

# GERMAN

GERMANIC LANGUAGE OF 128 MILLION

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## 1. Some Basic Phrases

**Guten Morgen**  
*goot-en mor-gen*  
Good Morning

**Guten Abend**  
*goot-en ah-bent*  
Good Evening

**Auf Wiedersehen**  
*owf vee-dair-zayn*  
Goodbye

**Danke**  
*dahn-kuh*  
Thank you

**Ja/Nein**  
*yah/nine*  
Yes/No

**Wie geht es Ihnen?**  
*vee gayt es ee-nen*  
How are you? (formal)

**Guten Tag**  
*goot-en tahk*  
Hello/Good Day

**Gute Nacht**  
*goot-eh nakht*  
Good Night

**Bitte**  
*bih-tuh*  
Please

**Bitte schön**  
*bih-tuh shurn*  
You're welcome

**Herr/Frau/Fräulein**  
*hair/frow/froi-line*  
Mister/Misses/Miss

**Wie geht's?**  
*vee gayts*  
How are you? (informal)

**Ich bin müde.**  
*ikh bin moo-duh*  
I'm tired.

**Ich habe Hunger.**  
*ikh hah-buh hoong-er*  
I'm hungry.

**Gut/Es geht/So lala**  
*goot/ess gate/zo lahlah*  
Good/OK

**Wie heißen Sie?**  
*vee hie-ssen zee*  
What's your name? (formal)

**Ich heiße...**  
*ikh hie-ssuh*  
I am called...

**Woher kommen Sie?**  
*vo-hair koh-men zee*  
Where are you from? (formal)

**Wo wohnen Sie?**  
*vo voh-nen zee*  
Where do you live? (formal)

**Ich komme aus den Vereinigten Staaten.**  
*ikh koh-muh ows dane*  
*fair-ine-ik-ten shtat-en*  
I am from the United States.

**Wie alt sind Sie?**  
*vee alt zint zee*  
How old are you? (formal)

**Ich bin \_\_\_\_ Jahre alt.**  
*ikh bin \_\_\_\_ yaa-reh alt*  
I am \_\_\_\_ years old.

**Sprechen Sie Deutsch?**  
*shpreck-en zee doytch*  
Do you speak German? (formal)

**Französisch, Italienisch, Spanisch, Russisch, Japanisch**  
*frahn-tsur-zish, ee-tahl-yay-nish, spahn-ish, roos-ish, yah-pahn-ish*  
French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Japanese

**Ich spreche...**  
*ikh shpreck-uh*  
I speak...

**Ich bin krank.**  
*ikh bin krahnk*  
I'm sick.

**Ich habe Durst.**  
*ikh hah-buh dirst*  
I'm thirsty.

**Schlecht/Nicht Gut**  
*shlekht/nisht goot*  
Bad/Not Good

**Wie heißt du?**  
*vee hiesst doo*  
What's your name? (informal)

**Mein Name ist...**  
*mine nah-muh isst*  
My name is...

**Woher kommst du?**  
*vo-hair kohmst doo*  
Where are you from? (informal)

**Wo wohnst du?**  
*vo vohnst doo*  
Where do you live? (informal)

**Ich wohne in...**  
*ikh voh-nuh in*  
I live in...

**Wie alt bist du?**  
*vee alt bisst doo*  
How old are you? (informal)

**Sprichst du Englisch?**  
*shprikhst doo eng-lish*  
Do you speak English? (informal)

**Ich spreche kein...**  
*ikh shpreck-uh kine*  
I don't speak any...

**Ich verstehe [nicht].**  
*ikh fehr-stay-eh [nisht]*  
I [don't] understand.

**Ich weiß [nicht].**  
*ikh vise [nisht]*  
I [don't] know.

**Entschuldigen Sie**  
*ehnt-shool-dih-gun zee*  
Excuse me

**Es tut mir leid.**  
*ehs toot meer lite*  
I'm sorry

**Bis später/bald**  
*biss shpay-ter/bahlt*  
See you later/soon

**Tag/Tschüs/Tschau**  
*tahk/tchews/chow*  
Hi/Bye

**Ich liebe dich.**  
*ikh leeb-uh dish*  
I love you.

**Ich liebe Sie.**  
*ikh leeb-uh zee*  
I love you (all).

*Note: Ich* is not actually pronounced *ikh*. There is no equivalent sound in English. It is somewhere between *ish* and *ikh* and somewhat like a soft hiss of cat.

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## 2. Pronunciation

### German letter English sound

a	ah
e	eh
i	ee or ih
o	oh
ö	er
u	oo
b	b, but p at end of syllable
d	d, but t at end of syllable
g	g, but k at end of syllable
ch	guttural, almost like sh
au	ow (as in "cow")
ei	eye
eu, äu	oy
ie	ee
j	y
qu	kv
s	z or ss at end of word
ß	ss
sp	shp (at beginning of word)
st	sht
sch	sh
th	t

v	f
w	v
z	ts

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### 3. Alphabet

a	ah	j	yoht	s	ess
b	bay	k	kah	t	tay
c	tsay	l	el	u	oo
d	day	m	em	v	fow
e	ay	n	en	w	vay
f	eff	o	oh	x	eeks
g	gay	p	pay	y	irp-se-lon
h	hah	q	koo	z	tset
i	ee	r	ehr		

*Note:* ß isn't said when reciting the alphabet. It's actually a double s. Some people will write it ss instead of ß.

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### 4. Nouns and Cases

All nouns have a gender in German, either masculine, feminine or neuter. There really isn't a lot of logic to which nouns are which gender, so you must memorize the gender of each noun. Male persons or animals, the seasons, months, and days are all masculine, as are nouns ending in -ant, -ast, -ich, -ig, -ismus, -ling, -or and -us. Female persons or animals, German rivers and numerals are all feminine, as are nouns ending in -a, -anz, -ei, -enz, -heit, -ie, -ik, -in, -keit, -schaft, -sion, -sis, -tät, -tion, -ung and -ur. Young persons or animals, metals, chemical elements, letters of the alphabet, hotels, restaurants, cinemas, continents, countries and provinces are all neuter, as are nouns that end in -chen, -icht, -il, -it, -lein, -ma, -ment, -tel, -tum, and -um. Nouns referring to things that end in -al, -an, -ar, -ät, -ent, -ett, -ier, -iv, -o and -on, as well as most words with the prefix ge- and most nouns ending in -nis and -sal are also neuter. All nouns in German are capitalized as well.

All nouns (as well as pronouns and adjectives) have a case depending on what function they serve in the sentence. These may seem strange, but remember that English uses cases also; however, we would say direct object instead of accusative, or indirect object instead of dative. Although these cases may make learning new words difficult, they actually help with word order because the position of words in a sentence is not as crucial in German as it is in English. And the reason for that is because words can occur in these four cases:

Nominative subject of the sentence	<u>The girl</u> is reading.
Accusative direct objects	We see <u>the guide</u> .



Dative	indirect objects	We give it <u>to the guide.</u>
Genitive	indicates possession or relationship	The book <u>of the girl.</u>

*Note:* The nouns I give you, and the ones you look up in a dictionary, will be in the nominative case.

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## 5. Articles and Demonstratives

### Definite Articles (The)

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Nominative</i>	der ( <i>dare</i> )	die ( <i>dee</i> )	das ( <i>dahs</i> )	die
<i>Accusative</i>	den ( <i>dane</i> )	die	das	die
<i>Dative</i>	dem ( <i>dame</i> )	der	dem	den
<i>Genitive</i>	des ( <i>dess</i> )	der	des	der

### Indefinite Articles (A, An)

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	ein ( <i>ine</i> )	eine ( <i>ine-uh</i> )	ein
<i>Acc.</i>	einen ( <i>ine-en</i> )	eine	ein
<i>Dat.</i>	einem ( <i>ine-em</i> )	einer ( <i>ine-er</i> )	einem
<i>Gen.</i>	eines ( <i>ine-es</i> )	einer	eines

### Demonstratives (This, That, These, Those)

	<u>This / These</u>				<u>That / Those</u>			
	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	dieser	diese	dieses	diese	der	die	das	die
<i>Acc.</i>	diesen	diese	dieses	diese	den	die	das	die
<i>Dat.</i>	diesem	dieser	diesem	diesen	dem	der	dem	den
<i>Gen.</i>	dieses	dieser	dieses	dieser	des	der	des	der

*Note:* **Jener** is an older word found in written German that was used to mean that or those, but today in spoken German the definite articles are used. **Dort** or **da** may accompany the definite articles for emphasis. **Das** is also a universal demonstrative and therefore shows no agreement. Notice the last letter of each of the words above. They correspond to the last letters of the words for the definite articles. Words that are formed this same way are called *der-words* because they follow the pattern of the **der-die-das** declension. Other *der-words* are: **jeder**-every, and **welcher**-which. **Mancher** (many) and **solcher** (such) are also *der-words*, but they are used almost always in the plural.

