consonants

There are a few German consonants that do not exist in English, and some consonant combinations that are not common in English. Notice that the pronunciation of the German **r** changes according to the location in the countries that speak German, i.e. [R] in northern Germany and [r] in southern Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

Spelling	IPA	Sample words	How to pronounce:
ch (with vowels e and i)	[ç]	Chemie, mich, nicht	Make yuh sound voiceless (no vibration of vocal cords)
ch (with vowels a , o , u)	[x]	Buch, lachen, kochen	Make kuh sound a fricative (continuous airflow)
pf	[pf]	Apfel, Pferd, Pfanne	Pronounce together as one sound
z	[ts]	Zeit, Zug, Tanz	Pronounce together as one sound

j	[j]	ja, Januar, Junge	<i>yuh</i>
qu	[kv]	Quote, Quiz, Quitte	<i>kv</i>
st / sp (at beginning of syllable)	[ʃt] / [ʃp]	Stadt, sprechen	<i>sh̩t / sh̩p</i>
sch	[ʃ]	schenken, schlafen	<i>sh</i>
th	[t]	Theater, Thron	<i>t</i>
v	[f]	Vater, verboten	<i>f</i>
w	[v]	Wasser, warm	<i>v</i>
ß	[s]	Straße, groß	<i>s</i>
s (before vowel)	[z]	Salz, seit, Sitz	<i>z</i>

In addition, the sounds [b], [d], and [g] lose their voicing at the end of a syllable, so they are pronounced as their voiceless counterparts [p], [t], and [k], respectively.

However, the spelling does not reflect the pronunciation.

Stress

Stress generally falls on the first syllable of the word, except in words borrowed from other languages, where the stress falls on the last syllable (especially with French words.)

3. ALPHABET Listen: MP3

a	ah	j	yoht	s	ess
b	bay	k	kah	t	tay
c	tsay	l	el	u	oo
d	day	m	em	v	fow
e	ay	n	en	w	vay
f	eff	o	oh	x	eeks
g	gay	p	pay	y	irp-se-lon
h	hah	q	koo	z	tset
i	ee	r	ehr		

There is another letter in written German, ß (es-zet), pronounced like [s]. However, this letter is only used after long vowels or diphthongs, and it is not used at all in Switzerland.

4. NOUNS & CASES

All nouns have a gender in German, either masculine, feminine or neuter. There really isn't a lot of logic to which nouns are which gender, so you must memorize the gender of each noun.

1. Male persons or animals, the seasons, months, and days are all **masculine**, as are nouns ending in -ant, -ast, -ich, -ig, -ismus, -ling, -or and -us.
2. Female persons or animals, and numerals are all **feminine**, as are nouns ending in -a, -anz, -ei, -enz, -heit, -ie, -ik, -in, -keit, -schaft, -sion, -sis, -tät, -tion, -ung and -ur.
3. Young persons or animals, metals, chemical elements, letters of the alphabet, hotels, restaurants, cinemas, continents, countries and provinces are all **neuter**, as are nouns that end in -chen, -icht, -il, -it, -lein, -ma, -ment, -tel, -tum, and -um. Nouns referring to things that end in -al, -an, -ar, -ät, -ent, -ett, -ier, -iv, -o and -on, as well as most words with the prefix ge- and most nouns ending in -nis and -sal are also neuter.

All nouns in German are capitalized in writing.

All nouns (as well as pronouns and adjectives) have a case depending on what function they serve in the sentence. These may seem strange, but remember that English uses cases also; however, we would say direct object instead of accusative, or indirect object instead of dative. Although these cases may make learning new words difficult, they actually help with word order because the position of words in a sentence is not as fixed in German as it is in English. And the reason for that is because words can occur in these four cases:

Nominative	subject of the sentence	<u>The girl</u> is reading.
Accusative	direct objects	We see <u>the mountain</u> . I bought <u>a gift</u> .
Dative	indirect objects	We talk <u>to the guide</u> . I gave <u>my mom</u> a gift.
Genitive	indicates possession or relationship	The book <u>of the girl</u> . The <u>dog's</u> tail.

The nouns you look up in a dictionary will be in the nominative case.

5. ARTICLES & DEMONSTRATIVES Listen: MP3

Definite Articles (The)

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	der (dare)	die (dee)	das (dahs)	die
<i>Accusative</i>	den (dane)	die	das	die
<i>Dative</i>	dem (dame)	der	dem	den
<i>Genitive</i>	des (dess)	der	des	der

Indefinite Articles (A, An)

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	ein (ine)	eine (ine-uh)	ein
<i>Acc.</i>	einen (ine-en)	eine	ein

<i>Dat.</i>	einem (<i>ine-em</i>)	einer (<i>ine-er</i>)	einem
<i>Gen.</i>	eines (<i>ine-es</i>)	einer	eines

Demonstratives (This, That, These, Those)

	This / These				That / Those			
	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	dieser	diese	dieses	diese	der	die	das	die
<i>Acc.</i>	diesen	diese	dieses	diese	den	die	das	die
<i>Dat.</i>	diesem	dieser	diesem	diesen	dem	der	dem	den
<i>Gen.</i>	dieses	dieser	dieses	dieser	des	der	des	der

Jener is an older word found in written German that was used to mean that or those, but today in spoken German the definite articles are used. **Dort** or **da** may accompany the definite articles for emphasis. **Das** is also a universal demonstrative and therefore shows no agreement. Notice the last letter of each of the words above. They correspond to the last letters of the words for the definite articles. Words that are formed this same way are called *der-words* because they follow the pattern of the der-die-das declension. Other der-words are: **jeder**-every, and **welcher**-which. **Mancher**(many) and **solcher** (such) are also der-words, but they are used almost always in the plural.

6. SUBJECT (NOMINATIVE) PRONOUNS [Listen:MP3](#)

Subject Pronouns

ich	<i>ikh</i>	I	wir	<i>veer</i>	we
du	<i>doo</i>	you (familiar)	ihr	<i>eer</i>	you (all)
er, sie, es, man	<i>air, zee, ess, mahn</i>	he, she, it, one	sie, Sie	<i>zee</i>	they, you (formal)

Man can be translated as one, we, they or the people in general. When referring to nouns as *it*, you use **er** for masculine nouns, **sie** for feminine nouns and **es** for neuter nouns. However, the definite articles **der**, **die** and **das** can be substituted for **er**, **sie** and **es** to show more emphasis.

7. TO BE, TO HAVE, & TO BECOME [Listen:MP3](#) [Exercises](#)

Present tense of sein - to be (*zine*)

I am	ich bin	<i>ikh bin</i>	we are	wir sind	<i>veer zint</i>
you are (familiar)	du bist	<i>doo bihst</i>	you (plural) are	ihr seid	<i>eer zide</i>
he/she/it is	er/sie/es ist	<i>air/zee/ess isst</i>	they/you (formal) are	sie/Sie sind	<i>zee zint</i>

Past tense of sein

I was	ich war	<i>ikh var</i>	we were	wir waren	<i>veer vah-ren</i>
you were (familiar)	du warst	<i>doo varst</i>	you (plural) were	ihr wart	<i>eer vart</i>
he/she/it was	er/sie/es war	<i>air/zee/es var</i>	they/you (formal) were	sie/Sie waren	<i>zee vah-ren</i>

Present tense of haben - to have (*hah-ben*)

ich habe	<i>hah-buh</i>	wir haben	<i>hah-ben</i>
du hast	<i>hahst</i>	ihr habt	<i>hahbt</i>
er/sie/es hat	<i>haht</i>	sie/Sie haben	<i>hah-ben</i>

Past tense of haben

ich hatte	<i>hah-tuh</i>	wir hatten	<i>hah-ten</i>
du hattest	<i>hah-test</i>	ihr hattet	<i>hah-tet</i>
er/sie/es hatte	<i>hah-tuh</i>	sie/Sie hatten	<i>hah-ten</i>

Present tense of werden - to become (*vair-den*)

ich werde	<i>vair-duh</i>	wir werden	<i>vair-den</i>
du wirst	<i>veerst</i>	ihr werdet	<i>vair-det</i>
er/sie/es wird	<i>veert</i>	sie/Sie werden	<i>vair-den</i>

Past tense of werden

ich wurde	<i>voor-duh</i>	wir wurden	<i>voor-den</i>
du wurdest	<i>voor-dest</i>	ihr wurdet	<i>voor-det</i>
er/sie/es wurde	<i>voor-duh</i>	sie/Sie wurden	<i>voor-den</i>

Haben is frequently used in expressions that would normally take *to be* in English.

Ich habe Hunger. = I am hungry.

Ich hatte Durst. = I was thirsty.

Ich habe Langeweile. = I am bored.

Ich hatte Heimweh. = I was homesick.

Ich habe Angst. = I am afraid.

In everyday speech, the final -e on the ich conjugations can be dropped: **ich hab'** or **hab' ich**

8. USEFUL WORDS

Listen: MP3

Flashcards

and	und	<i>oont</i>	isn't it?	nicht wahr?	<i>nikht vahr</i>
but	aber	<i>ah-ber</i>	too bad	schade	<i>shah-duh</i>
very	sehr	<i>zair</i>	gladly	gern	<i>gehrn</i>
or	oder	<i>oh-der</i>	immediately	sofort	<i>zoh-fort</i>
here	hier	<i>here</i>	sure(ly)	sicher(lich)	<i>zikh-er-likh</i>

also	auch	<i>owkh</i>	but, rather	sondern	<i>zohn-dehrn</i>
both	beide	<i>by-duh</i>	finally	schließlich	<i>shleess-likh</i>
some	etwas	<i>eht-vahss</i>	right!	stimmt	<i>shtimt</i>
only	nur	<i>noor</i>	anyway	überhaupt	<i>oo-ber-howpt</i>
again	wieder	<i>vee-der</i>	enough	genug	<i>guh-nook</i>
hopefully	hoffentlich	<i>hoh-fent-likh</i>	exact(ly)	genau	<i>guh-now</i>
between	zwischen	<i>zvish-en</i>	sometimes	manchmal	<i>mahnch-mal</i>
therefore	deshalb	<i>des-halp</i>	always	immer	<i>im-er</i>
a lot, many	viel(e)	<i>feel(uh)</i>	never	nie	<i>nee</i>
really	wirklich	<i>veerk-lish</i>	often	oft	<i>ohft</i>
together	zusammen	<i>tsoo-zah-men</i>	of course	klar	<i>klahr</i>
all	alle	<i>ahl-luh</i>	perhaps	vielleicht	<i>fee-likht</i>
now	jetzt	<i>yetst</i>	a little	ein bisschen	<i>ine biss-khen</i>
so	also	<i>al-zoh</i>	a little	ein wenig	<i>ine vay-nikh</i>
another	noch ein	<i>nohkh ine</i>	not at all	gar nicht	<i>gar nikht</i>
already	schon	<i>shone</i>	not a bit	kein bisschen	<i>kine biss-khen</i>

Es gibt is commonly used to mean *there is/are* and it is always followed by the **accusative case**.

9. QUESTION WORDS

[Listen:MP3](#)

[Exercises](#)

Who	wer	<i>vehr</i>	Whom (acc.)	wen	<i>vain</i>
What	was	<i>vahs</i>	Whom (dat.)	wem	<i>vaim</i>
Why	warum	<i>vah-room</i>	How come	wieso	<i>vee-zo</i>
When	wann	<i>vahn</i>	Where from	woher	<i>vo-hair</i>
Where	wo	<i>voh</i>	Where to	wohin	<i>vo-hin</i>
How	wie	<i>vee</i>	Which	welche/-r/-s	<i>velsh-uh/er/es</i>

10. NUMBERS / DIE NUMMERN

[Listen:MP3](#)

[Flashcards](#)

[Exercises](#)

0	null	<i>nool</i>		
1	eins	<i>ines</i>	1st	erste
2	zwei	<i>tsvy</i>	2nd	zweite
3	drei	<i>dry</i>	3rd	dritte
4	vier	<i>feer</i>	4th	vierte
5	fünf	<i>fewnf</i>	5th	fünfte
6	sechs	<i>zecks</i>	6th	sechste

7	sieben	<i>zee-bun</i>	7th	siebte
8	acht	<i>ahkht</i>	8th	achte
9	neun	<i>noyn</i>	9th	neunte
10	zehn	<i>tsayn</i>	10th	zehnte
11	elf	<i>elf</i>	11th	elfte
12	zwölf	<i>tsvurlf</i>	12th	zwölfte
13	dreizehn	<i>dry-tsayn</i>	13th	dreizehnte
14	vierzehn	<i>feer-tsayn</i>	14th	vierzehnte
15	fünfzehn	<i>fewnf-tsayn</i>	15th	fünfzehnte
16	sechzehn	<i>zeck-tsayn</i>	16th	sechzehnte
17	siebzehn	<i>zeep-tsayn</i>	17th	siebzehnte
18	achtzehn	<i>ahkh-tsayn</i>	18th	achtzehnte
19	neunzehn	<i>noyn-tsayn</i>	19th	neunzehnte
20	zwanzig	<i>tsvahn-tsikh</i>	20th	zwanzigste
21	einundzwanzig	<i>ine-oont-tsvahn-tsikh</i>	21st	einundzwanzigste
22	zweiundzwanzig	<i>tsvy-oont-tsvahn-tsikh</i>	22nd	zweiundzwanzigste
23	dreiundzwanzig	<i>dry-oont-tsvahn-tsikh</i>	23rd	dreiundzwanzigste
24	vierundzwanzig	<i>feer-oont-tsvahn-tsikh</i>	24th	vierundzwanzigste
30	dreißig	<i>dry-sikh</i>	30th	dreißigste
40	vierzig	<i>feer-tsikh</i>	40th	vierzigste
50	fünfzig	<i>fewnf-tsikh</i>	50th	fünfzigste
60	sechzig	<i>zekh-tsikh</i>	60th	sechzigste
70	siebzig	<i>zeep-tsikh</i>	70th	siebzigste
80	achtzig	<i>ahkh-tsikh</i>	80th	achtzigste
90	neunzig	<i>noyn-tsikh</i>	90th	neunzigste
100	(ein)hundert	<i>ine-hoon-duhrt</i>		
1,000	(ein)tausend	<i>ine-tow-zuhnt</i>		

Sometimes *zwo* (*tsvoh*) is used instead of *zwei* to avoid confusion with *drei* when talking on the telephone. The use of commas and periods is switched in German, though a space is commonly used to separate thousands, i.e. 1,000 would be 1 000. When saying telephone numbers, you can either say each number individually or group them in twos. For years, you use the hundreds: 1972 is *neunzehn hundert zweiundsiebzig*; or the thousands: 2005 is *zwei tausend fünf*.

Wann sind Sie geboren? When were you born?
Ich bin in 1982 geboren. I was born in 1982.

11. DAYS OF THE WEEK / DIE TAGE Listen:MP3 Flashcards

Monday	Montag	<i>mohn-tahk</i>
Tuesday	Dienstag	<i>deens-tahk</i>
Wednesday	Mittwoch	<i>mit-vock</i>

Thursday	Donnerstag	<i>don-ers-tahk</i>
Friday	Freitag	<i>fry-tahk</i>
Saturday (N & E Germany)	Samstag <i>Sonnabend</i>	<i>zahms-tahk</i> <i>zon-nah-bent</i>
Sunday	Sonntag	<i>zon-tahk</i>
day	der Tag (-e)	<i>dehr tahk</i>
morning	der Morgen (-)	<i>mawr-gun</i>
afternoon	der Nachmittag (-e)	<i>nakh-mih-tahk</i>
evening	der Abend (-e)	<i>ah-bunt</i>
night	die Nacht (ä, -e)	<i>nahkt</i>
today	heute	<i>hoy-tuh</i>
tomorrow	morgen	<i>mawr-gun</i>
tonight	heute Abend	<i>hoy-tuh ah-bunt</i>
yesterday	gestern	<i>geh-stairn</i>
last night	gestern Abend	<i>geh-stairn ah-bunt</i>
week	die Woche (-n)	<i>voh-kuh</i>
weekend	das Wochenende (-n)	<i>voh-ken-en-duh</i>
daily	täglich	<i>teh-glikh</i>
weekly	wöchentlich	<i>wer-khent-likh</i>

To say *on* a certain day or the weekend, use **am**. Add an -s to the day to express "on Mondays, Tuesdays, etc." All days, months and seasons are masculine so they all use the same form of these words: **jeden** - every, **nächsten** - next, **letzten** - last (as in the last of a series), **vorigen** - previous. **In der Woche** is the expression for "during the week" in Northern and Eastern Germany, while **unter der Woche** is used in Southern Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

12. MONTHS OF THE YEAR / DIE MONATE

Listen: MP3

Flashcards

January (Austria)	Januar <i>Jänner</i>	<i>yah-noo-ahr</i> <i>yeh-ner</i>
February	Februar	<i>fay-broo-ahr</i>
March	März	<i>mehrts</i>
April	April	<i>ah-pril</i>
May	Mai	<i>my</i>
June	Juni	<i>yoo-nee</i>
July	Juli	<i>yoo-lee</i>
August	August	<i>ow-goost</i>
September	September	<i>zehp-tehm-ber</i>
October	Oktober	<i>ok-toh-ber</i>
November	November	<i>no-vehm-ber</i>
December	Dezember	<i>deh-tsem-ber</i>

month	der Monat (-e)	<i>moh-naht</i>
year	das Jahr (-e)	<i>yaar</i>
monthly	monatlich	<i>moh-naht-likh</i>
yearly	jährlich	<i>jehr-likh</i>

To say *in* a certain month, use **im**.

Wann hast du Geburtstag? When is your birthday?

Mein Geburtstag ist im Mai. My birthday is in May.

13. SEASONS / DIE JAHRESZEITEN Listen:MP3 Flashcards

Winter	der Winter	<i>dehr vin-ter</i>
Spring	der Frühling	<i>dehr frew-ling</i>
Summer	der Sommer	<i>dehr zom-mer</i>
Autumn	der Herbst	<i>dehr hehrpst</i>

To say *in the* + a season, use **im**.

14. DIRECTIONS / DIE RICHTUNGEN Listen:MP3 Flashcards

right	rechts
left	links
straight	geradeaus
North	der Norden
South	der Süden
East	der Osten
West	der Westen

im Norden = in the North

nach Osten = to the East

aus Westen = from the West

15. COLORS & SHAPES / DIE FARBEN & DIE FORMEN Listen:MP3 Exercises

orange	orange	square	das Viereck
pink	rosa	circle	der Kreis
purple	violett / lila	triangle	das Dreieck
blue	blau	rectangle	das Rechteck
yellow	gelb	oval	das Oval
red	rot	octagon	das Achteck
black	schwarz	cube	der Würfel
brown	braun	sphere	die Kugel
gray	grau	cone	der Kegel
white	weiß	cylinder	der Zylinder

green	grün
turquoise	türkis
beige	beige
silver	silber
gold	gold

Because colors are adjectives, they must agree in gender and number with the noun they describe if they are placed before the noun. However, not all adjectives agree, such as colors ending in -a or -e; nor do they agree when they are used as predicate adjectives. More about **Adjectives in German III**. To say that a color is *light*, put **hell-** before it, and to say that a color is *dark*, put **dunkel-** before it.

