



German

Your Complete & Practical
German For Beginners Book



INCLUDED:

700 Realistic German Phrases
for Most Situations
to Grow Your Vocabulary

+ Conversation & Pronunciation Tips

World Language Institute Spain

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Introduction

The World Language Institute Spain wants to thank you for buying this book and extends a warm welcome to all readers. The book, **“German: Your Complete & Practical German For Beginners Book”** contains

proven strategies and steps on how to learn German in a reasonable short time, efficient and to a proper level.

This book contains many practical examples and personal tips for those with no or very little knowledge of German. This book is especially practical for travelers, kids and students who want advance their language skills in the shortest time possible.

This guide covers the fundamentals of the grammatical structure, tips and exercises on how to speak German as well as a step-by-step procedure to advance your language skills accordingly.

In the second part of this book, you'll learn about realistic and practical German phrases and expression that you need to know in order to speak and understand the language in a natural way and will help you to get along in most situations. This book also provides essential conversational text phrases to reach, fluency, and competence in German.

This book aims to provide a compact resource learning guide that includes the fundamentals of how to use German as well as realistic phrases that you can use in your everyday conversation.

Pronouncing German Words

German pronunciation and spelling is not as difficult as one might think, because most vowels are related to the English language, and there are simple and reliable rules. You basically spell what you hear, and once you know and understand the sounds of German letters, it becomes a lot easier to spell the language in general. However, it is important to know how to pronounce the words correctly and clearly. This way you won't get lost when someone speaks to you in German.

Learning the right pronunciation starts by practicing the pronunciation of individual letters. Once you know how letters or letter combinations are pronounced, you should be able to say almost all words correctly. The most important thing for you to do in this chapter is to practice.

One of the fastest and most pleasant methods to learn a new language is by reading short stories for learners. We have prepared a number of them. This short story book has helped many of our students, and we recommend for beginners level:



The German Alphabet, Correct Pronunciation & Cognates

The German language uses the 26-letter Latin alphabet used in English, but each letter either has a different name or is pronounced differently. In addition, it has four additional distinct letter sounds. Some letters may present challenges to English speakers as they have no parallel sound in English.

Before we get into learning the consonants and vowels let's take quick a look at this simple overview of the alphabet and pronunciation:

A	(a) /ɑ:/	Long 'a' as 'a' in 'father' (ah).
B	(be) /be:/	Pronounced like 'p' when at the end of a word
C	(ce) /tse:/	See combination letter forms; without a following 'h': before 'e', 'i', 'y', 'ä', 'ö' like the German letter 'z' else like 'k'
D	(de) /de:/	Pronounced like 't' when at the end of a word; slightly more "dental"
E	(e) /e:/	Long 'e' as 'a' in 'late' (ay) without(!) the (y). Short 'e' as 'e' in 'pet'. In unstressed syllables like 'a' in 'about' or 'e' in 'garden'
F	(ef) /ɛf/	
G	(ge) /ge:/	Pronounced like 'g' in 'get'; pronounced like 'k' when at the end of a word; pronounced like 'ich'-sound (see below) in the suffix '-ig' at the end of words
H	(ha) /ha:/	like 'h' in 'house' only at the beginning of words or a syllable before 'a', 'i', 'o', 'u', 'y', 'ä', 'ö', 'ü' (only if these vowels don't belong to a suffix), else silent
I	(i) /i:/	Long 'i' as 'e' in 'seen' (ee); short 'i' as 'i' in 'pit'
J	(jot) /jot/	Pronounced like 'y' in 'yard'
K	(ka) /ka:/	
L	(el) /ɛl/	Slightly more "dental"
M	(em) /ɛm/	
N	(en) /ɛn/	Slightly more "dental"; before 'a', 'i', 'o', 'u', 'y', 'ä', 'ö', 'ü' (only if these vowels don't belong to a suffix)
O	(o) /o:/	Long 'o' as 'o' in 'open' (oh), there is no movement in the sound as in the English equivalent. Short 'o' as 'o' in 'pot'
P	(pe) /pe:/	
Q	(ku) /ku:/	Pronounced like 'k'; only occurs in the combination 'qu', which is pronounced like 'kv' not like 'kw'
R	(er) /ɛr/	trilled with the front or back of the tongue, depending on area (see below)
S	(es) /ɛs/	In Germany, pronounced like the English 'z'; pronounced like 's' in 'sound' when at the end of a word, after consonants (except 'l', 'm', 'n', 'ng') and before consonants; in Austria, pronounced like 'z' only when it appears between two vowels, pronounced like 's' otherwise. Pronounced like 'sh' in the beginning of a word before 'p' or 't'

T	(te) /te:/	Slightly more "dental"
U	(u) /u:/	Long 'u' as 'oo' in 'moon' (oo); short 'u' as 'u' in 'put'
V	(vau) /faʊ/	Pronounced like 'f' when at the end of a word, in the prefixes 'ver-' and 'vor-' and in a few but often used words (in most cases of Germanic origin), in general at the beginning of German geographical and family names. In all other cases like 'v'
W	(ve) /ve:/	Pronounced like 'v'
X	(iks) /iks/	Pronounced like 'ks'
Y	(üpsilon) / ypsilon/	Pronounced like 'ü' (see below), except in words of English origin, where it is pronounced like in English
Z	(zet) /tsɛt/	Pronounced like 'ts'

Our tips for pronouncing "Umlaute" ä, ö and ü

To pronounce the **ä** -sound, say “ay” as in *day* (or as in the German word *die Krähe* / crow).

While continuing to make this sound, tightly round your lips. Look in a mirror to make sure your lips are actually rounded. *Bitte sehr!* The resulting sound is the - **ä** sound. (sounds like to *learn*)

A similar method results in the **ü**-sound. Say “ee” as in *see* (or as in the German word **vier**). Again, while saying the sound, round your lips. The resulting sound is the **ü**-sound.

Like any unfamiliar sounds, being able to pronounce **ö** and **ü** correctly will come with repeated practice.

More about vowels!

Now let's take a closer look at the vowels. To a non-German speaker German vowels can sound strange at first, so it is worth spending some time practicing them, especially if your native language is other than English.

There are eight vowels in German: *a, e, i, o, u*, plus the "mutated vowels," the so-called

Umlaute: ä, ö, and ü.

They are all pronounced in a strong and pure way, and unlike in English where vowels tend to be pronounced often as diphthongs.

Also, there is a difference in length:

Vowels can be short or long. When a vowel is followed by a double consonant, for example like double "l" or double "m" they are short, however when a vowel is followed by only one consonant they are long.

haben (long) – to

have *hell* (short) –

bright

der Regen (long) – rain

/i/ like in "with" (short) or "feet" (long) *Ich* (short) –

I

/o/ like in "hot" (short) or "door" (long) *offen* (short) –

open

der Ofen (long) – oven/stove

/u/ like in "bush" (short) or "boot" (long) (*ich*) *muss*

(short) – I must

der Kuchen (long) – cake

.

The German *Umlaute* are vowels and can be transcribed as follows:

ä

–

ae

ö

–

oe

ü

–

ue

/ä/ like in "head," but with a wide opened mouth

die Hände –

hands *der*

Äpfel – apples

/ö/ like in "burn, heard, sir"

öffnen – to open

die Köpfe – heads

/ü/ like in "Tyrell, new, few"

die Tür – door

über – over/above

.

You also have to know that there is a slight difference in open and closed pronunciation of the "Umaute" sounds *ä*, *ö*, *ü*. However, this is something you can improve on, once you know the basic sounds and pronunciations of the vowels and by listening carefully to the German pronunciation and by imitating those sounds. You will probably notice that there is a slight difference in the mouth position of your lips. German pronunciations are more harsh, from round closed to wide open.

Pronouncing diphthongs

Diphthongs are combinations of two vowels in one syllable.

Instead of being pronounced separately, the two letters have one sound or pronunciation. A common example would be the *au* combination.

Our tip:

The diphthong *au* in German always has the sound: *OW* as in English "couch" (the "ou" being an English diphthong; the *au* is also part of the German word *autsch*, which is pronounced almost the same as "couch" in English!)

ai

Pronunciation: Like the vowel sound in English "mine", but more clipped and tense.

oi

Pronunciation: Like the vowel sound in English "coin", but more clipped and tense.

au

Pronunciation: Like the vowel sound in English "house", but more clipped and tense.

Near Cognates

There are words in German bearing almost the same spelling as their English counterpart.

Here are some of the usual spelling conventions used in German: In some German words, the “c” in English becomes “k”.

Instead of the vowel couplet “ou” in words like “trout” or “mouth” becomes “au” in German.

The “y” ending in adjectives like “watery” becomes “-ig” in German. The “y” ending in nouns like “story” becomes “-ie” in German. The “ly” ending in nouns like “family” becomes “-lich” in German.

The infamous "ch" is not as difficult as its reputation. Normally it is pronounced like a soft c or k. For example, In the word "sechs" (six), the pronunciation is easy for English natives: "zeks". Every time you see "chs", it is pronounced like "ks" -it's one sound for us, but there are of course exceptions like "Buchregal" (because it is a compound of the two words

Buch and Regal)

Appreciating the German Stress

In German, the stress in specific letters is important when learning how to pronounce a word correctly.

If you are wondering why there are syllable that are italicized, those are stressed syllables. Normally, the stress position is not indicated in German words. Although there are general rules to determine the position of the stressed syllable, there are a lot of exceptions. That means you will have to learn the pronunciation of such words by heart.

Learning Nouns and Adjectives

Nouns

The grammatical concept of gender in nouns can feel confusing for new learners of the German language.

In German all nouns also have a specific gender. In other words, all objects and living things are grouped as gender;;

German nouns, in contrast to English, are grouped into three genders:

"Masculine", "Feminine" and "Neuter".

To a non speaking German the gender choice may seem random, which it

basically is. However, you will find it makes it notably easier if you try to distinguish which nouns are which gender.

There are many rules for the advanced student, but experience shows that it's best to learn the gender of a noun by heart, and try to remember the articles that belongs to the specific noun. These are the most common nouns in neuter, masculine and feminine form:

Nouns	Nomen	Neuter
English	German	Pronunciation
shelf	das Regal	das re-gahl
Book	das Buch	das bu-ch
paper	das Papier	das pa-peer
house	das Haus	das house
Salt	das Salz	das zalts
insect	das Insekt	das in-zekt
toy	das Spielzeug	das speel-zoyg
program	das Programm	das proh-gram
Telephone	das Telefon	das te-le-fon
Knife	das Messer	das meh-zzer

Nouns	Nomen	Masculine
English	German	pronunciatiom
man	Der Mann	der man
worker	der Arbeiter	der ar-bey-ter
coffee	der Kaffee	der kaf-ey

pot	der Topf	der to-bf
cupboard	der Schrank	der shrank
check	der Scheck	der shek
pencil	der Bleistift	der bley-shtift
bucket	der Eimer	der Ey-mer

Nouns	Nomen	Feminine
English	German	Pronunciation
culture	die Kultur	dee kool-toohr
music	die Musik	dee mooh-zeek
camera	die Kamera	dee ca-mera
machine	die Maschine	dee ma-sheen-e
milk	die Milch	dee mi-lch
industry	die Industrie	dee in-dooh-stree
trousers	die Hose	dee hooh-se
address	die Adresse	dee ah-dres-e

Adjectives

Adjectives are used to describe or characterize things or people. They are necessary to make the meanings of sentences more exact or clearer.

In German an adjective is a word whose main role is to modify a noun or pronoun, means it is giving more information about the noun or pronoun's definition. Some examples are: This is a **blue** sky. I met a very **old** woman.

German adjectives can come before the noun or after the noun, in English they come only before the noun. This is important,

because adjectives are generally declined/inflected when they come before a noun, but they are not when they come after the noun.

German adjectives that come after the noun- are not declined.

Days, Numbers Telling Time & Date

Germans love to number everything for some reason, which means numbers play a significant role in everyday life. In this section, you will learn about typical cardinal numbers, ordinal numbers and fractions.

Fortunately, German numbers cognate of their English equivalents. German also has both ordinal and cardinal numbers as English does.

Cardinal numbers

German numbers, starting from zero to twenty are "unique numbers" that you need to learn independently.

From twenty to ninety-nine the numbers are "sort of dated backwards". Note that German numbers before one million are written as one word.