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## 6. Subject (Nominative) Pronouns

### Subject Pronouns

<b>ich</b>	<i>ikh</i>	I	<b>wir</b>	<i>veer</i>	we
<b>du</b>	<i>doo</i>	you (familiar)	<b>ihr</b>	<i>eer</i>	you (all)
<b>er, sie, es, man</b>	<i>air, zee, ess, mahn</i>	he, she, it, one	<b>sie, Sie</b>	<i>zee</i>	they, you (formal)

Note: **Man** can be translated as one, we, they or the people in general. When referring to nouns as *it*, you use **er** for masculine nouns, **sie** for feminine nouns and **es** for neuter nouns. However, the definite articles **der**, **die** and **das** can be substituted for **er**, **sie** and **es** to show more emphasis.

## 7. To Be, to Have, and to Become

### Present tense of sein - to be (*zine*)

I am	<b>ich bin</b>	<i>ikh bin</i>	we are	<b>wir sind</b>	<i>veer zint</i>
You are (fam.)	<b>du bist</b>	<i>doo bihst</i>	you are	<b>ihr seid</b>	<i>eer zide</i>
He/she/it is	<b>er/sie/es ist</b>	<i>air/zee/ess isst</i>	they (you) are	<b>sie sind</b>	<i>zee zint</i>

Note: You must use the subject pronouns (ich, du, er...); however, I will leave them out of future conjugations.

### Present tense of haben - to have (*hah-ben*)      Present tense of werden - to become (*vair-den*)

<b>habe</b>	<i>hah-buh</i>	<b>haben</b>	<i>hah-ben</i>	<b>werde</b>	<i>vair-duh</i>	<b>werden</b>	<i>vair-den</i>
<b>hast</b>	<i>hahst</i>	<b>habt</b>	<i>hahbt</i>	<b>wirst</b>	<i>veerst</i>	<b>werdet</b>	<i>vair-det</i>
<b>hat</b>	<i>haht</i>	<b>haben</b>	<i>hah-ben</i>	<b>wird</b>	<i>veert</i>	<b>werden</b>	<i>vair-den</i>

### Past (Imperfect) Tense

sein		haben		werden							
<b>war</b>	<i>var</i>	<b>waren</b>	<i>vah-ren</i>	<b>hatte</b>	<i>hah-tuh</i>	<b>hatten</b>	<i>hah-ten</i>	<b>wurde</b>	<i>voor-duh</i>	<b>wurden</b>	<i>voor-den</i>
<b>warst</b>	<i>varst</i>	<b>wart</b>	<i>vart</i>	<b>hattest</b>	<i>hah-test</i>	<b>hattet</b>	<i>hah-tet</i>	<b>wurdest</b>	<i>voor-dest</i>	<b>wurdet</b>	<i>voor-det</i>
<b>war</b>	<i>var</i>	<b>waren</b>	<i>vah-ren</i>	<b>hatte</b>	<i>hah-tuh</i>	<b>hatten</b>	<i>hah-ten</i>	<b>wurde</b>	<i>voor-duh</i>	<b>wurden</b>	<i>voor-den</i>

**Haben** is frequently used in expressions that would normally take *to be* in English.

Ich habe Hunger. = I am hungry.

Ich habe Durst. = I am thirsty.

Ich habe Langeweile. = I am bored.

Ich habe Heimweh. = I am homesick.

Ich habe Angst. = I am afraid.

## 8. Useful Words

and	<b>und</b>	<i>oont</i>	really	<b>wirklich</b>	<i>veerk-lish</i>	right!	<b>stimmt</b>	<i>shtimt</i>
but	<b>aber</b>	<i>ah-ber</i>	together	<b>zusammen</b>	<i>tsoo-zah-men</i>	anyway	<b>überhaupt</b>	<i>oo-ber-howpt</i>
very	<b>sehr</b>	<i>zair</i>	all	<b>alle</b>	<i>ahl-luh</i>	enough	<b>genug</b>	<i>guh-nook</i>
or	<b>oder</b>	<i>oh-der</i>	now	<b>jetzt</b>	<i>yetst</i>	exactly	<b>genau</b>	<i>guh-now</i>
here	<b>hier</b>	<i>here</i>	so	<b>also</b>	<i>al-zoh</i>	sometimes	<b>manchmal</b>	<i>mahnch-mal</i>
also	<b>auch</b>	<i>owkh</i>	another	<b>noch</b>	<i>nohkh</i>	always	<b>immer</b>	<i>im-er</i>
both	<b>beide</b>	<i>by-duh</i>	already	<b>schon</b>	<i>shone</i>	never	<b>nie</b>	<i>nee</i>
some	<b>etwas</b>	<i>eht-vahss</i>	isn't it?	<b>nicht wahr</b>	<i>nikht vahr</i>	often	<b>oft</b>	<i>ohft</i>
only	<b>nur</b>	<i>noor</i>	too bad	<b>schade</b>	<i>shah-duh</i>	of course	<b>klar</b>	<i>klahr</i>

again	<b>wieder</b>	<i>vee-der</i>	gladly	<b>gern</b>	<i>gehrn</i>	perhaps	<b>vielleicht</b>	<i>fee-likht</i>
hopefully	<b>hoffentlich</b>	<i>hoh-fent-likh</i>	immediately	<b>sofort</b>	<i>zoh-fort</i>	a little	<b>ein bisschen</b>	<i>ine biss-khen</i>
between	<b>zwischen</b>	<i>zvish-en</i>	sure(ly)	<b>sicher(lich)</b>	<i>zikh-er-likh</i>	a little	<b>ein wenig</b>	<i>ine vay-nikh</i>
therefore	<b>deshalb</b>	<i>des-halp</i>	rather	<b>sondern</b>	<i>zohn-dehrn</i>	not at all	<b>gar nicht</b>	<i>gar nikht</i>
a lot, many	<b>viel(e)</b>	<i>feel(uh)</i>	finally	<b>schließlich</b>	<i>shleess-likh</i>	not a bit	<b>kein bisschen</b>	<i>kine biss-khen</i>

**Es gibt** is commonly used to mean *there is/are*.

## 9. Question Words

Who	<b>Wer</b>	<i>vehr</i>	Whom (acc.)	<b>Wen</b>	<i>vain</i>
What	<b>Was</b>	<i>vahs</i>	Whom (dat.)	<b>Wem</b>	<i>vaim</i>
Why	<b>Warum</b>	<i>vah-room</i>	How Come	<b>Wieso</b>	<i>vee-zo</i>
When	<b>Wann</b>	<i>vahn</i>	Where from	<b>Woher</b>	<i>vo-hair</i>
Where	<b>Wo</b>	<i>voh</i>	Where to	<b>Wohin</b>	<i>vo-hin</i>
How	<b>Wie</b>	<i>vee</i>	Which	<b>Welch-</b>	<i>velsh</i>

## 10. Numbers

0	Null	nool
1	Eins	ines
2	Zwei	tsvy
3	Drei	dry
4	Vier	feer
5	Fünf	fewnf
6	Sechs	zecks
7	Sieben	zee-bun
8	Acht	ahkht
9	Neun	noyn
10	Zehn	tsayn
11	Elf	elf
12	Zwölf	tsvurlf
13	Dreizehn	dry-tsayn
14	Vierzehn	feer-tsayn
15	Fünfzehn	fewnf-tsayn
16	Sechzehn	zeck-tsayn
17	Siebzehn	zeep-tsayn
18	Achtzehn	ahkh-tsayn

19	Neunzehn	noyn-tsayn
20	Zwanzig	tsvahn-tsikh
21	Einundzwanzig	ine-oont-tsvahn-tsikh
22	Zweiundzwanzig	tsvy-oont-tsvahn-tsikh
30	Dreißig	dry-sikh
40	Vierzig	feer-tsikh
50	Fünzig	fewnf-tsikh
60	Sechzig	zekh-tsikh
70	Siebzig	zeep-tsikh
80	Achtzig	ahkh-tsikh
90	Neunzig	noyn-tsikh
100	Einhundert	ine-hoon-duhrt
1,000	Eintausend	ine-tow-zuhnt

*Note:* Sometimes Zwo (*tsvoh*) is used instead of Zwei to avoid confusion with Drei. And the use of commas and periods is switched around in German.

