**Phonology**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 字母（组合） | 发音 | 说明 |
| a | [a] |  |
| [a:] | 元音后至多一个C |
| ai,ei | [aɪ̯] |  |
| au | [aʊ̯] |  |
| ä | [ɛ] |  |
| [ɛ:] | 元音后至多一个C |
| äu,eu | [ɔʏ̯] |  |
| b | [b] | 位于词首或后+V |
| [pʰ] |  |
| c | [kʰ] |  |
| [ts] | c+e,i |
| ch | [kʰ] | initialement avant a, o, u, r, l |
| [ç] | ig作词尾亦读[ç] |
| [x] | a,o,u,au+ch |
| d | [d] | 位于词首或后+V |
| [tʰ] | dt亦读[tʰ] |
| e | [ə] | 非重读音节 |
| [ɛ] |  |
| [e:] | 重读音节元音后至多一个C |
| f | [f] |  |
| g | [g] | 位于词首或后+V |
| [kʰ] |  |
| h | [h] | 音节首 |
| / |  |
| i | [ɪ] |  |
| [i:] | 元音后至多一个C；ie亦读[i:] |
| j | [j] |  |
| k | [kʰ] |  |
| l | [l] |  |
| m | [m] |  |
| n | [n] |  |
| ng | [ŋ] |  |
| nk | [ŋk] |  |
| o | [ɔ] |  |
| [o:] | 元音后至多一个C |
| ö | [œ] |  |
| [ø:] | 元音后至多一个C |
| p | [p] |  |
| ph | [f] |  |
| q(u) | [kʰv] |  |
| r | [ʀ] |  |
| [ɐ] | 音节尾V+r(+C) |
| s | [s] |  |
| [z] | s+V |
| [ʃ] | st,sp位于词首 |
| sch | [ʃ] |  |
| ß | [s] |  |
| t | [tʰ] | th亦读[tʰ] |
| u | [ʊ] |  |
| [u:] | 元音后至多一个C |
| ü | [ʏ] |  |
| [y:] |  |
| v | [v] | 外来词非词尾 |
| [f] |  |
| w | [v] |  |
| x | [ks] | chs,ks亦读[ks] |
| y | [ʏ], [y:] | 作元音 |
| [j] | 作辅音 |
| z | [ts] | tz,ts,ds亦读[ts] |

The voiceless stops /p/, /t/, /k/ are aspirated except when preceded by a sibilant .

重音大多在第一个音节上。外来词重音一般在倒数一二个音节上。复合词重音在第一个词上。

**Noun**

1. suffix: -ant,-ast,-ent,-er,-ich,-ig,-ing,-ismus,-ist,-ling,-or,-us
2. suffix: -at,-chen,-ett,-icht,-il,-it,-ium,-lein,-ma,-ment,-sal,-tel,-tum,-um
3. suffix: -age,-anz,-ei,-enz,-ette,-heit,-ie,-ik,-in,-ion,-keit,-schaft,-sis,-tät,-ung,-ur

Strong declension

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | | P | | |
|  | M | N | F | M | N | F |
| Nom. | / | / | / | -(e) | -(e) | -(e) |
| Acc. | / | / | / | -(e) | -(e) | -(e) |
| Dat. | / | / | / | -(e)n | -(e)n | -(e)n |
| Gen. | -(e)s | -(e)s | / | -(e) | -(e) | -(e) |

Weak declension

The term ‘weak’ denotes masculine nouns which add -n or -en to the nominative singular form in the accusative, dative and genitive singular, and in the plural.

Plural

(umlaut) + -, -e, -er; -en; -s

**Article**

Definite

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | | P |
|  | M | N | F |  |
| Nom. | der | das | die | die |
| Acc. | den |
| Dat. | dem | | der | den |
| Gen. | des | | der |

Indefinite

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | | P |
|  | M | N | F |  |
| Nom. | (k)ein | (k)ein | (k)eine | keine |
| Acc. | (k)einen |
| Dat. | (k)einem | | (k)einer | keinen |
| Gen. | (k)eines | | keiner |

**Demonstrative**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | | P |
|  | M | N | F |  |
| Nom. | der | das | die | die |
| Acc. | den |
| Dat. | dem | | der | denen |
| Gen. | dessen | | deren | derer |

dies-, jen- :

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | | P |
|  | M | N | F |  |
| Nom. | er | es | e | e |
| Acc. | en |
| Dat. | em | | er | en |
| Gen. | es | | er |

**Indefinite**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | | P |
|  | M | N | F |  |
| Nom. | (k)einer | (k)ein(e)s | (k)eine | welche(keine) |
| Acc. | (k)einen |
| Dat. | (k)einem | | (k)einer | welchen(keinen) |

**Interrogative**

wer was wie weich- wo wann warum weshalb weswegen wozu wofür...