Cardinal numbers and their pronunciation

0	Null
1	Eins
2	Zwei
3	Drei
4	vier
5	Fünf
6	Sechs
7	Sieben
8	Acht
9	Neun
10	Zehn
11	Elf
12	Zwölf
13	Dreizehn
14	Vierzehn
15	Funfzehn
16	Sechzehn
17	Siebzehn
18	Achtzehn
19	Neunzehn
20	Zwanzig
21	Einundzwanzig
22	Zweiundzwanzig
23	Dreiundzwanzig
24	vierundzwanzig
25	Fünfundzwanzig
26	Sechundzwanzig
27	Siebenundzwanzig
28	Achtundzwanzig
29	Neunundzwanzig
30	Dreissig
40	Vierzig
50	Funfzig
60	Sechzig
70	Siebzig
80	Achtzig
90	Nuenzig
100	Hundert

1000	Tausend
2000	Zweitausend
3000	Dreitausend
4000	Viertausend
5000	Fünftausend
10.000	Zehntausend
100.000	Hunderttausend
1.000.000	eine Million
1.000.000.000	eine Milliarde

Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are used to indicate and designate placements and rankings of placement. Ordinal numbers are basically adjectives just like regular other German adjectives, actually many of them look familiar with many English adjectives. However, they must change their forms to match the noun or pronoun they modify.

In most cases, ordinal numbers are formed by adding a suffix to the cardinal number. Numbers one to nineteen need to add the suffix –te while numbers twenty and up get - ste.

The exceptions are:

first (erste), third (dritte), seventh (siebte), and eight (achte).

The -e ending on each ordinal number is in fact an adjective ending. The ending may change based on the case where it appears and on the gender and number of the noun it modifies. Possible suffixes are: -e, - en, -er, -es, and less commonly –em.

German ordinal numbers:

1. erstens – 1st first
2. zweitens – 2nd second
3. drittens – 3rd third
4. viertens – 4th fourth
5. fünftens – 5th fifth
6. sechstens – 6th sixth
7. siebtens / siebentens – 7th seventh
8. achtens – 8th eighth
9. neuntens – 9th ninth
10. zehntens – 10th tenth
11. elftens – 11th eleventh
12. zwölftens – 12th twelfth
13. dreizehtens – 13th thirteenth
14. vierzehntens – 14th fourteenth
15. fünfzehntens – 15th fifteenth
16. sechzehntens – 16th sixteenth
17. siebzehntens – 17th seventeenth
18. achtzehntens – 18th eighteenth
19. neunzehntens – 19th nineteenth
20. zwanzigstens – 20th twentieth
21. einundzwanzigstens – 21st twenty-first
22. zweiundzwanzigstens – 22nd twenty-second
23. dreiundzwanzigstens – 23rd twenty-third
24. vierundzwanzigstens – 24th twenty-fourth
25. fünfundzwanzigstens – 25th twenty-fifth
26. sechstundzwanzigstens – 26th twenty-sixth
27. siebenundzwanzigstens – 27th twenty-seventh
28. achtundzwanzigstens – 28th twenty-eighth
29. neunundzwanzigstens – 29th twenty-ninth
30. dreißigstens – 30th thirtieth
31. einunddreißigstens – 31st thirty-first
40. vierzigstens – 40th fortieth
42. zweiundvierzigstens – 42nd forty-second
50. fünfzigstens – 50th fiftieth
53. dreiundfünfzigstens – 53rd fifty-third
60. sechzigstens – 60th sixtieth
64. vierundsechzigstens – 64th sixty-fourth

- 70. siebzigstens – 70th seventieth
- 75. fünfundsiebzigstens – 75th seventy-fifth
- 80. achtzigstens – 80th eightieth
- 86. sechshundachtzigstens – 86th eighty-sixth
- 90. neunzigstens – 90th ninetieth
- 97. siebenundneunzigstens – 97th ninety-seventh
- 100. hundertstens – 100th hundredth

Fractions

German use Fractions to express partial quantities. To write fractions in German, you will use a cardinal number as a numerator and the stem of the ordinal number the "-el" ending as the denominator. German fractions are formed by adding the suffix "-tel" to the ordinal numbers.

Most forms are invariable, except for "halb" (half), which is inflected like most adjectives to correspond with the noun it modifies.

Telling Time and Date

Just like English speakers, Germans use two methods for determining time: The standard 12-hour format and the "military style" 24-hour format. For less formal conversations, they use the 12-hour format (friends, family and social meetings) while they use the 24-hour format in more formal settings such as in performing their function within a business or to pre-arrange important meetings.

However, the 12-hour format doesn't use any system to indicate morning or afternoon, or an indicator similar to the United States in a.m./p.m. format.

Knowing how to ask for and tell time is one of the most vital communications skills that all language learners should know, perhaps even more so in Germany.

To ask for time in German, you can use one of these phrases: (What time is it?)

Wie viel Uhr ist es jetzt? *Vee feel oohr ist es jats?*

Wie spät ist es? *Vee shpayt ist es?*

To tell time past the hour, you 'll use **nach**. To express the minutes or fractions of time before the approaching hours, you'll use **vor**

When the time is fifteen a quarter of fifteen before or past the exact hour, you can use **viertel**.

Examples

It is quarter past _____ *Es ist viertel nach _____*

It is quarter to _____ *Es ist viertel vor _____*

2:45 It is a quarter to three. *Es ist viertel vor drei.*

6:15 It is a quarter past six. *Es ist viertel nach sechs.*

To express time at half hour, you will use halb (halb), the German term for half, to indicate that the time is a half-hour before or past an hour.

Examples:

6:30 It is half hour before 7 o'clock.

Es ist eine halbe Stunde vor sieben Uhr. 1:30 It's a half hour after 1 o'clock.

Es ist eine halbe Stunde nach 01 Uhr.

To express time when it is a few minutes past or before the exact hour, you will use **nach** to express the time and number of minutes past the hour and **vor** to express time before the exact hour.

Examples:

8:50 It is ten minutes before nine. *Es ist zehn*

Minuten vor neun. 6:15 It is fifteen minutes past six.

Es ist fünfzehn Minuten nach sechs. \$ Germans also use time terms which refer to the approximate time of the day, for that they also use the word **circa** and **gegen**.

German	English
das/ im Morgengrauen	dawn
der/ am Morgen	morning
der/ am Vormittag	late morning
der/ am Mittag	noon
der/ am Nachmittag	afternoon
der/ am Abend	evening
die/ in der Nacht	night

Expressing the Date in German

Germans express the date in the long or short format. In both format, the day is written before the month and before the year. In addition, the day, month and year are separated by a period or long marks instead of the slash marks usually see in English dates. The day is also expressed as an ordinal number.

The long format:

German		English
der 10.	Juni 2016	the tenth of July 2016
<u>The short format:</u>		
German		English
der 08.	04. 2016	04/08/2016

Telling the year in German

There are two ways to tell the year in German. For the years before the year 2000, in 1866 for instance, the year is written as *achtzehnhundertsechszig* - literally, eighteen hundred sixtysix

For the year 2000 onward, the year is expressed like a regular number. For example, the year 2017 is *zweitausendsiebzehn* - two thousand seventeen.

Capitalization and Punctuation

All nouns are capitalized in German, no matter where they appear in a sentence.

The formal "you" (*Sie*) is always capitalized. This also applies to the related forms *Ihnen* and

Ihr.

Unlike the English I, the first-person singular pronoun *ich* is **not capitalized** unless it begins a sentence. Adjectives describing people, nationality, ethnicity and religion are not capitalized in German.

Typically the format for German quotation marks is „____“ (rather than “____”)

Unlike in English, a comma can link two independent clauses in German.

Take note: It used to be until recently that the *du* and its related forms (*dich/dir/euch*) used to be capitalized, just like *Sie*, and some people (the

elderly) still capitalize them, especially in correspondence.

Articles and the Infamous Four German Noun Cases

In German we have three main articles:

der (masculine), **die** (feminine) and **das** (neuter).

For example:

- **der** Mann (the man)
- **die** Frau (the woman)
- **das** Tier (the animal)

The articles change depending on

- the **gender** (masculine, feminine, neuter)
- the **number** (singular or plural)
- and the **case** (nominative, genitive, dative and accusative)

The different forms can be: **der**, **die**, **das**, **des**, **dem** and **den** depending on gender, number and case.

The best method to get familiar to the articles is by memorizing vocabulary and listening a lot to the German language.

Always try to remember the main articles for **der**, **die** and **das**.

There are several rules and guidelines determining the articles of some categories of nouns. But beware exceptions.

Our tip:

Don't try to understand the usage too much. There are more exceptions than rules. Just treat the article as an integrated part of the noun. Example: door == die Tür. The "die" has no explicit meaning and the gender "female" doesn't make any sense for a door. It's just part of the word.

Rules for Article '**der**'

The following nouns have the article **der**:

- Nouns for masculine persons and functions/professions: der Vater, der Pilot
- Names of seasons: der Frühling, der Sommer, der Herbst, der Winter;;
- Names of months: der Januar, der Juli etc.
- Names of days of the week: der Montag, der Dienstag etc
- Names of compass directions: der Westen, der Nordwest(en), der Süd(en) etc

Rules for Article '**die**'

The following nouns have the article **die**:

- Nouns for feminine persons, animals functions/professions: die Mutter, die
 - *Friseur*
- Names of motorcycle brands: die Harley,
 - die BMW, die Yamaha;;
-

Furthermore, nouns with the suffixes below have the article **die**:

–**falt**: Vielfalt;;

–**heit**: Freiheit, Gemeinheit, Sicherheit;; – **keit**: Möglichkeit,

Helligkeit Schnelligkeit;

–**schaft**: *Freundschaft, Kundschaft, Mannschaft*; –**t** (nouns derived from verbs): *Fahrt, Tat*;;

–**ung**: *Leitung, Verfehlung, Zeitung*

Rules for Article 'das'

- The following nouns have the article **das**:
 - Diminutives (–**chen**, –**lein**):
 - *Kaninchen, Frauchen, Fräulein*;;
 - Nouns, derived from infinitives: *Essen*,
 - *Spielen Schreiben*;;
 - Nouns derived from adjectives: *Liebe, Gute*,
 - *Böse*
 - Names of colors: *Rot, Gelb, Blau*

Note: German sentences often start with the word **das**. This has nothing to do with the article **das**

In German some obvious feminine nouns, such as *das Mädchen, das Fraulein*, still need the neutral articles **das**

Nouns and Noun Cases

German nouns are easily identifiable because they all begin with a capital letter regardless of their position in a sentence.

A noun case is generally indicated by the article that comes before it. Therefore, there are four forms of definite and indefinite articles to identify and modify each case.

In German, nouns can have four cases: Nominative, accusative, Dative and Genitive.

The Nominative Case

A noun is in the nominative case when a subject or a predicate in a sentence. The following are the definite and indefinite articles that modify nouns in the nominative case:

Subject	Definitive	Indefinitive
Masculine	der	ein
Feminine	die	eine
Neuter	das	ein
Plural	die	

The Accusative Case

The accusative is also known as the objective case in English. A German noun can be a direct object of the proposition in the accusative case. Here are the forms of definite and indefinite articles that mark nouns in the accusative case:

Subject	Definitive	Indefinite (a or an)
Masculine	den	einen
Feminine	die	eine
Neuter	das	ein
Plural	die	

Take note that only the masculine forms of definite and indefinite articles are declined in the accusative case. For the feminine and neuter gender, you need to use the same articles you normally use in the nominative case.

Nouns as direct object

A noun functioning as a direct object receives the action performed by the subject or shows the effect of the action.

Er spielt das Klavier He plays the piano

Der Mann ißt das Brot The man eats the bread

Das Kind ißt den Fisch The child eats the fish

Nouns as object of accusative prepositions

The following prepositions require nouns as objects in the accusative case:

durch *through*

für *for*

ohne *without*

um *at, around*

bis *until*

wider *against*

pro *per*

Das Kind schlief bis Mittag

The child slept until noon

Die Tochter ist gegen die Mutter

The daughter is against the mother

Ich gehe nicht ohne meine Tochter

I don't go without my daughter

Expressions of time and distance

Expressions of specific time and distance take the accusative case if they don't follow prepositions:

Er schlief eine Woche im Bahnhof

He slept one week in the train station.

Der Flughafen liegt einen Kilometer von der Garage

The airport is one kilometer from the garage

The Dative Case

The dative case is equivalent to the indirect object in English. German nouns in the dative case perform several functions aside from being an indirect object. In the dative case, the noun, the modifiers and other words connected to it are declined in all genders and numbers. Here are the forms of modifiers in the dative case

Masculine	dem	einem	keinem	meinem
Feminine	der	einer	keiner	meiner
Neuter	dem	einem	keinem	meinem
Plural	dem	-	keinen	meinem

Nouns as indirect Object

An indirect Object tells for whom an action is being done.

Klaus geht mit seiner Mutter einkaufen

Klaus goes shopping with his mother

Er gibt meinem Hund einen Knochen

He gives my dog a bone.

