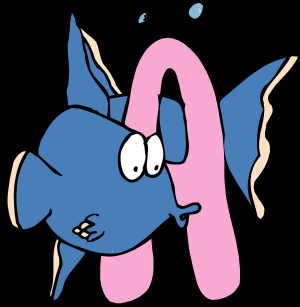




DAS ALPHABET

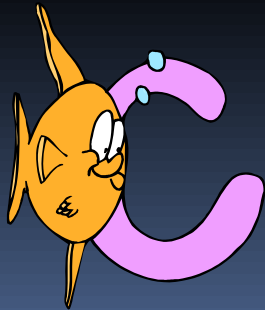




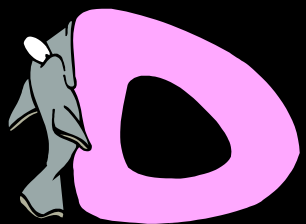
ah



bay



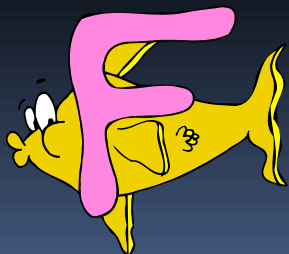
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day



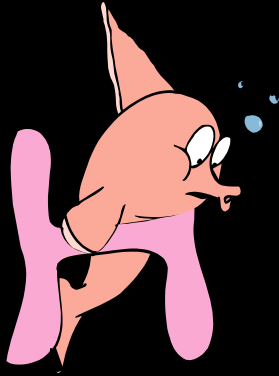
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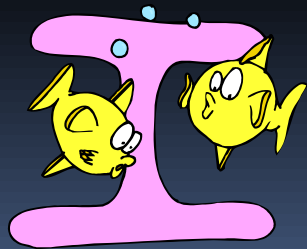
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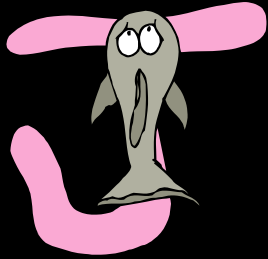
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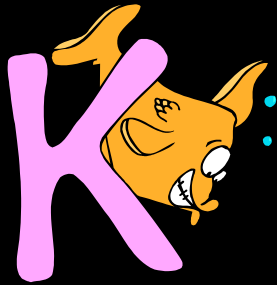
hah



eeh



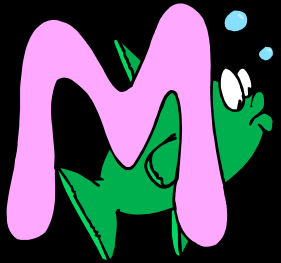
yoht



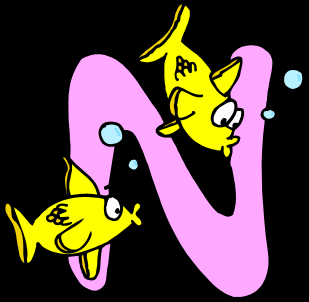
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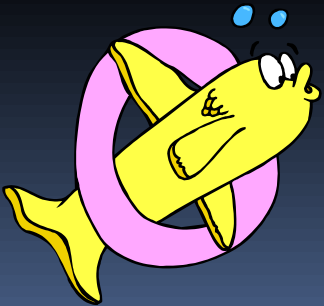
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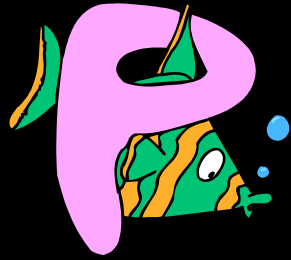
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en



o



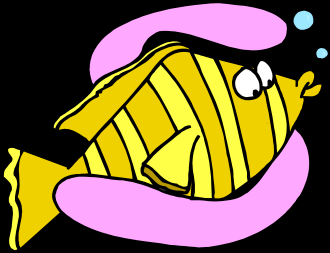
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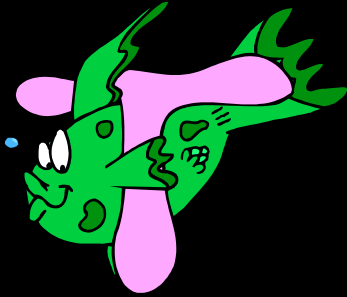
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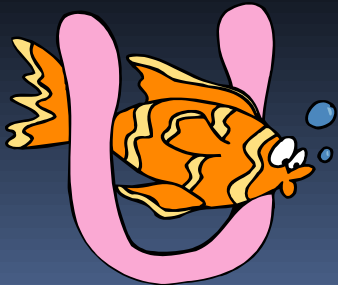
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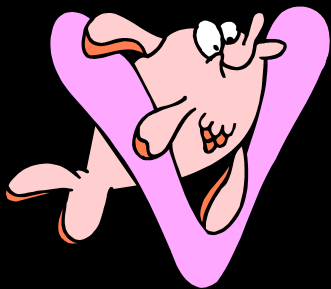
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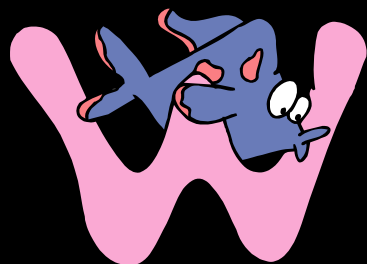
tay



ooh



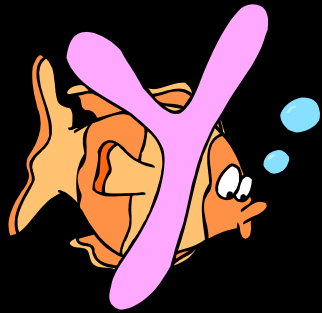
fow



vay



iks



epsilon



tsett

Ää = ay/eh, depending on how you use it. Pretty much the same as German 'e:'

head/Gäste

- the dots over the letters are called an "Umlaut."
- They indicate a change in the sound of the vowel.

Beispiel: Gäste

Beispiele:

1. Äpfel

2. Mädchen

Öö = uh/eu, similar to

hören

This sound is closer to French
than it is to English

Ü = a vowel sound
we don't have in
English!

It is closest to a combination
of the sounds “ee” and “ew”

Beispiele:

1. Tür

2. Küche

3. hübsch

Das “Ess-tsett”

Is the name of this curious creation: ß

- It makes the same sound as “ss.” The 2 are often interchangeable (more on this later)
- dreißig
- heißen

eu & äü =
neu, läuft

/oy/

sounds like "boy"

au =

/ow/

Haus

sounds like "how"



's' before a consonant

Shprechen

's' before a vowel

leSen

's' in final place

AutoSs

<https://learningapps.org/3527003>

<https://learningapps.org/3528585>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ou9sWmjsAyk>