**Personal**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nom. | Acc.(O.R) | Dat.(O.R) | Possesive-stem(Gen.) |
| ich | mich | mir | mein(er) |
| du | dich | dir | dein(er) |
| er,es,sie | ihn,es,sie (sich) | ihm,ihm,ihr (sich) | sein(er),sein(er),ihr(er) |
| wir | uns | uns | unser |
| ihr | euch | euch | euer |
| sie | sie (sich) | ihnen (sich) | ihr(er) |
| 敬称 | | | |
| Sie | Sie | Ihnen | Ihr(er) |

相互代词：einander，可与介词合写

**Relative**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | | P |
|  | M | N | F |  |
| nom. | der | das  das | die | die |
| acc. | den |
| dat. | dem | | der | denen |
| gen. | dessen | | deren (derer) | deren (derer) |

**Adjective**

形容词变格

weak(der)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | | P |
|  | M | N | F |  |
| Nom. | e | e | e | en |
| Acc. | en | e | e | en |
| Dat. | en | en | en | en |
| Gen. | en | en | en | en |

mixed(ein)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | | P |
|  | M | N | F |  |
| Nom. | er | es | e |  |
| Acc. | en | es | e |  |
| Dat. | en | en | en |  |
| Gen. | en | en | en |  |

strong(zero)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S |  |  | P |
|  | M | N | F |  |
| Nom. | er | es | e | e |
| Acc. | en | es | e | e |
| Dat. | em | em | er | en |
| Gen. | en | en | er | er |

形容词作定语需变格，作表语不变格。

形容词名词化

artD

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | | P |
|  | M | N | F |  |
| Nom. | e |  | e | en |
| Acc. | en |  | e | en |
| Dat. | en |  | en | en |
| Gen. | en |  | en | en |

artI

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | S | | | P |
|  | M | N | F |  |
| Nom. | er |  | e | e |
| Acc. | en |  | e | e |
| Dat. | en |  | en | en |
| Gen. | en |  | en | er |

**Adverb**

Position: In German, adverbs usually follow the verb and pronoun (if one is present). If more than one adverb occurs in a series, the following word order is observed: attitude, time, manner, place.

Unless it is placed in initial position, the adverb follows all pronouns.

Adverbs are placed between dative and accusative noun objects.

Adverbs are placed before any adjectives they qualify.

Comparison

comparative: adj: adj+er

adv: adv+er

superlative: adj: adj+(e)st

adv: am+adv+(e)sten

e is added when the word ends in -d, -t, -s, -ß, -st, -x, -z, -sch.

As a general rule, there are no comparative or superlative forms for those adverbs that have not been derived from adjectives.

“als”

**Verb**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ich | du | er,es,sie | wir | ihr | sie |
| Ind | Present | e | (e)st | (e)t | en | (e)t | en |
| SP | (e)te | (e)test | (e)te | (e)ten | (e)tet | (e)ten |
| Future Ⅰ | werden + 句末Inf | | | | | |
| Future Ⅱ | werden + 句末PP+ sein/haben | | | | | |
| Sub | Ⅰ | 3, sg-stem.Ind.Pr+e+suffix | | | | | |
| Ⅱ | 3, sg-stem.Ind.SP+e+suffix; würde + Inf | | | | | |
| Imp | Present | du: stem(+e) + ...; ihr: stem+suffix + ...; Sie: Inf + Sie + ... | | | | | |
| P | Ⅰ Present | Inf+d | Ⅱ Past | w/m | ge-+-(e)t | s | ge-+-(e)n |

sein

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ich | du | er,es,sie | wir | ihr | sie |
| Ind | Present | bin | bist | ist | sind | seid | sind |
| SP | war | warst | war | waren | wart | waren |
| Sub | Ⅰ | sei | seiest | sei | seien | seiet | seien |
| Ⅱ | wäre | wär(e)st | wäre | wären | wär(e)t | wären |
| P Ⅰ | seiend | | | P Ⅱ | gewesen | | |

haben

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ich | du | er,es,sie | wir | ihr | sie |
| Ind | Present | habe | hast | hat | haben | habt | haben |
| SP | hatte | hattest | hatte | hatten | hattet | hatten |
| Sub | Ⅰ | habe | habest | habe | haben | habet | haben |
| Ⅱ | hätte | hättest | hätte | hätten | hättet | hätten |
| P Ⅰ | habend | | | P Ⅱ | gehabt | | |