Das Viereck ist braun. The square is brown.
Das Rechteck ist hellblau. The rectangle is light blue.

16. TIME / DIE ZEIT Listen:MP3 Exercises

What time is it?	Wie spät ist es?	<i>vee shpayt isst ess</i>
(It is) 2 AM	Es ist zwei Uhr nachts	<i>ess ist tsvy oor nahkts</i>
2 PM	Es ist zwei Uhr nachmittags	<i>tsvy oor nahk-mih-tahks</i>
6:20	Es ist sechs Uhr zwanzig	<i>zex oor tsvahn-tsikh</i>
half past 3	Es ist halb vier	<i>hahlp feer</i>
quarter past 4	Es ist Viertel nach vier	<i>feer-tel nahk feer</i>
quarter to 5	Es ist Viertel vor fünf	<i>feer-tel for fewnf</i>
10 past 11	Es ist zehn nach elf	<i>tsyan nahk elf</i>
20 to 7	Es ist zwanzig vor sieben	<i>tsvahn-tsikh for zee-bun</i>
noon	Es ist nachmittag	<i>nakh-mih-tahk</i>
midnight	Es ist mitten nacht	<i>mih-ter-nahk</i>
in the morning	morgens / früh	<i>mawr-guns / frew</i>
in the evening	abends	<i>aah-bunts</i>
It's exactly...	Es ist genau...	<i>ess ist guh-now</i>
At 8.	Um 8 Uhr.	<i>oom akht oor</i>
early(ier)	früh(er)	<i>frew(er)</i>
late(r)	spät(er)	<i>shpayt(er)</i>

Official time, such as for bus and train schedules, always uses the 24 hour clock. Notice that **halb** + number means *half to*, not *half past*, so you have to use the hour that comes next.

17. WEATHER / DAS WETTER Listen:MP3 Exercises

How's the weather today?	Wie ist das Wetter heute?	<i>vie ist dahs vet-ter hoy-tuh</i>
--------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------------

It's hot	Es ist heiß	<i>ess isst hise</i>
It's cold	Es ist kalt	<i>ess isst kahlt</i>
It's beautiful	Es ist schön	<i>ess isst shern</i>
It's bad	Es ist schlecht	<i>ess isst shlehkt</i>
It's clear	Es ist klar	<i>ess isst klahr</i>
It's icy	Es ist eisig	<i>ess isst ise-ikh</i>
It's warm	Es ist warm	<i>ess isst varm</i>
It's sunny	Es ist sonnig	<i>ess isst zohn-ikh</i>
It's windy	Es ist windig	<i>ess isst vin-dikh</i>
It's cloudy	Es ist bewölkt	<i>ess isst beh-verlkt</i>
It's hazy	Es ist dunstig	<i>ess isst doons-tikh</i>
It's muggy	Es ist schwül	<i>ess isst schvool</i>
It's humid	Es ist feucht	<i>ess isst foikht</i>
It's foggy	Es ist nebelig	<i>ess isst neh-beh-likh</i>
It's snowing	Es schneit	<i>ess schnite</i>
It's raining	Es regnet	<i>ess rayg-net</i>
It's freezing	Es friert	<i>ess freert</i>
It looks like rain.	Es sieht nach Regen aus.	<i>es seet nahkh ray-gen ows</i>
The weather is clearing	Das Wetter klärt sich auf.	<i>dahs vett-er klairt sikh owf</i>

18. FAMILY / DIE FAMILIE

Listen:MP3

Flashcards

Exercises

Parents	die Eltern	Relative	der Verwandte (-n)
Mother	die Mutter (ü)	Man	der Mann (ä, -er)
Father	der Vater (ä)	Sir / Mister	der Herr (-en)
Son	der Sohn (ö, -e)	Woman / Ma'am / Mrs. / Ms.	die Frau (-en)
Daughter	die Tochter (ö)	Husband	der Ehemann (ä, -er)
Brother	der Bruder (ü)	Wife	die Ehefrau (-en)
Sister	die Schwester (-n)	Boy	der Junge (-n)
Grandparents	die Großeltern	Girl	das Mädchen (-)
Grandfather	der Großvater (ä)	Grandpa	der Opa (-s)
Grandmother	die Großmutter (ü)	Grandma	die Oma (-s)
Grandchildren	die Enkelkinder	Dad	der Vati
Grandson	der Enkel (-)	Mom	die Mutti
Granddaughter	die Enkelin (-nen)	Friend (m)	der Freund (-e)
Niece	die Nichte (-n)	Friend (f)	die Freundin (-nen)
Nephew	der Neffe (-n)	Partner / Significant Other (m)	der Partner (-)
Cousin (m)	der Vetter (-n)	Partner / Significant	die Partnerin (-nen)

Cousin (f)	die Kusine (-n)	Other (f)	
Uncle	der Onkel (-)	Marital Status	der Familienstand
Aunt	die Tante (-n)	Single	ledig
Siblings	die Geschwister	Married	verheiratet
Baby	das Baby (-s)	Divorced	geschieden
Godfather	der Pate (-n)	Male	männlich
Godmother	die Patin (-nen)	Female	weiblich
Step-	der/die Stief-	Child	das Kind (-er)
-in-law	der/die Schwieger-	Toddler	das Kleinkind (-er)
Brother-in-law	der Schwager (ä)	Teenager	der Teenager (-)
Sister-in-law	die Schwägerin (-nen)	Adult	der Erwachsene (-n)
		Twin	der Zwilling (-e)

The letters in parentheses indicate the plural form of the noun. Notice that sometimes an umlaut is placed over the main vowel of the word in the plural. For example, **der Mann** is singular (the man) and **die Männer** is plural (the men). For step- and -in-law relations, just add **Stief-** or **Schwieger-** before the main person, except in the case of brother-in-law and sister-in-law noted above. The plurals follow the pattern for the main person, i.e. **die Schwiegermutter** (singular) and **die Schwiegermütter** (plural)

19. TO KNOW PEOPLE & FACTS

Listen: MP3

Exercises

kennen - to know people				wissen - to know facts			
ich kenne	<i>ken-nuh</i>	wir kennen	<i>ken-nun</i>	ich weiß	<i>vise</i>	wir wissen	<i>vih-sun</i>
du kennst	<i>kenst</i>	ihr kennt	<i>kent</i>	du weißt	<i>vist</i>	ihr wisst	<i>vihst</i>
er/sie/es kennt	<i>kent</i>	sie/Sie kennen	<i>ken-nun</i>	er/sie/es weiß	<i>vise</i>	sie/Sie wissen	<i>vih-sun</i>

Kennen is a regular, while wissen is irregular in the present tense.

You must use the subject pronouns (ich, du, er...); however, I will leave them out of future conjugations.

20. FORMATION OF PLURAL NOUNS

Listen: MP3

Plural nouns in German are unpredictable, so it's best to memorize the plural form with the singular. However, here are some rules that can help:

1. *Feminine* nouns usually add **-n** or **-en**. Nouns that end in **-in** (such as the female equivalents of masculine nouns) add **-nen**.

eine Lampe	zwei Lampen
eine Tür	zwei Türen
eine Studentin	zwei Studentinnen
eine Gabel	zwei Gabeln

2. *Masculine* and *neuter* nouns usually add **-e** or **-er**. Many masculine plural nouns ending in **-e** add an umlaut as well, but neuter plural nouns ending in **-e** don't. Plurals that end in **-er** add an umlaut when the stem vowel is **a**, **o**, **u** or **au**.

Masculine	Neuter
ein Rock zwei Röcke	ein Heft zwei Hefte
ein Mann zwei Männer	ein Buch zwei Bücher

3. *Masculine* and *neuter* singular nouns that end in **-er** either add an umlaut or change nothing at all. Many nouns with a stem vowel of **a**, **o**, **u** or **au** add an umlaut. *Masculine* and *neuter* singular nouns that end in **-el** also add nothing at all (with three exceptions: Pantoffel, Stachel, Muskel).

Masculine	Neuter
ein Bruder zwei Brüder	ein Fenster zwei Fenster
ein Kegel zwei Kegel	ein Mittel zwei Mittel

4. Nouns that end in a vowel other than an unstressed **-e** and nouns of foreign origin add **-s**.

ein Hobby zwei Hobbys
ein Hotel zwei Hotels

Go on to German II →

German II Tutorial: Basic Phrases, Vocabulary and Grammar



Rocket German

21. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	mein	meine	mein	meine
<i>Acc.</i>	meinen	meine	mein	meine
<i>Dat.</i>	meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen
<i>Gen.</i>	meines	meiner	meines	meiner

Other words that are formed like **mein** (my) are: **ein** - a/an, **dein**-your (du form), **sein**-his/its, **ihr**-her, **unser**-our, **euer**-your (ihr form), **ihr**-their, **Ihr**-your (Sie form), and **kein**-no/not any.

22. ACCUSATIVE CASE

The accusative case corresponds to direct objects. Here are the accusative forms of the definite and indefinite articles. Note that only the masculine changes in this case.

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Masc. Fem. Neuter Plural

Definite	den	die	das	die
Indefinite	einen	eine	ein	keine

Some masculine nouns add an -(e)n to the accusative form, such as international nouns ending in **-t** (Dirigent, Komponist, Patient, Polizist, Soldat, Student, Tourist, Journalist); nouns ending in **-e** denoting male persons or animals (Drache, Junge, Kunde, Löwe, Neffe, Riese, Vorfahre, Zeuge); and the following nouns: Elefant, Herr, Mensch, Nachbar. And **wen** (whom) is the accusative of **wer** (who).

Personal Pronouns - Nominative & Accusative

ich	<i>I</i>	mich	<i>me</i>	wir	<i>we</i>	uns	<i>us</i>
du	<i>you</i>	dich	<i>you</i>	ihr	<i>you</i>	euch	<i>you</i>
er	<i>he</i>	ihn	<i>him</i>	sie	<i>they</i>	sie	<i>them</i>
sie	<i>she</i>	sie	<i>her</i>	Sie	<i>you</i>	Sie	<i>you</i>
es	<i>it</i>	es	<i>it</i>				

German uses the case system to show the function of a word in a sentence, whereas English relies mainly on word order. Take, for example, the following sentences: **Ich esse den Apfel** translates into *I eat the apple*. In German, you can switch the word order around without affecting the meaning. **Den Apfel esse ich** is also *I eat the apple*, but in English, if you were to change word order, you would have to say *the apple eats me*. English does not accommodate for the direct object to be placed before the subject and verb like German does. Usually, word order reflects (subjective) focus: the noun having the speakers focus is usually put as much as possible towards the beginning of a sentence.

23. DATIVE CASE

The dative case corresponds to indirect objects. Usually in English, we use the words *to* or *for* to indicate an indirect object. But German relies on the endings of the dative case. Here are the dative forms of the definite and indefinite articles.

Definite and Indefinite Articles

	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter	Plural
Definite	dem	der	dem	den
Indefinite	einem	einer	einem	keinen

Those same masculine nouns that added an -(e)n in the accusative form also add an -(e)n in the dative form. And **all plural nouns add an -(e)n in the dative plural**, unless they already end in an -n or -s. And **wem** (to/for whom) is the dative of **wer** (who).

Personal Pronouns

mir	<i>me</i>	uns	<i>us</i>
dir	<i>you</i>	euch	<i>you</i>
ihm	<i>him</i>	ihnen	<i>they</i>
ihr	<i>her</i>	Ihnen	<i>you</i>
ihm	<i>it</i>		

In sentences with both a direct and indirect object, the noun in the dative case precedes the accusative noun, unless the accusative case is a pronoun.

Ich schenke meinem Bruder eine Krawatte. I give (to) my brother a tie.

Ich schenke sie meinem Bruder. I give it to my brother.

24. GENITIVE CASE

The genitive case is used to show possession, more often in writing than in speech. When speaking, most people use von (*of*) plus the dative case to show possession. For proper nouns, German only adds an -s to the noun, whereas English would add an apostrophe and an -s. **Feminine and Plural nouns do not change in the Genitive case. Masculine and Neuter nouns add an -s if the word is more than one syllable, or an -es if the word is one syllable.** Except the weak masculine nouns that added -(e)n in the accusative and dative; they also add -(e)n in the genitive. There are some irregular nouns that add -s after -en in the genitive case as well, for example der Name becomes des Namens and das Herz becomes des Herzens.

die Farbe des Vogels - the color of the bird

die Grösse des Hauses - the size of the house

die Tasche meiner Mutter - my mother's purse [the purse of my mother]

der Bleistift des Studenten - the student's pencil [the pencil of the student]

Definite and Indefinite Articles

	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Plural
Definite	des	der	des	der
Indefinite	eines	einer	eines	keiner

25. TO DO OR MAKE

Machen - to do or make

mache *mock-uh* **machen** *mock-en*

machst *mockst* **macht** *mockt*

macht *mockt* **machen** *mock-en*

26. WORK AND SCHOOL

	male	female		male	female
worker	Arbeiter	Arbeiterin	lawyer	Anwalt (ä, e)	Anwältin
architect	Architekt (en)	Architektin	doctor	Arzt (e)	Ärztin
mechanic	Automechaniker	Automechanikerin	bank employee	Bankangestellter (n)	Bankangestellte (n)
librarian	Bibliothekar	Bibliothekarin	conductor	Dirigent	Dirigentin
TV reporter	Fernsehreporter	Fernsehreporterin	hairdresser	Friseur	Friseurin
engineer	Ingenieur	Ingenieurin	custodian	Hausmeister	Hausmeisterin

cook	Koch (ö, e)	Köchin	cashier	Kassierer	KassiererIn
pilot	Pilot (en)	Pilotin	waiter	Kellner	Kellnerin
police officer	Polizist (en)	Polizistin	nurse	Krankenpfleger	Krankenpflegerin
president	Präsident (en)	Präsidentin	postal worker	Postangestellte (n)	Postangestellte (n)
priest	Priester	Priesterin	judge	Richter	Richterin
secretary	Sekretär	Sekretärin	writer	Schriftsteller	Schriftstellerin
flight attendant	Flugbegleiter	Flugbegleiter (in)	salesperson	Verkäufer	Verkäuferin
taxi driver	Taxifahrer	Taxifahrerin	dentist	Zahnarzt (ä, e)	Zahnärztin

Besides the plural forms shown above, the rest of the male professions are the same (they do not add anything) in the plural, while all the feminine add -nen in the plural. Also, German does not use articles before professions. You would only say **Ich bin Kellner** if you mean I am a waiter.

Was sind Sie von Beruf? What do you do for a living?

Ich bin Arzt. I'm a doctor (male).

School	die Schule (n)	Elementary School	die Grundschule (n)
University	die Universität (en)	Secondary School	das Gymnasium
College / University	die Hochschule (n)	High School	die Oberschule (n)
Subject	das Fach (ä, er)	Foreign languages	Fremdsprachen
Literature	Literatur	Linguistics	Linguistik
Social Studies	Sozialkunde	History	Geschichte
Biology	Biologie	Natural Science	Naturwissenschaft
Philosophy	Philosophie	Psychology	Psychologie
Earth science	Erdkunde	Sociology	Soziologie
Math	Mathematik	Geography	Geographie
Geometry	Geometrie	Computer science	Informatik
Mechanical Engineering	Maschinenbau	Economics	Wirtschaft
Management	Betriebswirtschaft	Chemistry	Chemie
Marketing	Marketing	Media Studies	Medienwissenschaft
Physics	Physik	Political Science	Politik
Music	Musik	Art	Kunst
Drawing	Zeichnen	Band	Musikkapelle
Test	die Prüfung (en)	Class	die Klasse (n)
Lunchtime	die Mittagspause	Lunch	das Mittagessen
Cafeteria	die Mensa	School Supplies	die Schulsachen
Dictionary	das Wörterbuch (ü, er)	Stapler	die Heftmaschine (n)
Scissors	die Schere (n)	Ruler	das Lineal (e)

Eraser	das Radiergummi (s)	Chalk	die Kreide
Book	das Buch (ü, er)	Notebook	das Heft (e)
Pencil	der Bleistift (e)	Sheet of Paper	das Blatt Papier
Schoolbag	die Schultasche (n)	Calculator	der Taschenrechner (-)
Pen	der Kugelschreiber / der Kuli	Homework	die Hausaufgaben
Girl	das Mädchen (-)	Boy	der Junge (n)
Friend (m)	der Freund (e)	Friend (f)	die Freundin (nen)
Pupil/Student (m)	der Schüler (-)	Pupil/Student (f)	die Schülerin (nen)
Student (m)	der Student (en)	Student (f)	die Studentin (nen)
Teacher (m)	der Lehrer (-)	Teacher (f)	die Lehrerin (nen)
Professor (m)	der Professor	Professor (f)	die Professorin (nen)
Grades	die Noten	hard	schwer
Course	der Kurs (e)	easy	leicht
Semester	das Semester (-)	Vacation	die Ferien (pl.)
Schedule	der Stundenplan (ä, e)	Assignment	die Aufgabe (n)

In Germany, students must pass **das Abitur** in order to graduate from high school. In Austria, this final exam is called **die Matura**. Notice that there are two words for student: **Schüler** is used for students in primary and secondary schools, while **Student** is only used for university students.

The verb **studieren** is used for university study or to state your major. The verb **lernen** should be used for studying in general, and especially for learning a language.

Er studiert in Freiburg. He studies (goes to university) in Freiburg.

Ich studiere Französisch. I study French (in college). / French is my major.

Ich lerne Spanisch und Italienisch. I'm studying/learning Spanish and Italian.

27. PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions that take the Accusative case

durch	through
gegen	against
um	around / at
für	for
ohne	without
bis	until

Preps. that take the Dative case

aus	out (of), from (country, town or place)
mit	with, by means of (transportation)
von	from (person, open space, or direction), by
seit	since, for

bei	near, at, at home of or place of business
nach	after, to (cities and countries)
zu	to (mostly people and specifically named buildings)
gegenüber	across from
außer	except for, besides

Preps. that take the Genitive case

während	during
trotz	in spite of
(an)statt	instead of
wegen	because of
außerhalb	outside of
innerhalb	inside of

Preps. that may take Acc. or Dat. (two-way)

an	at, to, on (vertical surfaces, denotes border or limiting area)
auf	onto, on (horizontal surfaces), to (some public buildings)
hinter	behind
in	in, into, to (building, enclosed space, feminine or plural countries)
neben	beside, next to
über	over, above, across, about
unter	under, below, among, beneath
vor	in front of, before
zwischen	between

For the two-way prepositions: The accusative form indicates direction and movement and answers the question where to? The dative form indicates position and location and answers the question where? For example: **In die Schule** means *to school* and uses the accusative form because it is a direction. **In der Schule** means *in school* and uses the dative form because it is a location. But one exception is **zu Hause** - at home (dat.) and **nach Hause** - (to) home (acc.) **Ich bin zu Hause** is I am at home, and **Ich gehe nach Hause** is I am going home.

Accusative: movement & direction

Er hängt das Bild über das Sofa.
He hangs the picture over the sofa.

