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The blog for all who want to learn German...

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Word of the Day – “eben and gerade” – 2

In this episode:

We'll explore how "eben" and "gerade" are used in context of time and as these weird particles that seem to appear anywhere. Featuring: a really scary cat.

[36 Comments](#)

Hello everyone,

and welcome to our German Word of the Day. And this time we'll complete our look at the meanings of

eben

and its brother in spirit

gerade

In the first part we had a look at the normal meanings of the words and we learned the three things that we need to make sense of all the crazy meanings of those words.

1. *Their core idea: leveled-ness, straight-ness.*

- 2. *The notion of exactly, directly which they inherited from the close connection between*

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- **eben and gerade explained – part 1**

If not, let's jump right in and find out what crazy stuff you can do with word that mean “_____” ... no curves :).

exactly-ness

I know, I know... *exactly-ness* is not a word. And it doesn't even sound very elegant or intelligent either. The reason why I'm using it anyway is that I don't want you to be like “Oh, **eben** and **geradeare** are translations for **exactly**.”. They sometimes are. But only very sometimes, as we say in bad English. What matters is the VIBE.

It's just like in English. The words **right**, **straight**, **just** and **exactly** can all express *exactly-ness* but that doesn't mean that they're interchangeable all the time.

- He was **right/exactly** there.... *works*, **right** expresses “*exactly*”
- He was **straight** there.... *uhm... nope*

- “2 plus 2 is four”
“Damn **straight**.”...*indeed, it is*
- “2 plus 2 is four.”
“Damn **exactly**.”... *Yoda says: Idiomatic, it is not.*

They all express the same but they're idiomatic in different contexts and phrasings. And that's how it is with **eben** and **gerade**. Both can express *exactly-ness* but they only work in certain phrasings. So the interesting question is which works when. And I'm sure you can find that somewhere on the web...

nah, kidding. That's what we're here for :).

Let's start with **eben** and **eben** is used for one rather specific thing. You say something and make an implication, someone else rephrases it or draws a conclusion, and gets your point. And you go like “**Exactly**.”

Examples:

- “Wie war die Wohung?”
“Die war schön, aber die Vermieter wollen 2 Monatsmieten Abstand für die Sachen, die sie da gebaut haben.”
“Aber das wären ja fast 1000 Euro!?”
“**Eben**. Und deshalb kommt die nicht in Frage.”
- “So, how was the apartment?”
“It was great but the people who have been living there want 2 rents as a compensation for all the stuff they built into the place.”
“But that would be almost 1060 Dollars!?”
“**Exactly/You got it**, and that's why it's out of the question.”

- “Wenn wir erst um 10 losfahren, könnten wir natürlich in den Stau kommen.”
“**Eben**, und deshalb will ich um 7 los.”
- “If we hit the road as late as 10 there's of course the risk that we'll hit traffic.”
“**Exactly/Precisely**, and that's why I want to head out at 7 (just as I have said before)”

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- “2 plus 2 ist 4.”
- “**Eben.**“

This ONLY makes sense if this is something you have implied before, if you kind of led the other person to that conclusion. Like my teacher in math class...

“What is 2 times 2.”
 “Uh... I don't know, teacher.”
 “God damn Emanuel, we're in 12th grade here! It's f-ing 4.”
 “Oh. Why?”
 “How many 2s do you have?”
 “Uh, 2?”
 “And what's 2 plus 2?”
 “2 plus 2 is 4.”
 “**Eben.**“

I still didn't get it, but anyway.

DO NOT use **eben** if someone just says something that is correct!! This whole notion of “*That's what I'm trying to tell you*” is crucial for it to work.

And it's also present if you find this **eben** mid-sentence.

- Das ist **eben (genau das)** was ich nicht verstehe.
- And that is **exactly** (as I've been trying to tell you) what I don't understand.

So that's the exactly-**eben**.... pretty darn specific, isn't it? By the way, English has an exactly-**even**, as well. In the phrasing “Even as we speak” which means as much as “**Exactly** in this moment.”

Anyway, let's now get to **gerade**, and the most important use is much simpler to grasp. **Gerade** works pretty much like **especially** or **particularly**.

- **Gerade**, wenn man Wörter wie “**doch**” oder “**eben**” verstehen will, sollte man nicht zu sehr nach 1 zu 1 Übersetzungen suchen.
- **Especially** when you want to understand words like “**doch**” or “**eben**” you shouldn't look for 1 to 1 translations too much.