sein: vi; sein, bleiben, werden; 表自身状态或变化和表位移的v

haben: vt; 代词式动词；无人称动词；一部分表示持续行为的vi

passive voice

Vorgangspassiv: werden + PP; modal verb + PP + werden

Zustandspassiv: sein + PP

modal verb

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ich | du | er,es,sie | wir | ihr | sie |
| dürfen | darf | darfst | darf | dürfen | dürft | dürfen |
| können | kann | kannst | kann | können | könnt | können |
| müssen | muss | musst | muss | müssen | müsst | müssen |
| wollen | will | willst | will | wollen | wollt | wollen |
| sollen | soll | sollst | soll | sollen | sollt | sollen |
| mögen | mag | magst | mag | mögen | mögt | mögen |

prepositional verb: verb + preposition + case

The preposition is preceded by da- or dar- when the prepositional verb is completed by a clause or the prepositional verb refers back to the meaning of a previous clause

可分前缀大部分为prep, adv，少数是adj, v, n，有 ab-, an-, auf-, aus-, bei-, ein-, fest-, her-, hin-, los-, mit-, nach-, vor-, vorbei-, weg-, weiter-, zu-, zurück-, zusammen- 等等。

不可分前缀有 be-, emp-, ent-, er-, ge-, miss-, ver-, zer-以及外来语前缀等。

既可分又不可分前缀：durch-, hinter-, über-, um-, unter-, wider-, wieder-。

**Syntax**

The basic rule to remember about word order in simple sentences or main clauses is that the finite verb is always ‘second idea’.

The verb’s second position applies even when some element other than the subject stands in first position.

Introductory words are not considered first ideas.

In a sentence with two or more main clauses linked by the co-ordinating conjunctions, the finite verb is always the second element in each clause.

After interrogative words, the verb retains second position.

With all other direct questions, however, the finite verb is the first element in the sentence.

In direct commands and suggestions/exhortations the finite verb is again always first element.

When the interrogative adverbs, pronouns, adjective and determiner introduce an indirect question, the finite verb must go to the end of the clause.

A subordinate clause is separated by a comma from the main clause. The finite verb in subordinate clauses, is almost always in final position.

Quite often the subordinate clause comes before the main clause. Where this happens, the subordinate clause is the first idea and the verb in the main clause retains second position.

The relative pronoun sends the finite verb to the end of the clause, and must agree in number and gender with the noun or phrase it refers to.

When both objects are nouns, the dative precedes the accusative.

When both objects are personal pronouns, the accusative precedes the dative.

When one object is a noun and the other a personal pronoun, the pronoun comes first.

The reflexive pronouns are placed immediately after the finite verb in a main clause.

When some element other than the subject is in initial position in a main clause, the reflexive pronoun is placed after a pronoun subject, but it can be placed before or after a noun subject.

In infinitive phrases the reflexive pronoun is placed at the head of its clause.

If a whole clause or sentence is being negated, nicht is placed at the end or as near to the end as possible. When used in this way nicht is placed after objects or adverbials but before adverbs of manner.

Otherwise, the general rule is that nicht comes immediately before the individual element which it negates.

It is important to note that nicht precedes all elements which complete the sense of the verb.

The first element is unlikely to contain new information as it usually either refers back to something mentioned before or hints at information which is already familiar.

Elements can be placed at the end of a sentence for the purposes of emphasis.

In a subordinate clause this final position excludes any infinitives, finite verbs or separable prefixes.

**Word Formation**

Form verbs(w):

-ieren can form verbs from nouns

-en can be added to a noun to form a verb, sometimes following a pattern which begins with an adjective

Many verbs recently imported from English add -en to the English word

Form nouns:

Using prefixes

Using suffixes

The final element in a compound determines the meaning and gender of the whole. A ‘linking’ letter, (e)s or (e)n, is sometimes found between the main elements of the compound word.

Form nouns from the principal parts of verbs:

From the infinitive, with the gender das, usually denoting the act of performing the activity described by the verb.

From the present participle, usually denoting the person or thing performing the action.

From the past participle. The past participle of transitive verbs usually has a passive sense.

Using the vowel changes in the strong verb pattern (see 33.5) to form masculine nouns. The principal parts involved are the present tense stem, the simple past stem and the past participle.

Form adjectives:

Using prefixes

Using suffixes

The present participle (see 33.1) and the past participle of all verbs can be used adjectivally.

Form adverbs:

Most adjectives can be used as adverbs without a change in their form.