Stell es unter den Tisch.
Put it under the table.

Fahren Sie den Wagen hinter das Haus.
Drive the car behind the house.

Stellen Sie die Flaschen vor die Tür.
Put the bottles in front of the door.

Stell es auf den Tisch.
Put it on the table.

Dative: location & position

Das Bild hängt über dem Sofa.
The picture hangs over the sofa.

Es ist unter dem Tisch.
It is under the table.

Der Wagen steht hinter dem Haus.
The car is behind the house.

Die Flaschen stehen vor der Tür.
The bottles are in front of the door.

Es liegt auf dem Tisch.
It's lying on the table.

Schreib es an die Tafel.
Write it on the board.

Er geht in die Küche.
He goes into the kitchen.

Stellen Sie es neben das Haus.
Put it beside the house.

Stell die Lampe zwischen das Sofa und
den Tisch.
Put the lamp between the sofa and the
table.

Es steht an der Tafel.
It is on the board.

Er ist in der Küche.
He is in the kitchen.

Es ist neben dem Haus.
It is beside the house.

Die Lampe steht zwischen dem Sofa und
dem Tisch.
The lamp is between the sofa and the
table.

Stellen, legen and setzen use the accusative case, while stehen, liegen and sitzen
use the dative case.

28. PREPOSITIONAL CONTRACTIONS

<i>Contractions in Writing</i>		<i>Contractions in Informal Speech</i>	
an dem	am	an den	an'n
auf das	aufs	auf den	auf'n
für das	fürs	auf dem	auf'm
in das	ins	aus den	aus'n
zu dem	zum	für den	für'n
an das	ans	gegen das	gegen's
bei dem	beim	in den	in'n
in dem	im	nach dem	nach'm
von dem	vom		
zu der	zur		
durch das	durchs		
um das	ums		

29. COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

	<i>Country</i>	<i>Masc. Nationality</i>	<i>Fem. Nationality</i>	<i>Adjective</i>
Germany	Deutschland	Deutsche	Deutsche	deutsch
England	England	Engländer	Engländerin	englisch
France	Frankreich	Franzose	Französin	französisch
USA	die USA	Amerikaner	Amerikanerin	amerikanisch
Russia	Russland	Russe	Russin	russisch
Switzerland	die Schweiz	Schweizer	Schweizerin	schweizerisch
Italy	Italien	Italiener	Italienerin	italienisch
Spain	Spanien	Spanier	Spanierin	spanisch
Japan	Japan	Japaner	Japanerin	japanisch
China	China	Chinese	Chinesin	chinesisch

Austria	Österreich	Österreicher	Österreicherin	österreichisch
Australia	Australien	Australier	Australierin	australisch
Belgium	Belgien	Belgier	Belgierin	belgisch
Canada	Kanada	Kanadier	Kandierin	kanadisch
Denmark	Dänemark	Däne	Dänin	dänisch
Finland	Finnland	Finnländer	Finnländerin	finnisch
Greece	Griechenland	Griechen	Griechin	griechisch
Holland	Holland	Holländer	Holländerin	holländisch
Netherlands	die Niederlande	Niederländer	Niederländerin	niederländisch
Ireland	Irland	Ire	Irin	irisch
Korea	Korea	Koreaner	Koreanerin	koreanisch
Mexico	Mexiko	Mexikaner	Mexikanerin	mexikanisch
Norway	Norwegen	Norweger	Norwegerin	norwegisch
Portugal	Portugal	Portugiese	Portugiesin	portugiesisch
Sweden	Schweden	Schwede	Schwedin	schwedisch
Poland	Polen	Pole	Polin	polnisch
Egypt	Ägypten	Ägypter	Ägypterin	ägyptisch, arabisch

The adjectives can also refer to the language, but then the word must be capitalized, i.e. **deutsch** is the adjective that is usually followed by a noun, whereas **Deutsch** is the German language.

30. NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Nicht and **kein** are forms of negation, but nicht means not and kein means no, not a, or not any. **Kein** is used to negate nouns that either have no articles or are preceded by the indefinite article. **Kein** precedes the nouns in sentences. It is declined as an ein-word.

Ist das eine Katze?	Is that a cat?
Nein, das ist keine Katze.	No, that's not a cat.

Nicht negates nouns preceded by a definite article or a possessive adjective; or it could negate any part (verb, noun, adjective) or all of a sentence. **Nicht** always follows the verb, but usually precedes the part of the sentence to be negated. If you want to negate an entire sentence, **nicht** comes last. **Nicht** also follows expressions of time.

Das ist meine Frau.	That's my wife.
Das ist nicht meine Frau.	That's not my wife.
Heute ist es kalt.	It is cold today.
Heute ist es nicht kalt.	It is not cold today.

31. TO AND FROM COUNTRIES AND CITIES

To	nach
----	-------------

In in

In also means *to* when it is used before a country that has a definite article (feminine and plural countries.)

Ich fliege **in die Schweiz**. I'm flying to Switzerland.

Ich fliege **nach Deutschland**. I'm flying to Germany.

And when **aus** is used with feminine or plural countries, the definite article must also be used.

Ich bin **aus den USA** . I am from the **US**.

Ich bin **aus Frankreich** . I am from France.

32. TO COME AND TO GO

kommen - to come

komme *koh-muh* **kommen** *koh-men*

kommst *kohmst* **kommt** *kohmt*

kommt *kohmt* **kommen** *koh-men*

gehen - to go

gehe *geh-uh* **gehen** *geh-in*

gehst *gehst* **geht** *gate*

geht *gate* **gehen** *geh-in*

33. MODAL VERBS

German has six modal verbs that you should memorize. They express an attitude about an action or condition described by the main verb. The modal auxiliary is conjugated and placed in the second position of the sentence. The main verb is in the infinitive form and placed at the end of the clause or sentence.

Ich kann eine Fahrkarte kaufen. (I can buy a ticket.) *Kann* is the conjugated auxiliary verb and *kaufen* is the main verb in infinitive form.

können - to be able to, can

ich kann

wir können

du kannst

ihr könnt

er/sie/es kann

sie/Sie können

müssen - to have to, must

ich muß

wir müssen

du mußt

ihr müsst

er/sie/es muß

sie/Sie müssen

dürfen - to be allowed/permitted to

ich darf

wir dürfen

du darfst

ihr dürft

er/sie/es darf

sie/Sie dürfen

Nicht müssen translates to *do not have to* or *do not need to*. **Nicht dürfen** translates to *must not*. **Du mußt es nicht machen** is *you don't have to do it*. **Du darfst es nicht machen** is *you must not (or are not allowed) to do it*.

sollen - to be supposed to

ich soll

wir sollen

du sollst

ihr sollt

er/sie/es soll

sie/Sie sollen

wollen - to want (to)

ich will

wir wollen

du willst

ihr wollt

er/sie/es will

sie/Sie wollen

mögen - to like

ich mag

wir mögen

du magst

ihr mögt

er/sie/es mag

sie/Sie mögen

Subjunctive of mögen - would like

ich möchte

wir möchten

du möchtest

ihr möchtet

er/sie/es möchte

sie/Sie möchten

This subjunctive of mögen expresses *would like to* and is used more often than the indicative of mögen. *Ich möchte eine Fahrkarte kaufen* means I would like to buy a ticket.

Sometimes the infinitive is not required with modal verbs, if the meaning is clear enough without them. For example, you can often omit sprechen and tun after können and you can omit verbs of motion if there is an adverb of place.

Ich kann Spanisch. I can/know how to speak Spanish.

Er will nach Hause. He wants to go home.

34. CONJUGATING REGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT TENSE

To conjugate means to give the different forms of a verb depending on the subject. English only has two regular conjugations in the present tense, no ending and -s ending (*I, you, we, they run* vs. *he/she/it runs*). To form regular verbs in German, remove the -en ending and add these endings:

-e -en

-st -t

-t -en

Regular Verbs in the Present Tense

antworten	to answer	gewinnen	to win	singen	to sing
arbeiten	to work	glauben	to believe/think	sitzen	to sit
beginnen	to begin	helfen	to help	sparen	to save (money)
bekommen	to get	kaufen	to buy	stecken	to put
benutzen	to use	kennen	to know (people)	stehen	to stand
besuchen	to visit	kommen	to come	studieren	to study
bezahlen	to pay for	laufen	to run	suchen	to look for
bleiben	to remain/stay	lehren	to teach	tanzen	to dance
brauchen	to need	lernen	to learn	treffen	to meet
dauern	to last	lieben	to love	trennen	to separate
denken	to think	liegen	to lay	trinken	to drink
entdecken	to discover	machen	to make	verdienen	to earn (money)
erfinden	to invent	passieren	to happen	vergessen	to forget
ergänzen	to complete	rauchen	to smoke	verlieren	to lose
erlauben	to permit	reisen	to travel	versprechen	to promise
erzählen	to tell	rennen	to run	verstehen	to understand
essen	to eat	rufen	to call	warten	to wait
finden	to find	sagen	to say	waschen	to wash
fischen	to fish	schlafen	to sleep	winken	to wave
fliegen	to fly	schreiben	to write	wischen	to wipe
fragen	to ask	schwimmen	to swim	wünschen	to wish/desire
gehen	to go	sehen	to see	ziehen	to move

English has three ways of expressing the present tense, such as *I run*, *I am running*, *I do run*. All three of these tenses are translated as one tense in German (*ich laufe*.) However, you can add **gerade** after the verb to indicate the progressive form. **Ich mache meine Hausaufgaben** can be translated as *I do my homework* or *I'm doing my homework*. **Ich mache gerade meine Hausaufgaben** is translated as *I'm doing my homework*.

35. REFLEXIVE VERBS

Reflexive verbs express an action that reciprocates back to the subject. In other words, whoever is speaking is doing an action to himself. Examples in English would be: *I wash myself*, *he hurts himself*, *we hate ourselves*. Usually the -self words are a clue in English; however, there are more reflexive verbs in German than in English.

Reflexive Pronouns

Accusative	Dative
mich uns	mir uns
dich euch	dir euch
sich sich	sich sich

The reflexive pronoun follows the verb and agrees with the subject. When a clause contains another object besides the reflexive pronoun, then the reflexive pronoun is in the dative case since the other object is in the accusative case. This is when you use the dative reflexive pronouns instead of the accusative ones.

Accusative: **Ich fühle mich nicht wohl** - I don't feel well.

Dative: **Ich ziehe mir den Mantel aus** - I'm taking off my coat.

Also note that parts of the body and articles of clothing use the definite article, not a possessive.

Reflexive Verbs

sich ärgern	to get angry	sich aufregen	to get agitated
sich ausruhen	to rest	sich erkälten	to catch a cold
sich freuen	to be happy	sich (wohl) fühlen	to feel (well)
sich hinlegen	to lie down	sich anziehen	to get dressed
sich verletzen	to get hurt	sich ausziehen	to get undressed
sich beeilen	to hurry	sich setzen	to sit down
sich erholen	to relax	sich vorstellen	to imagine

Reflexive Verbs + Accusative:

sich ärgern über	to get annoyed about
sich erinnern an	to remember
sich freuen über	to be happy about
sich freuen auf	to look forward to
sich gewöhnen an	to get used to
sich kümmern um	to take care of
sich bewerben um	to apply for
sich interessieren für	to be interested in
sich konzentrieren auf	to concentrate on
sich vorbereiten auf	to prepare for
sich entscheiden für	to decide on
sich verlieben in	to fall in love with

Reflexive Verbs + Dative:

sich trennen von	to break up with
sich erkundigen nach	to ask about

36. EXCEPTIONS: IRREGULARITIES IN REGULAR VERBS

1) Some verbs require an umlaut over the a in the 2nd and 3rd person singular.

Fahren-to travel

fahre fahren

fährst fahrt

fährt fahren

Examples: fallen-to fall, schlafen-to sleep, tragen-to carry, waschen-to wash, laufen-to run

2) Some verbs change the e to ie in the 2nd and 3rd person singular.

Sehen-to see

sehe sehen

siehst seht

sieht sehen

Examples: lesen- to read, befehlen-to command, empfehlen-to recommend, geschehen-to happen, stehlen-to steal

3) Some verbs change the e to an i in the 2nd and 3rd person singular.

Geben-to give

gebe geben

gibst gebt

gibt geben

Examples: brechen-to break, essen-to eat, helfen-to help, sprechen-to speak, sterben-to die, treffen-to meet, werfen-to throw

**nehmen* has another irregularity: it doubles the m and drops the h*

nehme nehmen

nimmst nehmt

nimmt nehmen

4) Verb stems ending -d or -t, add an e before three endings.

Reden-to speak

rede reden

redest redet

redet reden

5) Verb stems ending in an s or z sound, have -t for du form ending instead of -st.

Sitzen-to sit

sitze sitzen

sitzt sitzt

sitzt sitzen

6) Infinitives ending in -n (not -en) only have -n ending for wir and sie forms. Infinitive stems ending in -el or -er can drop the e in the ich form.

Tun-to do / Segeln-to sail

tue	tun	segle	segeln
tust	tut	segelst	segelt
tut	tun	segelt	segeln

37. VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS

ACCUSATIVE		DATIVE	
denken an	to think about	arbeiten an	to work on
glauben an	to believe in	erkennen an	to recognize something by
kommen an	to come to	sterben an	to die of
schreiben an	to write to	teilnehmen an	to participate in
achten auf	to pay attention to	helfen bei	to help with
ankommen auf	to come down to/be a question of	anfangen mit	to begin with
antworten auf	to answer	fahren mit	to go/travel (by means of)
böse sein auf	to be angry at	rechnen mit	to count on, expect
gespannt sein auf	to be excited about	sprechen mit	to talk to
hoffen auf	to hope for	fragen nach	to ask about
warten auf	to wait for	riechen nach	to smell of/like
danken für	to thank for	abhängen von	to depend on
sorgen für	to care for	erzählen von	to tell about
lachen über	to laugh about	halten von	to think/feel about
lesen über	to read about	handeln von	to deal with/be about
nachdenken über	to think about	sprechen von	to talk about
reden über	to talk about	träumen von	to dream about
schreiben über	to write about	verstehen von	to know about/understand
sprechen über	to talk about	wissen von	to know of
bitten um	to ask for/request	Angst haben vor	to be afraid of

kämpfen
um

to fight for

retten vor

to save from

Fahren mit cannot be used with all forms of transportation, such as on foot or by plane.

38. SEPARABLE PREFIXES

ab- auf- bei- los- mit- vor- weg- zurück-
an- aus- ein- fern- nach- vorbei- zu- zusammen-

These prefixes are added to the infinitive and change the meaning of the verb. *Kommen* is to come, but *ankommen* is to arrive. When conjugated, the prefix goes to the end of the sentence. **Er kommt um fünf Uhr an** means "he is arriving at 5." But **Er kommt um drei Uhr** means "he is coming at 3." With modals, the infinitive goes to the end of the sentence as usual, but the prefix remains attached. **Ich will jetzt *ausgehen*** means "I want to go out now."

Verbs with Separable Prefixes

abholen	to pick up	ausmachen	to turn off
abräumen	to clear (the table)	aussehen	to look like, appear
abtrocknen	to dry (dishes)	austragen	to deliver
abwischen	to wipe clean	auswandern	to emigrate
anfangen	to begin	ausziehen	to take off clothes
ankommen	to arrive	einkaufen	to shop
anmachen	to turn on	einladen	to invite
anrufen	to call up	einpacken	to pack up
anschauen	to look at	einschlafen	to fall asleep
ansehen	to look at, watch	einsteigen	to board
anziehen	to put on clothes	fernsehen	to watch TV
anzünden	to light (candles)	mitkommen	to come with
aufhören	to stop	mitnehmen	to take with
aufmachen	to open	vorbeikommen	to come by
aufräumen	to tidy up (clothes)	vorschlagen	to suggest
aufstehen	to get up	vorstellen	to introduce
aufwachen	to wake up	weggehen	to go away
aufwischen	to mop up	wegstellen	to put away
ausfüllen	to fill in (the blanks)	zuhören	to listen to
ausgeben	to spend	zumachen	to close
ausgehen	to go out	zurückkommen	to come back
ausleeren	to empty	zusehen	to observe

Ausgehen can also mean *to be on good/bad terms with someone*.

39. INSEPARABLE PREFIXES

be- ent- ge- ver-
emp- er- miss- zer-

These prefixes *always* remain attached to their infinitives. The inseparable prefixes are unstressed syllables, as compared to the separable prefixes which can stand alone as different words. Some examples of verbs with inseparable prefixes are **besuchen** - to visit, **erzählen** - to tell, **gewinnen** - to win, and **versprechen** - to promise.

Unter and **über** can function as separable prefixes, but they are much more commonly used as inseparable prefixes. When prefixes are stressed, they are separable; when they are not stressed, they are inseparable. The stress on the following verbs is not on the prefix, so they are all inseparable: **unterhalten** - to entertain, **unternehmen** - to undertake, **überholen** - to overtake, and **übersetzen** - to translate.

The German National Anthem: **Deutschland-Lied**

by Heinrich Hoffman von Fallersleben

Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit für das deutsche Vaterland!
Danach lasst uns alle streben brüderlich mit Herz und Hand!
Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit sind des Glückes Unterpfand
Blüh im Glanze dieses Glückes blühe deutsches Vaterland!

*Unity and right and freedom for the German fatherland;
Let us all pursue this purpose brotherly, with heart and hands.
Unity and right and freedom are the pawns of happiness.
Flourish in this blessing's glory, flourish, German fatherland.*

The Austrian National Anthem: **Österreichische Bundeshymne**

by Paula von Preradovic

Land der Berge, Land am Strome,
Land der Äcker, Land der Dome,
Land der Hämmer, zukunftsreich!
Heimat bist du großer Söhne,
Volk, begnadet für das Schöne,
Vielgerühmtes Österreich.

Heiß umfehdet, wild umstritten
leist dem Erdteil du inmitten
einem starken Herzen gleich.
Hast seit frühen Ahnentagen
Hoher Sendung Last getragen
Vielgeprüftes Österreich.

Mutig in die neuen Zeiten,
Frei und gläubig sich uns schreiten,
Arbeitsfroh und hoffnungsreich.
Einig laß in Brüderchören,
Vaterland, dir Treue schwören,
Vielgeliebtes Österreich.

*Land of mountains, land of streams,
Land of fields, land of spires,*

*Land of hammers, with a rich future.
You are the home of great sons,
A nation blessed by its sense of beauty,
Highly praised Austria.*

*Strongly fought for, fiercely contested,
You are in the centre of the Continent
Like a strong heart.
You have borne since the earliest days.
The burden of a high mission,
Much tried Austria.*

*Watch us striding free and believing,
With courage, into new eras,
Working cheerfully and full of hope.
In fraternal chorus let us take in unity
The oath of allegiance to you, our country,
Our much beloved Austria.*

The Swiss National Anthem: **Schweizerpsalm**

by Leonhard Widmer

Trittst im Morgenrot daher,
Seh' ich dich im Strahlenmeer,
Dich, du Hoherhabener, Herrlicher!
Wenn der Alpenfirn sich rötet,
Betet, freie Schweizer, betet!
Eure fromme Seele ahnt
Gott im hehren Vaterland,
Gott, den Herrn, im hehren Vaterland.