Nouns as object of a dative verb or dative construction. Some adjectives, verbs, and idiomatic expressions require a dative object. Here are some verbs that need a dative object, but will never take an accusative object.

to thank *antworten*

to trust *vertrauen*

to believe *glauben*

to occur to *einfallen*

to follow *folgen*

to be sorrow *leid tun*

to be missing *fehlen*

to happen *passieren*

to damage *schaden*

to forgive *verzeihen*

to taste *schmecken*

Examples:

I thank him

He's missing something Something can happen to her I forgive him

He likes (taste) it I believe her

Ich danke ihm

Es fehlt ihm was

Es kann ihm was passieren

Ich vergebe ihm

Es schmeckt ihm Ich glaube ihm

The best way to recognize a dative case is to memorize certain prepositions that always require a dative:

from, out of	aus
except for	ausser
with at	bei
opposite, in relation to	gegenüber
to, according to, after	nach
since, for "time period"	seit
by, from	von
to	zu

Nouns that function as a dative object and of two-way proposition either indicate a location or form an idiomatic expression.

There are prepositions which are called "two way prepositions" because you can use them in both accusative and dative case.

Here are the "two way prepositions":

across, about	über
in front of	vor

in, into	in
behind	hinter
to,toward	an
beside	neben
to, onto, toward	auf
under	auf
between	zwischen

The woman lies under the couch.

Die Frau liegt unter dem Sofa.

He is waiting in front of the house.

Er wartet vor dem Haus.

The Genitive Case

The genitive case indicates a relationship or possession. You can easily find the genitive by asking "whose" (wessen). In addition, you can use it as an object of genitive preposition, genitive verb, and genitive construction. This case is also useful in expressing indefinite time. The genitive is defined by specific endings in the articles (des/der), pronouns and adjectives.

To indicate relationship or possessions

In German, any form of possession or relationship is expressed with use of genitive case. This is the equivalent of using the English apostrophe mark and / or "s" or the use of preposition "of" - to indicate possession. For example, in English, you can either say "Michael's books" or "the books of Michael" to express that the books belong to Michael.

The genitive construction usually follow the noun, and it modifies except in cases when you need to use the proper noun to indicate genitive possession. In such cases, you will just add an "s" to the proper name. If genitive ends in an "s" you will add an apostrophe at the end.

Examples:

Michaels' Bruder hat ein Auto gekauft. Micheal's brother has bought a car.

Sofias' Katze ist krank.

Sofia's cat is sick.

The genitive case is more commonly used in written German language. In spoken German, however, genitives denoting possessions and relationships are usually supplanted by the pattern "von - plus dative case".

An object of a genitive preposition takes the genitive case in standard German. Examples:

because of *wegen*

within *innerhalb*

outside of *ausserhalb*

on the basis of *aufgrund*

according to *laut*

in place of *anstelle*

Usage:

Sie kann heute nicht arbeiten wegen ihrer Krankheit

Some adjectives, verbs and idiomatic phrases with genitive object:

to make use of *bedienen*

to think of *gedenken*

to make certain of *sich vergewissern*

to be in need of *bedarf*

Usage:

Er vergewissert sich, dass er gesund ist. The following adjectives and idioms require genetiv object:

certain *sicher*

suspicious *verdächtig*

guilty *schuldig*

innocent *unschuldig*

conscious *bewusst*

Article Genders, Definiteves and Indivinitives

Articles

Definite Article

The definite article is used to talk about a specific subject which is certain or known. It is the equivalent of the English definite article "the". In German, the definite article is declined to reflect the noun's cases, but all forms still mean "the".

Gender	Nominativ	Accusativ	Dativ	Genetiv
Singular				

Masculine	der	den	dem	des
Feminine	die	die	der	der
Neuter	das	das	dem	des
plural	die	die	den	der

The indefinite article "**ein**"

The indefinite article "ein" and its other forms translate to the English indefinite articles "a" or "an" and are only used before singular nouns. Here are the forms of the indefinite article "ein" in different cases:

Gender	Nominativ	Accusativ	Dativ	Genetiv
Singular				
Masculine	ein	einen	einem	eines
Feminine	eine	eine	einer	einer
Neuter	ein	ein	einem	eines

The indefinite article "**kein**"

"Kein" is a negative article, which means "no" or "not". You can use it before both singular and plural nouns.

Gender	Nominativ	Accusativ	Dativ	Gender

Singular				
Masculine	kein	keinen	keinem	keines
Feminine	keine	keine	keiner	keiner
Neuter	kein	kein	keinem	keines
Plural	keine	keine	keinem	keiner

Gender of Nouns

A german noun can be feminine, masculine or neutral. Gender is indicated by an article that appears with the noun.

Feminine Nouns

Female nouns are designated to indicate female persons and female animals:

die Mutter	the mother
die Kuh	the cow
die Ratte	the rat
die Tante	the aunt

Nouns ending in -ung, -ei, -keit, -schaft, -tat, -heit, -nis are feminine:

die Eitelkeit	<i>vanity</i>
die Wirtschaft	<i>economy</i>
die Gesundheit	<i>health</i>
die Zeitung	<i>newspaper</i>
die Erkenntnis	<i>knowledge</i>

die Wissenschaft *science*

Most nouns ending in -e are feminine:

die Reise *trip / journey*

die Kirche *church*

die Strasse *street*

die Leute *people*

die Gardine *curtain*

Masculine Nouns

Nouns that designate male persons and animals:

der Vater *father*

der Man *man*

der Stuhl *chair*

der Computer *computer*

der Fisch *fish*

Seasons, days, weeks and month are also masculine nouns:

der Herbst *autumn*

der Freitag *Fridays*

der Feiertag *holiday*

Nouns ending -ich, -ling, -us, -or, -er, -ant are masculine

der Zirkus *circus*

der Lieferant *supplier*

der Schlachter *butcher*

der Mentor *mentor*

der Soldat *soldier*

Neuter nouns

the following are classified as neutral nouns Humans and animal babies

das Baby

das Kind

das Kalb

Nouns formed from verb infinitives das Einkaufen shoppingdas

Schlafen *sleep*

das Essen *food*

das Leben *life*

Diminutives with -chen and -lein are neuter nouns:

das Mädchen das Fräulein

das Männlein

All alphabet letters are neuter nouns.

Gender Peculiarities

Some German nouns which are spelled the same have totally different meanings and therefore are not necessarily neuter nouns

der See *lake*

die See *ocean*

das Gehalt *salary*

der Gehalt *contents* (chem.)

die Leiter *ladder*

der Leiter *leader*

Compound Nouns and Their Gender

The German language is famous for its long nouns. These are the so called compound nouns, which refer to nouns formed by combining two or more words. Compound nouns can be combination of nouns, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, and verb, stems, but must always have a noun as the last element. The German language include many inventions of compound nouns, hence, you can find many of them.

Examples:		
die Zeit+frei	die Freizeit	free
		time
das Haus+der	der	slippers
Schuh	Hausschuh	
schnell + der Zug	der Schnellzug	fast
		train
die Haupt+die	die Hauptstadt	capitol
Stadt		

Pluralizing Nouns

Plural nouns are indicated by the definite article "die" for all genders. There are exceptions, but German nouns take the following endings to express the plural.

Endings with -en

Examples:

Singular	Plural	Meaning
die	die	female
Lehrerin	Leherrinnen	teachers
die Datei	die Dateien	files
die Fabrik	die Fabriken	factories

Most masculine and feminine nouns ending in -e form, but in some rare cases, neuter nouns with -e endings take the -n ending in the plural

Examples:		
die Lampe	die Lampen	lamp
die Blume	die Blumen	flowers

das Auge die Augen eyes

-e or an umlaut in the stem + -e

Almost 90% of masculine nouns, about 25% of feminine nouns and around 75% of neuter nouns form the plura with the patterns -e Feminine nouns that form their plural with -e always take an umlaut.

Some neuter nouns form the plural with -er or an umlaut in the stem -er

Examples:		
das Kind	die Kinder	children
das Gesicht	die Gesichter	faces
das Bild	die Bilder	images

Adjective Nouns

Adjective nouns are those nouns which are formed from adjectives or participles, functioning as adjectives. Some are useful in determining masculine or feminine nouns. They are declined like adjectives

Examples:

Adjective	Adjectival	Adjective	Noun
	Nouns		
bekannt	der/die	known	acquaintance
	Bekannte		
blind	der/die Blinde	blind	blind person
fremd	der Fremde/die	foreign	foreigners
	Fremde		

Neuter adjectival nouns are used to refer to concepts or ideas.

Examples:

Adjective	Adjectival Noun	Adjective	Noun
gut	das Gute	good	the good thing
ganz	das Ganze	whole	the whole thing
neu	das Neue	new	the new

Infinite Nouns

A verb in its infinite form works as a noun by capitalizing the initial letter. All infinitive nouns are neuter and generally correspond to the English gerund form.

Examples:

German infinitive	Meaning	Infinitive Noun	Meaning
trinken	to drink	das Trinken	drinking
lesen	to read	das Lesen	reading
einkaufen	to shop	das Einkaufen	shopping

(Lovely) Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of nouns. In general, German pronoun agree with the case, number and gender of the noun they replace. Pronouns are categorized as personal, possessive, reflective, relative, demonstrative, indefinite and interrogative.

Personal Pronouns

Both German and English pronouns have different forms to indicate number, gender and case. German, however, has two forms of pronouns to express "you" - the informal and formal. In addition, the informal "you" has a separate form to distinguish the plural.

The singular informal form of "you" is "du", and its plural form is "ihr". It addresses children and people who are on familiar with the speaker.

The formal form of "you" is "Sie" in both plural and singular. It uses the same conjugation patterns as used in third person, it always begins with a capital letter. It usually addresses older people, superiors, and new acquaintances.

The German pronoun for they is "sie", which is written in lower case letters, unless it's used to start a new sentence.

Personal pronouns are commonly used in the nominative case.

Here are the plural and singular forms of personal pronouns in the nominative, accusative, dative and genitive cases.

Singular

<u>First Person</u>		<u>Second Person</u>			<u>Third Person</u>	
	G	E	Ger	E	G	E
Nom	ich	I	du	you	er/sie/es	he/she/it
Acc	mich	me	dich	du	ihn/sie/es	ihm/ihr/ihm

Dat	mir	me	dir	you	euch	him/her/it
Gen	meiner	mine/my	deiner	yours	seiner/ihrer/	his/her /its
					seiner	

Plural

	First Person		Second Person Third Person			
	German	English	German	English	German	English
Nom	wir	we	ihr	you	sie	they
Acc	uns	us	euch	you	sie	them

Dat	uns	us	euch	you	ihnen	them
Gen	unser	our(s)	euer	your(s)	ihrer	their(s)

Interrogative Pronouns

German interrogative pronouns are question words that usually begin with "w". Many interrogative pronouns have direct English translation.

Examples:

Was?

What?

Warum?

Why?

Wie?

How?

Wann?

When?

The German words for "who" and "where", however, deviate from their English equivalent pronoun.

The question word "who" is declined in all cases:

Case	Pronoun	Meaning
Nom.: wer?		who?
Acc.: wen?		whom?
Dat.: wem?		to whom?
Gen.: wessen?		whose?

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are frequently used in German. They are used as direct or indirect objects in sentences with reflexive verbs, and are only used in the dative or accusative case. They are more commonly used in German than in English because there are more reflexive verbs in German.

Verbs & Moods

In general, German verbs are conjugated to reflect the mood, tense, person, gender and number.

Verb moods

The mood of a verb indicates the attitude or perception of the speaker towards what is being expressed in a sentence.

The German language has four verb moods. The indicative, subjunctive 1, subjunctive 2 and the imperative mood.

The indicative Mood

Subjunctive (Konjunktive) 1

Subjunctive (Konjunktive) 2

The Imperative Mood

German Verb types and those irregulars

German verbs usually end in -n or -en in the infinitive form and may be grouped into the following categories:

Auxiliary verbs Modal

verbs Regular verbs

Irregular verbs Mixed

verbs Auxiliary verbs

..

Modal verbs have the following forms in the present tense
table

The modal verb takes the second position while the main verb is placed at the end of the sentence

Examples:

Regular verbs

Regular verbs or weak verbs follow a predictable pattern of conjugation and never change their stem when conjugated. To form the different tenses, you simply use the present infinitive stem and add the endings under each mood, tense, and person.

The present indicative tense has the following endings:

Subject	Endings
ich	-e
du	-st
er/sie/es	-t
wir	-en
ihr	-t
sie/Sie	-en

For verb stems ending in -t, -d, -m, or -n, the du form, er/sie/es forms, and ihr form add -

e before the regular endings to ease pronunciation.

To conjugate a verb you will have the following forms of regular verbs and irregular verbs

Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs or strong verbs change their stem to indicate verb tenses. Stem changes are generally unpredictable, and you need to learn them individually. In addition irregular verbs do not always change their stem to convey every tense. All German irregular verbs, however, add -en to form the past participle.

