

# Grammar Explanations



## Grammatical person in plural

wir – we, ihr – you (more than one person, familiar), sie – they

## Verb conjugation

	machen	arbeiten	haben	sein
ich	mache	arbeit <b>e</b>	habe	<b>bin</b>
du	machst	arbeit <b>est</b>	<b>hast</b>	<b>bist</b>
er/sie	macht	arbeit <b>et</b>	<b>hat</b>	<b>ist</b>
wir	machen	arbeiten	haben	<b>sind</b>
ihr	macht	arbeit <b>et</b>	habet	<b>seid</b>
sie/Sie	machen	arbeiten	haben	<b>sind</b>

If the stem of the verb ends with **-t** the verb takes an additional **-e** in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural e.g. ich arbeite → du arbeit**est**

Irregular verbs have the most stem changes in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular.

The verb **sein** (to be) is an exception and hardly follows any conjugation rules.

## Negation nicht

**Nicht** is used to negate verbs, adjectives or adverbs.

Markus studiert **nicht**.

Markus does not study.

Maria ist **nicht** verheiratet.

Maria is not married.

Isabel arbeitet heute **nicht**.

Isabel doesn't work today.



## Nouns

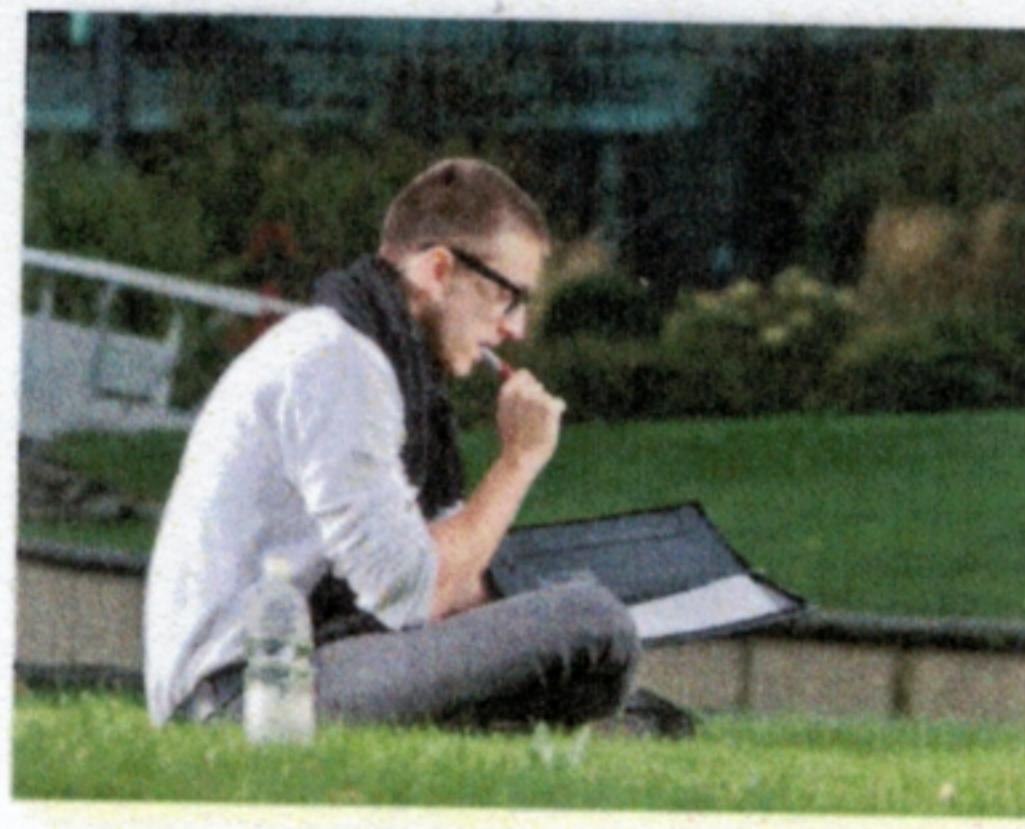
In German, all nouns have a gender. Masculine job names have their feminine equivalents. They have an **-in** ending.

Historiker (male historian)

Historiker**in** (female historian)

Student (male student)

Student**in** (female student)



## Prepositions bei, als and in

**Bei** refers to where somebody works (e.g. for a certain company).

Ich arbeite **bei** Siemens.

I work for Siemens.

**Als** refers to a professional function or role like as in English.

Stefan arbeitet **als** IT-Spezialist.

Stefan works **as** an IT specialist.

**In** refers to location or position and answers the question **wo?** (where?).

Wir wohnen **in** Dortmund.

We live **in** Dortmund.