Kommst im Abendglühn daher,
Find' ich dich im Sternenheer,
Dich, du Menschenfreundlicher, Liebender!
In des Himmels lichten Räumen
Kann ich froh und selig träumen!
Denn die fromme Seele ahnt
Gott im hehren Vaterland,
Gott, den Herrn, im hehren Vaterland.

Ziehst im Nebelflor daher,
Such' ich dich im Wolkenmeer,
Dich, du Unergründlicher, Ewiger!
Aus dem grauen Luftgebilde
Tritt die Sonne klar und milde,
Und die fromme Seele ahnt
Gott im hehren Vaterland,
Gott, den Herrn, im hehren Vaterland.

Fährst im wilden Sturm daher,
Bist Du selbst uns Hort und Wehr,
Du, allmächtig Waltender, Rettender!
In Gewitternacht und Grauen
Lasst uns kindlich ihm vertrauen!
Ja, die fromme Seele ahnt,

Ja, die fromme Seele ahnt
Gott im hehren Vaterland,
Gott, den Herrn, im hehren Vaterland !

German III Tutorial: Basic Phrases, Vocabulary and Grammar



Rocket German

40. Present Perfect or Past Indefinite Tense

This tense is used more often than the simple past, especially in conversation, and is equivalent to *I have asked* or *I asked*. Regular verbs use a form of *haben* or *sein* and a past participle. Past participles are made by adding **ge-** to the beginning of the verb stem and **-t** (or **-et**, if stem ends in **-t** or **-d**) to the end.

Sagen is to ask, and **-sag-** is the stem; therefore **gesagt** is the past participle.

Arbeiten is to work, and **-arbeit-** is the stem; therefore **gearbeitet** is the past participle.

Machen is to do/make, and **-mach-** is the stem; therefore **gemacht** is the past participle.

Verbs ending in **-ieren** only add the **-t** ending. **Studieren** is to study and **studier-** is the stem, so **studiert** is the past participle.

The form of *haben* or *sein* is placed where the verb should be, and the past participle goes to the end of the sentence. Ex: **Ich habe meinen Bruder gefragt** - *I asked my brother*.

Haben or Sein

Most verbs use *haben*, but a few use *sein*, if and only if, both of these conditions are met:

1. The verb expresses motion or change of condition.
2. The verb is intransitive (i.e. cannot take a direct object.)

Double Infinitive: When **modals** are used in the present perfect tense with a dependent infinitive, the past participle is not used. The infinitive of the modal acts as the past participle. Logically, *I had to go home* would be translated as *ich habe nach Hause gehen gemußt*. However, it is actually *Ich habe nach Hause gehen müssen*. When there is no other infinitive in the sentence, then the past participles of the modals are used. *I had to* would be translated as *Ich habe gemußt*.

All modals, as well as reflexive verbs, use *haben* in the present perfect tense. The reflexive pronouns follow the auxiliary verb as in *Ich habe mir den Arm gebrochen*. I broke my arm.

With separable prefixes, the **prefix** comes *before* the **ge-** in a past participle, such as **angekommen** and **aufgestanden**. From the participle of the base verb, and then add the prefix to the beginning. But note that the prefix does change the

entire meaning of the verb, and it may take a different auxiliary verb than its base verb. For example, **stehen** takes *haben*, but **aufstehen** takes *sein*.

With inseparable prefixes, whether the verb is regular or irregular, there is **no ge-** prefix when forming the past participle, such as **besucht** and **verloren**.

To express something that has been going on or happening for a period of time, German uses the present tense (rather than the past) and the word **schon**. "I have been studying German for two years" translates to *Ich studiere Deutsch schon zwei Jahre*.

41. Irregular Past Participles with Haben

These irregular past participles end with **-en**, and some have vowel changes in the stem. All of the following irregular past participles use *haben* as the auxiliary verb.

anfangen	<i>begin</i>	angefangen	raten	<i>advise</i>	geraten
aufstehen	<i>get up</i>	aufgestanden	reißen	<i>tear</i>	gerissen
befehlen	<i>order, command</i>	befohlen	riechen	<i>smell</i>	gerochen
beginnen	<i>begin</i>	begonnen	rufen	<i>call</i>	gerufen
beißen	<i>bite</i>	gebissen	scheinen	<i>shine</i>	geschienen
bekommen	<i>get, receive</i>	bekommen	schieben	<i>push</i>	geschoben
bewerben	<i>apply</i>	beworben	schlafen	<i>sleep</i>	geschlafen
binden	<i>tie</i>	gebunden	schließen	<i>shut</i>	geschlossen
bitten	<i>ask</i>	gebeten	schneiden	<i>cut</i>	geschnitten
brechen	<i>break</i>	gebrochen	schreiben	<i>write</i>	geschrieben
einladen	<i>invite</i>	eingeladen	schreien	<i>yell</i>	geschrieen
empfehlen	<i>recommend</i>	empfohlen	schweigen	<i>be silent</i>	geschwiegen
essen	<i>eat</i>	gegessen	schwingen	<i>swing</i>	geschwungen
finden	<i>find</i>	gefunden	sehen	<i>see</i>	gesehen
fressen	<i>eat (of animals)</i>	gefressen	singen	<i>sing</i>	gesungen
frieren	<i>freeze</i>	gefroren	sitzen	<i>sit</i>	gesessen
geben	<i>give</i>	gegeben	sprechen	<i>speak</i>	gesprochen
gewinnen	<i>win</i>	gewonnen	stehen	<i>stand</i>	gestanden
gießen	<i>pour, water</i>	gegossen	stehlen	<i>steal</i>	gestohlen
greifen	<i>reach</i>	gegriffen	streiten	<i>quarrel</i>	gestritten
halten	<i>hold</i>	gehalten	tragen	<i>wear</i>	getragen
hängen	<i>hang, suspend</i>	gehangen	treffen	<i>meet</i>	getroffen
heben	<i>lift</i>	gehoben	trinken	<i>drink</i>	getrunken
heißen	<i>be called</i>	geheißen	tun	<i>do</i>	getan
helfen	<i>help</i>	geholfen	verbieten	<i>forbid</i>	verboten
klingen	<i>sound</i>	geklungen	vergessen	<i>forget</i>	vergessen
lassen	<i>let, allow</i>	gelassen	verlassen	<i>leave</i>	verlassen
leiden	<i>suffer</i>	gelitten	verlieren	<i>lose</i>	verloren

leihen	<i>lend</i>	geliehen	versprechen	<i>promise</i>	versprochen
lesen	<i>read</i>	gelesen	verstehen	<i>understand</i>	verstanden
liegen	<i>recline</i>	gelegen	verzeihen	<i>forgive</i>	verziehen
lügen	<i>lie, fib</i>	gelogen	waschen	<i>wash</i>	gewaschen
nehmen	<i>take</i>	genommen	werfen	<i>throw</i>	geworfen
pfeifen	<i>whistle</i>	gepiffen	ziehen	<i>pull</i>	gezogen

Some verbs change their stems, like all irregular verbs; but take the endings for regular verbs instead of irregular verbs. They form their past participles like regular verbs. (*Ge-stem-t*)

Infinitive	Irregular Stem	Past Participle
brennen-to burn	brann-	gebrannt
bringen-to bring	brach-	gebracht
denken-to think	dach-	gedacht
kennen-to know (people)	kann-	gekannt
nennen-to call, name	nann-	genannt
rennen-to run	rann-	gerannt
wenden-to turn	wand-	gewandt
wissen-to know (facts)	wuß-	gewußt

42. Sein Verbs and Past Participles

The following verbs use sein as the auxiliary verb, and many have irregular past participles.

aufwachen	<i>wake up</i>	aufgewacht	laufen	<i>run</i>	gelaufen
bleiben	<i>remain</i>	geblieben	passieren	<i>happen</i>	passiert
erscheinen	<i>appear</i>	erschienen	reisen	<i>travel</i>	gereist
ertrinken	<i>drown</i>	ertrunken	reiten	<i>ride (horseback)</i>	geritten
fahren	<i>drive, go, travel</i>	gefahren	rennen	<i>run</i>	gerannt
fallen	<i>fall</i>	gefallen	schwimmen	<i>swim</i>	geschwommen
fliegen	<i>fly</i>	geflogen	sein	<i>be</i>	gewesen
folgen	<i>follow</i>	gefolgt	sinken	<i>sink</i>	gesunken
gebren	<i>be born</i>	geboren	springen	<i>jump</i>	gesprungen
gehen	<i>go</i>	gegangen	steigen	<i>climb</i>	gestiegen
gelingen	<i>succeed</i>	gelungen	sterben	<i>die</i>	gestorben
geschehen	<i>happen</i>	geschehen	treten	<i>step</i>	getreten
joggen	<i>jog</i>	gejoggt	wachsen	<i>grow</i>	gewachsen
klettern	<i>climb</i>	geklettert	wandern	<i>hike</i>	gewandert
kommen	<i>come</i>	gekommen	werden	<i>become</i>	geworden

43. Food and Meals

breakfast	das Frühstück	bread	das Brot (e)
lunch	das Mittagessen	pepper	der Pfeffer
dinner	das Abendessen	salt	das Salz
glass	das Glas (ä, er)	ice	das Eis
fork	die Gabel (n)	vinegar	der Essig
spoon	der Löffel (-)	oil	das Öl
knife	das Messer (-)	sugar	der Zucker
napkin	die Serviette (n)	butter	die Butter
plate	der Teller (-)	table	der Tisch (e)
silverware	das Besteck	dishes	das Geschirr
tea	der Tee	juice	der Saft (ä, e)
steak	das Steak	water	das Wasser
cake	der Kuchen	wine	der Wein
chicken	das Huhn	beer	das Bier
coffee	der Kaffee	soft drink	die Limonade
fish	der Fisch	milk	die Milch
ham	der Schinken	egg	das Ei (er)
ice cream	das Eis	honey	der Honig
jam	die Marmelade	snack	der Imbiss
rice	der Reis	cheese	der Käse
salad	der Salat	mustard	der Senf
soup	die Suppe	pie	die Torte (n)

44. Fruits, Vegetables and Meats

fruit	das Obst	pumpkin	der Kürbis (e)
pineapple	die Ananas (-)	olive	die Olive (n)
apple	der Apfel (ä)	raddish	der Rettich (e)
apricot	die Aprikose (n)	lettuce	der Salat
banana	die Banane (n)	tomato	die Tomate (n)
pear	die Birne (n)	onion	die Zwiebel (n)
strawberry	die Erdbeere (n)	green beans	die grünen Bohnen
raspberry	die Himbeere (n)	corn	der Mais

cherry	die Kirsche (n)	meat	das Fleisch
lime	die Limone (n)	roast	der Braten (-)
lemon	die Zitrone (n)	veal	das Kalbfleisch
orange	die Orange (n)	lamb	das Lammfleisch
peach	der Pfirsich (e)	beef	das Rindfleisch
grape	die Traube (n)	pork	das Schweinefleisch
vegetable	das Gemüse	bacon	der Speck
cauliflower	der Blumenkohl	sausage	die Wurst (ü, e)
bean	die Bohne (n)	poultry	das Geflügel
pea	die Erbse (n)	duck	die Ente (n)
cucumber	die Gurke (n)	goose	die Gans (ä, e)
carrot	die Karotte (n)	chicken	das Huhn (ü, er)
potato	die Kartoffel (n)	turkey	der Truthahn (ä, e)
cabbage	der Kohl	fish	der Fisch (e)

In Austria, **der Karfiol** is cauliflower, **die Fisolen** is green beans, and **der Kukuruz** is corn.

45. Genitive Partitive

The genitive partitive is mostly used when talking about quantities of food. Both words are in the nominative case in German, and *of* is not needed.

a glass of water - ein Glas Wasser
a piece of cake - ein Stück Kuchen
a slice of pizza - ein Stück Pizza

46. Commands

	<u>Gehen-to go</u>
du form conjugated form, minus -(s)t	Geh!
ihr form conjugated form	Geht!
wir form conjugated form with wir following	Gehen wir!
Sie form conjugated form with Sie following	Gehen Sie!

Note: Verbs that take an umlaut in conjugations *leave it off* in commands. Verbs that change their *stem vowel* from **e** to **i** use *the changed stem* in the du form. All commands require an exclamation point. The wir forms translate as Let's + verb in English.

Imperative of Sein

du form Sei!
ihr form Seid!
Sie form Seien Sie!

47. Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are used to connect an independent and dependent clause together, and they do affect word order. An independent (or main) clause contains a subject and verb and can stand alone as its own sentence. A dependent (or subordinate) clause also contains a subject and verb, but is introduced with a subordinating conjunction and cannot stand alone as its own sentence.

There are also other conjunctions (called coordinating) that do not affect word order. The easiest way to tell the two types of conjunctions apart is to memorize the coordinating ones. **Und, aber, denn** - for/because, **sondern** - but (on the contrary) and **oder** are the coordinating conjunctions. The rest of the conjunctions act as subordinating, and interrogative words can also act as subordinating conjunctions. Some examples are **als**-when, **bevor**-before, **bis**-until, **damit**-so that, **dass**-that, **wenn**-if/when, **ob**-whether, **obwohl**-although, **nachdem**-after, **da**-since, **während**-while, **weil**-because, and **wie**-how.

1. In clauses introduced by subordinating conjunctions, the conjugated verb is forced to the end of the clause (not sentence) and a comma is placed before the conjunction.

Ich bleibe zu Hause. Ich bin krank. I'm staying home. I am sick.

Ich bleibe zu Hause, **weil** ich krank *bin*. I'm staying home because I am sick.

(*weil* is the subordinating conjunction, and *bin* must go to the end.)

Sie kommt nach zu dir. Sie hat gegessen. She's coming to your place. She has eaten.

Sie kommt nach zu dir, **nachdem** sie gegessen *hat*. She's coming to your place after she has eaten.

(*nachdem* is the sub. conjunction, and *hat* must go to the end.)

However, when a double infinitive construction is involved, the conjugated verb form precedes the two infinitives. (The double infinitive always goes to the end of the clause or sentence.)

Ich weiß nicht, **ob** er *hat* mitkommen wollen. I don't know if he wanted to come along.

2. When a sentence begins with a subordinating conjunction, the main clause begins with the conjugated verb in keeping with the normal word order of German that states verbs are always in the second position. The subordinate clause becomes the first position, so the verb of the main clause must occupy the second position.

Hans telefoniert mit Ihnen, während Sie in Berlin sind. Hans will call you while you're in Berlin.

Während Sie in Berlin sind, *telefoniert* Hans mit Ihnen. While you are in Berlin, Hans will call you.

(*während* is a subordinating conjunction, and the subordinating clause occupies the first position of the sentence, so the second position must be occupied by the verb of the main clause, *telefoniert*.)

3. If there is a separable prefix verb in a dependent clause, the prefix remains attached to the verb, and the entire verb goes to the end of the clause, whereas normally the prefix would go to the end.

Er ist immer müde, **wenn** er früh **aufsteht**. He is always tired when he gets up early.

4. When there are two verbs in a dependent clause (such as a modal and an infinitive), the modal goes last, following the infinitive.

Er ist müde, **wenn** er früh **aufstehen muss**. He is tired when he must get up early.

48. Holiday Phrases

Frohe Weihnachten!	Merry Christmas!
Frohe Ostern!	Happy Easter!
Glückliches Neues Jahr!	Happy New Year!
Herzlichen Glückwunsch zum Geburtstag!	Happy Birthday!
Alles Gute zum Geburtstag!	
das Silvester	New Year's Eve
das Neujahr	New Year's Day
der Valentinstag	Valentine's Day
der Fasching (S. Germany) / der Karneval(Rhineland)	Mardi Gras
das Ostern	Easter
das Weihnachten	Christmas
der Geburtstag	birthday
die Hochzeit	wedding

49. Helfen, lassen and the senses

Helfen, lassen and verbs indicating the senses (such as sehen and hören) function like modal auxiliaries. Like the modals, these verbs require a double infinitive construction when forming the present perfect tense if there is a dependent infinitive involved. After verbs of this type, English often uses a present participle, but German uses a dependent infinitive.

Ich **sehe** ihn **kommen**. I see him coming.
Ich **habe** ihn **kommen hören**. I heard him coming.

Lassen can have different meanings depending on how it is used in the sentence. Usually, lassen means to let or allow, as in *Laß den Jungen spielen!* Let the boy play! (Notice that lassen takes an accusative object) But it can also mean to have something done or to have someone do something.

Wir lassen uns ein Haus bauen. We're having a house built./We're building a house.

Ich lasse meinen Sohn die Post abholen. I'm having my son pick up the mail.

50. Places

street	die Straße (n)	<i>strass-uh</i>	pharmacy	die Apotheke (n)	<i>ah-poh-tek-uh</i>
bank	die Bank (en)	<i>bahnk</i>	drugstore	die Drogerie (n)	<i>droh-ger-ee</i>
hotel	das Hotel (s)	<i>hoh-tel</i>	factory	die Fabrik (en)	<i>fah-breek</i>
restaurant	das Restaurant (s)	<i>res-toh-rah-n</i>	butcher shop	die Metzgerei (en)	<i>mets-geh-rie</i>
theater	das Theater (-)	<i>tay-ah-ter</i>	dry cleaner's	die Reinigung (en)	<i>rien-ee-gunk</i>

store	das Geschäft / der Laden (ä)	<i>lah-den</i>	bookstore	der Buchladen (ä)	<i>booch-lah-den</i>
museum	das Museum (Museen)	<i>moo-zay-um</i>	airport	der Flughafen (ä)	<i>flook-hahf-en</i>
church	die Kirche (n)	<i>keer-kuh</i>	garage	die Garage (n)	<i>gah-rah-zhuh</i>
square	der Platz (ä, e)	<i>plahzt</i>	town hall	das Rathaus (ä)	<i>raht-house</i>
monument	das Denkmal (ä, er)	<i>denk-mall</i>	castle	das Schloss (ö, er)	<i>shlohss</i>
building	das Gebäude (-)	<i>guh-boy-duh</i>	school	die Schule (n)	<i>shoo-luh</i>
house	das Haus (ä, er)	<i>house</i>	city	die Stadt (ä, e)	<i>shtaht</i>
grocery store	das Lebensmittelgeschäft (e)	<i>lay-buns-mit-tel-geh-sheft</i>	bar	die Kneipe (n)	<i>knigh-puh</i>
library	die Bibliothek (en)	<i>beeb-lee-oh-tek</i>	cathedral	der Dom (e)	<i>dome</i>
hospital	das Krankenhaus (ä, er)	<i>krahnk-en-house</i>	village	das Dorf (ö, er)	<i>dorf</i>
stadium	das Stadion (Stadien)	<i>shtah-dee-on</i>	cemetery	der Friedhof (ö, e)	<i>freed-hoff</i>
movie theater	das Kino (s)	<i>kee-noh</i>	bakery	die Bäckerei (en)	<i>beck-er-ie</i>
hardware store	das Eisenwarengeschäft (e)	<i>ise-en-war-en-geh-sheft</i>	shoe store	das Schuhgeschäft (e)	<i>shoo-geh-sheft</i>
stationery store	das Schreibwarengeschäft (e)	<i>shribe-var-en-geh-sheft</i>			

In Austria and Southern Germany, **die Buchhandlung** is used for *bookstore*.