To...(English)	Infinitive Form	Present
Tense		

move	bewegen	bewegt
tie	binden	bindet
find	finden	findet

Mixed Verbs

Mixed verbs take specific characteristics from both regular and irregular verbs they add the suffix -e to form the past participle, and simple past. Like irregular verbs they change their stem when conjugated.

denken	dachte	(hat) gedacht
<i>think</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>thought</i>

German Tenses and Verb Tenses

Active and Passive Voice

In the passive voice, the subject of the sentence is the receiver of object of the verb's action. To construct sentences in the passive voice, you will use the conjugated form of werden + the past participle of the main verb. The subject is usually not expressed in passive sentences but may be indicated with the use of von + dative noun case. This is the equivalent of the expression "done by...." in English.

Die Filme werden jeden Tag gesehen.

The movies are seen every day.

The Verbs: *sein* and *haben*

Sein (to be), haben (to have), and werden (to become) are the most common verbs in German. They are irregular verbs that function as **auxiliary verbs** to form compound verb tenses.

Sein (to be)

The verb sein has irregular forms like its English counterpart.

	Present	Past Perfect	
Ich	bin (I am)	war (I was)	
du	bist (you are)	warst (you were)	
er/sie/es	ist (he/she/it)	war (he/she/it was)	
wir	sind (we are)	waren (we were)	
ihr	seid (you are)	wart (you were)	
sie/Sie	sind (they/you are)	waren (they/you were)	

The verbs “sein” und “haben” are both used in constructing the perfect sense. In German perfect tense is used in most situations.

Ich bin nach Frankreich gereist

I have traveled to France

Haben (to have)

The verb haben has the following conjugation in the present tense:

ich	habe	(I have)
du	hast	(you have)
er/sie/es	hat	(has)
wir	haben	(we have)
ihr	habt	(you have)
sie/Sie	haben	(they have)

Our Tip:

When to use "sein" or "haben" as auxiliary verb: Sein is used with the verbs "werden", "sein", "bleiben", and "passieren". In all other cases, the auxiliary verb "haben" is used.

Verb Tenses

Each German verb tense has a direct English counterpart. Look at the two simple tenses. These tenses are called “simple” because they consist of only one verb. They happen to be rather “simple” to learn as well.

Simple present tense

The present tense is formed by removing the *-en* ending from a verb, and replacing it with the prescribed ending, depending on the subject of the verb (the noun or pronoun that is doing the verb). This process is known as conjugation. For example, the verb *machen* (to do or to make) is conjugated like this:

<i>machen</i> (to do/to make): present tense			
<i>ich</i>	<i>mache</i>	<i>wir</i>	<i>machen</i>
<i>du</i>	<i>machst</i>	<i>ihr</i>	<i>macht</i>
sg. noun/pronoun	<i>macht</i>	pl. noun/pronoun	<i>machen</i>

In the chart you see the nouns, changings and endings you’ll want to memorize.

Some verbs require a vowel change for the “du” form and the singular--noun/pronoun-forms. After some practice you’ll start to recognize these the more you get familiar with the language.

German has only one present tense form of verbs. This is a very direct form as it catches all tenses for expressing things that are happening right now. In English, the present tense is divided into three forms: simple present tense -- I do;; the present continuous - I am doing;;

and the present perfect continuous - I have been doing

Simple past tense

past tense

Most verbs in the simple past tense are formed in a similar manner to the simple present tense. You still remove the *-en* from the verb, only you add a different set of conjugational endings.

Most of the conjugations use the same ending as the present with a *-t* added to the beginning of the ending, but with one exception. Can you tell which is it?

The conjugational paradigm for most verbs in the simple past tense is formed like this:

machen (to do/to make): simple past tense

<i>ich</i>	<i>machte</i>	<i>wir</i>	<i>machten</i>
<i>du</i>	<i>machtest</i>	<i>ihr</i>	<i>machtet</i>
sg. noun/pronoun	<i>machte</i>	pl. noun/pronoun	<i>machten</i>

Have you seen the difference? The ending for verbs conjugated for singular nouns but pronouns take a *-te* ending, just like the *ich*-form. You might notice that this *-te* is similar to the *-ed* ending in English. But just like English, there are some verbs that have a different form in the simple past tense.

Below is an example of a strong verb conjugated in the simple past tense:

schwimmen (to swim): simple past tense

<i>ich</i>	<i>schwamm</i>	<i>wir</i>	<i>schwammen</i>
<i>du</i>	<i>schwammt</i>	<i>ihr</i>	<i>schwammt</i>
<i>sg.</i>	<i>schwamm</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>schwamm</i>

Present perfect / conversational past

The present perfect tense is our first compound tense, meaning we use more than one verb to form these tenses. The present perfect tense contains two verb elements, an auxiliary (or helping) verb and the past participle of a verb. We have the same elements in our present perfect tense in English: I have walked, Has he done it?, We have become. Just like in English, we only have to conjugate the helping verb, *haben*. The past participle stays the same regardless of the subject.

Here's *machen* in its present perfect tense:

machen (to do/to make): present perfect tense

<i>ich</i>	<i>habe</i>	<i>wir</i>	<i>haben</i>
	<i>gemacht</i>		<i>gemacht</i>
<i>du</i>	<i>hast</i>	<i>ihr</i>	<i>habt</i>
	<i>gemacht</i>		<i>gemacht</i>
<i>sg.</i>	<i>hat</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>haben</i>
<i>noun/pronoun</i>	<i>gemacht</i>	<i>noun/pronoun</i>	<i>gemacht</i>

You only have to change the ending on the past participle if the verb is weak (takes no vowel change in the simple past). Strong verbs (those whose vowels change in the simple past) keep their *-en* on the past participle. Thus the past participle of *fahren* is *gefahren*. Some strong verbs also have a vowel change in their past participles. These too have to be memorized Past perfect.

The Past Perfect

The last of the past tenses is the past perfect. This one is very similar to the present perfect. It's formed with a helping verb and a past participle, where only the helping verb *sein* or *haben* will be in its simple past form, which is *waren* or *hatten*. The past participle is the same as in the present perfect.

| *machen* (to do/to make): past perfect tense

<i>ich</i>	<i>hatte</i>	<i>wir</i>	<i>hatten</i>
	<i>gemacht</i>		<i>gemacht</i>
<i>du</i>	<i>hattest</i>	<i>ihr</i>	<i>hattet</i>
	<i>gemacht</i>		<i>gemacht</i>
sg.	<i>hatte</i>	pl.	<i>hatten</i>
noun/pronoun	<i>gemacht</i>	noun/pronoun	<i>gemacht</i>

Future tense

The future tense is another one of our compound tenses with two verbs. The first of these is the verb *werden*, the future marker. Secondly, we use the normal infinitive of a verb at the end of our clause. This is akin to English's future construction with *will*, as in, "He will go with them." In German this would be, *Er wird mit ihnen gehen*. *Werden* is the auxiliary verb, thus the only conjugated verb in the future tense.

Future tense			
<i>machen</i>			
<i>ich</i>	<i>werde</i>	<i>wir</i>	<i>werden</i>
	<i>machen</i>		<i>machen</i>
<i>du</i>	<i>wirst machen</i>	<i>ihr</i>	<i>werdet</i>
			<i>machen</i>

sg.	<i>wird machen</i>	pl.	<i>werden</i>
-----	--------------------	-----	---------------

Although the future can mostly be expressed using the present tense in German if it can be understood by context, we use the future with *werden* in situations where it's not so obvious Future perfect tense

Our last tense is also a compound tense, but it's the only one that is made up of three verbs instead of two, which makes it a bit trickier. We'll be using forms that we've already learned from our other tenses, namely the future marker *werden*, the perfect auxiliaries *sein* or *haben*, and the past participle, the same three verb forms we need to make the future perfect tense in English.

Since we can only have one conjugated verb per clause, that means the other verbs, *sein* or *haben* (as well as the past participle) will be left unconjugated. Let's have a look at a *machen* in the future perfect tense:

machen (to do/to make): future perfect tense

<i>ich</i>	<i>werde</i>	<i>wir</i>	<i>werden</i>
	<i>gemacht</i>		<i>gemacht haben</i>
	<i>haben</i>		
<i>du</i>	<i>wirst gemacht</i>	<i>ihr</i>	<i>werdet</i>

	<i>haben</i>		<i>gemacht haben</i>
sg.	<i>wird gemacht</i>	pl.	<i>werden</i>
noun/pronoun	<i>haben</i>	noun/pronoun	<i>gemacht haben</i>

Of course if you're working with a verb that normally requires the use of *sein* as its helping verb, just trade out *haben* for *sein*. **Reflexive Verbs**

Reflexive verbs are much more used in German as they are in English, and they occur in two cases: The accusative and dative case. Most often they are used to describe personal hygiene body care, and personal interactions. They are generally placed after the verb.

Examples:

Er rasiert sich	He's shaving himself.
Ich ziehe mich um.	I am dressing myself
Sie duscht sich	She is taking a shower

Reflexive verbs are preceded by the reflexive pronoun "sich" when listed as an infinitive in a standard dictionary.

Most common reflexive verbs:

to be angry	sich ärgern
to hurry	sich beeilen
to drink too much	sich besaufen
to take a bath	sich baden
to clean myself	sich waschen
to shower	sich duschen
to remember	sich erinnern

to turn around

sich umdrehen

to dress

sich ankleiden

to sit down

sich setzen

to meet

sich treffen

to fall in love

sich verlieben

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns or pronouns. In general,, German adjectives precede the word they modify.

"der **gute** Mann" (the good man), "das **große** Haus" (the big house/building), "die **schöne** Dame" (the pretty lady).

Unlike English adjectives, a German adjective in front of a noun has to have an ending (-e in the examples above). Just what that ending will be depends on several factors, including **gender** (*der, die, das*) and **case** (nominative, accusative, dative).

What to consicer when learning German adjectives:

German adjectives with a definite article only ever have the endings -e or -en.

With definite articles the -e is used in the Nominative (singular) and in all singular forms where the article “looks” like the Nominative. Just to clarify: When does the definite article “look” like the Nominative? In the Accusative for the feminine (*die*) and neuter (*das*) forms where

the articles don't change. They remain "die" or "das". (In contrast the masculine "der" changes to a "den" in the Accusative.) In all other instances the definite articles change and require the adjective ending -en. And yes, the -en is also automatically used in all plural forms. So: If it's the Nominative (singular) or looks like it, it's an -e. In all other cases an -en.

Examples:

Der alte Mann schaut auf das Meer. (The old man looks at the sea.)
This is a Nominative form, hence the -e.

Die Frau kauft das elegante Kleid. (The woman buys the elegant dress.)
This is an Accusative form (das) where the Nominative and Accusative "look" identical, hence the -e.

Kennst du den frechen Jungen? (Do you know the nasty boy?)

"den" doesn't look like the Nominative, therefore the -en

Ich spreche mit der netten Lehrerin. (I am talking with the nice [female] teacher.)

The feminine form "die" has changed to a "der", therefore it is not identical with the Nominative and is -en.

Chevrolet baut die besten Autos. (Chevrolet builds the best cars.)

This is a plural form so no need to even think about the case. It is by default an -en

Now let's move on to the next step: **Learn How to Decline the Easy Way**

Declension of Adjectives

Attributive adjectives are declined in different ways and their manner of declension is dependent on the type of modifiers or determiners.

Strong Declension

Strong declension is required when the modifiers or articles used to have

endings that do not clearly indicate the case, number, and gender of the word being modified.

Strong declension is used in the following situations:

No article is used

When the adjective appears after a number adjective with no ending.

When the adjective comes after a pronoun other than "mir", "dir", and "ihm"

The adjective comes after "mehr" (more), "etwas" (something/some)

The adjective is preceded by "ein paar" (a couple, a few;; "ein wenig", "ein bisschen" (a little), "mehrere"(some)/ a couple of) "folgende" (the following)

Weak Declension

Weak declension is used when determiners have endings that clearly express the case, gender and number of the noun being modified.

Adjectives that require weak declension may only take the "e" or "en" ending.

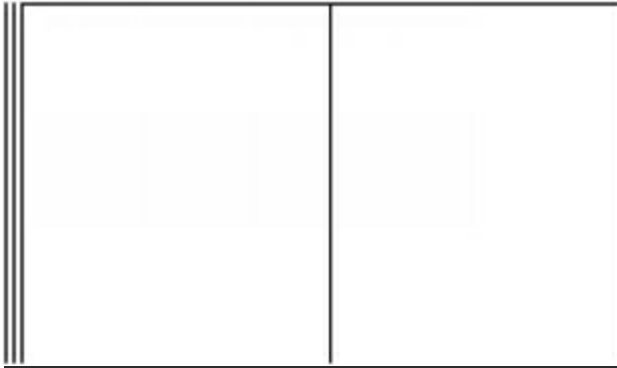
The following situations warrant the use of weak adjective declension:

When the adjective comes after a definite article. When it follows the pronouns "dieser" (this), "jener" (that), "jeder" (any)

When the adjective appears after "dir", "mir", and "ihm"

When placed after "alle" (all) and "beide" (both) When it comes after "welcher/e" (which) and "solch" (such).

