



# German A1

## LESSON 1

### Rules of pronouncing alphabets

- Alphabet S is pronounced as S however when it comes at the beginning of any word then pronunciation becomes z

E.g Sie – (Zee) , sein –( zaa-ee-n)

- Pronunciation of „ie“ & „ei“

Wie – (V) , Sie – Zee, Dienstag, vier : Here the pronunciation will be „e“ of English

Frei – (Fry) drei - (dry) Freitag, zwei : Here the pronunciation will be „i“ of English

- In German, present continuous tense and simple present tense is one and the same.

Was machen Sie?

What are you doing? (Present continuous tense)

What do you do? (Simple present tense)

Ich lerne Deutsch.

I am learning German. / I learn German.

So, for both the sentences of English we have only one German sentence i.e Ich lerne Deutsch.

We can make out the difference between the two tenses from the context.

### Numbers - Zahlen (tsaa-lun)

0	null (nool)	6	sechs (zex)
1	eins (aa-ee-ns)	7	sieben (zeebun)
2	zwei (ts-Y)	8	acht (aa-kt)
3	drei (dry)	9	neun (noy-n)
4	vier (fear)	10	zehn (tsen)
5	fünf (few-nf)		

### Numbers from 11 to 20

11	elf (ae-lf)	16	sechzehn (zek-tsen)
12	zwölf (tsvyo-lf)	17	siebzehn (zeeb-tsen)
13	dreizehn (dry-tsen)	18	achtzehn (aa-kt-tsen)
14	vierzehn (fear-tsen)	19	neunzehn (noyn-tsen)
15	fünfzehn (fewn-tsen)	20	zwanzig (tswaan-tsich)

### Numbers from 21 to 30

21 einundzwanzig (aa-een und tswan-tsich)

22 zweiundzwanzig (ts-Y und tswan-tsich)

23 dreiundzwanzig (dry-oond- tswan-tsich)

24 vierundzwanzig (fear-oond- tswan-tsich)

25 fünfundzwanzig (fewnf-und- tswan-tsich)

26 sechsundzwanzig (zex-und- tswan-tsich)

27 siebenundzwanzig (zeebunundtswantsich)

28 achtundzwanzig (aa-kt-und- tswan-tsich)

29 neunundzwanzig (noy-n-undtswan-tsich)

30 dreißig (dry-ssich)

40 vierzig (fear-tsich)

50 fünfzig (fewnf-tsich)

60 sechzig (zek-tsich)

70 siebzig (zeeb-tsich)

80 achtzig (aakt-tsich)

90 neunzig (noyn-tsich)

100 hundert (hoon-dirt)

## W Question "wie"

Wie - how

Was - what

In order to seek any information they use W - question "Wie" which means how and not "was" which means what unlike English.

Wie ist Ihre Adresse?

(year-e)(aa-drey-se)

Meine Adresse ist .....

Wie ist Ihre E-mail Adresse?

(Ihre is your means formal "your") (ear-e)

Meine E-mail Adresse ist [anaghajoshi@gmail.com](mailto:anaghajoshi@gmail.com)

[anaghajoshi@gmail.com](mailto:anaghajoshi@gmail.com)

[anagha\\_joshi@gmail.com](mailto:anagha_joshi@gmail.com)

Wie ist Ihre Telefonnummer?

Meine Telefonnummer ist 0265- 2456987

Wie ist Ihre Handynummer? (mobile number)

Meine Handynummer ist 9876543219

@/at the rate – ät

hyphen – minus (mee-noos)

Dot – punkt (poonkt)

underscore – Unterstrich (oon-ter-shtree-ch)

### Personal Pronouns (English)

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> Person	I	we
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	you	you all
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	he, she, it	they

### Personal Pronomen (Deutsch)

	Singular	Plural
1. Person	ich	wir (veer)
2. Person	du	ihr (ear)
3. Person	er, sie, es he, she, it	sie(they)

## Verb Conjugation

To go / to run / to drink

I go run drink

you go run drink

he, she, it goes runs drinks

we go run drink

you all go run drink

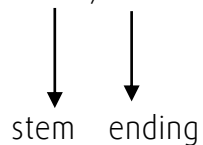
they go run drink

As you can see, in English only third person gets conjugated.

Whereas, in German all the persons get conjugated.

## Weak Verbs/Regular Verbs

trink / en – to drink



Infinitive form    trinken – to drink    machen – to do    kommen – to come    gehen – to go

ich	trinke	mache	komme	gehe
du	trinkst	machst	kommst	gehst
er, sie, es	trinkt	macht	kommt	geht
wir	trinken	machen	kommen	gehen
ihr	trinkt	macht	kommt	geht
Sie, sie	trinken	machen	kommen	gehen

While conjugating the verb, stem remains as it is.

However, please note that ending changes.

**wir and Sie, sie** always take infinitiv form of verb

Infinitive form is "en" form of the verb i.e. original form of the verb.

	lern/en – to learn	koch/en – to cook	sing/en - to sing
ich	lerne	koche	singe
du	lernst	kochst	singst
er,sie,es	lernt	kocht	singt
wir	lernen	kochen	singen
ihr	lernt	kocht	singt
Sie,sie	lernen	kochen	singen

(She) Sie kocht gern.

(They) Sie kochen gern.

(Formal you) (This s always remains capital) Sie kochen gern.

We can make out the difference between "Sie" and "sie" from the given context.

Please conjugate below given regular verbs in your notebook.

buchen – to book

(boo-khun)

tanzen – to dance

(taan-tsun)

schreiben – to write

(shra-ee-bun)

fragen – to ask, to question

sagen – to say, to tell

(zaa-gun)

kaufen – to buy, to purchase

(kaa-oo-fun)



## Greetings & Saying Bye in German

### INFORMAL

Hallo – Informal way of greeting

Tschüs – Informal bye

(chew-ss)

Wie geht es dir? – Informal how are you

(V) (get) (s) (deer)

Wie geht's? (What's up)

(V) (gets)

How is it going with you?/ How are you?

Danke, gut.

Thanks, good.

Danke, sehr gut. Und dir? (deer)

Thanks, very good. And with you (informal you)?

Es geht, danke.

(It is going, thanks)

## Greetings & Saying Bye in German

### FORMAL

Formal way of greeting is Guten Tag

Formal way of saying bye – Auf Wiedersehen

(aa-oo-f) (V-der-zey-N)

Entschuldigung – excuse me

(N-shool-D-goong)

Herr Wagner – Mr. Weber

Frau Weber

Frau – used for Miss, Mrs. , madam, lady, woman, wife.

Herr Ramesh - this is wrong

Herr Patel – This is correct

With Herr and Frau we normally use surname.

Sometimes, they also use full name

Herr Roland Wagner

Herr Wagner

Herr Roland – never use this i.e in formal communication they don't use first name with Herr/Frau.