51. Transportation

bus	der Bus (se)	<i>boos</i>
trolleybus	der Obus	<i>oh-boos</i>
subway	die U-Bahn	<i>oo-bahn</i>
train	der Zug (ü, e)	<i>tsook</i>
airplane	das Flugzeug (e)	<i>flook-tsoyk</i>
ship	das Schiff (e)	<i>shiff</i>
boat	das Boot (e)	<i>boat</i>
motorcycle	das Motorrad (ä, er)	<i>moh-toh-raht</i>

automobile	das Auto (s)	<i>ow-toh</i>
streetcar	die Straßenbahn (en)	<i>shtrass-en-bahn</i>
moped	das Moped (s)	<i>mo-ped</i>
bike	das Fahrrad (ä, er)	<i>fah-raht</i>
car	der Wagen (-)	<i>vah-gen</i>
on foot	zu Fuss	<i>foos</i>

Die U-Bahn is short for die Untergrundbahn and der Obus is short for der Oberleitungsbus. To say *by bus, train, etc.*, use **mit dem** + the noun for masculine and neuter nouns; and **mit der** + the noun for feminine nouns.

52. Simple Past / Imperfect Tense

In English, this tense corresponds to I did, you saw, he cried, etc. and is used less often in spoken German than the present perfect tense. It is used more often in writing to tell a sequence of past events. Nevertheless, even in conversational German, **sein, haben, werden, wissen and the modal verbs are preferred in the simple past tense than in the present perfect tense**. In addition, the simple past tense is commonly used in clauses that begin with **als**(when).

All regular verbs add these endings to their original stems:

-te -ten
-test -tet
-te -ten

Verb stems ending in *-d or -t*, add an **-e** before all endings for ease of pronunciation.

Simple Past of sein, haben & werden

	sein	haben	werden
ich	war	hatte	wurde
du	warst	hattest	wurdest
er, sie, es	war	hatte	wurde
wir	waren	hatten	wurden
ihr	wart	hattet	wurdet
sie	waren	hatten	wurden

For the modal verbs, drop the umlaut found in the infinitive before adding the endings. Mögen changes the g to ch as well.

Simple Past of Modals

	können	müssen	dürfen	sollen	wollen	mögen
ich	konnte	mußte	durfte	sollte	wollte	mochte
du	konntest	mußtest	durftest	solltest	wolltest	mochtest

er, sie, es	konnte	mußte	durfte	sollte	wollte	mochte
wir	konnten	mußten	durften	sollten	wollten	mochten
ihr	konntet	mußtet	durftet	solltet	wolltet	mochtet
sie	konnten	mußten	durften	sollten	wollten	mochten

The following verbs are called mixed verbs because although they have an irregular stem, they still use the imperfect endings for regular verbs. These are the same stems that are used in the present perfect tense as well.

Simple Past of Mixed Verbs

	wissen	bringen	denken	kennen	brennen	nennen	rennen	wenden
ich	wußte	brachte	dachte	kannte	brannte	nannte	rannte	wandte
du	wußtest	brachtest	dachtest	kanntest	branntest	nanntest	ranntest	wandtest
er, sie, es	wußte	brachte	dachte	kannte	brannte	nannte	rannte	wandte
wir	wußten	brachten	dachten	kannten	brannten	nannten	rannten	wandten
ihr	wußtet	brachtet	dachtet	kanntet	branntet	nanntet	ranntet	wandtet
sie	wußten	brachten	dachten	kannten	brannten	nannten	rannten	wandten

53. Irregular Stems in Simple Past / Imperfect Tense

Irregular verbs have a different stem for the past tense and add different endings than those of the regular verbs. You will have to memorize these stems, as they can be unpredictable (and unlike the past participles). Remember the simple past forms given below are just the stems; you must add different endings depending on the subject.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation	Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Translation
anfangen	fang ... an	angefangen	<i>begin</i>	nehmen	nahm	genommen	<i>take</i>
aufstehen	stand ... auf	aufgestanden	<i>get up</i>	pfeifen	pfiff	gepfiffen	<i>whistle</i>
befehlen	befahl	befohlen	<i>order, command</i>	raten	riet	geraten	<i>advise</i>
beginnen	begann	begonnen	<i>begin</i>	reißen	riss	gerissen	<i>tear</i>
beißen	biss	gebissen	<i>bite</i>	reiten	ritt	ist geritten	<i>ride (horseback)</i>
begreifen	begriff	begriffen	<i>comprehend</i>	riechen	roch	gerochen	<i>smell</i>
bekommen	bekam	bekommen	<i>get, receive</i>	rufen	rief	gerufen	<i>call</i>
bewerben	bewarb	beworben	<i>apply</i>	scheinen	schien	geschienen	<i>shine</i>
binden	band	gebunden	<i>tie</i>	schieben	schob	geschoben	<i>push</i>
biegen	bog	gebogen	<i>turn, bend</i>	schiessen	schoß	geschossen	<i>shoot</i>

bieten	bot	geboten	<i>offer</i>	schlafen	schief	geschlafen	<i>sleep</i>
bitten	bat	gebeten	<i>ask</i>	schlagen	schlug	geschlagen	<i>hit</i>
blasen	blies	geblasen	<i>blow</i>	schließen	schloss	geschlossen	<i>shut</i>
bleiben	blieb	ist geblieben	<i>remain</i>	schneiden	schnitt	geschnitten	<i>cut</i>
brechen	brach	gebrochen	<i>break</i>	schreiben	schrieb	geschrieben	<i>write</i>
einladen	lud ... ein	eingeladen	<i>invite</i>	schreien	schrie	geschrieen	<i>cry</i>
entscheiden	entschied	entschieden	<i>decide</i>	schweigen	schwie	geschwiegen	<i>be silent</i>
empfehlen	empfahl	empfohlen	<i>recommend</i>	schwimmen	schwamm	ist geschwommen	<i>swim</i>
erscheinen	erschien	ist erschienen	<i>appear</i>	schwingen	schwang	geschwungen	<i>swing</i>
ertrinken	ertrank	ist ertrunken	<i>drown</i>	sehen	sah	gesehen	<i>see</i>
essen	aß	gegessen	<i>eat</i>	sein	war	ist gewesen	<i>be</i>
fahren	fuhr	ist gefahren	<i>drive, go, travel</i>	singen	sang	gesungen	<i>sing</i>
fallen	fiel	ist gefallen	<i>fall</i>	sinken	sank	ist gesunken	<i>sink</i>
fangen	fang	gefangen	<i>catch</i>	sitzen	saß	gesessen	<i>sit</i>
finden	fand	gefunden	<i>find</i>	spinnen	span	gesponnen	<i>spin</i>
fliegen	flog	ist geflogen	<i>fly</i>	sprechen	sprach	gesprochen	<i>speak</i>
fressen	fraß	gefressen	<i>eat (of animals)</i>	springen	sprang	ist gesprungen	<i>jump</i>
frieren	fror	gefroren	<i>freeze</i>	stehen	stand	gestanden	<i>stand</i>
geben	gab	gegeben	<i>give</i>	stehlen	stahl	gestohlen	<i>steal</i>
gebören	gebar	ist geboren	<i>be born</i>	steigen	stieg	ist gestiegen	<i>climb</i>
gehen	ging	ist gegangen	<i>go</i>	sterben	starb	ist gestorben	<i>die</i>
gelingen	geling	ist gelungen	<i>succeed</i>	streiten	stritt	gestritten	<i>quarrel</i>
geschehen	geschah	ist geschehen	<i>happen</i>	tragen	trug	getragen	<i>wear</i>
gewinnen	gewann	gewonnen	<i>win</i>	treffen	traf	getroffen	<i>meet</i>
gießen	goss	gegossen	<i>pour, water</i>	treiben	trieb	getrieben	<i>play sports</i>
greifen	griff	gegriffen	<i>reach</i>	treten	trat	ist getreten	<i>step</i>
halten	hielt	gehalten	<i>hold</i>	trinken	trank	getrunken	<i>drink</i>
hängen	hing	gehangen	<i>hang, suspend</i>	tun	tat	getan	<i>do</i>
heben	hob	gehoben	<i>lift</i>	verbieten	verbot	verboten	<i>forbid</i>

heißen	hieß	geheißen	<i>be called</i>	vergessen	vergaß	vergessen	<i>forget</i>
helfen	half	geholfen	<i>help</i>	vergleichen	verglich	verglichen	<i>compare</i>
klingen	klang	geklungen	<i>sound</i>	verlassen	verliess	verlassen	<i>leave</i>
kommen	kam	ist gekommen	<i>come</i>	verlieren	verlor	verloren	<i>lose</i>
kriechen	kroch	ist gekrochen	<i>creep</i>	versprechen	versprach	versprochen	<i>promise</i>
lassen	liess	gelassen	<i>let, allow</i>	verstehen	verstand	verstanden	<i>understand</i>
laufen	lief	ist gelaufen	<i>run</i>	verzeihen	verzieh	verziehen	<i>forgive</i>
leiden	litt	gelitten	<i>suffer</i>	vorschlagen	schlug ... vor	vorgeschlagen	<i>suggest</i>
leihen	lieh	geliehen	<i>lend</i>	wachsen	wuchs	ist gewachsen	<i>grow</i>
lesen	las	gelesen	<i>read</i>	waschen	wusch	gewaschen	<i>wash</i>
liegen	lag	gelegen	<i>recline</i>	werfen	warf	geworfen	<i>throw</i>
lügen	log	gelogen	<i>lie, fib</i>	ziehen	zog	gezogen	<i>pull</i>

Irregular Endings

-	-en
-st	-t
-	-en

There are no endings for the 1st and 3rd person singular. If the verb stem ends in an *s sound* (such as *aß-*), the du form ending becomes **-est** (*du aßest*.) If the verb stem ends in *-t or -d*, the ihr form ending becomes **-et** while the du form ending sometimes becomes **-est**. Most verb stems do add **-est** in the du form, but some do not. For example, **finden** is conjugated **without** the *-e-* (*du fandst*) while **sich befinden** is conjugated **with** the *-e-* (*du befandest dich*.) Similarly, **stehen** is conjugated **without** the *-e-* (*du standst*) while **verstehen** is conjugated **with** the *-e-* (*du verstandest*.) The other main verbs that are conjugated without the *-e-* are **braten** (brietst; to roast), **erfinden** (erfandst, to invent), **laden** (ludst, to invite), **leiden** (littst, to suffer), and **schneiden** (schnittst, to cut).

54. House and Furniture

window	das Fenster (-)	ground floor	das Erdgeschoss
curtain	der Vorhang (ä, e)	1st floor/storey	der erste Stock
clock	die Uhr (en)	floor/ground	der Boden (ö)
bookcase	das Bücherregal (e)	roof	das Dach (ä, er)
lamp	die Lampe (n)	shower	die Dusche (n)
table	der Tisch (e)	bathtub	die Badewanne (n)
sofa	das Sofa (s)	stairs/steps	die Treppen
chair	der Stuhl (ü, e)	stove	der Herd (e)

armchair	der Sessel (-)	oven	der Backofen (ö)
mirror	der Spiegel (-)	refrigerator	der Kühlschrank (e)
towel	das Handtuch (ü, er)	dishwasher	die Geschirrspülmaschine (n)
toilet	die Toilette (n)	faucet	der Wasserhahn (ä, e)
wastebasket	der Papierkorb (ö, e)	pot, pan	der Topf (ö, e)
bathroom sink	das Waschbecken (-)	drawer	die Schublade (n)
(clothes) closet	der (Kleider)schrank (ä, e)	silverware	das Besteck
picture	das Bild (er)	dishes	das Geschirr
nightstand	der Nachttisch (e)	kitchen sink	das Spülbecken (-)
vase	die Vase (n)	desk	der Schreibtisch (e)
dresser	die Kommode (n)	alarm clock	der Wecker (-)
bed	das Bett (en)	shelf	das Regal (e)
rug	der Teppich (e)	television	der Fernseher (-)
room	das Zimmer (-)	telephone	das Telefon (e)
bathroom	das Badezimmer (-)	VCR	der Videorekorder (-)
bedroom	das Schlafzimmer (-)	CD Player	der CD-Spieler (-)
living room	das Wohnzimmer (-)	computer	der Computer (-)
kitchen	die Küche (n)	radio	das Radio (s)
hallway/corridor	der Flur (e)	pillow	das Kopfkissen (-)
balcony	der Balkon (e)	cupboard	der Schrank (ä, e)
furniture	die Möbel	blanket, ceiling	die Decke (n)
wall	die Wand (ä, e)	door	die Tür (en)
lawn	der Rasen	garden, yard	der Garten (ä)

Remember that in Europe, buildings always start with the ground floor, and then the next floor up is the first floor. Many Americans would refer to these floors as the first floor and second floor, respectively, and not even use ground floor.

55. Location vs. Direction

Location: the prepositions **in**, **an**, **auf** and **bei** (followed by the dative case) are used with fixed locations, while **aus** and **von** (also followed by the dative case) are used to signify origin.

in	enclosed spaces	Ich bin in der Kirche. Wir sind in der Schule.	I'm at church. We are at school.
an	denotes border or limiting area	Er ist am See. Das Bild ist an der Wand.	He is at the lake. The picture is on the wall.
auf	on surfaces, or at public buildings	Es ist auf dem Tisch. Sie sind auf der Bank.	It's on the table. They are at the bank.
bei	before name of place or business where someone lives or works	Ich arbeite bei McDonald's. Ich wohne bei meiner	I work at McDonald's. I live at my Aunt's (house).

		Tante.	
aus	comes from enclosed or defined space, such as country, town or building	Sie kommt aus dem Zimmer. Ich komme aus den USA.	She comes from the bedroom. I come from the USA.
von	comes from open space, particular direction or person	Das Auto kommt von rechts. Ich weiß es von ihm.	The car comes from the right. I know it from him.

Direction: the prepositions **in** and **auf** (followed by the accusative case) or **zu** and **nach** (followed by the dative case) are used.

in	building or enclosed space; countries and cities that have definite articles*	Ich gehe in die Kirche. Ich fliege in die USA.	I'm going to church. I'm flying to the USA.
auf	open spaces or public buildings	Er geht auf den Markt.	He's going to the market.
zu	specifically named buildings or places, and people	Sie geht zum Strand. Sie gehen zu McDonald's. Ich gehe zur Bank.	She's going to the beach. They're going to McDonald's I'm going to the bank.
nach	countries and cities that have no articles	Ich fliege nach Österreich. Ich fliege nach Paris.	I'm flying to Austria. I'm flying to Paris.

Only a few countries include the articles, such as der Iran (m.), die Niederlande (pl.), die Schweiz (f.), die Türkei (f.), and die USA (pl.), because they are not neuter.

Remember the two idioms with Haus: **zu Hause** is a location and means at home, while **nach Hause** is a direction and means (to) home.

56. Clothing

jacket	die Jacke (n)	ring	der Ring (e)
dress	das Kleid (er)	necklace	die Halskette (n)
blouse	die Bluse (n)	bracelet	das Armband (ä, er)
shirt	das Hemd (en)	earring	der Ohrring (e)
T-shirt	das T-Shirt (s)	glove	der Handschuh (e)
skirt	der Rock (ö, e)	jeans	die Jeans
sweater	der Pullover (-)	watch	die Armbanduhr (en)
pullover	der Pulli (s)	glasses	die Brille
tie	die Krawatte (n)	man's suit	der Anzug (ü, e)
sock	die Socke (n)	woman's suit	das Kostüm (e)
shoe	der Schuh (e)	sports jacket	das Sakko (s)
boot	der Stiefel (-)	bag, pocket	die Tasche (n)
sandal	die Sandale (n)	underwear	die Unterwäsche

purse	die Handtasche (n)	pants	die Hose (n)
belt	der Gürtel (-)	raincoat	der Regenmantel (ä)
scarf	der Schal (s)	coat	der Mantel (ä)
swimsuit	der Badeanzug (ü, e)	hat	der Hut (ü, e)

A few words to describe patterns are: **kariert** - plaid, **gepunktet** - polka-dotted, **gestreift** - striped, **geblümt** - flowered, **gemustert** - patterned.

A few verbs that require dative objects can be used with clothing: **gefallen** - to like, **passen** - to fit, **stehen** - to look (good/bad)

Gefällt dir dieses Hemd? Do you like this shirt?

Die Farbe steht mir nicht. The color doesn't look good on me.

Größe 48 paßt ihr bestimmt. Size 48 fits her well.

57. Future Tense

The future tense is simple to form in German. Just use the present tense forms of **werden** and put the infinitive to the end of the sentence. However, German usually relies on the present tense to indicate the future (implied future) and uses time expressions, such as tonight, tomorrow, etc. so the actual future tense is not quite as common in German as it is in English. **Wir gehen morgen nach Deutschland** is translated as *We are going to Germany tomorrow*, and implies a future action, yet it uses the present tense, in both German and English. To express present or future probability, use **wohl** (probably) with the future tense.

Werden

werde werden

wirst werdet

wird werden

I will fly to Germany. Ich **werde** nach Deutschland **fliegen**.

You will help me! Du **wirst** mir **helfen**!

We will learn Latin. Wir **werden** Latein **lernen**.

My friend should be home now. Mein Freund **wird** jetzt **wohl** zu Hause **sein**. (Expresses probability)

58. Asking Questions

1. Simply add a question mark
2. Invert the verb and subject
3. Use a question word + verb + subject
4. Add *nicht wahr?* to the end of the statement

59. Declensions of Adjectives

There are three types of declensions for adjectives: adjectives used with *der* words, adjectives used with *ein* words, and independent adjectives. Predicate adjectives (Das Brot ist *frisch*. The bread is fresh.) are not declined and usually follow a form of **sein**.

Adjectives used after *der* words (Weak Endings)

	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	der gute Wein	die gute Milch	das gute Brot	die guten Freunde
<i>Acc.</i>	den guten Wein	die gute Milch	das gute Brot	die guten Freunde
<i>Dat.</i>	dem guten Wein	der guten Milch	dem guten Brot	den guten Freunden
<i>Gen.</i>	des guten Weines	der guten Milch	des guten Brotes	der guten Freunde

Adjectives used after *ein* words (Weak Endings)

	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	kein guter Wein	keine gute Milch	kein gutes Brot	keine guten Freunde
<i>Acc.</i>	keinen guten Wein	keine gute Milch	kein gutes Brot	keine guten Freunde
<i>Dat.</i>	keinem guten Wein	keiner guten Milch	keinem guten Brot	keinen guten Freunden
<i>Gen.</i>	keines guten Weines	keiner guten Milch	keines guten Brotes	keiner guten Freunde

The only difference between the adjectives used after *der* words and the adjectives used after *ein* words are the masculine and neuter nominative, and neuter accusative. The rest of the endings are the same. These types of attributive adjectives are the weak endings. The strong endings (below) are used on adjectives that have no preceding article. They are the same as the endings for the *der* words (with the exception of the masculine and neuter genitive.)