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## 11. Days of the Week

Monday	Montag	mohn-tahk
Tuesday	Dienstag	deens-tahk
Wednesday	Mittwoch	mit-vock
Thursday	Donnerstag	don-ers-tahk
Friday	Freitag	fry-tahk
Saturday ( <i>N &amp; E Germany</i> )	Samstag <i>Sonnabend</i>	zahms-tahk <i>zon-nah-bent</i>
Sunday	Sonntag	zon-tahk
day	der Tag (e)	dehr tahk
morning	der Morgen	mawr-gun
afternoon	der Nachmittag (e)	nakh-mih-tahk
evening	der Abend (e)	ah-bunt
night	die Nacht (e)	nahkt
today	heute	hoy-tuh
tomorrow	morgen	mawr-gun
tonight	heute Abend	hoy-tuh ah-bunt
yesterday	gestern	geh-stairn
last night	gestern abend	geh-stairn ah-bunt
week	die Woche (n)	voh-kuh
weekend	das Wochenende (n)	voh-ken-en-duh
daily	täglich	teh-glikh
weekly	wöchentlich	wer-khen-likh

Note: To say *on* a certain day or the weekend, use *am*. Add an -s to the day to express "on Mondays, Tuesdays, etc." All days, months and seasons are masculine so they all use the same form of these words: **jeden** - every, **nächsten** - next, **letzten** - last (as in the last of a series), **vorigen** - previous. **In der Woche** is the expression for "during the week."

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## 12. Months of the Year

January	Januar	yah-noo-ahr
(Austria)	Jänner	yeh-ner
February	Februar	fay-broo-ahr
(Austria)	Feber	fay-ber
March	März	mehrts
April	April	ah-pril
May	Mai	my
June	Juni	yoo-nee
July	Juli	yoo-lee
August	August	ow-goost
September	September	zehp-tehm-ber
October	Oktober	ok-toh-ber
November	November	no-vehm-ber
December	Dezember	deh-tsem-ber
month	der Monat (e)	moh-naht
year	das Jahr (e)	yaar
monthly	monatlich	moh-naht-likh
yearly	jährlich	jehr-likh

Note: To say *in* a certain month, use *im*.

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## 13. Seasons

Winter	der Winter	dehr vin-ter
Spring	der Frühling	dehr frew-ling
Summer	der Sommer	dehr zom-mer
Autumn	der Herbst	dehr hehrpst

Note: To say *in the* (any season), use *im*.

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## 14. Directions

North der Norden

South der Süden  
East der Osten  
West der Westen

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## 15. Colors and Shapes

orange	orange	square	das Viereck
pink	rosa	circle	der Kreis
purple	violett / lila	triangle	das Dreieck
blue	blau	rectangle	das Rechteck
yellow	gelb	oval	das Oval
red	rot	octagon	das Achteck
black	schwarz	cube	der Würfel
brown	braun	sphere	die Kugel
gray	grau	cone	der Kegel
white	weiß	cylinder	der Zylinder
green	grün		

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## 16. Time

What time is it? Wie spät ist es?		vee shpayt isst ess
(It is) 2 AM	Es ist Zwei Uhr nachts	ess ist tsvy oor nahkts
2 PM	Es ist Zwei Uhr nachmittags	tsvy oor nahk-mih-tahks
6:20	Es ist Sechs Uhr zwanzig	zex oor tsvahn-tsikh
half past 3	Es ist halb vier	hahlp feer
quarter past 4	Es ist Viertel nach vier	feer-tel nahk feer
quarter to 5	Es ist Viertel vor fünf	feer-tel for fewnf
10 past 11	Es ist zehn nach elf	tsyan nahk elf
20 to 7	Es ist zwanzig vor sieben	tsvahn-tsikh for zee-bun
noon	Es ist mittags	mih-tahks
midnight	Es ist mitternachts	mih-ter-nahks
in the morning	morgens	mawr-guns
in the evening	abends	aah-bunts
It's exactly...	Es ist genau...	ess ist guh-now
At 8.	Um 8 Uhr.	oom akht oor
early	früh	frew
late(r)	spät(er)	shpayt(er)

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## 17. Weather

How's the weather today? Wie ist das Wetter heute? vee ist dahs vet-ter hoy-tuh

It looks like rain.	Es sieht nach Regen aus.	es seet nahkh ray-gen ows
It's cold	<u>Es ist</u> kalt	ess isst kahlt
beautiful	schön	shern
hot	heiß	hise
clear	klar	klahr
icy	eisig	ise-ikh
warm	warm	varm
windy	windig	vin-dikh
cloudy	bewölkt	beh-verlkt
hazy	dunstig	doons-tikh
muggy	schwül	schvool
humid	feucht	foykt
foggy	neblig	neh-beh-likh
It's snowing	Es schneit	ess schnite
It's raining	Es regnet	ess rayg-net
It's freezing	Es friert	ess freert
The weather is clearing	<u>Das Wetter</u> klärt sich auf.	dahs vett-er klairt sikh owf
is bad	ist schlecht	isst shlehkt

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## 18. Family

Parents	die Eltern
Mother	die Mutter (ü)
Father	der Vater (ä)
Son	der Sohn (ö, e)
Daughter	die Tochter (ö)
Brother	der Bruder (ü)
Sister	die Schwester (n)
Grandfather	der Großvater (ä)
Grandmother	die Großmutter (ü)
Grandson	der Enkel (-)
Granddaughter	die Enkelin (nen)
Niece	die Nichte (n)
Nephew	der Neffe (n)
Cousin (m)	der Vetter (n)
Cousin (f)	die Kusine (n)
Uncle	der Onkel (-)
Aunt	die Tante (n)
Boy	der Junge (n)
Girl	das Mädchen (-)
Man	der Mann (ä, er)
Woman	die Frau (en)
Friend (m)	der Freund (e)

Friend (f)      die Freundin (nen)

*Note:* The letters in parentheses indicate the plural form of the noun.

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## 19. To Know People and Facts

<b>kennen - to know people</b>		<b>wissen - to know facts</b>	
<b>kenne</b> <i>ken-nuh</i>	<b>kennen</b> <i>ken-nun</i>	<b>weiß</b> <i>vise</i>	<b>wissen</b> <i>vih-sun</i>
<b>kennst</b> <i>kenst</i>	<b>kennt</b> <i>kent</i>	<b>weißt</b> <i>vighst</i>	<b>wisst</b> <i>vihst</i>
<b>kennt</b> <i>kent</i>	<b>kennen</b> <i>ken-nun</i>	<b>weiß</b> <i>vise</i>	<b>wissen</b> <i>vih-sun</i>

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## 20. Formation of Plural Nouns

Plural nouns in German are unpredictable, so it's best to memorize the plural form with the singular. However, here are some rules that can help:

1. *Feminine* nouns usually add **-n** or **-en**. Nouns that end in **-in** (such as the female equivalents of masculine nouns) add **-nen**.

eine Lampe    zwei Lampen  
eine Tür      zwei Türen  
eine Studentin    zwei Studentinnen

2. *Masculine* and *neuter* nouns usually add **-e** or **-er**. Many masculine plural nouns ending in **-e** add an umlaut as well, but neuter plural nouns ending in **-e** don't. Plurals that end in **-er** add an umlaut when the stem vowel is **a**, **o**, **u** or **au**.

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
ein Rock    zwei Röcke	ein Heft    zwei Hefte
ein Mann    zwei Männer	ein Buch    zwei Bücher

3. *Masculine* and *neuter* singular nouns that end in **-er** either add an umlaut or change nothing at all. Many nouns with a stem vowel of **a**, **o**, **u** or **au** add an umlaut.