Especially this structure, with the **gerade** at the start, is a SUPER COMMON. And I feel like it's actually stronger than **especially**; this **gerade** has a very, very pointy vibe to it. Like... you really use it to point out THE ONE thing to which something applies.

- **Gerade** Thomas sollte wissen, wie sehr Maria frische Bettwäsche mag.
- Thomas **of all people** should know how much Maria likes fresh sheets.

-
- Die Arbeit in der Bar ist ziemlich anstrengend. **Gerade** am Wochenende.
- The work at the bar is pretty demanding. At the weekends, **above all**.

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But that's not the only thing the exactly-*gerade* is used for. It's also common in combination with *ja*, *nicht*, *so* and *noch*.

- "Mein neuer Job ist furchtbar."
- "Aber wieso? Du kannst doch von zu Hause arbeiten."
- "Das ist **ja gerade** das Problem. Meine Frau weiß das nämlich auch."
- "My new job is horrible."
- "But why? You can do home office, right?"
- "That's **precisely** the problem. Because my wife knows that, too."

- Der Espresso war **nicht gerade** lecker.
- The espresso **wasn't exactly/particularly** tasty.

- "Hast du die Prüfung bestanden?"
- "Ja, aber nur **gerade so**."
- "Did you pass the exam?"
- "Yeah, but **just barely**."

- "Das Gewitter gestern war krass."
- "Ja, ich hab's **grade noch** nach Hause geschafft."
- "The thunderstorm yesterday was crazy."
- "Yeah man, I like **JUST** made it home in time."

In the last two examples, we used *just* as a translation. It's this *just* that says "Exactly this much but NO MORE.". But there's another use for *just*. A use that it shares with *eben* and *gerade*.

eben, gerade – just in time

One use of *just* is the temporal sense of *just now, like a few minutes ago*.

- Your mom **just** called.
- Cat toilet stinks?? But I **JUST** cleaned it.

I have to admit, the connection to *right*, the original meaning of *just*, is not totally obvious. But with two simple moves, it becomes all clear. Step one: think of *right, correct* as *no distance to the solution/target*. Step 2: take the idea of no distance and use it in sense of no distance to the moment we speak. Tadaaah! Mind yoga, the solution to everything. Or was it mind bullshitting? I can't really tell them apart sometimes. Anyways, just like *just, gerade* and *eben* are both also used in a temporal sense. And their range is actually much broader than the one of *just*.

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- Kannst du das mal ***eben/grad*** halten?
- Could you hold that ***for a second***?

In these examples, they're referring to now as well as the very near future and they imply that it won't be long.

- "Hallo, könnte ich mit dem Chef sprechen?"
"Der ist ***gerade/grad*** nicht da."
- "Hi, could I speak to the manager?"
"He's not here ***right now.***"

- Ich bin ***grad*** noch in der Bahn.
- I'm still in the train (***just now***).

- "Ist noch Bier da?"
"Nee, aber Thomas ist ***grade/(eben)*** neues holen."
- "Is there any more beer?"
"No, but Thomas is getting some ***right now.***"

Here, they are obviously referring to the very moment and in the last examples they're referring to the very very recent past.

- "Hey du, bist du zu Hause?"
"Ja, bin ***grad/eben*** rein."
- "Hey, are you home?"
"Yeah, I ***just*** arrived."
- Komisch. Mein Bier ist alle. ***Grad(gerade)/ Eben*** war es noch voll.
- How weird. My beer is empty. It was full ***just a minute ago.***
- Dein Chef hat ***grad/eben*** angerufen, ([und wollte wissen](#)) wann du kommst. ([skipped in spoken](#))

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Now, are the two really synonyms as the examples suggest? Well, almost. One difference is that ***eben*** doesn't work well for the ***right now***. It might be a regional thing but I wouldn't use it for that. And then, generally I feel like ***gerade*** is pointier than ***eben***. But this is really just a nuance. Especially in sense of ***just a short time ago*** they are interchangeable. Oh, and combine-able. ***Eben gerade, gerade eben...*** people do say that and I think the choice completely depends on what flows they feel like saying.

- Ich **wollte eben gerade/gerade eben/gerade/(eben)** gehen, als eine wunderschöne Frau in die Bar kam.
- I **was just about to** go when a beautiful woman entered the bar.