Weak declension singular



SG.	<i>Masculinum</i>	<i>Feminum</i>	<i>Neutrum</i>
<i>Nominativ</i>	der Wein	die Wurst	das Bier
	der kalte	die kalte	das kalte
	Wein	Wurst	Bier

<i>Genitiv</i>	des Weines	der Wurst	des Biers
	des kalten	der kalten	des
	Weines	Wurst	kalten
			Biers
<i>Dativ</i>	dem Wein	der Wurst	dem Bier
	dem kalten	der kalten	dem
	Wein	Wurst	kalten
			Bier
<i>Akkusativ</i>	den Wein	die Wurst	das Bier
	den kalten	die kalte	das kalte
	Wein	Wurst	Bier
<u>Weak decl</u>	nsion plural		
PL.	<i>Masculinum</i>	<i>Feminum</i>	<i>Neutrum</i>
<i>Nominativ</i>	die kalten	die kalten	die
	Weine	Würste	kalten
			Biere
<i>Genitiv</i>	der kalten	der kalten	der
	Weine	Würste	kalten
			Biere

<i>Dativ</i>	den kalten	den	den
	Weinen	kalten	kalten
		Würsten	Bieren



<i>Akkusativ</i> die kalten		die kalten	die
	Weine	Würste	kalten
			Biere

With indefinite articles f.e.(incl. all forms of kein, mein, dein etc) the ending is: -en and in exactly the cases where we also have -en with definite articles.

With indefinite articles (incl. all forms of kein, mein, dein -possessive etc) the ending is -en in exactly the cases where we also have an -en with definite articles (see Rule #2).

Mixed Declension

Mixed declension is used when the adjective is placed after possessive determiners and the infinitive articles "ein" and "kein".

German Possessive Adjectives

The use of possessive adjectives is the more common way to show ownership.

German	English
mein	mine
deine	your
sein	his
ihr	her

unser

our

euer

your

ihr

their

Word Order and Building Sentences

German and English both use the basic sentence pattern subject + verb + other elements

Word order in German is more flexible than in English. In particular, sentences need not begin with the subject. If the subject does not start with the subject, then the subject will come right after the verb. In general, **the verb should be in position 2.** Expressions of time generally precede expressions of manner, which generally precede expressions of place

Word order in questions Questions with question words Interrogative Sentences

In interrogative sentences using question words such as "wer", "wann", "wie", "wo", the conjugated verb retains the second position while the subject takes the third position.

Examples:

Wann kommst du wieder? *When are you coming back?*

Was machst du hier? *What are you doing here?*

Imperative Sentences

When giving direct instructions in imperative sentences, the conjugated verb takes the first position:

Ruf die Polizei! *Call the police!* Geh ins Bett! *Go to bed!* Negation

German negative sentences and clauses are formed with "nicht" und "kein"

Kein

Kein is used to negate nouns that are not modified by an article, and replaces the indefinite articles "ein" or "eine" to express negation. Examples:

Der Mann ist kein Polizist *The man is not a police officer*

Sie mag keine Musik *She doesn't like music.*

Get those Adverbs

Adverbs are words which describe the action of a verb, adjectives, or other adverbs

Most adjectives can be used as adverbs without adding a suffix. In fact, when such adjectives are used as adverbs they have no endings at all:

- Anna is a healthy woman (adjective).
- Anna ist eine gesunde Frau.
- "Gladiator" is a good movie (adjective).
- "Gladiator" ist ein guter Film.
- We eat very healthy (adverb).
- Wir essen sehr gesund.

- I am very well (adverb).
- Es geht mir gut.

In German, adverbs have been divided up into four groups which describe when, how and where things happen, they are called adverbs of time, manner and place.

Locative Adverbs

Locative adverbs can be the answer to the questions “Where/Where ... to/where ...and from?”

aufwärts	upwards
außen	outside
da	here/there
dort	<u>there/over there</u>
drinnen	inside
fort	away
hier	here
(bis) hierhin	up to here
hinein	into
hinten	behind
<u>irgendwo</u>	somewhere
links	left (of)
nebenan	near
oberhalb	above
überall	everywhere
unten	below
vorn	in front

Example:

Als wir ankamen, stand unsere Familie schon ganz hinten auf dem Parkplatz

Temporal Adverbs
Temporal adverbs are the answer to the questions
“When/How long/How often/Until when/Since when?”

bald	soon		
bereits	.already		
bisher	until now		
danach	thereafter		
davor	beforehand		
.einst	once		
endlich	eventually/finally		
freitags	Fridays		

gestern	yesterday
immer	always
inzwischen	meanwhile

Example:

Gestern war ich mit Freunden auf einem Rockkonzert.

Modal Adverbs

Modal adverbs are the answer to the questions "How/How much?"

anders		different
.äußerst		extremely
beinahe		nearly
bekanntlich		famously
ebenfalls		likewise
fast		almost
folgendermaßen		.as follows
ganz		completely
genauso		exactly like
.genug		enough

gern	gladly

Example:

Ich habe in meinem Leben genug Steuern bezahlt.

Causal Adverbs

Causal adverbs are the answer to the questions “How so/For what reason/Why/Under what condition?”	also
	anstandshalber

	dadurch
	darum
	demnach
	.demzufolge
	deshalb

Example:

Unsere Freunde warteten deshalb nicht auf uns

German Idioms!

Idiomatic expressions are commonly-used expressions by German speakers that have a figurative, but quite often not a literal meaning. These expressions define the variety of the local culture, and most languages have them. English has a long list of terms and idioms, and so does German. Sometimes idioms may appear meaningless and vague. But it's important to learn what these expressions mean in order for you to fully understand the richness of German language.

There are German idioms that have a direct English translation. Being able to use these idioms won't be too hard for you. For example, the German phrase **hau ab** which direct translation means "strike down", but the real meaning is "get out of here, or "beat it!"

Another famous one is **Daumen drücken**, when translated, means "pressing your thumb", which is near to the English idiom: "to cross your fingers". There are other German expressions that can take time to understand. For example, the phrase "**Was du heute kannst besorgen, das verschiebe nicht auf morgen**", which when taken apart and translated word for word mean "What you can today don't do it tomorrow".

A few other typical German idioms are: Ich verstehe nur Bahnhof

Literal translation: I can only understand train station

Das geht mir auf den Geist

Literal translation: This is going on my head. Means: This is bothering me.

Jemanden Honig um den Bart schmieren

Literal translation: To smear honey on someone's beard. Means: To make false compliments.

Schwein gehabt

Literal translation: Had a pig. Means: Got very lucky

Dumm wie Toastbrot

Literal translation: Stupid as toasted bread. Means: Someone is very stupid

Jemanden durch den Kakao ziehen

Literal translation: To pull someone through chocolate. Meaning: Not to take s.o. seriously

FREE BOOK:

700 Realistic German Phrases for Most Situations

Formal & informal introductions Greeting and How to Address German

Phrases for Greeting Friends & Family Restaurants & Eating Out Phrases Shopping and Renting Asking Directions

Driving & Parking Phrases Transportation Phrases Medical Issues & Emergencies Banking Phrases & Terms

Christmas Phrases & Expressions Illness & Wellness

Sports Terms & Phrases University and Education

Computer and Social Media Airport and Flights

Car Problems - Phrases and Terms Spanish Foods

Phrases for Business & Negotiations Arts

Entertainment and Recreation Crime and Help Phrases

Taxi & Hiring a Car General Repairs Going to Church

Seasons, Festivals and Public Holidays Legal Terms & Words

One of the fastest and most pleasant methods to learn a new language is by reading short stories for learners. We have prepared a number of them. This short story book has helped many of our students, and we recommend for beginners level:

Click image to see details:



Formal and Informal Introductions

1. What's your name?

¿Wie heißt du / Wie heißen Sie?

To ask someone's name (formal)

What's your name?

Wie heißen Sie?

2. To ask someone's name (informal, friends)

What's your name?

Wie heißt du?

3. My name is (first and last name)_____.

Mein Name ist_____.

You can use any of these phrases to express your pleasure at a meeting:

4. I'm pleased to meet you! / Nice to meet you!

Es freut mich Sie kennenzulernen

5. Glad you came

Schön, dass Sie gekommen sind

Nett, dass Sie gekommen sind

6. It was a pleasure to meet you

Schön Sie getroffen zu haben

Nett Sie getroffen zu haben

To introduce people to each other, you can say:

7. This is my friend John

Das ist mein Freund John.

8. John, this is my sister Helga

John, das ist meine Schwester Helga

Polite Expressions

These polite expressions will help you make a good impression:

10. Thank you very much!

Vielen Dank!

11. All okay

Alles in Ordnung

12. No thanks

Nein danke

13. Your are welcome

Keine Ursache

14. Excuse me, please

Entschuldigen sie bitte

15. Sorry

Entschuldigung

I am sorry

Es tut mir leid

16. This is very kind

Das ist sehr nett

Phrases for Greeting Friends & Family

17. Good morning!

Guten Morgen

(For formal meetings, Germans say often “**Guten Tag**” -- *good day*)

18. Good evening

Guten Abend

19. How are you?

Wie geht es Ihnen? (formal)

Wie geht es dir? (informal, friends)

20. Very well, thank you.

Vielen Dank, sehr gut

21. See you later

Bis später

22. Until then

Bis dann

23. Good night

Gute Nacht

24. What's going on?

Was ist los?

25. What's happening?

Was ist passiert?

26. Let me introduce you to my mother

Ich stelle Ihnen/dir meine Mutter vor

27. Do you have siblings?

Haben Sie/Hast du Geschwister?

28. This is my brother

Das ist mein Bruder

29. This is my sister

Das ist meine Schwester

30. This is my uncle

Das ist meine Onkel

31. This is my aunt

Das ist meine Tante

32. This is my grandmother

Das ist meine Großmutter

33 This is my grandfather

Das ist meine Großvater

34. I have a son / I have a daughter

Ich habe einen Sohn / Ich habe eine Tochter

35. I am waiting for my mother

Ich warte auf meine Mutter

36. When can we meet?

Wann können wir uns treffen?

37. Where can we meet?

Wo können wir uns treffen?

38. This person is part of my family

Diese Person gehört zu meiner Familie

39. have a boyfriend / a girlfriend

Ich habe einen Freund/eine Freundin

40. I invite you to meet my family

Ich lade dich ein, meine Familie kennenzulernen

41. Visit me at home

Besuche mich zu Hause

Common Everyday German Phrases

42. I want, I don't want

Ich möchte / Ich möchte nicht

43. I would like..

Ich würde gerne...

44. Where is..?

Wo ist..?

45. How much does it cost?

Wieviel kostet das?

46. What time is it?

Wie spät ist es?

47. Do you have...?

Haben Sie...?

48. I have / I don't have...

Ich habe / Ich habe kein..

49. I understand / I don't understand

Ich verstehe / Ich verstehe nicht

50. Do you understand?

Verstehen Sie? / Verstehst du?

Phrases for Travelers

51. I am looking for a hotel

Ich suche ein Hotel

52. I need a room with a bathroom

Ich brauche ein Zimmer mit Bad

53. Do you have a cheaper room?

Haben Sie ein günstigeres Zimmer?

54. Can you call me a taxi, please?

Können Sie mir ein Taxi bestellen?

55. Bring me to the airport!

Bringen Sie mich zum Flughafen

56. When is the next flight to..?

Wann fliegt der nächste Flug nach...?

57. At what time does the flight from...arrive?
Um wieviel Uhr kommt der nächste Flug aus....?
58. Where is the exchange?
Wo gibt es ein Wechselbüro?
59. Where is the bank?
Wo befindet sich die Bank?
60. Where is the bus station? --
Wo ist der Busbahnhof?
61. Where can I buy a ticket to...?
Wo bekomme ich ein Ticket nach..?
62. I pay with my credit card
Ich zahle mit meiner Kredit Karte

Restaurants & Eating Out Phrases

63. I like to order a coffee
Ich möchte einen Kaffee bestellen
64. Can I have the menu please?
Darf ich bitte die Karte sehen?
65. We would like to reserve a table
Wir möchten einen Tisch reservieren
66. Do you have vegetarian meals?
Haben Sie vegetarische Gerichte?
67. I like to have my steak medium
Ich mag das Steak medium
68. The food is unacceptable
Das Essen ist nicht akzeptierbar

69. Bring me something else

Bringen Sie mir etwas anderes

70. I would like to order a glass of white wine

Ich möchte ein Glas Weisswein bestellen

71. The bill / check please

Die Rechnung bitte

72. The tip is not included

Das Trinkgeld ist nicht enthalten

Shopping and Renting

73. We are looking for a good souvenir

Wir suchen ein gutes Souvenir

74. Do you have a larger size? This is too small

Haben Sie eine Nummer grösser? Das ist zu klein

75. Esta camiseta es demasiada cara

Das Hemd ist zu teuer

76. Is the price negotiable?

Ist der Preis verhandelbar?