Independent Adjectives (Strong Endings)

	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	guter Wein	gute Milch	gutes Brot	gute Freunde
<i>Acc.</i>	guten Wein	gute Milch	gutes Brot	gute Freunde
<i>Dat.</i>	gutem Wein	guter Milch	gutem Brot	guten Freunden
<i>Gen.</i>	guten Weines	guter Milch	guten Brotes	guter Freunde

Viele (many), wenige (few), andere (other), einige (some), and mehrere (several) are all plural expressions that *do not* act as limiting words. Adjectives that follow them take strong endings. In the singular, **mancher (many a)** and **solcher (such)** also use strong endings (when used with another adjective in the singular, they turn into **manch ein** and **so ein**), but in the plural they function as normal limiting words.

60. Adjectives

short	kurz	high, tall	hoch	light	hell
long	lang	wide	breit	dark	dunkel
loud	laut	fat, thick	dick	terrible	furchtbar

quiet	ruhig	thin	dünn	sweet	süß
cute	niedlich	narrow	eng	in love	verliebt
perfect	perfekt	weak	schwach	serious	ernsthaft
sad	traurig	strong	stark	clean	sauber
happy	glücklich	deep	tief	dirty	schmutzig
dear	lieb	lazy	faul	shy	schüchtern
famous	berühmt	cheap	billig	nervous	nervös
different	unterschiedlich	dumb	dumm	comfortable	bequem
easy	leicht	early	früh	worried	besorgt
difficult	schwierig	near	nah	right	richtig
pretty	hübsch	nice	nett	wrong	falsch
ugly	häßlich	inexpensive	preiswert	jealous	eifersüchtig
small	klein	expensive	teuer	drunk	betrunken
large	groß	crazy	verrückt	popular	beliebt
good	gut	far	weit	excellent	ausgezeichnet
bad	schlecht	beautiful	schön	valuable	wertvoll
new	neu	curious	neugierig	alone	allein
tired	müde	old	alt	important	wichtig
angry	wütend	young	jung	busy	beschäftigt
annoying	ärgerlich	interesting	interessant	sick	krank
wonderful	wunderbar	fantastic	fantastisch	ready	fertig

Go on to German IV →

German IV Tutorial: Basic Phrases, Vocabulary and Grammar



Rocket German

61. Comparative and Superlative

For comparisons of equality, use the construction **so** + adjective or adverb + **wie** to mean as + adjective or adverb + as. You can also add **nicht** in front of the **so** for a comparison of inequality.

Die Küche ist **so gross wie** das Wohnzimmer. The kitchen is as big as the living room.

Eine Waschmaschine ist **nicht so schwer wie** ein Kühlschrank. A washing machine is not as heavy as a refrigerator.

Comparative

1. For comparisons of superiority and inferiority, add **-er** to the adjective or adverb, followed by **als** (than). German always uses the -er ending, although English sometimes uses the word more before the adjective instead of the ending.

Ein radio is billiger **als** ein Fernseher. A radio is cheaper than a TV.

Jens läuft schneller **als** Ernst. Jens runs faster than Ernst.

Lydia ist intelligenter **als** ihr Bruder. Lydia is more intelligent than her brother.

2. Adjectives that end in -el, -en or -er, drop the -e in the comparative form. Teuer becomes **teurer** instead of teurerer, and dunkel becomes **dunkler** instead of dunkeler. Some one-syllable adjectives and adverbs whose stem vowel is a, o, or u add an umlaut in the comparative, such as **alt, arm, dumm, grob, groß, hart, jung, kalt, klug, krank, kurz, lang, oft, scharf, schwach, stark, warm**. Adjectives that *never* add an umlaut are flach, froh, klar, rasch, roh, schlank, stolz, toll, voll and zart.

Superlative

1. To form the superlative, add **-(e)st** to the adjective. The ending -est is used when the word ends in -d, -t, or an s sound. The adjectives that end in -el, -en, or -er retain the -s in the superlative form. The same adjectives that took an umlaut in the comparative take an umlaut in the superlative as well.

2. The superlative also has an alternative form: **am** + adjective or adverb + **sten**. When the adjective or adverb ends in a d, t or s sound, an **e** is inserted between the stem and ending (am grössten is an exception.) This is the only form of the superlative of adverbs, but either forms of the superlative can be used for adjectives.

Hans is **am jüngsten**. Hans is the youngest.

Sie ist **am intelligentesten**. She is the most intelligent.

Irregular Forms

Adj. / Adv.	Comparative	Superlative
-------------	-------------	-------------

gern	lieber	am liebsten
gut	besser	am besten
hoch	höher	am höchsten
nah	näher	am nächsten
viel	mehr	am meisten

Common forms of the comparative

Je mehr, **desto** besser. The more, the better.

Je mehr Geld er hat, **desto** glücklicher ist er. The more money he has, the happier he is.

Die preise werden **immer** höher. The prices are getting higher and higher.

Julia wird **immer** hübscher. Julia is getting prettier and prettier.

Keep in mind that the comparative and superlative forms take normal adjective endings when they precede a noun. And the adjective form of the superlative must always take an adjective ending because it is preceded by the definite article.

Haben Sie **billigere** Anzüge? Do you have less expensive suits?

Diese Anzüge sind die **billigsten**. These suits are the least expensive.

62. Sports & Hobbies

to do sports	Sport treiben	hang-gliding	Drachen fliegen
golf	Golf spielen	windsurfing	Windsurfing gehen
soccer	Fußball spielen	water-skiing	Wasserski fahren
volleyball	Volleyball spielen	fishing	angeln
football	Football spielen	aerobics	Aerobic machen
basketball	Basketball spielen	bungee-jumping	Bungee-jumping gehen
baseball	Baseball spielen	gymnastics	turnen
hockey	Eishockey spielen	mountaineering	bergsteigen gehen
tennis	Tennis spielen	climbing	klettern
table tennis	Tischtennis spielen	judo	Judo machen
bowling	kegeln	weight training	Body-building machen
sailing	segeln	wrestling	ringen
horseback riding	reiten	diving	tauchen
boxing	boxen	to tinker, build things	basteln
roller-skating	Rollschuh laufen	to listen to music	Musik hören
ice-skating	Schlittschuh laufen	to play cards	Karten spielen
skiing	Ski fahren	to collect coins/stamps	Münzen/Briefmarken sammeln
bicycling	Radfahren	to play video games	Videospiele spielen
swimming	Schwimmen gehen	photography	fotografieren
jogging	joggen	to do ceramics	töpfern
hiking	wandern	to draw	zeichnen
camping	Camping gehen	to play chess	Schach spielen
gardening	im Garten arbeiten	to knit	stricken
go out with friends	mit Freunden ausgehen	to watch TV	fernsehen
to lie around, be lazy	faulenzen	go to the movies	ins Kino gehen

A lot of sports/hobbies exist as nouns and as verbs, so just as in English, you can say either *I like to fish* or **I like to go fishing**. If it's capitalized, it's a noun and if it's not capitalized, it's a verb.

kegeln - to bowl

das Kegeln - bowling

63. Nature

barn	die Scheune (n)	stream	der Bach (ä, e)
bridge	die Brücke (n)	sky	der Himmel
hill	der Hügel (-)	island	der Insel (n)
mountain	der Berg (e)	air	die Luft
beach	der Strand (ä, e)	meadow	die Wiese (n)
lake	der See (n)	desert	die Wüste (n)
river	die Fluss (ü, e)	pond	der Teich (e)
street	die Straße (n)	grass	das Gras
farm	der Bauernhof (ö, e)	leaf	das Blatt (ä, er)
field	das Feld (er)	flower	die Blume (n)
forest	der Wald (ä, er)	ocean	der Ozean (e)
plant	die Pflanze (n)	tree	der Baum (ä, e)
city	die Stadt (ä, e)	country	das Land (ä, er)
sea	die See / das Meer (e)	valley	das Tal (ä, er)
bay	die Bucht (en)	coast	die Küste (n)
mountain range	das Gebirge	jungle	der Dschungel (-)

64. Object Pronouns

Subject (Nom.)		Direct Objects (Acc.)		Indirect Objects (Dat.)	
ich	I	mich	me	mir	(to) me
du	you (fam.)	dich	you	dir	(to) you
er	he	ihn	him	ihm	(to) him
sie	she	sie	her	ihr	(to) her
es	it	es	it	ihm	(to) it
wir	we	uns	us	uns	(to) us
ihr	you (pl.)	euch	you	euch	(to) you
sie	they	sie	them	ihnen	(to) them
Sie	you (pol.)	Sie	you	Ihnen	(to) you

Note about word order: If there are two nouns in a sentence, one accusative and one dative, then the dative noun will be first. However, if there are two pronouns, one accusative and one dative, then the accusative pronoun will be first. In sentences with one noun and one pronoun (regardless of which is accusative or dative), the pronoun will be first.

Some verbs always take indirect objects, even if they take direct objects in English. For verbs that can take two objects, the direct object will usually be a thing, and the indirect object will usually refer to a person.

antworten to answer (a person) *The following four need an object as a subject:*

schenken to give **schaden** to be harmful to

bringen to bring **schmecken** to taste good to

danken to thank **stehen** to suit

zuhören to listen to **passen** to fit

gehören to belong to

glauben to believe *The following two need the subject and object inverted from the original English construction:*

helfen to help

gratulieren to congratulate **fehlen** to be missing to

begegnen to meet **gefallen** to be pleasing to

vertrauen to trust

empfehlen to recommend

geben to give

kaufen to buy

leihen to lend, borrow

sagen to tell, say

schicken to give as a gift

schreiben to write

wünschen to wish

zeigen to show

65. Parts of the Body

body	der Körper (-)	chin	das Kinn (e)
arm	der Arm (e)	knee	das Knie (-)
eye	das Auge (n)	bone	der Knochen (-)
cheek	die Backe (n)	head	der Kopf (ö, e)
belly	der Bauch (ä, e)	lip	die Lippe (n)
leg	das Bein (e)	stomach	der Magen (ä)
chest	die Brust (ü, e)	nail	der Nagel (ä)
finger	der Finger	mouth	der Mund (ü, er)
foot	der Fuss (ü, e)	nose	die Nase (n)
ankle	das Fussgelenk (e)	ear	das Ohr (en)
brain	das Gehirn	back	der Rücken (-)
hair	das Haar (e)	shoulder	die Schulter (n)
neck	der Hals (ä, e)	forehead	die Stirn (en)
hand	die Hand (ä, e)	tooth	der Zahn (ä, e)

wrist	das Handgelenk (e)	toe	die Zehe (n)
skin	die Haut (ä, e)	tongue	die Zunge (n)
heart	das Herz (en)	face	das Gesicht (er)
jaw	der Kiefer (-)	cheek	die Wange (n)

Ich fühle mich nicht wohl. I don't feel well.

Mir ist schlecht. I feel sick.

Mir ist kalt/warm. I'm cold/hot.

Was fehlt dir? What's the matter?

Der Hals tut mir weh. My throat hurts.

The separable verb **wehtun** is used to say that something hurts. Remember when the noun is plural, the verb needs to be plural as well and that parts of the body do not use possessive articles.

Die Füße tun ihm weh. His feet hurt. (The feet are hurting to him.)

Other health expressions:

Ich habe Kopfschmerzen. I have a headache.

Ich habe Halsschmerzen. I have a sore throat.

Ich habe Rückenschmerzen. I have a backache.

Ich habe Bauchschmerzen. I have a stomachache.

Ich habe eine Erkältung. I have a cold.

Ich habe Fieber. I have a fever.

Ich habe die Grippe. I have the flu.

Ich habe Husten. I have a cough.

Ich habe Schnupfen. I have a head cold.

Ich habe zu viel gegessen. I ate too much.

Gute Besserung! Get well soon!

66. Relative Pronouns

Relative clauses begin with relative pronouns - words that correspond to who, whom, that and which in English. These may be omitted in English, but must be included in German. A comma always precedes the relative pronoun, which is put into the correct gender depending on the noun it refers to, and the correct case depending on its function in the clause. (In the following example, the relative pronoun is in the masculine accusative case because Mantel is masculine, and is a direct object of the verb "to buy", therefore, it is accusative.) The conjugated verb goes to the end of the sentence as well.

That's the coat (*that*) I bought yesterday.
Das ist der Mantel, **den** ich gestern gekauft habe.

Relative pronouns have the same gender and number as the nouns they refer to, and the forms closely resemble those of the definite articles:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Plural
Nom.	der	die	das	die
Acc.	den	die	das	die

Dat. dem der dem denen

Gen. dessen deren dessen deren

Examples

Der Fluss, der durch Wien fließt, heißt Donau.

Nominative *The river, that through Vienna flows, is called the Danube.*

The river that flows through Vienna is called the Danube.

Der Hund, den ich letzte Woche gesehen habe, war Julia's.

Accusative *The dog, that I last week seen have, was Julia's.*

The dog that I saw last week was Julia's.

Mein Vater ist der einzige Mensch, dem ich nichts davon erzählt habe.

Dative *My father is the only person, to whom I nothing about it told have.*

My father is the only person (to) whom I have told nothing about it.

When a relative pronoun follows a preposition, the preposition determines the case, while the gender and number are determined by the noun. The preposition and pronoun always stay together as one unit as well.

Wer war die Frau, mit der ich dich gesehen habe?

Who was the woman, with whom I you seen have?

Who was the woman (whom) I saw you with?

67. Da and Wo Compounds

Personal pronouns are used after prepositions when referring to people. However, when you need to refer to a thing, a compound using **da-** (or **dar-** if the preposition begins with a vowel) plus the preposition is used.

auf dem Tisch (on the table) becomes **darauf** (on it)

in der Tasche (in the pocket) becomes **darin** (in it)

vor der Schule (in front of the school) becomes **davor** (in front of it)

hinter den Häusern (behind the houses) becomes **dahinter** (behind them)

zwischen dem Haus und der Schule (between the house and the school)
becomes **dazwischen** (between them)

Da(r) Compounds

daraus	out of it/them	dagegen	against it/them	darüber	over it/them
damit	with it/them	darin	in it/them	darunter	underneath it/them
davon	from it/them	daran	in it/them	daneben	next to it/them
dazu	to it/them	darauf	on top of it/them	dazwischen	between it/them

dadurch	through it/them	dahinter	behind it/them	dabei	<i>on me/you</i>
dafür	for it/them	davor	in front of it/them	darum	<i>that's why</i>

Dahin is commonly used with verbs of motion to show location, regardless of the preposition used. The English translation is usually *there*. **Dahin** can be shortened to **hin** in everyday speech, and sometimes **da** is placed at the beginning of the sentence and **hin** is placed at the end.

Ich muß heute zur Bank. I have to go to the bank.
Ich muß auch **dahin**. I have to go there too.

Note: Dabei and darum are idioms. **Hast du Geld dabei?** Do you have any money on you? **Darum hast du kein Glück.** That's why you have no luck.

Not all prepositions + pronouns can be replaced by the da(r) compounds. Ohne, ausser, and seit can never form a da(r) compound, and here are others that cannot:

ohnedies	without it	stattdessen	instead
bis dahin	until then	trotzdem	nevertheless
ausserdem	besides	währenddessen	in the meanwhile
seit dem	since	deswegen	for that reason

There are also corresponding questions word that use **wo(r)-** as the prefix. Wo(r) can be substituted in all of the above da(r) compounds. When asking about people, use a preposition and wen/wem, and use a preposition and the corresponding personal pronoun to answer.

Worüber sprechen Sie?	Ich spreche darüber .
What are you talking about?	I'm talking about it.
Woran denkst du?	Ich denke daran .
What are you thinking about?	I'm thinking about it.
Mit wem gehst du ins Theater?	Mit ihr!
Who are you going to the Theater with?	With her!

Wo compounds can also be used as shortcuts for the relative pronouns because you do not need to know the gender or case to form the relative pronoun. This shortcut can only be used with things and not people.

Die Uhr, **mit der** er reist, hat viel gekostet. = Die Uhr, **womit** er reist, hat viel gekostet.
The watch, with which he travels, cost a lot.

Die Stadt, **in der** wir wohnen, hat ein großes Konzerthaus. = Die Stadt, **worin** wir wohnen, hat ein großes Konzerthaus.
The city, in which we live, has a large concert hall.

68. Animals

animal	das Tier (e)	bull	der Stier (e)
bear	der Bär (en)	wolf	der Wolf (ö, e)

squirrel	das Eichhörnchen (-)	worm	der Wurm (ü, er)
fox	der Fuchs (ü, e)	bird	der Vogel (ö)
hare	die Hase (n)	rooster	der Hahn (ä, e)
dog	der Hund (e)	hen	die Henne (n)
calf	das Kalb (ä, er)	eagle	der Adler (-)
rabbit	das Kaninchen (-)	chick	das Küken (-)
cat	die Katze (n)	ant	die Ameise (n)
kitten	das Kätzchen (-)	bee	die Biene (n)
cow	die Kuh (ü, e)	fly	die Fliege (n)
lion	der Löwe (n)	grasshopper	die Heuschrecke (n)
mouse	die Maus (ä, e)	moth	die Motte(n)
horse	das Pferd (e)	mosquito	die Mücke (n)
rat	die Ratte (n)	butterfly	der Schmetterling (e)
turtle	die Schildkröte (n)	spider	die Spinne (n)
snake	die Schlange (n)	chicken	das Huhn

69. Likes and Dislikes

Use the words **gern**, **nicht gern**, **lieber**, and **am liebsten** after a verb to express preferences.

Ich spiele gern Fußball.	I like to play soccer.
Ich spiele lieber Hockey	I prefer to play hockey.
Ich spiele am liebsten Tennis.	I like to play tennis most of all .
Ich spiele nicht gern Basketball.	I don't like to play Basketball.

Or just use **haben** with any of the four phrases for general likes/dislikes.

Ich habe Fußball gern.	I like soccer.
Ich habe Julia am liebsten.	I like Julia most of all.
Ich habe das Restaurant nicht gern.	I don't like the restaurant.

Gefallen is another verb used for expressing likes. It literally means to please. To use it correctly, you must switch the object in English with the subject in German. Das Zimmer is the object in English, but it becomes the subject in German. And the object in German (mir) would become the subject in English (I). It is always in the dative case in German.

German sentence	Literally	Translated
Das Zimmer gefällt mir.	<i>The room pleases me.</i>	I like the room.

You could always just use the verb *mögen* to express likes and dislikes, but another common way of saying that you like (doing) something is **macht Spaß**.

Was macht dir Spaß? What do you like (to do)?
Fußball macht mir Spaß. I like soccer.

70. Past Perfect Tense

The Past Perfect Tense or Pluperfect corresponds to the English *had* + past participle and refers to something that had already happened when something else happened. It consists of the imperfect of *haben* or *sein* and a past participle and is comparable to the present perfect tense.

