

Alphabet

The German alphabet consists of 26 letters, just like the English alphabet. However, it includes an additional character: the "ß" (called "Eszett" or "scharfes S"), which is used in certain contexts instead of "ss".

Here's the complete German alphabet:

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z | Ä, Ö, Ü, and ß.

➤ **Note:** The umlauts (Ä, Ö, Ü) are considered separate letters in German, not modifications of the base letters (A, O, U).

❖ Here are examples of each letter of the German alphabet with their English translation and pronunciation:

- A - **Apfel** (Apple) - [ah-pfel]
- B - **Bär** (Bear) - [bair]
- C - **Computer** (Computer) - [kom-pyoo-ter]
- D - **Dach** (Roof) - [dakh]
- E - **Elefant** (Elephant) - [eh-leh-fant]
- F - **Fisch** (Fish) - [fish]
- G - **Garten** (Garden) - [gar-ten]
- H - **Haus** (House) - [hows]
- I - **Insel** (Island) - [in-zel]
- J - **Junge** (Boy) - [yoon-geh]
- K - **König** (King) - [kuh-nik]
- L - **Lampe** (Lamp) - [lahm-peh]

- M - **Mond** (Moon) - [mohnt]
- N - **Nacht** (Night) - [nahkht]
- O - **Ohr** (Ear) - [ohr]
- P - **Pflanze** (Plant) - [flahn-tseh]
- Q - **Quelle** (Source) - [kveh-leh]
- R - **Rose** (Rose) - [roh-zeh]
- S - **Sonne** (Sun) - [zoh-nuh]
- T - **Tisch** (Table) - [tish]
- U - **Uhr** (Clock) - [oor]
- V - **Vogel** (Bird) - [foh-gel]
- W - **Wasser** (Water) - [vah-ser]
- X - **Xylophon** (Xylophone) - [zai-loh-fohn]
- Y - **Yacht** (Yacht) - [yakht]
- Z - **Zebra** (Zebra) - [tseh-brah]
- Ä - **Äpfel** (Apples) - [eh-pfel]
- Ö - **Öl** (Oil) - [oehl]
- Ü - **Übung** (Exercise) - [ue-boong]
- ß - **Fuß** (Foot) - [fooss]

Here are the letters from the German alphabet that have significantly different sounds compared to their English counterparts:

C: In German, "**C**" is pronounced like "**ts**" as in "Computer," while in English, it's typically pronounced as "k" as in "cat" or "s" as in "city."

J: In German, "**J**" is pronounced like "**y**" as in "Junge," whereas in English, it's pronounced like "dzh" as in "jump."

Q: In German, "**Q**" is always followed by "u" and pronounced like "**kv**" as in "Quelle," while in English, it's pronounced as "kw" as in "question."

V: In German, "**V**" is pronounced like "**f**" as in "Vogel," whereas in English, it's pronounced as "v" as in "vase."

W: In German, "**W**" is pronounced like "**v**" as in "Wasser," whereas in English, it's pronounced as "w" as in "water."

Ä, Ö, Ü: These are umlauted vowels in German that don't have direct equivalents in English. They represent different vowel sounds compared to their non-umlauted counterparts. For example,

- "**Ä**" is pronounced like "**eh**,"
- "**Ö**" is pronounced like "**ø**,"
- "**Ü**" is pronounced like "**y**."

ß: The "ß" (**Eszett**) in German represents a **double "s"** sound, like in "Fuß." English does not have a direct equivalent for this letter. Instead, in English, "ss" is used to represent a similar sound.

A= আ,
B= বে,
C= ছে,
D= ডে,
E= এ (ইংরেজি A এর উচ্চারণ),
F= এফ,
G= গে,
H= হা
I= যি (ইংরেজি E এর উচ্চারণ),
J= ইয়োট,
K= কা,
L= এল
M=এম ,
N=এন,
O=ও,
P= পে,
Q=কু
R=এরর (এইটাই সবচেয়ে ডিফিকাল্ট উচ্চারণ করা) ,
S=এস,
T=টে
U=য়ু(উদাহরণ, ইউনিভার্সিটি=উনিভার্সিট্যেট),
V= ফাউ,
W=ভে
X=ইক্স
Y=উপ্সিলন
Z=ছেট