77. I only want to buy fresh ingredients

Ich möchte nur frische Zutaten

78. How much is the weekly rent?

Wieviel kostet die Wochenmiete?

79. Do we have to pay a deposit?

Müssen wir eine Kaution zahlen?

80. We are looking for a furnished room

Wir suchen ein möbliertes Zimmer

81. We like to rent this room by the month

Wir möchten das Zimmer für einen Monat mieten

82. When do I get my money back?

Wann bekomme ich mein Geld zurück?

83. The house needs to be cleaned

Das Haus muss gereinigt werden

Asking Directions

84. Where is..?

Wo ist.. ?

85. Can you tell me the way to..?

Können Sie mir die Richtung nach...zeigen ?

86. Can you show me on the map?

Können Sie es mir auf der Karte zeigen?

87. Can you walk?

Kannst du gehen?

88. Where are the toilets?

Wo sind die Toiletten?

89. Is it near?

Ist es nahe?

90. Is it far?

Ist es weit?

91. Is there a bus?

Gibt es einen Bus?

92. Where does this road go to?

Wohin führt die Strasse?

93. Which direction?

Welche Richtung?

94. I am looking for the next exit

Ich suche die nächste Ausfahrt

95. Is this the street to...?

Ist das die Strasse nach..?

96. Where can I find the....?

Wo finde ich ...?

97. Left

Links

98. Right

Rechts

99. Turn right

Geradeaus

100. On the corner

An der Ecke

101. Opposite the gas / petrol station

Gegenüber der Tankstelle

102. You have to go back

Sie müssen zurück

103. Keep going straight ahead

Weiter geradeaus

,

104. Take the road to...

Nehme sie die Strasse nach...

105. Under the bridge

Unter der Brücke

106. At the crossroads

An der Kreuzung

107. You go as far as..

Sie gehen bis..

108. next to the supermarket

...neben dem Supermarkt

109. Cross the street

Die Kreuzung überqueren

110. On the second floor

Im zweiten Stock

111. The supermarket is in front of the church.

Der Supermarkt befindet sich vor der Kirche

112. The embassy is across the street.

Die Botschaft befindet sich gegenüber der Strasse

113. The hospital is around the corner

Das Krankenhaus ist um die Ecke

114. About how long will it take?

Wie lange dauert das?

115. You go straight, and then you turn left.

Sie gehen geradeaus, dann gehen Sie links

Driving & Parking Phrases

116. Is the traffic heavy?

Gibt es viel Verkehr?

117. Is there a different way to the airport?

Gibt es einen anderen Weg zum Flughafen?

118. What is causing this traffic jam?

Was verursacht den Stau?

119. When will the road be clear?

Wann wird die Strasse frei sein?

120. What is the speed limit?

Wie ist die Höchstgeschwindigkeit?

121. Is there a toll on this motorway?

Gibt es Zoll auf der Strasse?

122. Can you clean the windscreen?

Können Sie die Windschutzscheibe reinigen?

123. We got lost

Wir haben uns verlaufen (walking)

Wir haben uns verfahren (driving)

124. Slow the car down

Fahren Sie langsamer

125. Can you drive faster?

Können Sie schneller fahren?

126. I need to get out here

Ich muss hier raus

127. We are looking for a gas / petrol station

Wir suchen eine Tankstelle

128. Can I park here?

Darf ich hier parken?

129. Where is the nearest parking garage?

Wo ist das nächste Parkhaus?

130. How long can I stay here?

Wie lange darf ich bleiben?

131. Where do I pay?

Wo zahle ich?

132. Fill the tank please

Bitte volltanken

133. This is my drivers license

Das ist mein Führerschein

Transportation Phrases

S

134. Where is the airport?
Wo ist der Flughafen?
135. Where is the train station?
Wo ist der Bahnhof?
136. Where is the ticket machine?
Wo ist der Fahrkartenautomat?
137. Is that within walking distance? --
Kann man zu Fuss gehen?
138. Where do I transfer?
Wo kann ich umsteigen?
139. How much luggage may I bring?
Wieviel Gepäck darf ich mitnehmen?
140. At what gate will I find the airplane?
Auf welchem Flugsteig finden wir das Flugzeug?

141. The flight has been delayed

Der Flug hat verspätet

142. Does this bus stop in Granada too?

Halt der Bus in Granada?

143. Is there a stopover?

Muss man umsteigen?

144. Is there public transportation?

Gibt es öffentliche Verbindungen?

145. When do we arrive?

Wann kommen wir an?

146. What is the name of the next station?

Wie heisst die nächste Station?

147. Where do we go ?

Wohin fahren wir?

Medical Issues & Emergencies

148. Where is the next hospital?

Wo ist das nächste Krankenhaus?

149. Our insurance in the US will pay for this

Unsere Versicherung zahlt das

150. My wife needs surgery

Meine Frau muss operiert werden

151. I need to have my tooth fixed

Mein Zahn muss behandelt werden

152. Do you have painkillers?

Haben Sie Schmerztabletten?

153. I am allergic against... (fish) --

Ich bin gegen Fisch allergisch

154. I had an accident; send an ambulance

Ich habe einen Unfall gehabt; schicken Sie einen Krankenwagen

155. I need a remedy against headache--

Ich brauche ein Mittel gegen Schmerzen

156. I cut myself; do you have a bandage?

Ich habe mich geschnitten; haben sie ein Pflaster?

157. Can you send a doctor to my house?

Können Sie mir einen Arzt nach Hause schicken?

Banking Phrases & Terms

158. I am looking for an ATM

Ich suche einen Geldautomaten

159. Do they change dollar?

Werden Dollar gewechselt?

160. I'd like to open a checking account

Ich möchte ein Girokonto eröffnen

170. I like to open a savings account.

Ich möchte ein Sparkonto eröffnen

171. What documents do I need?

Welche Dokumente brauche ich?

172. The ATM machine did not dispense notes

Der Geldautomat hat kein Geld ausgegeben

173. I want to apply for a personal credit

Ich möchte einen Privat Kredit beantragen

174. I want to cash a cheque

Ich möchte einen Scheck wechseln

175. I need cash money from my account

Ich brauche Bargeld von meinem Konto

Phrases for Housecleaning

176. We need a charlady / maid

Wir brauchen eine Putzfrau

177. Please clean the corners too

Bitte auch die Ecken saubermachen

178. Clean the carpet with a vacuum cleaner

Mache den Teppich mit dem Staubsauger sauber

179. Please clean the windows

Bitte die Fenster reinigen

180. Put the bottles into the refrigerator

Stell die Flaschen in den Kühlschrank

181. You have to make the bed too

Du musst auch das Bett machen

182. Can you water the plants please?

Kannst du den Pflanzen Wasser geben?

183. Turn down the heating

Stell die Heizung runter

184. Screw a new light bulb into the lamp

Schraube ein neue Glühbirne in die Lampe

185. To mop the floor

Den Flur wischen

186. Get the trash outside

Bring den Müll raus

187. Please empty the buckets

Leer den Eimer aus

188. Carry the cases into the basement

Trage die Kisten in den Keller

189. Clean the closets too

Mache auch die Schränke sauber

190. Fluff and shake the pillows

Die Kissen ausschütteln

191. Close the shutters

Die Jalousien schließen

192. Don't forget to lock the doors

Vergiss nicht die Türen zu schließen

Household Chores

193. To paint the wall

Die Wand malen

194. Roll up the carpets!

Den Teppich aufrollen

195. The bathroom needs to be cleaned

Das Badezimmer muss gereinigt werden

196. Polish the mirrors too

Poliere auch die Spiegel

197. You are not allowed to make a break / no pause

Pausen sich nicht erlaubt

198. We pay once a month

Wir zahlen einmal im Monat

199. Open all the windows

Öffne alle Fenster

200. We appreciate your good work

Wir schätzen Ihre Arbeit

Housekeeping

Haushalt

Christmas Phrases & Expressions

201. We are looking for a Christmas gift

Wir suchen ein Weihnachtsgeschenk

202. Where are the Christmas markets?

Wo ist der Weihnachtsmarkt?

203. Can you wrap it up please?

Können Sie das bitte einpacken?

204. They don't have Santa Claus in Spain

In Spanien gibt es keinen Weihnachtsmann

205. We love Christmas time

Wir lieben die Weihnachtszeit

206. Christmas songs are important

Weihnachtslieder sind wichtig

207. We are looking for a Christmas tree

Wir suchen einen Weihnachtsbaum

208. We need help to decorate it

Wir brauchen beim Dekorieren Hilfe

209. We are going to visit our family for Christmas

Weihnachten besuchen wir unsere Familie

210. What do you have for Christmas dinner?

Was gibt es zum Weihnachtsessen?

211. We only go to church at Christmas

Wir gehen nur Weihnachten in die Kirche

212. I have a Christmas gift for you

Ich habe ein Weihnachtsgeschenk für dich

Guests and Invitations

213. Please lay the table for dinner

Bitte decke den Tisch zum Abendessen

214. You are invited

Sie sind eingeladen

215. Welcome you to our house

Willkommen in unserem Haus

216. Please come in

Bitte kommen sie rein

217. We have prepared dinner for you

Wir haben Abendessen für Sie gemacht

218. You can bring your family

Sie können Ihre Familie mitbringen

219. Tonight we are expecting guests

Heute Abend erwarten wir Gäste

220. I have received an invitation

Ich habe eine Einladung erhalten

221. We are all one family

Wir sind alle eine Familie

222. This is the key for the main entrance

Das sind die Schlüssel für den Haupteingang

223. This is the key for the room

Das sind die Schlüssel für das Zimmer

224. Where can we leave our luggage?

Wo können wir unser Gepäck lassen?

225. I would like to invite you

Ich möchte Sie einladen

226. We want to cancel our reservation

Wir wollen die Reservierung canceln

227. We are organizing a barbecue evening

Wir organisieren einen Grillabend

228. We have a bathroom for men and for women

Wir haben ein Bad für Männer und Frauen

229. Do you have a guest house ?

Haben Sie ein Gästehaus?

230. We prefer to sleep in a private room

Wir bevorzugen in einem Privatzimmer zu schlafen

231. We had a great time

Wir hatten eine gute Zeit

232. There is no smoking in the room

Im Zimmer wird nicht geraucht

234. Can you please turn down the volume?

Können Sie das leiser machen?

235. To clean the ceiling

Die Decke reinigen

236. Please clean the room before you leave

Bitte reinige das Zimmer bevor du gehst

237. There is a cleaning fee.

Es gibt eine Reinigungsgebühr

238. You have damaged something

Sie haben was kaputt gemacht

Insurance -- Phrases & Terms

239. Do you have insurance?

Sind Sie versichert?

240. Is your car insured

Ist Ihr Auto versichert?

241. Do you have accident insurance?

Sind sie gegen Unfall versichert?

242. We would like to insure the car

Wir möchten das Auto versichern

243. I need a household insurance

Ich brauche eine Hausratversicherung

244. Let me get my insurance papers

Lassen Sie mich die Versicherungs Papiere holen

245. I have everything insured

Ich habe alles versichert

246. We should file the police report

Wir sollten einen Polizeireport aufnehmen

247. We should file a damage report

Wir sollten einen Schadensreport aufnehmen

248. Are they going raise our premiums?

Werden sie unsere Prämien erhöhen?

249. We don't agree with appraisal

Wir glauben nicht an die Einschätzung

250. I am the beneficiary

Ich bin der Begünstigte

251. We need a free tariff

Wir brauchen einen kostenfreien Tarif

252. Where can I buy a car insurance

Wo kann ich eine Autoversicherung kaufen?

253. I need a health insurance

Ich brauche eine Krankenversicherung

254. We'd like to insure our property

Wir wollen unser Eigentum versichern

255. Can we pay by annual installments?

Kann man jährlich zahlen?

256. How much are the deductibles?

Wieviel sind die Abschreibungen

257. I need a travel insurance.

Ich brauche eine Reiseversicherung

258. Signing of a contract

Vertragsunterzeichnung

259. I need a life insurance

Ich brauche eine Lebensversicherung

Real Estate – Phrases & Terms

260. What kind of neighbors do we have here?

Welche Art Nachbarn haben wir hier?

261. When was this house built?

Wann wurde das Haus gebaut?

262. How much is the property / land tax?

Wie hoch sind die Grundsteuern?

263. How much are the running costs ?

Wie hoch sind die laufenden Kosten?

264. We would like to view the house

Wir möchten das Haus besichtigen

265. Are you the owner of this property?

Sie Sie der Hauseigentümer?

266. Is this house rented?

Ist das Haus vermietet?

267. Who is living in this house?

Wer lebt im Haus?