Present perfect: Ich *habe* in Wiesbaden gewohnt. I (have) lived in Wiesbaden.

Past perfect: Ich **hatte** in Wiesbaden gewohnt. I had lived in Wiesbaden.

Present perfect: Was ist passiert? What (has) happened?

Past perfect: Was **war** passiert? What had happened?

71. Als, wenn and wann

All three words correspond to *when* and act as subordinating conjunctions (therefore, the conjugated verb goes to the end of the sentence.) **Als** is used in past time contexts for a single event, **wenn** is used to mean *whenever* or *if*, as well as in future time, and **wann** is an adverb of time or a question word and can be used in declarative sentences.

Als ich ihn fand...	When I found him.. (followed by simple past tense)
----------------------------	--

	Whenever he comes...
Wenn er kommt...	If he comes...
	When he comes... (followed by future tense)

Ich weiß nicht, wann er kommt.	I don't know when (or at what time) he's coming.
---------------------------------------	--

72. Review of Word Order

1. In most sentences, the order is subject - verb - time - manner - place.

Ich gehe morgen mit dem Bus in die Schule. I'm going to school tomorrow by bus.

2. Sometimes another element begins a sentence instead of a subject. Then the verb is still in the second position, but the subject follows it.

Morgen gehe ich mit dem Bus in die Schule. Tomorrow I'm going to school by bus.

3. In sentences with more than one verb or with past participles, the conjugated verb remains in the normal position and the infinitive or past participle goes to the end of the sentence.

Ich will nach Hause gehen. I want to go home.

Ich habe dir geglaubt. I believed you.

4. When asking questions, you can usually just invert the subject and verb.

Kann ich jetzt gehen? Can I go now?

5. In sentences with dependent clauses (phrases that have a subject and verb but cannot stand alone as sentences), the verb in the dependent clause is last. Dependent clauses are introduced with a comma and certain conjunctions, such as **als**-when, **bevor**-before, **bis**-until, **damit**-so that, **dass**-that, **wenn**-if/when, **ob**-whether, **obwohl**-although, **nachdem**-after, **da**-since, **während**-while, **weil**-because, and **wie**-how. However, these conjunctions use normal word order: **und**-and, **oder**-or, **aber**-but, **denn**-for/because.

Ich bleibe im Bett, wenn ich krank bin. I stay in bed when I am sick.

6. If there is a separable prefix verb in a dependent clause, the prefix remains attached to the verb, and the entire verb goes to the end of the sentence, whereas normally the prefix would go to the end.

Er ist immer müde, wenn er früh aufsteht. He is always tired when he gets up early.

7. When there are two verbs in a dependent clause (such as a modal and an infinitive), the modal goes last, following the infinitive.

Er ist müde, wenn er früh aufstehen muss. He is tired when he must get up early.

8. And when a dependent clause begins a sentence, it acts as an element, therefore the subject and verb in the following clause are inverted.

Wenn ich krank bin, bleibe ich im Bett. When I am sick, I stay in bed.

9. If you have both direct and indirect pronouns in your sentence, remember that if the direct object is a *noun* it is placed *after* the indirect object. If the direct object is a *pronoun*, it goes *before* the indirect object. So basically the only time the accusative is placed before the dative is when the accusative is a pronoun.

Ich schenke meinem Bruder eine Krawatte. I give my brother a tie.

Ich schenke sie meinem Bruder. I give it to my brother.

73. Flavoring Particles

German has many words that cannot be translated literally into English. These words are mostly for emphasis.

doch	yes, of course	counteracts negative statement, used for persuasion, or implies something is obvious
ja	really	emphasis
aber	is it ever	emphasis
denn	well then	indicates impatience, or adds emphasis to question
gerade	right now	immediacy
nur, bloß	only, just	
mal	sometime, someday	used in suggestions, or softens commands

74. Colloquial Expressions and Idioms

In informal speech and writing, *es* is commonly contracted with the preceding word by **'s**. *Geht es* = *geht's*

Es is also used as an impersonal pronoun (*es regnet*, it's raining), but it can also be used as an introductory word for emphasis or stylistic reasons. *Es* begins the sentence, and the true subject follows the verb.

Es ist niemand zu Hause. No one is at home.

Es kommen heute drei Kinder. Three children are coming today.

Es can also be used to anticipate a dependent clause or infinitive phrase. This is almost like in English when we say *I hate it when that happens* instead of *I hate when*

that happens. "It" has no real meaning in the first sentence, but it is not incorrect to say it.

Ich kann es nicht glauben, daß er sich vor nichts fürchtet. I can't believe that he's not afraid of anything.

Er haßt es, nichts davon zu wissen. He hates not knowing anything about it.

Other idioms:

Sie ist mit ihrem Urteil immer sehr schnell bei der Hand. She makes her judgments rather quickly. (Literally: She is quick at hand with her judgments.)

Alles ist in Butter. Everything is fine. (Literally: Everything is in butter.)

Er geht mit dem Kopf durch die Wand. He does as he pleases. (Literally: He goes with his head through the wall.)

75. Word Formation

Noun compounds

German uses compounds more often than English and they are formed by simply putting the two words together (sometimes adding an -n or -s in between), and using the gender of the last word. *Die Woche* (week)

+ *der Tag* (day) = *der Wochentag* (Days of the week)

The prefix un-

As in English, the prefix un- gives a word a negative or opposite meaning. **klar** (clear) - **unklar** (unclear)

The suffix -los

This suffix is often the equivalent of the English suffix -less, and is used to form adjectives and adverbs from nouns. **das Ende** (the end) - **endlos** (endless)

The suffix -haft

The suffix -haft is used to form adjectives from nouns so as to designate related qualities. **das Kind** (the child) - **kindhaft** (childlike)

The suffix -ung

This suffix may be added to the stem of a verb to form a noun. All nouns ending in -ung are feminine. **wandern** (to hike) - **die Wanderung** (the hike)

The suffix -er

This suffix designates a person is from a certain place. **Frankfurt** (a city) - **Frankfurter** (a person from Frankfurt)

The suffix -in

This suffix designates a female person and is added to the male counterpart. **Architekt** (male architect) - **Architektin** (female architect)

76. Adjectival Nouns

When referring to people, adjectives can sometimes be used as nouns. The definite article precedes the adjective, which is now capitalized because it is functioning as a noun. The adjectival nouns take the regular adjective endings for adjectives preceded by a *der* word as well.

der Alte - the old man
die Alte - the old woman

das Alte - everything that is old
die Alten - the old people

77. Ordinal Numbers

To form the ordinal numbers, just add -te to the cardinal numbers for 1-19, and -ste for 20 and up. The exceptions are erste, dritte, siebte, and achte.

first	erste	eleventh	elfte
second	zweite	twelfth	zwölfte
third	dritte	thirteenth	dreizehnte
fourth	vierte	fourteenth	vierzehnte
fifth	fünfte	fifteenth	fünfzehnte
sixth	sechste	sixteenth	sechzehnte
seventh	siebte	seventeenth	siebzehnte
eighth	achte	eighteenth	achtzehnte
ninth	neunte	nineteenth	neunzehnte
tenth	zehnte	twentieth	zwanzigste

In writing dates, German uses the number followed by a period. On February 2nd would be am 2. Februar. However, when saying this out loud, you would say am zweiten Februar. You must use the construction **am + -en** to answer a question beginning with *Wann?* But you use the construction **der + -e** to answer the question *Welches Datum?*

Wann sind Sie geboren? When were you born?

Am achzehnten Mai. On May 18th.

Welches Datum ist heute? What is today's date?

Heute ist **der** neunte Oktober. Today is October ninth.

78. Passive Voice

To change a sentence from the active to the passive, change three things:

1. accusative object of active sentence to nominative subject of passive sentence
2. active verb to a tense of werden (same tense!) plus the past participle of verb in active sentence
3. subject to **von** + dative object in the passive sentence, if agent is mentioned

Present Tense

Viele Studenten lesen diesen Roman. = Dieser Roman **wird** von vielen Studenten **gelesen**.

Many students read this novel. = This novel is read by many students.

Imperfect Tense

Viele Studenten lasen diesen Roman. = Dieser Roman **wurde** von vielen Studenten **gelesen**.

Many students read this novel. = This novel was read by many students.

Future Tense

Viele Studenten werden diesen Roman lesen. = Dieser Roman **wird** von vielen Studenten **gelesen werden**.

Many students will read this novel. = This novel will be read by many students.

Present Perfect Tense

Viele Studenten haben diesen Roman gelesen. = Dieser Roman **ist** von vielen Studenten **gelesen worden**.

Many students have read this novel. = This novel has been read by many students.

Past Perfect Tense

Viele Studenten hatten diesen Roman gelesen. = Dieser Roman **war** von vielen Studenten **gelesen worden**.

Many students had read this novel. = This novel had been read by many students.

*Notice that in the passive voice, the past participle of *werden* is **worden** and not geworden.

Durch can replace **von** when the agent is an impersonal force (fire, wind, etc.); but it cannot be used if preceded by a limiting word (such as an article or adjective.)

Passive with modals

Shifts in tense will only affect the modal part of the sentence. The infinitive forms of the past participles are used with modals in the passive voice as well. And where you might expect something like *Das Haus hat werden müssen verkauft*, the actual construction is **Das Haus hat verkauft werden müssen** because of the double infinitive construction. Double infinitives always go to the end of the sentence, but you only need to worry about these in the present perfect and past perfect tenses.

Passive Infinitives

To be + past participle in English is translated as the past participle + werden in German. With a passive infinitive, usually only the present or simple past of modals is used.

Die Tiere konnten **gerettet werden**. The animals were able *to be saved*.

79. Problems with the Passive

False Passive

Grammatically, the false passive is the same as sein + an adjective. This construction describes a condition rather than an action. **Das Haus ist verkauft** is the false passive, while **das Haus wird verkauft** is the true passive. The false passive sentence indicates that the house is already sold (condition), while the true passive indicates the house is in the process of being sold (action).

Passive with Absentee Subjects

Passive forms may have a definite or indefinite subject, or no apparent subject at all. The accusative object of an active sentence becomes the nominative subject of the passive sentence. But sometimes there is no accusative object. Since a verb cannot be in the first position of sentence without turning the sentence into a question, **es** is used as the subject.

Man antwortet ihnen nicht is an active sentence, but if it were turned into the passive, there would be no accusative object. The passive would have to be **es wird ihnen nicht geantwortet**. (Here werden agrees with the apparent subject, es.)

But if another element, such as a dative object or time expression, can be put in the first position, then es is omitted. **Ihnen wird nicht geantwortet** can also be used as

the passive. There is no apparent subject, only an implied es, so the form of werden remains *wird* to agree with es.

80. Avoiding the Passive

1. The construction man + an active verb can be used instead of the passive voice. Man translates to one, you, we, they, people and constitutes the subject.

Diese Bluse wird gereinigt. This blouse is being dry-cleaned

Man reinigt diese Bluse. They are dry-cleaning this blouse.

Der Dieb wurde gefunden. The thief was caught

Man fand den Dieb. They caught the thief.

2. Man + modal + an infinitive is frequently used with müssen or können.

Der Flecken kann nicht entfernt werden. The stain cannot be removed.

Den Flecken **kann man nicht entfernen**. We can't remove the stain.

3. Sein + zu + an infinitive can be used with können or müssen to express the possibility or necessity of an action.

Das kann schnell gemacht werden. That can be done quickly.

Das **ist** schnell **zu machen**. That is quickly done.

4. Sich lassen + an infinitive can replace können and a passive infinitive.

Das kann gemacht werden. That can be done.

Das **läßt sich machen**. That can be done.

81. Showing Purpose

Weil (*because*) + a dependent clause shows the reason for an action; however, **damit** and **um...zu** (*so that, in order to*) show the goal of an action. Damit is also followed by a dependent clause, whereas um...zu introduces an infinitive.

Sie macht das Fenster zu, damit sie nicht friert. = Sie macht das Fenster zu, um nicht zu frieren.

She closes the window, so that she won't freeze . = She closes the window, in order to not freeze.

Commonly, you use damit when the subject of the main clause is different from the subject of the dependent clause, and um...zu when the understood subject of the infinitive is the same as the subject of the main clause.

82. Shopping

box	die Schachtel
VCR	der Videorecorder
camera	die Kamera
video camera	die Videokamera
film	der Film
wristwatch	die Armbanduhr
handkerchief	das Taschentuch

perfume	das Parfüm
wallet	der Geldbeutel, die Geldbörse
radio	das Radio
razor	das Rasiermesser
size	die Größe
department (in store)	die Abteilung
greeting card	die Glückwunschkarte

83. Post Office and Bank

letter	der Brief	teller	der Kassierer (in)
postcard	die Postkarte	bill	der Schein
stamp	die Briefmarke	check	der Scheck
phone booth	die Telefonzelle	checkbook	das Scheckbuch
mailbox	der Briefkasten	ATM	der Geldautomat
mail slot	der Briefeinwurf	key	die Schlüssel
address	die Adresse	lock	das Schloß
sender/return address	der Absender	filing cabinet	der Aktenschrank
label	das Etikett	safety deposit box	das Bankschließfach
packing tape	das Paketklebeband	notepad	der Notizblock
package	das Paket	credit card	die Kreditkarte
postmark	der Poststempel	security camera	die Überwachungsanlage
rubber band	das Gummiband	security guard	die Wache
ink pad	das Stempelkissen	drive-thru window	der Autoschalter
string	die Schnur	safe	der Tresor

84. Zu with Infinitives

Infinitives are usually preceded by **zu** (except when modals are used) when they act as complements of verbs, adjectives or nouns. **Zu + infinitive** is always the last element in a sentence. If a separable prefix is used in the infinitive, the **zu** is inserted between the prefix and the stem.

Hast du Lust, den Dom **zu** besichtigen? Do you feel like visiting the cathedral?
 Es dauert lange, durch die Stadt **zu** fahren. It takes a long time to drive through the city.

Es ist zu früh um **aufzustehen**. It is too early to get up.

Um, ohne and **anstatt** can be used with **zu** as well. They introduce infinitival clauses. **Um... zu** is used to indicate purpose, while **ohne...zu** and **anstatt...zu** are used with infinitives, and translated as present participles in English. (**Um...zu** must be used instead of just **zu** when the English equivalent "in order to" can be used sensibly.)

Er kam, **um** das Buch **abzuholen**. He came **in order to pick up** the book.
 Sie sagte es, **ohne** mich **anzusehen**. She said it, **without looking** at me.

Statt hier **zu** *sitzen*, sollten wir ihn suchen. **Instead of** *sitting* here, we should look for him.

Sein + **zu** + an infinitive is used the same way in English and German, but the construction is far more common in German.

Das *ist* nicht **zu** *machen*. That can't be done.

Das *ist* in jedem Laden **zu** *finden*. That can be found in any store.

The verbs **brauchen** (to need) and **scheinen** (to seem, appear) are often used with **zu** + an infinitive. Brauchen in the negative is usually translated as *to not have to*, and is the opposite of *müssen*.

Es *scheint* kaputt **zu** *sein*. It seems to be broken.

Ich *brauche* heute nicht **zu** *arbeiten*. I don't have to work today.

85. Office / School Supplies

compact disc	die Compact Disc	calculator	der Taschenrechner
floppy disk	die Diskette	eraser	der Radiergummi
document	das Dokument	notebook	das Heft
computer	der Computer	folder	das Prospekt
monitor	der Monitor	colored pencil	der Buntstift
keyboard	die Tastatur	ruler	das Lineal
mouse	die Maus	pencil sharpener	der Anspitzer (or Spitzer)
printer	der Drucker	pencil	der Bleistift
memo	die Mitteilung	pen	der Kuli
paper	das Papier	scissors	die Schere
photocopier	das Fotokopierer	glue	der Klebstoff
typewriter	die Schreibmaschine	binder	der Ordner
software	die Software	chalk	die Kreide
file / computer file	die Akten / die Datei	chalkboard	die Tafel
cabinet	der Schrank	backpack	der Rucksack
briefcase	die Aktentasche	stapler	die Heftmaschine

86. Expressions of Time

The accusative case is used to indicate definite time when no preposition is used.

Letzten Sonntag blieb ich zu Hause. Last Sunday I stayed home.

Sie fährt **nächste Woche** nach Deutschland. She's going to Germany next week.

Er hat uns **voriges Jahr** besucht. He visited us last year.

Time expressions with the prepositions *an*, *in* and *vor* are in the dative case.

Wir müssen **am Sonntag** zurück. We must return on Sunday.

In der Nacht wird es kalt. It gets cold at night.

Vor drei Jahren war es hier genau so kalt. Three years ago it was just as cold here.

The genitive case is used to express indefinite time, and may refer to the future or past.

Eines Tages war er krank. One day he was sick.

Eines Morgens wird er zu spät kommen. One morning he'll be late.

87. Travelling / Airport

Customs Office	das Zollamt
Airline Office	das Büro der Fluglinie
Travel Agency	das Reisebüro
Information Office	das Auskunftsbüro
Train Station	der Bahnhof (ö, e)
departure	die Abfahrt (en)
arrival	die Ankunft (ü, e)
flight tickets	die Flugkarten
baggage	das Gepäck
bag	die Tasche (-n)
suitcase	der Koffer (-)
passport	der Pass (ä, e)
left	links
right	rechts
next (to)	neben
near	bei
straight ahead	geradeaus
along the (noun)	(acc. noun +) entlang
over the (noun)	über (+ acc. noun)
past the (noun)	an (noun) vorbei
up to, as far as the (noun)	bis zu (noun)
across from the (noun)	gegenüber von (noun)

88. Another

Ein(e) ander- and **noch ein-** both mean another, but they cannot be used interchangeably. *Ein(e) ander-* means a different one, and *ander-* takes the adjective endings for adjectives preceded by *ein* words. *Noch ein* means one more.

Sollen wir **ein anderes** Mal wiederkommen? Should we come again at another (a different) time?

Möchtest du **noch einen** Raum anschauen? Would you like to look at another (one more) room?

89. Cosmetics / Toiletries

toothbrush	die Zahnbürste	hair spray	der Haarfestiger
toothpaste	die Zahnpasta	hair dryer	der Fön

dental floss	die Zahnseide	nail polish	der Nagellack
hair brush	die Bürste	mascara	die Wimperntusche
comb	der Kamm	lipstick	der Lippenstift
shampoo	das Shampoo	powder	der Puder
curling iron	der Lockenstab	soap	die Seife
shaving cream	die Rasiercreme	makeup	die Schminke
razor	das Rasiermesser	perfume	das Parfüm
mousse	der Schaum	cologne	das Kölnisch Wasser

90. Subjunctive II or General Subjunctive (Conditional)

This subjunctive mood is used to make statements that are contrary to fact, instead of factual statements that are made in the indicative mood. There are two forms of the German subjunctive: Subjunctive II and Subjunctive I. Subjunctive II or the general subjunctive is used with if...then (*wenn... dann*) statements and conditional sentences. Subjunctive I or special subjunctive is a less common mood that is used with indirect discourse. (If you study other languages with a subjunctive mood, please don't confuse it with the German subjunctive. They are not the same!)