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Neuter</b>
ein Bruder    zwei Brüder	ein Fenster    zwei Fenster

4. Nouns that end in a vowel other than an unstressed **-e** and nouns of foreign origin add **-s**.

ein Hobby    zwei Hobbys  
ein Hotel    zwei Hotels

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## 21. Possessive Adjectives



	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Pl.</u>
<i>Nom.</i>	mein	meine	mein	meine
<i>Acc.</i>	meinen	meine	mein	meine
<i>Dat.</i>	meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen
<i>Gen.</i>	meines	meiner	meines	meiner

*Note:* Other words that are formed like *mein* are: **dein**-your (du form), **sein**-his/its, **ihr**-her, **unser**-our, **euer**-your (ihr form), **ihr**-their, **Ihr**-your (Sie form), and **kein**-no/not any.

## 22. Accusative Case

The accusative case corresponds to direct objects. Here are the accusative forms of the definite and indefinite articles. Note that only the masculine changes in this case.

### Definite and Indefinite Articles

	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter	Plural
Definite	<b>den</b>	<b>die</b>	<b>das</b>	<b>die</b>
Indefinite	<b>einen</b>	<b>eine</b>	<b>ein</b>	<b>keine</b>

*Note:* Some masculine nouns add an *-(e)n* to the accusative form, such as international nouns ending in **-t** (Dirigent, Komponist, Patient, Polizist, Soldat, Student, Tourist, Journalist); nouns ending in *-e* denoting male persons or animals (Drache, Junge, Kunde, Löwe, Neffe, Riese, Vorfahre, Zeuge); and the following nouns: Elefant, Herr, Mensch, Nachbar. And **wen** (whom) is the accusative of *wer* (who).

### Personal Pronouns - Nominative & Accusative

ich	<i>I</i>	<b>mich</b>	<i>me</i>	wir	<i>we</i>	<b>uns</b>	<i>us</i>
du	<i>you</i>	<b>dich</b>	<i>you</i>	ihr	<i>you</i>	<b>euch</b>	<i>you</i>
er	<i>he</i>	<b>ihn</b>	<i>him</i>	sie	<i>they</i>	<b>sie</b>	<i>them</i>
sie	<i>she</i>	<b>sie</b>	<i>her</i>	Sie	<i>you</i>	<b>Sie</b>	<i>you</i>
es	<i>it</i>	<b>es</b>	<i>it</i>				

German uses the case system to show the function of a word in a sentence, whereas English relies mainly on word order. Take, for example, the following sentences: **Ich esse den Apfel** translates into *I eat the apple*. In German, you can switch the word order around without affecting the meaning. **Den Apfel esse ich** is also *I eat the apple*, but in English, if you were to change word order, you would have to say *the apple eats me*. English does not accommodate for the direct object to be placed before the subject and verb like German does.

## 23. Dative Case

The dative case corresponds to indirect objects. Usually in English, we use the words *to* or *for* to indicate an indirect object. But German relies on the endings of the dative case. Here are the dative forms of the definite and indefinite articles.

### Definite and Indefinite Articles

	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter	Plural
Definite	<b>dem</b>	<b>der</b>	<b>dem</b>	<b>den</b>
Indefinite	<b>einem</b>	<b>einer</b>	<b>einem</b>	<b>keinen</b>

*Note:* Those same masculine nouns that added an -(e)n in the accusative form also add an -(e)n in the dative form. And *all plural nouns* add an -(e)n in the dative plural, unless they already end in an -n or -s. And *wem* (to/for whom) is the dative of *wer* (who).

#### Personal Pronouns

<b>mir</b>	me	<b>uns</b>	us
<b>dir</b>	you	<b>euch</b>	you
<b>ihm</b>	him	<b>ihnen</b>	they
<b>ihr</b>	her	<b>Ihnen</b>	you
<b>ihm</b>	it		

In sentences that show with both a direct and indirect object, the noun in the dative case precedes the accusative noun, unless the accusative case is a pronoun.

**Ich schenke meinem Bruder eine Krawatte.** I give (to) my brother a tie.  
**Ich schenke sie meinem Bruder.** I give it to my brother.

## 24. Genitive Case

The genitive case is used to show possession, more often in writing than in speech. When speaking, most people use *von* (*of*) plus the dative case to show possession. For proper nouns, German only adds an -s to the noun, whereas English would add an apostrophe and an -s. Feminine and Plural nouns do not change in the Genitive case. Masculine and Neuter nouns add an -s if the word is more than one syllable, or an -es if the word is one syllable. Except the weak masculine nouns that added -(e)n in the accusative and dative; they also add -(e)n in the genitive. There are some irregular nouns that add -s after -en in the genitive case as well, for example *der Name* becomes *des Namens* and *das Herz* becomes *des Herzens*.

die Farbe des Vogels - the color of the bird  
 die Grösse des Hauses - the size of the house  
 die Tasche meiner Mutter - my mother's purse  
 der Bleistift des Studenten - the student's pencil

#### Definite and Indefinite Articles

	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Plural
Definite	<b>des</b>	<b>der</b>	<b>des</b>	<b>der</b>
Indefinite	<b>eines</b>	<b>einer</b>	<b>eines</b>	<b>keiner</b>

## 25. To Do or Make

**Machen - to do or make**  
**mache** *mock-uh* **machen** *mock-en*

**machst** *mockst*   **macht**   *mockt*  
**macht**   *mockt*   **machen**   *mock-en*

## 26. Work and School

	<b>male</b>	<b>female</b>		<b>male</b>	<b>female</b>
worker	Arbeiter	Arbeiterin	lawyer	Anwalt (ä, e)	Anwältin
architect	Architekt (en)	Architektin	doctor	Arzt (e)	Ärztin
mechanic	Automechaniker	Automechanikerin	bank employee	Bankangestellte (n)	Bankangestellte (n)
librarian	Bibliothekar	Bibliothekarin	conductor	Dirigent	Dirigentin
TV reporter	Fernsehreporter	Fernsehreporterin	hairdresser	Friseur	Friseurin
engineer	Ingenieur	Ingenieurin	custodian	Hausmeister	Hausmeisterin
cook	Koch (ö, e)	Köchin	cashier	Kassierer	Kassiererin
pilot	Pilot (en)	Pilotin	waiter	Kellner	Kellnerin
police officer	Polizist (en)	Polizistin	nurse	Krankenpfleger	Krankenpflegerin
president	Präsident (en)	Präsidentin	postal worker	Postangestellte (n)	Postangestellte (n)
priest	Priester	Priesterin	judge	Richter	Richterin
secretary	Sekretär	Sekretärin	writer	Schriftsteller	Schriftstellerin
flight attendant	Flugbegleiter	Flugbegleiter (in)	salesperson	Verkäufer	Verkäuferin
taxi driver	Taxifahrer	Taxifahrerin	dentist	Zahnarzt (ä, e)	Zahnärztin

*Note:* Besides the plural forms shown above, the rest of the male professions are the same (they do not add anything) in the plural, while all the feminine add -nen in the plural. Also, German does not use articles before professions. You would only say **Ich bin Kellner** if you mean I am a waiter. This is why JFK was made fun of for saying *Ich bin ein Berliner*, because it translates to *I am a jelly donut*, instead *I am a person from Berlin*, which is **Ich bin Berliner**.