268. Is there a community pool?
Gibt es ein Gemeinde Schwimmbecken?
269. How much is the administration fee?
Wie hoch sind die Wohngebühren?
270. How many square meters has the land?
Wieviel Quadratmeter hat das Land?
271. How many floors has this house?
Wie viele Stockwerke hat das Haus?
272. This house needs to be renovated
Das Haus muss renoviert werden
273. How many people are registered in the deed?
Wie viele Personen sind im Grundbuch eingetragen?
274. Do you have a floor plan?
Haben Sie einen Grundriss?

275. Is this house owned by the bank?

Gehört das Haus der Bank?

276. We don't need a realtor

Wir brauchen keinen Makler

277. Is the house rented?

Ist das Haus vermietet?

278. Do you offer financing?

Bieten Sie Finanzierung an?

Illness & Wellness

279. I am sick

Ich bin krank

280. I don't feel well

Ich fühle mich nicht gut

281. I need a doctor who speaks English

Ich brauche einen Arzt der Englisch spricht

282. I need a dentist

Ich brauche einen Zahnarzt

283. It's an emergency

Es ist ein Notfall

284. I need an appointment

Ich brauche einen Termin

285. My back hurts

Mir tut der Rücken weh

286. I need medicine

Ich brauche Medikamente

287. My throat bothers me

Mein Hals tut weh

288. I have pain in my chest

Ich habe Schmerzen in der Brust

289. My stomach hurts

Mein Bauch tut weh

290. My foot is inflamed

Mein Fuss ist entzündet

291. I broke my arm

Ich habe mir den Arm gebrochen

292. I prefer natural product
Ich bevorzuge naturliche Mittel

293. I am infected with S.T.D.
Ich bin Geschlechtskrank

294. I have diabetes
Ich habe Diabetis

296. I have liver problems
Ich habe Probleme mit der Leber

297. Is my disease serious?
Ist meine Krankheit ernst?

298. I have a terminal illness
Ich bin unheilbar krank

299. It hurts in this part

Es tut mir hier weh

300. I need painkillers

Ich brauche Schmerzmittel

301. I need a check-up

Ich brauche eine Untersuchung

302. I need new glasses

Ich brauche eine neue Brille

303. I need a prescription for..

Ich brauche ein Rezept für...

304. Where can I find a specialist for..?

Wo kann ich einen Facharzt für... finden.?

305. I have private insurance

Ich bin privat versichert

306. I need pills against..

Ich brauche Tablette gegen...

307. I need a diagnostic

Ich brauche eine Diagnose

308. Can you call a doctor?

Können Sie einen Arzt rufen?

309. Can you call an ambulance?

Können Sie einen Krankenwagen rufen?

310. Can you drive me to the hospital?

Können Sie mich ins Krankenhaus fahren?

311. I am suffering under pain

Ich leide unter Schmerzen

312. I suffer from indigestion

Ich habe Verstopfung

313. I threw up

Ich habe mich übergeben

314. I am dizzy

Mir ist schlecht

315. I cut myself

Ich habe mich geschnitten

316. I need band aid

Ich brauche ein Pflaster

317. Where is the next pharmacy?

Wo ist die nächste Apotheke?

318. Does the medicine cause side effects?

Hat das Medikament Nebenwirkungen?

Sports Terms & Phrases

319. We like soccer

Wir mögen Fußball

320. When does the game start?

Wann fängt das Spiel an?

321. Are you a fan of...?

Bist du ein Fan von..?

322. Can we join the group?

Können wir diese Gruppe beitreten?

323. We like sports

Wir mögen Sport

324. We play a game

Wir spielen ein Spiel

325. Where can we rent a bicycle?

Wo können wir ein Fahrrad mieten?

326. Is there a gym here?

Gibt es hier ein Fitness Center?

327. How much is membership?

Wieviel kostet eine Mitgliedschaft?

328. I need to make exercise to lose weight

Ich muss Sport machen um abzunehmen

329. I like to play tennis

Ich mag Tennis spielen

330. I like to swim

Ich mag schwimmen

331. I am looking for a yoga group

Ich suche eine Yoga Gruppe

332. I try to find a fitness instructor

Ich versuche einen Fitness Lehrer zu finden

333. Can you help me to lift the weights?

Kannst du mir helfen die Gewichte zu heben?

334. I need aerobics

Ich brauche Aerobics / Cardio

335. I have to start slowly

Ich muss langsam anfangen

336. We are looking for a good diving spot

Wir suchen einen guten Tauchplatz

University and Education

337. Where can I register?

Wo kann ich mich registrieren?

338. When is semester break?

Wann sind Semester Ferien?

339. What is your principle area of study?

Was ist dein Studienfach?

340. When is the examen

Wann ist Examen?

341. Let's to to the university!

Las uns auf die "Uni" gehen!

342. What is the campus policy?

Was ist die Kampus Ordnung?

343. How much is the tution fee?

Wievil kosten die Studiengebühren?

344. Are there still enrollment places available?

Gibt es noch Studienplätze?

345. What are the degree courses?

Welche Fachkurse werden angeboten?

346. Do they offer financial aid?

Wird Studienfinanzierung angeboten?

347. What major degrees do they offer ?

Welche Studienabschlüsse werden angeboten?

348. Where can I studybest?

Wo kann ich am Besten studieren?

349. Is the food in the canteen edible?

Ist das Essen in der Mensa geniessbar?

350. Where can I get the learning material?

Wo bekomme ich das Studienmaterial?

351. I meet you in the auditorium

Ich treffe dich im Auditorium

352. This university has a entrance examination

Diese Universität hat ein Einschreibungs Verfahren

Computer and Social Media

353. Can I join your group?

Darf ich der Gruppe beitreten?

354. Is advertising allowed?

Sind Anzeigen erlaubt?

355. I would like to participate

Ich würde gerne mitmachen

356. What are the rules for this group?

Was sind die Regeln in dieser Gruppe?

357. Spam is prohibited

Spam ist verboten

358. Can you help me to find an app auf Deutsch?

Kannst du mir helfen ein App auf Deutsch zu finden?

359. Can you help me to install a program?

Kannst du mir helfen ein Programm zu installieren?

360. I need original components

Ich brauche Original--Teile

361. Does it come with a cable?

Kommt es mit einem Kabel?

362. The printer doesn't print

Der Drucker druckt nicht

363. Where can I buy printer cartridges?

Wo kann ich Drucker Patronen kaufen?

364. Where to they repair computer?

Wo repariert man Computers?

365. My tablet needs a new glass

Mein Tablet braucht ein neues Glass

366. Where can I download this?

Wo kann ich das runterladen?

Talking About Yourself

367.

368.

369.

What is your profession?

Was machen Sie beruflich

I work for the ... company

Ich arbeite bei der...Firma

I have my own business

Ich bin selbständig

370.

371.

372.

I am employed

Ich bin angestellt

I am a student

Ich bin Student

I am a Chemist

Ich bin Chemiker

373. I live alone

Ich lebe allein

374. I have two children

Ich habe zwei Kinder

375. I am married

Ich bin verheiratet

376. Where do you live

Wo leben Sie / Wo lebst du?

377. Do you have an address?

Haben Sie / hast du eine Adresse?

378. I live in Berlin

Ich wohne in Berlin

378. Do you live in Hamburg?

Wohnen Sie / wohnst du in Hamburg?

378. Tomorrow we have a party

Morgen machen wir eine Party

378. My uncle is visiting me

Mein Onkel besucht mich

379. Do you have siblings

Haben Sie / Hast du Geschwister?

380. Shall I bring something?

Soll ich was mitbringen?

381 May I bring my dog?

Darf ich meinen Hund mitbringen?

382. We have a house in the center
Wir haben ein Haus im Zentrum

At Work

383. He / she is calling
Er / Sie ruft an
384. I'd like to speak with Mr./Ms.
Ich möchte gern Herrn/Frau...sprechen.
385. The line is busy
Die Leitung ist besetzt
386. What time suits you?

Wann passt es Ihnen?

387. Can I have a receipt please?

Kann ich bitte eine Rechnung haben?

388. My boss said ...

Mein Chef / meine Chefin hat gesagt, ...

389. I need a copy

Ich brauche eine Kopie

390. Did I get mail?

Habe ich Post bekommen?

391. I'd like to make an appointment

I möchte einen Termin machen

392. Can we meet on Thursday morning?

Können wir uns Donnerstag morgens treffen?

393. This is part of my job

Das ist Teil meiner Arbeit

393. This is not a problem at all!

Das ist überhaupt kein Problem!

394. I have already finished my work

Ich bin schon mit meiner Arbeit fertig!

394. Have a nice trip / a good vacation

Schönen Urlaub!

Airport and Flights

396. What is our flight number?

Was ist unsere Flugnummer?

397. I have a reservation

Ich habe eine Reservierung

398. I have only one suitcase

Ich habe nur einen Koffer

399. I have only hand luggage

Ich habe nur Handgepäck

400. Can we take that into the cabin?

Können wir das in die Kabine nehmen?

401. Do I need a visa?

Brauche ich ein Visum?

402. Where do I claim the luggage?

Wo kann ich das Gepäck abholen?

403. Where can we find gate number.. ?

Wo finden wir Gate / Flugsteig Nummer.. ?

404. I need to change my ticket

I muss meine Flugkartet wechseln

405. The airline changed our flight

Die Fluggesellschaft hat unser Ticket geandert

406. I would like to have a window seat

Ich möchte eine Fensterplatz

407. I would like to have an aisle seat

Ich möchte einen Platz am Gang

408. Can I get an upgrade?

Kann ich ein(e) Upgrade / Aufwertung bekommen?

409. Do we have to go through security?

Müssen wir durch die Sicherheitskontrolle?

410. Where is the information desk?

Wo ist der Informationsschalter?

411. This computer belongs to me

Der Computer gehört mir

412. I have nothing to declare

Ich habe nichts zu verzollen

412. Do you know at what time are we arriving?

Wissen Sie wann wir ankommen?

413. I would like to change my seat

Ich möchte meinen Sitz wechseln

414. Where does this plane fly to?

Wohin fliegt dieses Flugzeug?

415. Where is the arrival terminal?

Wo ist der Ankunfts--Terminal?

415. Where is the terminal for departure?

Wo ist der Abflugs--Terminal?

416. Our suitcase has been stolen!

Unser Koffer wurde geklaut!

417. Do you have a hotel voucher?

Haben Sie einen Hotel Gutschein?

418. Where do I find the shuttle transfer to Terminal 1?

Wo finde ich den Shuttle Bus zum Terminal 1?

419. Where do I find the car rental companies?

Wo finde ich die Autovermietung?

Car Problems – Phrases and Terms

420. We would like to rent a car

Ich möchte ein Auto mieten

421. We had an accident

Wir hatten einen Unfall

422. They have towed the car!

Sie haben das Auto abgeschleppt!

423. I need a tow truck

Ich brauche einen Abschleppwagen

424. The car has a flat tire

El coche tiene una rueda pinchada

425. The car won't start

Das Auto springt nicht an

426. The car has a scratch

Das Auto hat einen Kratzer

427. Can you recommend a garage?

Können Sie eine Werkstatt empfehlen?

428. Can you repair the car?

Können Sie das Auto reparieren?

429. How long does it take?

Wie lange dauert das

430. Where can I return the car?

Wo kann ich das Auto zurueckbringen?

Foods & Restaurants

431. What is your favorite food?

Was ist dein/Ihr Lieblingsessen?

432. Can you please say what that is?

Können Sie mir bitte sagen was das ist?

433. It tastes very interesting

Es schmeckt sehr interessant

434. This is very delicious

Das ist sehr lecker

435. We would like to order..

Wir möchten bestellen

436. Can you bring us a larger portion please?

Können Sie uns bitte eine grössere Portion bringen?

437. What are the ingredients for this dish?

Was sind die Zutaten für dieses Gericht?

438. How do you make paella?

Wie macht man Paella?

439. We eat traditional food

Wir essen traditionelles Essen

440. We are on a diet

Wir sind auf Diät

441. How many calories are in there?

Wie viele Kalorien sind dort drin?

442. What food do you recommend?

Welches Essen empfehlen Sie? /empfehlst du?

443. What German dishes do you know?

Welches deutsches Gericht kennen Sie?

444. What are typical German ingredients?

Was sind typische deutsche Zutaten?

445. First fry it then you bake it

Zuerst frittieren, danach backen

446. We prefer a strong flavor

Wir bevorzugen einen starken Geschmack

447. We cook at home

Wir kochen zu Hause

448. How do you cook this dish?

Wie kocht man dieses Gericht?

449. We are looking for a supermarket

Wir suchen einen Supermarkt

Phrases for Business & Negotiations

450. I need a receipt / bill

Ich brauche eine Rechnung

451. I am interested

Ich bin interessiert

452. Thank's, but I am not interested

Danke, aber ich bin nicht interessiert

453. I want to speak with the owner!

Ich will mit dem Besitzer sprechen!

454. I the price negotiable?

Ist der Preis verhandelbar?