The **present tense of Subjunctive II** is derived from the simple past / imperfect tense of the indicative. For weak (regular) verbs, the subjunctive II is the same as the simple past tense. For strong (irregular) verbs, the present tense of the subjunctive II uses the stem of the simple past, adds an umlaut where possible, and then adds the following endings:

-e -en
-est -et
-e -en

Strong verbs in the subjunctive II

gehen		fahren		fliegen	
ginge	gingen	führe	führen	flöge	flögen
gingest	ginget	führst	führet	flögest	flöget
ginge	gingen	führe	führen	flöge	flögen

Sein, haben and werden in the subjunctive II

sein		haben		werden	
wäre	wären	hätte	hätten	würde	würden
wärest	wäret	hättest	hättet	würdest	würdet
wäre	wären	hätte	hätten	würde	würden

Some exceptions include the mixed verbs, modals and wissen which use the same endings as the simple past:

Imperfekt Subjunctive II

brachte	brächte
dachte	dächte
durfte	dürfte
konnte	könnte
mochte	möchte
sollte	sollte
wollte	wollte
mußte	müßte
wußte	wüßte

The **past tense of Subjunctive II** is simply the subjunctive II of sein or haben (whichever auxiliary the verb takes in the indicative) and a past participle. The **future tense of Subjunctive II** is the subjunctive II of werden and an infinitive.

Conditional sentences

These sentences are based on an if... then (wenn... dann) pattern in both English and German. Dann can be omitted in these sentences also. Remember that wenn is a subordinating conjunction, and forces the conjugated verb to the end of the clause.

Present Subj. II: Wenn ich Zeit **hätte**, (dann) **ginge** ich ins Kino. If I had time, (then) I would go to the movies.

Past Subj. II: Wenn ich Zeit **gehabt hätte**, dann **wäre** ich ins Kino **gegangen**. If I had had time, (then) I would have gone to the movies.

Wenn clauses may be introduced by a verb, and in this case, **wenn** disappears and dann may be replaced by so:

Kommt er heute nicht, (so) kommt er morgen. If he's not coming today, then he'll come tomorrow.

A conditional sentence may begin with the *dann clause* as well; but in this case, **dann** is not actually used and the clause uses normal word order:

Wir trinken den Kaffee nicht, wenn er zu heiß ist. We don't drink coffee if it is too hot.

Forms of würden + an infinitive

Würde and an infinitive translates to *would + infinitive* and is more common than the one word form in the *dann clause*. *Wenn clauses* tend to avoid the würde construction, except with these eight verbs: helfen, stehen, sterben, werfen, brennen, kennen, nennen, and rennen. These eight verbs use the würde construction in the *wenn clause* because the one word forms are archaic. Moreover, conversational German tends to replace many subjunctive II forms of strong verbs with the würde construction. However, this construction is generally not used with the modal auxiliaries, wissen, haben or sein.

Wenn ich Zeit hätte,	dann ginge ich ins Kino. dann würde ich ins Kino gehen .	If I had time, I would go to the movies.
Wenn ich Geld hätte,	dann flöge ich nach Deutschland. dann würde ich nach Deutschland fliegen .	If I had money, I would fly to Germany.

91. Other uses of Subjunctive II

1. Being Polite

To be more polite, use the subjunctive II form of the modals.

Subjunctive II forms of modals

	können	müssen	dürfen	sollen	wollen	mögen
ich	könnte	müsste	dürfte	sollte	wollte	möchte
du	könntest	müsstest	dürftest	solltest	wolltest	möchtest
er, sie, es	könnte	müsste	dürfte	sollte	wollte	möchte
wir	könnten	müssten	dürften	sollten	wollten	möchten
ihr	könntet	müsstet	dürftet	solltet	wolltet	möchtet
sie	könnten	müssten	dürften	sollten	wollten	möchten

Könnten sie mir bitte helfen? Could you please help me?

Dürfte ich Ihr Telefon benutzen? Could I use your phone?

In modern German, the subjunctive forms of *mögen* has become almost a synonym of *wollen*. **Was willst du?** = What do you want? **Was möchtest du?** = What would you like?

Hätte gern is also becoming common as a synonym for "would like" especially when ordering food. **Wir hätten gern zwei Colas, bitte.** = We would like two colas, please.

Note that these polite forms are only limited to the modal verbs, *sein*, *haben* and *werden*. For this reason, you may hear *Würden Sie mir helfen?* but never *Hülften Sie mir?*

2. Expressing Wishes

The subjunctive II is also used to express wishes. These phrases generally begin with "I wish" or "If only" in English. **Wenn** (if) can be omitted from these statements, but then you must move the conjugated verb in the subjunctive II to the place of *wenn* at the beginning of the phrase. When expressing wishes, the present and past tenses of the subjunctive II can be used.

Wenn ich nur noch jung wäre! = **Wäre ich nur noch jung!** I wish I were still young!
/ If only I were still young!

Wenn er nur früher gekommen wäre! = **Wäre er nur früher gekommen!** If only he had come earlier!

Wenn sie doch mehr Zeit gehabt hätten! = **Hätten sie doch mehr Zeit gehabt!** If only they had had more time!

Ich wünschte and **ich wollte** (I wish) are fixed expressions followed by the subjunctive II or *würde* + infinitive. Another expression always followed by the subjunctive is **an deiner Stelle** (in your place / If I were you) when giving advice.

92. Subjunctive I or Special Subjunctive (Indirect Discourse)

The Subjunctive I form is used with indirect discourse when reporting what someone says in a formal, impartial way. The indicative can also be used to imply a statement of fact, while the subjunctive II can be used to imply the statement is open to question (since subjunctive II is used with contrary to fact statements.) These three distinctions are quite subtle, although they are important. In everyday conversation, the tendency is to avoid the subjunctive I and to choose instead between the indicative and subjunctive II.

The **present tense of Subjunctive I** is derived from the present tense of the indicative and formed by adding the following endings to the stem of the verb. Note that the subjunctive I forms never have the stem vowel change found in their present indicative counterparts (a does not become ä, e does not become ie, etc.)

-e -en
-est -et
-e -en

Haben, werden and wissen in the subjunctive I

haben		werden		wissen	
habe	haben	werde	werden	wisse	wissen
habest	habet	werdest	werdet	wissest	wisset
habe	haben	werde	werden	wisse	wissen

Notice that sein has no endings in the ich and er forms:

sei seien
seiest seiet
sei seien

The **past tense of Subjunctive I** is derived from the present perfect tense of the indicative. It is composed of the subjunctive I form of haben or sein and a past participle. The **future tense of Subjunctive I** is simply the subjunctive I form of werden and an infinitive.

Tenses

The tense used in an indirect quotation is dependent upon the tense used in the direct quotation that underlies it. If the direct quotation is in the present tense of the indicative, then the indirect quotation must be in the present tense of the subjunctive I. If the direct quotation is in any tense referring to past time in the indicative (simple past, present perfect, or past perfect), then the indirect quotation is in the past tense of the subjunctive I. Subjunctive I only has one tense when referring to past time, as compared to the three tenses of the indicative. If the direct quotation is in the future tense, then the future tense of subjunctive I is used. If the original quotation is in subjunctive II, then the indirect quotation will also be in subjunctive II.

Tense in direct quotation	Tense in indirect quotation
present indicative	present subjunctive I
simple past, present perfect, past perfect indicative	past subjunctive I
future indicative	future subjunctive I
subjunctive II	subjunctive II

In certain cases, the subjunctive I forms and the indicative forms are identical, so the subjunctive II forms must be used instead. Overall, you can use subjunctive I solely for the third person singular form, and use subjunctive II forms for all other persons.

93. Parts of a Car

brake	die Bremse (n)	wheel	das Rad (ä, er)
-------	-----------------------	-------	------------------------

horn	die Hupe (n)	car	der Wagen (-) / der PKW
hood	die Motorhaube (n)	traffic light	die Ampel (n)
flat tire	die Reifenpanne (n)	highway	die Autobahn (en)
gear	der Gang (ä, e)	intersection	die Kreuzung (en)
trunk	der Kofferraum (ä, e)	(one-way) street	die (Einbahn)straße (n)
tire	der Reifen (-)	pedestrian	der Fussgänger (-)
windshield wiper	der Scheibenwischer (-)	sidewalk	der Fussgängerweg (e)
seat belt	der Sicherheitsgurt (e)	traffic jam	der Stau (s)
seat	der Sitz (e)	ticket	der Strafzettel (-)
steering wheel	das Lenkrad (ä, er)	(traffic) sign	das (Verkehrs)schild (er)
parking space	die Parklücke (n)	license plate	das Nummernschild (er)

Der PKW is short for der Personenkraftwagen. **Der LKW** is also commonly used to mean *truck*. It is short for der Lastkraftwagen.

94. Present Participle

To form the present participle, simply add -d to the infinitive. It usually functions as an adjective and takes the normal adjective endings. It can also function as an adverb, but then of course, it does not add any endings.

kochendes Wasser - boiling water

die **führenden** Kritiker - the leading critics

im **kommenden** Sommer - in the coming summer

Sie spricht **fließend** Deutsch. She speaks German fluently.

95. In the Ocean

scuba diver	der Taucher	shipwreck	der Schiffbruch
wet suit	der Wasseranzug	helm	der Helm
flipper	die Schwimmflosse	anchor	der Anker
oxygen tank	der Lufttank	treasure chest	die Schatzkiste
snorkel	der Schnorchel	barnacle	die Entenmuschel
mask	die Tauchermaske (or Tauchmask)	coral	die Koralle
starfish	der Seestern	seashell	die Muschel
jellyfish	die Qualle	wave	die Welle
sea urchin	der Seeigel	sand	der Sand
sea horse	das Seepferdchen	bubble	die Blase
seaweed	der Seetang	clam	die Muschel
fishing line	die Angelschnur	crab	die Krabbe
fish hook	der Angelhaken		

96. Als ob / Als wenn

The conjunctions **als wenn** and **als ob** are interchangeable; they both mean "as if" or "as though." Both introduce a dependent clause, so the conjugated verb must go to the end. In addition, both require the subjunctive II.

Als ob ich das nicht wüßte! As if I didn't know that!

Er tut, **als wenn** er nichts Besseres zu tun hätte. He acts as though he had nothing better to do.

97. In Space

astronaut	der Astronaut	beaker	das Becherglas
space shuttle	die Raumfähre	test tube	das Reagenzglas
control panel	die Kontrolltafel	galaxy	die Milchstraße
satellite	der Satellit	Earth	die Erde
spaceship	das Raumschiff	moon	der Mond
alien	der Ausserirdische	sun	die Sonne
asteroid	der Asteroid	planet	der Planet
space suit	der Raumanzug	rings	die Höfe
lunar rover	das Mondfahrzeug	crater	der Krater
landing capsule	das Landungsgerät	stars	die Sterne
space station	die Raumstation	comet	der Komet
solar panel	die Sonnenzellen	rocket	die Rakete
meteor shower	der Meteorschwarm	robot	der Roboter
constellation	das Sternbild	nebula	der Nebelfleck
solar system	das Sonnensystem	laboratory	das Labor

98. Future Perfect

The future perfect tense is comparable to the other perfect tenses. It is formed with the future of haben or sein, and the past participle. The future perfect deals with the future as if it were already past time (he will have done it), or it is used to imply probability (that was probably him.) The latter case commonly uses the past tense in English though.

Er **wird** *gegangen* **sein**. He will have gone.

Ich **werde** es *genommen* **haben**. I will have taken it.

Es **wird** dunkel *geworden* **sein**. It will have become dark.

Das **wird** Rudi *gewesen* **sein**. That will have been Rudi. / That was probably Rudi.

When using modals, the future perfect tense can create the double infinitive construction, so make sure to put the double infinitive at the very end.

Die Uhr **wird** sehr viel *gekostet* **haben müssen**.

99. Make Believe Stuff

dragon	der Drache	unicorn	das Einhorn
fairy	die Fee	shield	der Schild
elf	der Elf / die Elfe	sword	das Schwert
giant	der Riese	lance	die Lanze
tower	der Turm	ax	die Axt
knight	der Ritter	drawbridge	die Zugbrücke
squire	der Edelknabe	crown	die Krone
court jester	der Hofnarr	king	der König
minstrel	der Minnesänger	queen	die Königin
armor	die Rüstung	princess	die Prinzessin
dungeon	der Kerker	prince	der Prinz
moat	der Burggraben	throne	der Thron
castle	das Schloß		

100. Spelling Reform

Recently, there has been a spelling reform of the German language. The following are a few points that have changed:

1. Write ss after a short vowel, and ß after a long vowel or diphthong. Please note that ß is not used in Switzerland or Liechtenstein and a lot of people don't pay attention to this rule anyway. Also, there is no capital letter that corresponds to the lower case ß, so it must be written as SS.
2. Words that are now capitalized: (auf) Deutsch, Mittag, Abend, Morgen, Recht haben, Leid tun...
3. The forms of Du (familiar you) are no longer capitalized in letters.
4. A comma is not necessary when two independent clauses are joined by und.

101. Review of Declensions of Nouns

1) Feminine Singular nouns remain unchanged in all Singular cases.

<i>Singular:</i>	Typewriter	Street
Nom.	die Schreibmaschine	die Straße
Acc.	die Schreibmaschine	die Straße
Dat.	der Schreibmaschine	der Straße
Gen.	der Schreibmaschine	der Straße

2) All Neuter and most Masculine Singular add -s or -es (if one syllable) to Genitive Singular.

<i>Singular:</i>	Shoe	Shirt
Nom.	der Schuh	das Hemd
Acc.	den Schuh	das Hemd

Dat.	dem Schuh	dem Hemd
Gen.	des Schu h es	des Hem d es

Note: The genitive singular of shoe is generally written des Schuhs in colloquial German.

3) Masculine nouns that end in -e in Nom. Sing. and designate living things add -n to form both Singular and Plural for all cases.

Lion(s)		
	Singular	Plural
Nom.	der Löwe	die Löwen
Acc.	den Löwen	die Löwen
Dat.	dem Löwen	den Löwen
Gen.	des Löwen	der Löwen

4) All Dative Plural either adds -n or -en.

	Man	Woman	Child
Nom. Sing.	der Mann	die Frau	das Kind
Dat. Pl.	den Männern	den Frauen	den Kindern

5) In Plurals of all declensions of all genders, the Nominative, Genitive, and Accusative Plural are the same.

	Forest	Pear
Nom. Sing.	der Wald	die Birne
Nom. Pl.	die Wälder	die Birnen
Acc. Pl.	die Wälder	die Birnen
Dat. Pl.	den Wäldern	den Birnen
Gen. Pl.	der Wälder	der Birnen

Note: To form the *Dative Plural*, add -n or -en to the Nominative Plural, unless it already ends in -s or -n, then add nothing.

Most singular declensions can be formed from the first three rules above, but plural nouns are more complex and irregular. Some may add -n, -en, -r, -er, -e, or an umlaut over the stem vowel with a final -e, and some nouns do not change from singular to plural.

Group 1

-Singular follows rules

-Plural adds umlaut to stem vowel and -n to all datives

Father(s) (masc.)		
	Sing.	Plural
Nom.	der Vater	die Väter
Acc.	den Vater	die Väter
Dat.	dem Vater	den Vätern

Gen. des Vaters der Väter

Nouns belonging to this group: Most nouns whose Nom. Sing. end in -el, -en, -er; and neuter nouns that begin with Ge- and end with -e

Group 2

-Singular follows rules

-Plural *sometimes* adds umlaut to stem vowel and -e to Nominative, Genitive, and Accusative; -en to Dative

Fruit (fem.)

	Sing.	Plural
Nom.	die Frucht	die Früchte
Acc.	die Frucht	die Früchte
Dat.	der Frucht	den Früchten
Gen.	der Frucht	der Früchte

Nouns belonging to this group: Masculine that are one syllable; half of feminine and neuter that are one syllable

Group 3

-Singular follow rules

-Plural adds umlaut to stem vowel and -er to Nominative, Genitive, and Accusative; -ern to Dative

Man/men (masc.)

	Sing.	Plural
Nom.	der Mann	die Männer
Acc.	den Mann	die Männer
Dat.	dem Mann	den Männern
Gen.	des Mannes	der Männer

Nouns belonging to this group: Many neuter that are one syllable; no feminine nouns

Group 4

-Singular adds -en to all Masculine Dative, Accusative, and Genitive; Feminine follows rule

-Plural adds -n or -en to all forms

Student (s)		Woman/Women	
	Sing.	Plural	Sing. Plural
Nom.	der Student	die Studenten	die Frau die Frauen
Acc.	den Studenten	die Studenten	die Frau die Frauen
Dat.	dem Studenten	den Studenten	der Frau den Frauen
Gen.	des Studenten	der Studenten	der Frau der Frauen

Nouns belonging to this group: Most feminine that are more than one syllable, most masculine that denote living things; no neuter nouns

Group 5

-Add -s to Genitive Singular

-Add -s to all plural forms

Auto(s) (neu.)

Sing. Plural

Nom. das Auto die Autos

Acc. das Auto die Autos

Dat. dem Auto den Autos

Gen. des Autos der Autos

Nouns belonging to this group: Foreign origin words, such as das Radio, das Restaurant, and das Hotel.

Group 6 - Irregular

-Add -ns or -ens to Genitive Singular

-Add -en to Dative Singular, may add -en to Accusative Singular

-All plural add -en

Heart(s)**Name(s)**

Sing.

Plural

Sing.

Plural

Nom. das Herz

die Herzen

der Name

die Namen

Acc. das Herz

die Herzen

den Namen

die Namen

Dat. dem Herzen

den Herzen

dem Namen

den Namen

Gen. des Herzens

der Herzen

des Namens

der Namen

Group 7 - Mixed

-Add -s or -es for Genitive Singular

-Add -n or -en for all plural

Bed(s) (neu.)

Sing.

Plural

Nom. das Bett

die Betten

Acc. das Bett

die Betten

Dat. dem Bett

den Betten

Gen. des Bettes

der Betten

German States / Bundesländer**German States****English Translation**

Baden-Württemberg

Baden-Württemberg

Berlin

Berlin

Brandenburg

Brandenburg

Bremen

Bremen

Hamburg

Hamburg

Bayern

Bavaria

Sachsen

Saxony

Thüringen

Thuringia

Hessen

Hesse

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
Niedersachsen	Lower Saxony
Nordrhein-Westfalen	North Rhine-Westphalia
Rheinland-Pfalz	Rhineland-Palatinate
Saarland	Saarland
Sachsen-Anhalt	Saxony-Anhalt
Schleswig-Holstein	Schleswig-Holstein

Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg are cities as well as states.

Austrian States / Bundesländer

Austrian States	English Translation
Burgenland	Burgenland
Kärnten	Carinthia
Niederösterreich	Lower Austria
Oberösterreich	Upper Austria
Salzburg	Salzburg
Steiermark	Styria
Tirol	Tyrol
Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg
Wien	Vienna

Avaz Bokiev

Copyright by Avaz Bokiev

22.07.2010

DEUTSCH–GERMAN LANGUAGE

2010