Oh and that example actually shows us something else.... that the two are not bound to the now as in the *moment of speech*. They're also used for now in sense of "*the moment I'm talking about*".

And the last examples also brings us to another use of ***gerade***, a very very very important use. So important that I've decided to hide it in the miscelanous-section.

eben, gerade – miscelanneblah

Gosh, English – could you pick a different word for that? Miscesomething. Puhleeeze!

Anyway, there are three more uses I want to talk about, two for ***eben***, one for ***gerade***. The one for ***gerade*** ties in perfectly with the whole time-stuff we had just now and it is:

super important!!



Eeeeew. Portentousness-Cat is actually kind of creepy.

You see, English has this stuff called **continuous**. I **am going** to the bar, I **am ordering** a beer, I **am drinking** the beer. German doesn't have such a form. But there is another way to express that something was on-going at a certain time... using **gerade**.

- Ich kann grade nicht telefonieren, **ich esse gerade**.
- I can't talk on the phone right now, **I'm eating**.
- Thomas **macht gerade** seine Steuererklärung. Deshalb ist er ein bisschen gereizt.
- Thomas **is doing** his tax return at the moment. That's why he is a little on edge at the moment.

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Now, as you can see there are two phrasing for it and they don't work all the time but getting into detail here would be too much so let's save that for another time. Just make a little note that *gerade* can (not "always is") a way to translate the ing-stuff from English.... haha, get it? English.

Not funny!



Ahhh... I'm sorry, I'm sorry. I'll move on.

So, the last two things we'll look at are uses for *eben* and the first one is actually a combination: *na eben*. The situation for using it is as follows: you have a problem (that you might not even know about) and then someone suggest a very obvious and simple solution that you could have found yourself. So you go like "Oh, riiight. Of course!" with a genuinely surprised tone.. that's what people use *na eben* for.

- "Wenn du gleich zu Thomas gehst, dann nimm doch die Bücher mit. Der wohnt doch um die Ecke von der Bibliothek."
- "Ach, ***na eben***. Super Idee, dann muss ich das morgen nicht machen."
- "If you go to Thomas in a bit, you could take the books with you. I mean, he lives close to the library, right?"
- "***Oh, of course***. Great idea, then I won't have to worry about that tomorrow."

But this use is nowhere near as important as the next one.

Nowhere near as impor...



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idea
est

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"verbal shrug"

Here's an example.

- "Ich nehme einen Americano."
- "Wir hamm nur Kaffee."
- "Dann **eben** Kaffee."
- "I'll have an Americano."
- "We just have coffee."
- Meh whatever***, then I'll have coffee."

Coffee or tea, it's the same to you. That's the original idea of that use. But in reality, it's not so much the same. **Eben** expresses that whatever you're saying is only the second best choice. And the rest depends on tone.

- Dann **eben** Kaffee.

This can mean

- Oh, all right. Well, then I'll have a coffee. (Coffee's great, too.)
- Gee, fiiiiine! Coffee then.

Now, this **eben** is super common. And it has a brother in crime, so to speak: the word **halt**. **Halt** and **eben** are synonymous in that sense. I think the more you go South, the more people tend to use **halt** they're really the same and I use both of them every day.

- "Heute kann ich nicht."
- "Dann **eben/halt** morgen."
- "I don't have time today."
- "All right. Tomorrow then."
- "Und, wie war dein Urlaub?"
- "War gut, aber ich hab nix verstanden. Obwohl ich einen Rosetta Stone Kurs gemacht habe."
- "Deutsch ist **eben/halt** nicht so einfach."
- "And how was your trip?"
- "It was good, but I understood nothing. Even though I did rosetta Stone."
- "Well, German **just** ain't that easy."
- (*the first choice would be that it is super simple*)

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could use some botox... uhm.. I mean editing but at least for examples it'll do. I'll add a link to [Subscribe for free](#)

you go like “Ugh. Scrolling. I hate it.” ...below won’t be very far away because we’re done for today .

Yaaaaay. That was our look at all the seemingly crazy meanings of **gerade** and **eben** , which, in retrospect, are not all that crazy and I hope I could make them at least a little clearer. If not, or if I forgot a use case (I probably have), or if you want to try out some stuff and see if it’s idiomatic or not just leave me a comment.