455. This is my team

Das ist meine Mannschaft

456. We make a contract

Wir machen einen Vertrag

457. We pay later

Wir zahlen später

458. We order tomorrow

Wir bestellen morgen

459. When can you deliver?

Wann können Sie liefern?

460. Who is paying customs?

Wer zahlt den Zoll?

461. How much are the total costs?

Wie hoch sind die Gesamtkosten?

462. What is your best price?

Was ist ihr bester Preis?

463. We want to cancel

Wir wollen stornieren

464. It is too expensive

Es ist zu teuer

465. Are taxes included?

Sind Steuern inbegriffen?

466. How much is the commission?

Wie hoch ist die Kommission?

467. I need to write it down

Ich muss das aufschreiben

468. I need this in writing

Ich brauche das schriftlich

469. What are the delivery terms?

Wie sind die Lieferbedingungen?

470. Does this product has warranties?

Hat das Produkt Garantie?

471. Will you accept the order

Werden Sie die Bestellung akzeptieren?

472. We make you an offer

Wir machen Ihnen ein Angebot

473. We accept your offer

Wir akzeptieren Ihr Angebot

474. We reject your offer

Wir lehnen Ihr Angebot ab

475. We pay after delivery

Wir zahlen nach der Lieferung

476. We pay now

Wir zahlen jetzt

477. Is there a discount?

Gibt es Rabatt? / Skonto?

478. Do you accept credit cards?

Akzeptieren Sie Kredit Karten?

Where is the museum?

Wo ist das Museum?

480. This is magnificent

Das ist großartig

481. Who built all of this?

Wer hat das alles gebaut?

482. What's the name of the artist?

Wie heisst der Künstler?

483. We appreciate art

Wir schätzen Kunst

484. Do you know the artist?

Kennen Sie den Künstler?

485. How did you clean the sculpture?

Wie haben Sie die Skulptur gereinigt??

486. This is a beautiful painting

Das ist ein schönes Bild

487. How old is it?

Wie alt ist das?

488. Does it have a signature?

Ist es signiert?

489. This is rare

Das ist selten

490. What's the name of this style?

Wie heisst dieser Stil?

491. Are you an expert?

Sind Sie ein Experte?

492. We are only interested in authentic arts

Wir sind nur an authentischer Kunst interessiert

493. This is only of personal value

Das hat nur einen persönlichen Wert

494. Is this original?

Ist es original?

Entertainment and Recreation

495. Tonight we go out

Heute Abend gehen wir aus

496. We go to a concert

Wir gehen in ein Konzert

497. How much are the tickets?

Wie viel kosten die Karten?

498. We will meet at the entrance

Wir treffen uns am Eingang

499. What movie will we watch?

Welchen Film werden wir sehen?

500. Did you like the movie?

Gefiel Ihnen der Film? / Gefiel dir der Film?

501. Is there a good night club?

Gibt es einen guten Nachtclub?

502. Do you like dancing?

Magst du tanzen?

503. Can I go with you?

Darf ich mitkommen?

504. This is fun!

Das macht Spass!

505. This is boring.

Das ist langweilig

506. Are you coming with me?

Kommst du mit?

507. Do they have a botanical garden here?

Gibt es einen Botanisches Garten hier?

508. Is there a public swimming pool?

Gibt es ein öffentliches Schwimmbad?

509. Which museum can you recommend?

Welches Museum können Sie empfehlen?

510. We are looking for a spa

Wir suchen eine Sauna

520. Where can I get a massage?

Wo kann ich eine Massage bekommen?

521. Is the movie in original language?

Ist der Film in original Sprache?

Crime and Help Phrases

522. I need a doctor

Ich brauche einen Arzt

523. I need help!

i

Ich brauche Hilfe!

524. Call the police!

Ruf die Polizei!

525. I am going to call the police

Ich werde die Polizei rufen

526. This is an emergency

Das ist ein Notfall

527. Stop the thief!

Haltet den Dieb!

528. I am the witness

Ich bin der Zeuge

529. I have not seen anything

Ich habe nichts gesehen

530. I have been robbed

Ich wurde überfallen

531. I have been attacked

Ich wurde angegriffen

532. The broke into my apartment

Man hat in meine Wohnung eingebrochen

533. They stole my wallet

Man hat meine Brieftasche gestohlen

534. I have a complaint

Ich habe eine Beschwerde

535. I want to file a police report

Ich möchte eine Anzeige aufgeben

536. I need to contact my embassy

Ich muss mit meiner Botschaft sprechen

527. I want to speak with a lawyer

Ich will mit einem Rechtsanwalt sprechen

538. I lost my money

Ich habe mein Geld verloren

539. I forgot my passport

Ich habe meinen Reisepass vergessen

540. I left the keys in the room

Ich habe die Schlüssel im Zimmer gelassen

541. I have to leave now!

Ich muss jetzt los!

Taxi & Hiring a Car

542. I want to hire a car

Ich möchte eine Auto mieten

543. I need it for one week

Ich brauche es eine Woche

544. Please explain the documents

Bitte erklären Sie die Dokumente

545. Must I return the car here?

Muss ich das Auto hier abgeben?

546. Is there a charge per kilometre?

¿Muss man pro Kilometer bezahlen

547. Please show me how to operate the car?

Können Sie mir zeigen, wie das Auto funktioniert

548. I would like to rent a small size car

Ich möchte ein kleineres Auto

550. Do you have a car with automatic?

Haben Sie ein Auto mit Automatik?

551. I want to leave the car at the airport

Ich will das Auto am Flughafen lassen

552. Where is the tool kit?

Wo sind die Werkzeuge?

553. We don't need additional insurance!

Wir brauchen keine Zusatz Versicherung!

554. What is the emergency number?

Was ist die Notfall Nummer?

555. Where can I get a taxi?

Wo kann ich ein Taxi bekommen?

556. Take me to the airport please

Bringen Sie mich bitte zum Flughafen

557. To the bus station please!

Zur Busstation bitte!

558. Take me to this address

Bringen Sie mich zu dieser Adresse

559. Why is it so expensive

Warum ist das so teuer?

560. I need help with the suitcase

Ich brauche Hilfe mit dem Koffer

561 Please don't interrupt our conversation

Bitte unterbrechen Sie unsere Konversation nicht

562. Turn off the music

Schalten Sie die Musik aus

563. Turn on the taximeter

Stellen Sie das Taximeter an

General Repairs

564. This is damaged

Das ist beschädigt

565. We need tools

Wir brauchen Werkzeug

566. Can you repair it?

Kannst du es reparieren?

567. Can you do it quickly?

Können Sie es schnell machen?

568. What's the problem?

Was ist das Problem?

569. Is it broken?

Ist es kaputt

570. Can you glue it?

Kann man es kleben?

571. Here is the guarantee

Hier ist die Garantie

572. Can you take a look at it?

Darf ich es mir anschauen?

573. We need help

Wir brauchen Hilfe

574. We need a specialist

Wir brauchen einen Spezialisten

575. We need a replacement

Wir brauchen Ersatz

578. I need nails and a hammer

Ich brauche Nägel und einen Hammer

579. I need a saw

Wir brauchen eine Säge

580. Who can fix it?

Wer kann das heil machen?

Going to Church

581. We are protestants

Wir sind Protestantisch

582. We are catholic

Wir sind Katholisch

583. We are muslims

Wir sind Moslems

584. We are buddhists

Wir sind Buddhisten

585. God is above all

Gott ist über alles

586. What is your believe?

Was ist ihr Glaube?

587. My religion is...

Meine Religion ist...

588. Do you believe in God?

Glauben Sie an Gott?

589. We are a very religious family

Wir sind eine religiöse Familie

590. We go to church on Sundays

Wir gehen Sonntags in die Kirche

591. At what time does the mass start?

Wann fängt die Messe an?

592. Where is the synagogue?

Wo ist die Synagoge?

593. Where is the mosque?

Wo ist die Moschee?

594. I would like to see a priest

Ich möchte einen Priester sehen

596. I would like to pray

Ich möchte beten

597. Let us pray together

Lasst uns zusammen beten

598. Religious holidays

Religiöse Feiertage

599. The bible is important to me

Die Bibel ist wichtig für mich

600. Is there a bible study group?

Gibt es eine Bibel Studiengruppe

Seasons, Festivals and Public Holidays

601. the seasons

die Jahreszeiten

602. spring

das Frühjahr

603. summer

der Sommer

604. autumn

der Herbst

605. winter

der Winter

606. January

Januar

607. February

Februar

606. March

Marz

607. April

April

608. May

May

609. June

Juni

610. July

July

611. August

August

612. September

September

613. October

Oktober

614. November

November

615. December

Dezember

Public Holidays and Terms for Vacations

616. January 1, New Year's Day

Neujahr

617. Beginning of holidays

Urlaubsanfang

618. Main vacation season

Hauptreisezeit

619. Short trip

Kurzreise

620. Long trips, permanent travelers

Langzeitreisende

621. Holidays / vacation

Ferien / Urlaub

622. Corpus Christi Day

Fronleichnam (Catholic States)

623. 15 August, Assumption

Wiederauferstehung (Catholic States)

624. 1. May

Tag der Deutschen Arbeit

625. 1 November, All saints Day

Allerheiligen

626. Oktoberfest

Most of the festivals are taken place in Bavaria, starting 2st week in September

627. 8. December Reunification (Germany)

Wiedervereinigung

628. 24. December Holy Night

Heilige Nacht

629. 25. December, Christmas Day

Weihnachten

Trivial Conversation Phrases for travelers and kids

630. Where are you going?

Wohin gehst du?

631. Are you here on holidays?

Bist du auf Urlaub hier?

632. I would like to invite you

Ich würde dich gerne einladen

633. I doesn't matter

Macht nichts

634. We are just passing through

Wir sind auf der Durchreise

635. I can cook for you

Ich kann für dich kochen

636. It will be good

Es wird gut sein

637. Do you know..?

Wissen Sie? / Weisst du?

638. I can help you

Ich kann dir / Ihnen helfen

639. I am good at it

Damit bin ich gut

640. I need a protection suntan cream

Ich brauche Sonnenschutz Kräme

641. What is your favorite color?

Was ist deine Lieblingsfarbe?

642. come / come along!

Komm mit

643. Can I join you?

Darf ich mitkommen?

644. Please wait here

Bitte warten Sie hier

645. This is forbidden!

Das ist verboten!

646. Can I smoke here?

Darf man hier rauchen

646. Do you have a question?

Haben Sie eine Frage?

647. Do you mind if I..?

Stört es Sie, wenn ich...?

648. Let's do it together!

Lasst uns es gemeinsam machen

649. Let's celebrate!

Lasst uns feiern!

Signs and Notices

650. open **offen**

651. closed **geschlossen**

652. hot

heiss

653. cold

kalt

654. beautiful **hermoso / bonito**

655. ugly **ekelhaft**

656. empty

leer

657. full

voll

658. new

neu

659. old **alt**

660. clean **sauber**

661. dirty

dreckig

662. bright

strahlend

663. dark

dunkel

664. cheap **billig**

665. expensive

teuer

666. interesting

interessant

667. boring **langweilig**

668. friendly **freundlich**

669. unfriendly **unfreundlich**

670. nice / pleasant **nett**

671. a great time

eine tolle Zeit

672. lucky

Glück gehabt

bad luck

Pech gehabt

673. generous

großzügig

674. stingy **geizig**

675. honest **ehrlich**

676. dishonest **unehrlich**

677. free **umsonst**

678. for sale

zu verkaufen

679. to rent

zu vermieten

680. I agree

Ich stimme zu

Legal Terms & Words

681. the deed / title (real estate)

das Grundbuch

681. the contract

der Vertrag

682. Real estate contracts are signed by a notary

Immobilien Verträge werden beim Notar unterzeichnet

682. To pay a deposit

Eine Anzahlung zahlen

683. It's already confirmed

Es ist schon konfirmiert

684. the witness **der**
Zeuge

685. the judge

der Richter

686. to denounce

anzeigen

687. criminal charges

Anklagepunkte

687. to bail someone

eine Kaution hinterlegen

688. You are accused of...

Sie werden beschuldigt...

689. a trial

die Gerichtsverhandlung

690. I have to go to court

Ich muss zu Gericht

691. lawyer's fee

Anwaltshonorar

692. state attorney

Staatsanwalt

693. We need a translator

Wir brauchen einen Übersetzer

693. Do I have to pay a fine?

Muss ich eine Strafe bezahlen?

694. We need a lawyer

Wir brauchen einen Rechtsanwalt

695. Is it against the law?

Verstösst es gegen ein Gesetz?

695. What are the legal requirements?

Was sind die legalen Voraussetzungen?

696. We would like to register

Wir möchten uns anmelden

697. What is my legal status?

Was ist mein legaler Status?

698. Who has the custody?

Wer hat das Sorgerecht?

699. I am not guilty

Ich bin unschuldig

700. I will sue you for fraud

Ich werde Sie wegen Betrug verklagen

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Thanks again

World Language Institute Spain