**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-ge**l]
* 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= য়ি (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=উনিভার্সিটেট),

V= ফাউ,

W=ভে

X=ইক্স

Y=উপ্সিলন

Z=ছেট