School	die Schule (n)	High School	die Oberschule (n)
University	die Universität (en)	Subject	das Fach (ä, er)
Foreign languages	Fremdsprachen	Linguistics	Linguistik
Literature	Literatur	History	Geschichte
Social Studies	Sozialkunde	Natural Science	Naturwissenschaft
Biology	Biologie	Psychology	Psychologie
Philosophy	Philosophie	Sociology	Soziologie
Earth science	Erdkunde	Geography	Geographie
Math	Mathematik	Computer science	Informatik
Geometry	Geometrie	Economics	Wirtschaft
Mechanical Engineering	Maschinenbau	Chemistry	Chemie
Physics	Physik	Art	Kunst
Music	Musik	Band	Musikkapelle
Drawing	Zeichnen	Class	die Klasse (n)

Test	die Prüfung (en)	Lunch	das Mittagessen
Lunchtime	die Mittagspause	School Supplies	die Schulsachen
Dictionary	das Wörterbuch (ü, er)	Stapler	die Heftmaschine (n)
Scissors	die Schere (n)	Ruler	das Lineal (e)
Eraser	das Radiergummi (s)	Chalk	die Kreide
Book	das Buch (ü, er)	Notebook	das Heft (e)
Pencil	der Bleistift (e)	Sheet of Paper	das Blatt Papier
Schoolbag	die Schultasche (n)	Calculator	der Taschenrechner (-)
Pen	der Kugelschreiber / der Kuli	Homework	die Hausaufgaben
Girl	das Mädchen (-)	Boy	der Junge (n)
Friend (m)	der Freund (e)	Friend (f)	die Freundin (nen)
Pupil (m)	der Schüler (-)	Pupil (f)	die Schülerin (nen)
Student (m)	der Student (en)	Student (f)	die Studentin (nen)
Teacher (m)	der Lehrer (-)	Teacher (f)	die Lehrerin (nen)
Grades	die Noten	Hard	schwer
Course	der Kurs (e)	Easy	leicht
Semester	das Semester (-)	Vacation	die Ferien (pl.)
Schedule	der Stundenplan (ä, e)	Assignment	die Aufgabe (n)

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## 27. Prepositions

### Prepositions that take the Accusative case

durch	through
gegen	against
um	around
für	for
ohne	without

### Preps. that take the Dative case

aus	out (of), from (country, town or place)
mit	with, by means of (transportation)
von	from (person, open space, or direction), by
seit	since, for
bei	near, at, at home of or place of business
nach	after, to (cities and countries)
zu	to (mostly people and specifically named buildings)
gegenüber	across from
außer	except for, besides

### Preps. that take the Genitive case

während	during
trotz	in spite of
anstatt	instead of
wegen	because of

### Preps. that may take Acc. or Dat.

an	at, to, on (vertical surfaces, denotes border or limiting area)
auf	onto, on (horizontal surfaces), to (some public buildings)
hinter	behind
in	in, into (building, enclosed space, feminine or plural countries)
neben	beside, next to
über	over, above, across, about
unter	under, below, among, beneath
vor	in front of, before
zwischen	between

*For the two-way prepositions:* the dative form indicates position and location and answers the question where? The accusative form indicates direction and movement and answers the question where to? For example: **In die Schule** means *to school* and uses the accusative form because it is a direction. **In der Schule** means *in school* and uses the dative form because it is a location. But one exception is *zu Hause* - at home (dat.) and *nach Hause* - (to) home (acc.) **Ich bin zu Hause** is I am at home, and **Ich gehe nach Hause** is I am going home.

#### Accusative: movement & direction

Er hängt das Bild über das Sofa.  
He hangs the picture over the sofa.

Stell es unter den Tisch.  
Put it under the table.

Fahren Sie den Wagen hinter das Haus.  
Drive the car behind the house.

Stellen Sie die Flaschen vor die Tür.  
Put the bottles in front of the door.

Stell es auf den Tisch.  
Put it on the table.

Schreib es an die Tafel.  
Write it on the board.

Er geht in die Küche.  
He goes into the kitchen.

Stellen Sie es neben das Haus.  
Put it beside the house.

Stell die Lampe zwischen das Sofa und den Tisch.  
Put the lamp between the sofa and the table.

#### Dative: location & position

Das Bild hängt über dem Sofa.  
The picture hangs over the sofa.

Es ist unter dem Tisch.  
It is under the table.

Der Wagen steht hinter dem Haus.  
The car is behind the house.

Die Flaschen stehen vor der Tür.  
The bottles are in front of the door.

Es liegt auf dem Tisch.  
It's lying on the table.

Es steht an der Tafel.  
It is on the board.

Er ist in der Küche.  
He is in the kitchen.

Es ist neben dem Haus.  
It is beside the house.

Die Lampe steht zwischen dem Sofa und dem Tisch.  
The lamp is between the sofa and the table.

*Note:* Stellen, legen and setzen use the accusative case, while stehen, liegen and sitzen use the dative case.

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## 28. Prepositional Contractions

an dem	<b>am</b>	to/at the
auf das	<b>aufs</b>	upon the
für das	<b>fürs</b>	for the

in das	<b>ins</b>	into the
zu dem	<b>zum</b>	to the
an das	<b>ans</b>	to/on the
bei dem	<b>beim</b>	at the
in dem	<b>im</b>	in the
von dem	<b>vom</b>	from, of the
zu der	<b>zur</b>	to the
durch das	<b>durchs</b>	through the
um das	<b>ums</b>	around the

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## 29. Countries and Nationalities

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Masc. Nationality</b>	<b>Fem. Nationality</b>	<b>Adjective or Language</b>
Germany	Deutschland	Deutscher	Deutsche	Deutsch
England	England	Engländer	Engländerin	Englisch
France	Frankreich	Franzose	Französin	Französisch
USA	die USA	Amerikaner	Amerikanerin	Amerikanisch
Russia	Russland	Russe	Russin	Russisch
Switzerland	die Schweiz	Schweizer	Schweizerin	Schweizerisch
Italy	Italien	Italiener	Italienerin	Italienisch
Spain	Spanien	Spanier	Spanierin	Spanisch
Japan	Japan	Japaner	Japanerin	Japanisch
China	China	Chineser	Chinesin	Chinesisch
Austria	Österreich	Österreicher	Österreicherin	Österreichisch
Australia	Australien	Australier	Australierin	Australisch
Belgium	Belgien	Belgier	Belgierin	Belgisch
Canada	Kanada	Kanadier	Kandierin	Kanadisch
Denmark	Dänemark	Däne	Dänin	Dänisch
Finland	Finnland	Finnländer	Finnländerin	Finnisch
Greece	Griechenland	Grieche	Griechin	Griechisch
Holland	Holland	Holländer	Holländerin	Holländisch
Netherlands	die Niederlande	Niederländer	Niederländerin	Holländisch
Ireland	Irland	Ire	Irin	Irish
Korea	Korea	Koreaner	Koreanerin	Koreanisch
Mexico	Mexiko	Mexikaner	Mexikanerin	Mexikanisch
Norway	Norwegen	Norweger	Norwegerin	Norwegisch
Portugal	Portugal	Portugiese	Portugiesin	Portugiesisch
Sweden	Schweden	Schwede	Schwedin	Schwedisch
Poland	Polen	Pole	Polin	Polnisch
Egypt	Ägypten	Ägypter	Ägypterin	Ägyptisch, Arabisch

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## 30. Negative Sentences

**Nicht** and **kein** are forms of negation, but **nicht** means not and **kein** means no, not a, or not any. **Kein** is used to negate nouns that either have no articles or are preceded by the indefinite article. **Kein** precedes the nouns in sentences. It is declined as an ein-word.

Ist das eine Kusine?      Is that a cousin?  
Nein, das ist **keine** Kusine. No, that's not a cousin.

**Nicht** negates nouns preceded by a definite article or a possessive adjective; or it could negate any part (verb, noun, adjective) or all of a sentence. **Nicht** always follows the verb, but usually precedes the part of the sentence to be negated. It you want to negate an entire sentence, **nicht** comes last. **Nicht** also follows expressions of time.

Das ist meine Frau.      That's my wife.  
Das ist **nicht** meine Frau. That's not my wife.  
Heute ist es kalt.      It is cold today.  
Heute ist es **nicht** kalt.      It is not cold today.

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### 31. To and From Countries and Cities

To    **nach**  
From **aus**  
In    **in**

*Note:* **In** also means *to* when it is used before a country that has a definite article (feminine and plural countries.) Ich fliege **in die Schweiz** - I'm flying to Switzerland. Ich fliege **nach Deutschland** - I'm flying to Germany. And when **aus** is used with feminine or plural countries, the definite article must also be used. Ich bin **aus der Schweiz** - I am from Switzerland. Ich bin **aus Deutschland** - I am from Germany.

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### 32. To Come and to Go

kommen - to come				gehen - to go			
<b>komme</b>	<i>koh-muh</i>	<b>kommen</b>	<i>koh-men</i>	<b>gehe</b>	<i>geh-uh</i>	<b>gehen</b>	<i>geh-in</i>
<b>kommst</b>	<i>kohmst</i>	<b>kommt</b>	<i>kohmt</i>	<b>gehst</b>	<i>gehst</i>	<b>geht</b>	<i>gate</i>
<b>kommt</b>	<i>kohmt</i>	<b>kommen</b>	<i>koh-men</i>	<b>geht</b>	<i>gate</i>	<b>gehen</b>	<i>geh-in</i>

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### 33. Modal Verbs

German has 6 of them. They express an attitude about an action or condition described by the main verb. The modal auxiliary is conjugated and placed where the verb should be. The main verb is in the infinitive form and at the end of the sentence.