Dude! I really doubt you’re encouraging anyone with that stare. Man, that cat.
Anyway. I hope you enjoyed it and see you next time :).

further reading:

- [German Word of the Day – “halt”](#)
- [Talk about Time 4 – more on gerade and eben in time](#)



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Joanne Bay

Thanks. This was interesting

4 years ago

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MacFeagle

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4 years ago

[Reply](#)**hagooso1**

I was also going to ask about Genau. My family uses it all the time.

4 years ago

[Reply](#)**German-is-easy**

“genau” is kind of the standard exactly.

- It's exactly 10 pm.
- “2+2 is four”
- “Exactly”
- I put exactly 1 gramm of sugar in my coffee.

All these can be translated with “genau”.

“eben” ONLY works in the setting I tried to lay out... someone gets something that you have implied or were going for. Think of “eben” a “Exactly. That's what I was trying to say.” if that helps.

Oh and “genau” would work in these as well.

4 years ago

[Reply](#)**German-is-easy**

The difference is in the use (first section of the post)... “eben” only works for these “That's what I'm trying to say” while “gerade” is like “especially”. And you cannot really use them interchangeably. “gerade” is more common because it's just more useful. The use case for “eben” is rather specific and you don't need it that much.

4 years ago

[Reply](#)**pogi**

Als Österreicherin habe ich den Eindruck, Deutsche verwenden lieber den Begriff “eben”, wir lieber den Begriff “gerade”... siehst du das auch so?

4 years ago

[Reply](#)**German-is-easy**

Ich kenne Österreichisches Deutsch fast garnicht. In welchem Zusammenhang meinst du denn? Für “vorhin”?

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Na z.B. in einem Satz wie..."Das hab' ich dir doch g'rade gesagt!" oder "G'rade ist der xy gekommen und will..." – verwenden da Deutsche nicht mehr das Wort "eben"???

4 years ago

[Reply](#)



German-is-easy

Ah, ja. Ich verwende da beides. Wenn es zackig klingen soll,d ann "grad" und wenn ich einen genervten Flow will, dann "eben"

– Das hab ich dir doch eeeeeben gesaaaaagt.

So in etwa.

4 years ago

[Reply](#)

Román

Hallo!! Super ausführlich wie immer! Danke schön!! :) Ich hätte noch zwei Fragen/Kommentare:

-Das letzte Beispiel habe ich nicht so gut verstanden. Bei den vorigen ist es klar, dass das "eben" sich auf eine Alternative die man auch annimmt bezieht. Bei dem letzten sehe ich es aber als keine Alternative sondern eher als das "da kann man nichts machen-halt". Ist diese Bedeutung von "halt" vollkommen äquivalent zu "eben"? Wahrscheinlich ist das was die ganzen Bücher meinen wenn sie "halt" und "eben" fast als gleichbedeutend behandeln. Trotzdem finde ich es komisch, dass meistens die anderen Bedeutungen von "eben" und "halt" bei dem Vergleich nicht mit berücksichtigt werden. Vor allem weil, meiner Erfahrung nach, das "filler-halt" (wie du es im halt-Post genannt hast) am häufigsten benutzt wird, und man denken könnte, dass dieses "halt" mit "eben" auch gleichbedeutend ist. Aber das stimmt doch nicht, oder? Ich hatte auch das mit dem Süden und Norden und der Verwendung von "halt" und "eben" gelesen, aber während meinem Aufenthalt in Deutschland (in Berlin ;) habe ich überwiegend "halt" gehört. Ihr verwendet dieses "filler-halt" ständig! Es ist unglaublich! Und "halt"+ "irgendwie" +komische endlose Kombinationen von Modalpartikeln... Liegt es daran, dass diese Verteilung der Verwendung von "eben" und "halt" sich nur auf das letzte "eben" bezieht aber das "filler-halt" überall verwendet wird?

Spanisch ist meine Muttersprache, und als ich die letzten Beispiele gelesen "habe" musste ich an den Ausdruck "bueno, pues entonces..." denken. Ich wusste gar nicht dass man "eben" so benutzen kann, aber es ist total gleichbedeutend! Zum Beispiel in "dann eben Kaffee" würde man sagen "bueno, pues entonces café". "Entonces" ist "dann", "bueno" drückt aus, dass man irgendwie die "Enttäuschung" annimmt, dass es keinen Americano gibt, und "pues" drückt aus, dass man entscheidet, eine Alternative zu finden. Fürs letzte Beispiel wäre die Übersetzung "es que el alemán no es tan fácil". Das kleine "es que" übernimmt hier diese Funktion. Vielleicht aus diesem Grund fällt mir ein bisschen schwerer beide in die gleiche Bedeutung einzuordnen.