Ich **kann** eine Fahrkarte **kaufen**. ( I can buy a ticket) *Kann* is the conjugated auxiliary verb and *kaufen* is the main verb in infinitive form.

<b>können - to be able to</b>		<b>müssen - to have to</b>		<b>dürfen - to be allowed to</b>	
kann	können	muß	müssen	darf	dürfen
kannst	könnt	mußt	müsst	darfst	dürft
kann	können	muß	müssen	darf	dürfen

*Note:* **Nicht müssen** translates to do not have to or do not need to. **Nicht dürfen** translates to must not. **Du mußt es nicht machen** is *you don't have to do it*. **Du darfst es nicht machen** is *you must not (or are not allowed) to do it*.

<b>sollen - to ought to</b>		<b>wollen - to want</b>		<b>mögen - to like</b>	
soll	sollen	will	wollen	mag	mögen
sollst	sollt	willst	wollt	magst	mögt
soll	sollen	will	wollen	mag	mögen

#### Subjunctive of mögen

möchte	möchten
möchtest	möchtet
möchte	möchten

*Note:* This subjunctive of mögen expresses *would like to* and is used more often than the indicative of mögen. *Ich möchte eine Fahrkarte kaufen* means I would like to buy a ticket.

## 34. Conjugating Regular verbs

To conjugate means to give the different forms of a verb depending on the subject. English only has two regular conjugations in the present tense, no ending and -s ending (*I, you, we, they run* vs. *he/she/it runs*). Refer back to the subject pronouns and the conjugations of to be and to have. The following table is in the same format. To form regular verbs in German, take off the -en ending and add these endings:

**-e -en**  
**-st -t**  
**-t -en**

#### Regular Verbs

kaufen-to buy	arbeiten-to work	besuchen-to visit	passieren-to happen
sitzen-to sit	helfen-to help	bleiben-to remain, stay	verdienen-to earn (money)
stehen-to stand	lernen-to learn	brauchen-to need	verstehen-to understand
sagen-to say	rufen-to call	fliegen-to fly	gewinnen-to win
liegen-to lay	lehren-to teach	suchen-to look for	verlieren-to lose
gehen-to go	stecken-to put	schreiben-to write	benutzen-to use
fragen-to ask	finden-to find	laufen-to run	erlauben-to permit
machen-to make	denken-to think	lieben-to love	rennen-to run
kommen-to come	glauben-to believe, think	dauern-to last	schlafen-to sleep
schwimmen-to swim	wünschen-to wish, desire	antworten-to answer	treffen-to meet
tanzen-to dance	essen-to eat	bezahlen-to pay for	ziehen-to move



beginnen-to begin	trinken-to drink	entdecken-to discover	sehen-to see
reisen-to travel	singen-to sing	erfinden-to invent	vergessen-to forget
studieren-to study	fischen-to fish	ergänzen-to complete	waschen-to wash
rauchen-to smoke	sparen-to save (money)	warten-to wait	kennen-to know (people)
erzählen-to tell	trennen-to separate	wischen-to wipe	
bekommen-to get	versprechen-to promise	winken-to wave	

English has three ways of expressing the present tense, such as I run, I am running, I do run. All three of these tenses are translated as one tense in German (ich laufe.) However, you can add **gerade** after the verb to indicate the progressive form. **Ich mache meine Hausaufgaben** can be translated as *I do my homework* or *I'm doing my homework*. **Ich mache gerade meine Hausaufgaben** is translated as *I'm doing my homework*.

## 35. Reflexive Verbs

Reflexive verbs express an action that reciprocates back to the subject. In other words, whoever is speaking is doing an action to himself. Examples in English would be: I wash myself, he hurts himself, we hate ourselves. Usually the -self words are a clue in English, however there are more reflexive verbs in German than in English.

### Reflexive Pronouns

Accusative		Dative	
mich	uns	mir	uns
dich	euch	dir	euch
sich	sich	sich	sich

The reflexive pronoun follows the verb and agrees with the subject. When a clause contains another object besides the reflexive pronoun, then the reflexive pronoun is in the dative case since the other object is in the accusative case. This is when you use the dative reflexive pronouns instead of the accusative ones.

Accusative: **Ich fühle mich nicht wohl** - I don't feel well.

Dative: **Ich ziehe mir den Mantel aus** - I'm taking off my coat.

*Also note that parts of the body and articles of clothing use the definite article, not a possessive.*

### Reflexive Verbs

sich ärgern	to get angry	sich aufregen	to get excited
sich ausruhen	to rest	sich erkälten	to catch a cold
sich freuen	to be happy	sich (wohl) fühlen	to feel (well)
sich hinlegen	to lie down	sich anziehen	to get dressed
sich verletzen	to get hurt	sich ausziehen	to get undressed
sich beeilen	to hurry	sich setzen	to sit down

sich erholen to relax      sich vorstellen to imagine

**Reflexive Verbs + Accusative:**

sich ärgern über to be angry at/about  
sich erinnern an to remember  
sich freuen über to happy about  
sich gewöhnen an to get used to  
sich kümmern um to take care of  
sich interessieren für to be interested in  
sich verlieben in to fall in love with

**Reflexive Verbs + Dative:**

sich erkundigen nach to ask about  
sich fürchten vor to be afraid of

---

### 36. Exceptions: Irregularities in Regular verbs

1) Some verbs require an umlaut over the a in the 2nd and 3rd person singular.

**Fahren-to travel**

fahre fahren  
fährst fahrt  
fährt fahren

*Examples:* fallen-to fall, schlafen-to sleep, tragen-to carry, waschen-to wash, laufen-to run

2) Some verbs change the e to ie in the 2nd and 3rd person singular.

**Sehen-to see**

sehe sehen  
siehst seht  
sieht sehen

*Examples:* lesen- to read, befehlen-to command, empfehlen-to recommend, geschehen-to happen, stehlen-to steal

3) Some verbs change the e to an i in the 2nd and 3rd person singular.

**Geben-to give**

gebe geben  
gibst gebt  
gibt geben

*Examples:* brechen-to break, essen-to eat, helfen-to help, sprechen-to speak, sterben-to die, treffen-to meet, werfen-to throw

\**nehmen* has another irregularity: it doubles the m and drops the h\*

nehme nehmen  
nimmst nehmt  
nimmt nehmen

4) Verb stems ending -d or -t, add an e before three endings.

**Reden-to speak**

rede reden  
redest redet  
redet reden

5) Verb stems ending in an s or z sound, have -t for du form ending instead of -st.

**Sitzen-to sit**

sitze sitzen  
sitzt sitzt  
sitzt sitzen

6) Infinitives ending in -n (not -en) only have -n ending for wir and sie forms. Infinitive stems ending in -el or -er can drop the e in the ich form.

**Tun-to do / Segeln-to sail**

tue tun segle segeln  
tust tut segelst segelt  
tut tun segelt segeln

---

## 37. Verbs with Prepositions

arbeiten an + dative	to work on
erzählen von + dative	to talk about
fahren mit + dative	to go (by means of)
haben Angst vor + dative	to be afraid of
helfen bei + dative	to help with
halten von + dative	to think of, to value
handeln von + dative	to deal with
träumen von + dative	to dream of
denken an + accusative	to think of
lachen über + accusative	to laugh about
lesen über + accusative	to read about
nachdenken über + accusative	to think about
schreiben an + accusative	to write to
schreiben über + accusative	to write about
sprechen über + accusative	to talk about
warten auf + accusative	to wait for

bitten um + accusative	to ask for
glauben an + accusative	to believe in
sorgen für + accusative	to care for

---

### 38. Separable Prefixes

ab- auf- bei- mit- vor- weg- zurück-  
 an- aus- los- nach- vorbei- zu- zusammen-

These prefixes are added to the infinitive and change the meaning of the verb. *Kommen* is to come, but *ankommen* is to arrive. When conjugated, the prefix goes to the end of the sentence. **Er kommt um fünf Uhr an** means "he is arriving at 5." But **Er kommt um drei Uhr** means "he is coming at 3." With modals, the infinitive goes to the end of the sentence as usual, but the prefix remains attached. **Ich will jetzt ausgehen** means "I want to go out now."

#### Verbs with Separable Prefixes

abholen	to pick someone up	zuhören	to listen to
ankommen	to arrive	mitnehmen	to take with
anrufen	to call up	einsteigen	to board
aufhören	to stop	vorbeikommen	to come by
aufstehen	to get up	anzünden	to light (candles)
ausfüllen	to fill in (the blanks)	ausgeben	to spend
ausgehen	to go out	anziehen	to put on clothes
aussehen	to look like, appear	ausziehen	to take off clothes
einkaufen	to shop	ansehen	to look at, watch
einpacken	to pack up	aufräumen	to tidy up (clothes)
fernsehen	to watch TV	ausleeren	to empty
austragen	to deliver	aufmachen	to open
vorschlagen	to suggest	zumachen	to close
wegstellen	to put away	anmachen	to turn on
einschlafen	to fall asleep	ausmachen	to turn off
anfangen	to begin	abräumen	to clear (the table)
aufwachen	to wake up	zurückkommen	to come back
auswandern	to emigrate	vorstellen	to introduce
weggehen	to go away	aufwischen	to mop up
abtrocknen	to dry (dishes)	abwischen	to wipe clean
mitkommen	to come with	einladen	to invite
anschauen	to look at	zusehen	to observe

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### 39. Inseparable Prefixes

be- ent- ge- ver-  
emp- er- miss- zer-

These prefixes *always* remain attached to their infinitives. The inseparable prefixes are unstressed syllables, as compared to the separable prefixes which can stand alone as different words. Some examples of verbs with inseparable prefixes are **besuchen** - to visit, **erzählen** - to tell, **gewinnen** - to win, and **versprechen** - to promise.

**Unter** and **über** can function as separable prefixes, but they are much more commonly used as inseparable prefixes. When prefixes are stressed, they are separable; when they are not stressed, they are inseparable. The stress on the following verbs is not on the prefix, so they are all inseparable: **unterhalten** - to entertain, **unternehmen** - to undertake, **überholen** - to overtake, and **übersetzen** - to translate.

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## 40. Present Perfect or Past Indefinite Tense

This tense is used more often than the simple past, especially in conversation, and is equivalent to *I have asked* or *I asked*. Regular verbs use a form of *haben* or *sein* and a past participle. Past participles are made by adding **ge-** to the beginning of the verb stem and **-t** (or **-et**, if stem ends in **-t** or **-d**) to the end.

**Sagen** is to ask, and **-sag-** is the stem; therefore **gesagt** is the past participle.

**Arbeiten** is to work, and **-arbeit-** is the stem; therefore **gearbeitet** is the past participle.

**Machen** is to do/make, and **-mach-** is the stem; therefore **gemacht** is the past participle.

Verbs ending in **-ieren** only add the **-t** ending. **Studieren** is to study and **studier-** is the stem, so **studiert** is the past participle.

The form of *haben* or *sein* is placed where the verb should be, and the past participle goes to the end of the sentence. Ex: **Ich habe meinen Bruder gefragt** - *I asked my brother*.

### Haben or Sein

Most verbs use *haben*, but a few use *sein*, if and only if, both of these conditions are met:

1. The verb expresses motion or change of condition.
2. The verb is intransitive (i.e. cannot take a direct object.)

When **modals** are used in the present perfect tense with a dependent infinitive, the past participle is not used. The infinitive of the modal acts as the past participle. Logically, *I had to go home* would be translated as *ich habe nach Hause gehen gemußt*. However, it is actually *ich habe nach Hause gehen müssen*. When there is no other infinitive in the sentence, then the past participles of the modals are used. *I had to* would be translated as *ich habe gemußt*.

All modals, as well as reflexive verbs, use *haben* instead of *sein* in the present perfect tense. The reflexive pronouns follow the auxiliary verb as in *ich habe mir den Arm gebrochen*. I broke my arm.

With separable prefixes, the **prefix** comes *before* the **ge-** in a past participle, such as **angekommen** and **aufgestanden**. From the participle of the base verb, and then add the prefix to the beginning.

But note that the prefix does change the entire meaning of the verb, and it may take a different auxiliary verb than its base verb. For example, **stehen** takes *haben*, but **aufstehen** takes *sein*.

With inseparable prefixes, whether the verb is regular or irregular, there is **no ge-** prefix when forming the past participle, such as **besucht** and **verloren**.

To express something that has been going on or happening for a period of time, German uses the present tense (rather than the past) and the word **schon**. "I have been studying German for two years" translates to *Ich studiere Deutsch schon zwei Jahre*.

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## 41. Irregular Past Participles

Like regular verbs, you use a form of *haben* or *sein* and a past participle; but forming the participles is much more complicated. The past participles begin with **ge-** and end with **-en** (with some exceptions).

The new stems in between must be memorized, for they are unpredictable and many contain vowel and consonant changes.

### Irregular Past Participles that use *Haben*

beginnen	begin	begonnen
beschliessen	decide	beschlossen
bitten	ask	gebeten
brechen	break	gebrochen
empfehlen	recommend	empfohlen
essen	eat	gegessen
finden	find	gefunden
fressen	eat (of animals)	gefressen
frieren	freeze	gefroren
geben	give	gegeben
gewinnen	win	gewonnen
gießen	pour, water	gegossen
halten	hold	gehalten
heißen	be called	geheißen
helfen	help	geholpen
klingen	sound	geklungen
lassen	let, allow	gelassen
leiden	suffer	gelitten
lesen	read	gelesen
liegen	recline	gelegen
lügen	lie	gelogen
nehmen	take	genommen
reißen	tear	gerissen
riechen	smell	gerochen
rufen	call	gerufen
scheinen	shine	geschienen
schlafen	sleep	geschlafen
schließen	shut	geschlossen
schneiden	cut	geschnitten

schreiben	write	geschrieben
schreien	cry	geschrieen
schweigen	be silent	geschwiegen
schwingen	swing	geschwungen
sehen	see	gesehen
senden	send	gesandt
singen	sing	gesungen
sitzen	sit	gesessen
sprechen	speak	gesprochen
stehen	stand	gestanden
tragen	wear	getragen
treffen	meet	getroffen
trinken	drink	getrunken
tun	do	getan
vergessen	forget	vergessen
verlassen	leave	verlassen
verlieren	lose	verloren
verstehen	understand	verstanden
verzeihen	forgive	verziehen
waschen	wash	gewaschen
werfen	throw	geworfen
ziehen	pull	gezogen

Some verbs change their stems, like all irregular verbs; but take the endings for regular verbs instead of irregular verbs. They form their past participles like regular verbs. (*Ge-stem-t*)

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Irregular Stem</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
brennen-to burn	brann-	gebrannt
bringen-to bring	brach-	gebracht
denken-to think	dach-	gedacht
kennen-to know (people)	kann-	gekannt
nennen-to call, name	nann-	genannt
rennen-to run	rann-	gerannt
wenden-to turn	wand-	gewandt
wissen-to know (facts)	wuß-	gewußt

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## 42. Sein Verbs and Past Participles

The following verbs use sein as the auxiliary verb, and many have irregular past participles.

bleiben	remain	geblieben
fahren	drive	gefahren
fallen	fall	gefallen

fliegen	fly	geflogen
geboren	be born	geboren
gehen	go	gegangen
gelingen	succeed	gelingen
geschehen	happen	geschehen
kommen	come	gekommen
laufen	run	gelaufen
passieren	happen	passiert
reisen	travel	gereist
reiten	ride	geritten
schwimmen	swim	geschwommen
sein	be	gewesen
springen	jump	gesprungen
steigen	climb	gestiegen
sterben	die	gestorben
treten	step	getreten
wachsen	grow	gewachsen
werden	become	geworden