-Ich wäre dir auch sehr dankbar, wenn du ein paar Worte dazu sagen könntest, wie "ausgerechnet" mit "eben" und "gerade" zusammenhängt. Weil, im Prinzip bedeutet es doch das gleiche (oder zumindest das steht im Wörterbuch XD).

Danke im Voraus :)

4 years ago

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– Das ist halt/eben nicht so einfach.

Die Alternative ist hier, dass es so einfach IST. Wenn du wählen könntest, wäre es so einfach... ist es aber halt/eben nicht. Und ja, in diesem Beispiel sind "halt" und "eben" KOMPLETT austauschbar.

Aber es gibt ein "halt", das ich nicht durch "eben" ersetzen würde... das ist das, was die Leute STÄNDIG benutzen

– Ich hab dann halt gesagt, dass ich gehen will und er hat dann halt irgendwie so geguckt, halt so voll komisch so.

Meine "Erklärung" dafür ist, dass die Leute "halt" besonders dann verwenden, wenn sie mit der Art, wie sie etwas erzählen unterbewusst nicht zufrieden sind. Das "halt" ist also ein bisschen so wie "keine Ahnung wie ich es sonst sagen soll". Ein gutes Beispiel ist, wenn Leute etwas erklären sollen, was sie nicht gut in Worte fassen können... da kommt fast immer ein halt.

– "Warum findest du Game of Thrones scheiße?"

"Keine Ahnung. Das ist halt irgendwie so kompliziert. "

Die Person hat eine diffuse Idee im Kopf, warum ihr das Buch nicht gefällt, und "kompliziert" trifft es nur teilweise. Das "halt" markiert diese Suboptimalität (kein Wort :) des Statements.

Aber nochmal... das ist meine ganz persönliche Analyse.

"eben" funktioniert in diesen Beispielen auch, aber irgendwie halt nicht so gut. Für mich hat es zuviel von diesem anderen "eben", diesem "das habe ich versucht zu sagen"-eben. Außerdem hat es zwei Silben und "halt" nur eine. Zu "bueno" vs. "es que"... könntest du nicht auch sagen "Bueno, el alemán no es tan fácil. [No puede change that] (the second part is me speaking non-Spanish :). Es ist doch dasselbe... du musst akzeptieren, dass es keinen Americano gibt und du musst akzeptieren, dass Deutsch nicht so einfach ist.

Was "ausgerechnet" angeht: mit "eben" hat das nicht viel zu tun. Mit "gerade" schon, aber es ist viel stärker.

– Gerade dann...

Das ist so "especially then/then of all time"

– Ausgerechnet dann...

Das ist "Gee, out of all possible moments it was then that...". Und man verwendet "gerade" eher für allgemeine Aussagen, während "ausgerechnet" für einzelne Situationen passt.

– Ich fahre in den Urlaub und ausgerechnet dann werde ich krank.

– I go on vacation and then of all times I get sick (no idea if that's idiomatic)

– Ich fahre in den Urlaub und gerade dann werde ich krank.

Das zweite ist nicht sehr idiomatisch und man könnte es verstehen als:

– Especially when I'm going on vacation I get sick.

Ich hoffe, das alles hilft ein bisschen.

4 years ago

[Reply](#)



Román

Vielen vielen vielen Dank für deine Antwort :) Natürlich hilft das :)

Ja, man könnte auch sagen "bueno, el alemán no es fácil". Aber für mich klingt "bueno, es que el alemán no es tan fácil" am besten ;)

Jetzt wo ich meinen Kommentar nochmal lese merke ich vielleicht war er zu lang, sorry about that :S Nächstes Mal

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German-is-easy

Keine Sorge. Meine Posts sind auch oft zu lang :)

4 years ago

Reply

Heiner

I think that your example “ach, na eben” only works in Berlin and the surrounding area. In all other parts of the country we’d say “ach, ja genau”. Saying “na eben” for “ja genau” is a typical Berlinerism ;-)

4 years ago

Reply

**German-is-easy**

It's not a normal “Ja, genau” though... it's a bit like “Oh mygod, why didn't I think of that myself.” But yeah, might be a regional thing. I can't really tell :)

4 years ago

Reply

Anonymous

its*!!!! XD

4 years ago

Reply

**German-is-easy**

Damn it :)!

4 years ago

Reply

berlingrabers

- Ich bin mal eben/grad duschen.
- I'll be under shower real quick now.

The English here is kind of a mess – to the point that I'm not really sure what the German is saying. Is “ich bin mal eben/grad _____” pointing to the immediate future or the present moment?

I'd say something like this for this sentence:

- I'm just taking/gonna take [depending on what time is meant] a quick shower.

or

I just hopped in the shower/I'm just gonna hop in the shower real quick

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it you, but

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Ha.. weirdly precise. That's exactly what German is when it comes to talking about locations.

About the sentence:

The image I had in mind was that I leave the kitchen saying this. So I'm about to be in the shower and it won't be long. Oh and there's also a vibe of "There is no deeper need why I do it now." So I guess "I'm gonna take a quick shower" is the best translations. Depending on context, "mal eben/grad" could also mean the very present but I can't come up with an example.

4 years ago

[Reply](#)

Cole

You asked whether omitting a verb like "asking" in "Your boss just called (asking) when you'll show up." is idiomatic. I would say it works only if they are two sentences and you are understood to be quoting or paraphrasing your boss. "Your boss just called. When are you showing up?" makes sense to me. If I just read "Your boss just called when you'll show up," I would think it was a poorly written adverbial phrase, not an indirect question.

4 years ago

[Reply](#)

Jimmy Cao

I agree with Cole :)

4 years ago

[Reply](#)

Olivia

Hmmm this is helpful...now I know when my boyfriend says "Ja eben!" what he is really thinking is "Mannomann bist du schwer von Begriff..."

4 years ago

[Reply](#)



German-is-easy

:)

4 years ago

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Testcomment

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Hallo Emanuel,

Kannst du bitte die Grammatik von die folgende zwei Sätze erklären, falls du es noch nicht gemacht hast?

1. Ich bin mal eben/grad duschen.

2.aber Thomas ist grade/(eben) neues holen.

Also, ich meine ja gerade “sein+Infinitiv” form.

Danke im Voraus.

3 years ago

[Reply](#)



German-is-easy

Einen Artikel dazu habe ich noch nicht, aber lies mal den Kommentar hier:

<https://yourdailygerman.com/2015/05/01/teil-vorteil-nachteil-gegenteil-meaning/#comment-32875>

Das sollte helfen

3 years ago

[Reply](#)



demoneyes136

>Gerade, wenn man Wörter wie “doch” oder “eben” verstehen will, sollte man sich nicht zu sehr auf 1 zu 1 Übersetzungen verlassen.

>Especially when you want to understand words like “doch” or “eben” you shouldn’t look for 1 to 1 translations too much.

Wouldn’t “rely on” be a better translation for sich verlassen? Obviously “look for” is also very true, but not really I think what the German is saying.

You also need a space between “sehr” and “auf”. Otherwise people like me go looking up “sehrauf” in the dictionary in case it’s a real word we just haven’t come across before... :-)

3 years ago

[Reply](#)



German-is-easy

No arguing there, “rely on” is the better translation :). And you’re absolutely right about the space. Maybe there’s even a forum post somewhere asking “What does ‘sehrauf’ mean”... and for good reason :). Thanks for the corrections!

3 years ago

[Reply](#)



Mohanad

I’m still struggling with the past continues thing. Can you please tell me how to say for example the following sentence using gerade:

I was writing you an email when you called me yesterday.

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German-is-easy



The best way would be

– Ich war gerade dabei, dir eine Mail zu schreiben, als du mich gestern angerufen hast.

You can read more about that phrasing here:

<https://yourdailygerman.com/2017/02/08/dabei-meaning/>

Hope that helps :)

3 years ago

[Reply](#)



Annasc

Hi Emanuel. Can you compare eben and eh? Please.. And halt? :)

1 year ago

[Reply](#)



eliasailor

hey! i cannot mark this article as read

1 year ago

[Reply](#)



German-is-easy

Ups, forgot the check mark. You can mark it now.

1 year ago

[Reply](#)



Samsubahree

Thanks! These are very useful daily words.

1 year ago

[Reply](#)



Nomayne

You are the German version of Bill Bryson. Excellent storytelling by weaving all the history and modern day conversations into a beautiful mess(age).

11 months ago

[Reply](#)



German-is-easy

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