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### 43. Food and Meals

breakfast	das Frühstück	bread	das Brot (e)
lunch	das Mittagessen	pepper	der Pfeffer
dinner	das Abendessen	salt	das Salz
glass	das Glas (ä, er)	ice	das Eis
fork	die Gabel (n)	vinegar	der Essig
spoon	der Löffel (-)	oil	das Öl
knife	das Messer (-)	sugar	der Zucker
napkin	die Serviette (n)	butter	die Butter
plate	der Teller (-)	table	der Tisch (e)
silverware	das Besteck	dishes	das Geschirr
tea	der Tee	juice	der Saft (ä, e)
steak	das Steak	water	das Wasser
cake	der Kuchen	wine	der Wein
chicken	das Huhn	beer	das Bier
coffee	der Kaffee	soft drink	die Limonade
fish	der Fisch	milk	die Milch
ham	der Schinken	egg	das Ei (er)
ice cream	das Eis	honey	der Honig
jam	die Marmelade	snack	der Imbiss
rice	der Reis	cheese	der Käse



salad	der Salat	mustard	der Senf
soup	die Suppe	pie	die Torte (n)

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#### 44. Fruits, Vegetables and Meats

fruit	das Obst	pumpkin	der Kürbis (e)
pineapple	die Ananas (-)	olive	die Olive (n)
apple	der Apfel (ä)	raddish	der Rettich (e)
apricot	die Aprikose (n)	lettuce	der Salat
banana	die Banane (n)	tomato	die Tomate (n)
pear	die Birne (n)	onion	die Zwiebel (n)
strawberry	die Erdbeere (n)	meat	das Fleisch
raspberry	die Himbeere (n)	roast	der Braten (-)
cherry	die Kirsche (n)	veal	das Kalbfleisch
lime	die Limone (n)	lamb	das Lammfleisch
lemon	die Zitrone (n)	beef	das Rindfleisch
orange	die Orange (n)	ham	der Schinken (-)
peach	der Pfirsich (e)	pork	das Schweinefleisch
grape	die Traube (n)	bacon	der Speck
vegetable	das Gemüse	sausage	die Wurst (ü, e)
cauliflower	der Blumenkohl	poultry	das Geflügel
bean	die Bohne (n)	duck	die Ente (n)
pea	die Erbse (n)	goose	die Gans (ä, e)
cucumber	die Gurke (n)	chicken	das Huhn (ü, er)
carrot	die Karotte (n)	turkey	der Truthahn (ä, e)
potato	die Kartoffel (n)	fish	der Fisch (e)
cabbage	der Kohl		

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#### 45. Genitive Partitive

The genitive partitive is mostly used when talking about quantities of food. The genitive case implies *of*, so to say a glass of water, you would literally say *a glass* (in the nominative case) *water* (in the genitive case.) Remember to add *-(e)s* to the masculine nouns in the genitive.

a glass of water - ein Glas Wasser  
a piece of cake - ein Stück Kuchen  
a slice of pizza - ein Stück Pizza

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#### 46. Commands

		<u>Gehen-to go</u>
<b>du</b> form	conjugated form, minus -(s)t	Geh!

**ihr** form conjugated form

Geht!

**Sie** form conjugated form with Sie following Gehen Sie!

*Note:* Verbs that take an umlaut in conjugations *leave it off* in commands. Verbs that change their stem vowel from **e** to **i** use the *changed stem* in the du form. All commands require an exclamation point.

### Imperative of Sein

**du** form Sei!

**ihr** form Seid!

**Sie** form Seien Sie!

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## 47. Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are used to connect an independent and dependent clause together, and they do affect word order. An independent (or main) clause contains a subject and verb and can stand alone as its own sentence. A dependent (or subordinate) clause also contains a subject and verb, but is introduced with a subordinating conjunction and cannot stand alone as its own sentence.

There are also other conjunctions (called coordinating) that do not affect word order. The easiest way to tell the two types of conjunctions apart is to memorize the coordinating ones. **Und, aber, denn** - for/because, and **oder** are the coordinating conjunctions. The rest of the conjunctions act as subordinating, and interrogative words can also act as subordinating conjunctions. Some examples are **als**-when, **bevor**-before, **bis**-until, **damit**-so that, **dass**-that, **wenn**-if/when, **ob**-whether, **obwohl**-although, **nachdem**-after, **da**-since, **während**-while, **weil**-because, and **wie**-how.

1. In clauses introduced by subordinating conjunctions, the conjugated verb is forced to the end of the clause (not sentence) and a comma is placed before the conjunction.

Ich bliebe zu Hause. Ich bin krank. I'm staying home. I am sick.  
Ich bliebe zu Hause, **weil** ich krank *bin*. I'm staying home because I am sick.  
(*weil* is the subordinating conjunction, and *bin* must go to the end.)

Sie kommt nach zu dir. Sie hat gegessen. She's coming to your place. She has eaten.  
Sie kommt nach zu dir, **nachdem** sie gegessen *hat*. She's coming to your place after she has eaten.  
(*nachdem* is the sub. conjunction, and *hat* must go to the end.)

However, when a double infinitive construction is involved, the conjugated verb form precedes the two infinitives. (The double infinitive always goes to the end of the clause or sentence.)

Ich weiß nicht, **ob** er *hat* mitkommen wollen. I don't know if he wanted to come along.

2. When a sentence begins with a subordinating conjunction, the main clause begins with the conjugated verb in keeping with the normal word order of German that states verbs are always in the second position. The subordinate clause becomes the first position, so the verb of the main clause must occupy the second position.

Hans telefoniert mit Ihnen, während Sie in Berlin sind. Hans will call you while you're in Berlin.  
**Während** Sie in Berlin sind, *telefoniert* Hans mit Ihnen. While you are in Berlin, Hans will call you.  
(*während* is a subordinating conjunction, and the subordinating clause occupies the first position of the sentence, so the second position must be occupied by the verb of the main clause, *telefoniert*.)

3. If there is a separable prefix verb in a dependent clause, the prefix remains attached to the verb, and the entire verb goes to the end of the sentence, whereas normally the prefix would go to the end.

Er ist immer müde, **wenn** er früh **aufsteht**. He is always tired when he gets up early.

4. When there are two verbs in a dependent clause (such as a modal and an infinitive), the modal goes last, following the infinitive.

Er ist müde, **wenn** er früh **aufstehen muss**. He is tired when he must get up early.

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## 48. Holiday Phrases

<b>Frohe Weihnachten!</b>	Merry Christmas!
<b>Frohe Ostern!</b>	Happy Easter!
<b>Gutes Neues Jahr!</b>	Happy New Year!
<b>Herzlichen Glückwunsch zum Geburtstag!</b>	Happy Birthday!
<b>Alles Gutes zum Geburtstag!</b>	

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## The German National Anthem: **Deutschland-Lied**

by *Heinrich Hoffman von Fallersleben*

Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit für das deutsche Vaterland!  
Danach lasst uns alle streben brüderlich mit Herz und Hand!  
Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit sind des Glückes Unterpfand  
Blüh im Glanze dieses Glückes blühe deutsches Vaterland!

*Unity and right and freedom for the German fatherland;  
Let us all pursue this purpose brotherly, with heart and hands.  
Unity and right and freedom are the pawns of happiness.  
Flourish in this blessing's glory, flourish, German fatherland.*

## The Austrian National Anthem: **Österreichische Bundeshymne**

by *Paula von Preradovic*

Land der Berge, Land am Strome,  
Land der Äcker, Land der Dome,  
Land der Hämmer, zukunftsreich!  
Heimat bist du großer Söhne,  
Volk, begnadet für das Schöne,  
Vielgerühmtes Österreich.

Heiß umfehdet, wild umstritten  
leigst dem Erdteil du inmitten  
einem starken Herzen gleich.  
Hast seit frühen Ahnentagen  
Hoher Sendung Last getragen  
Vielgeprüftes Österreich.

Mutig in die neuen Zeiten,  
Frei und gläubig sich uns schreiten,

Arbeistfroh und hoffnungsreich.  
Einig laß in Brüderchören,  
Vaterland, dir Treue schwören,  
Vielgeliebtes Österreich.

*Land of mountains, land of streams,  
Land of fields, land of spires,  
Land of hammers, with a rich future.  
You are the home of great sons,  
A nation blessed by its sense of beauty,  
Highly praised Austria.*

*Strongly fought for, fiercely contested,  
You are in the centre of the Continent  
Like a strong heart.  
You have borne since the earliest days.  
The burden of a high mission,  
Much tried Austria.*

*Watch us striding free and believing,  
With courage, into new eras,  
Working cheerfully and full of hope.  
In fraternal chorus let us take in unity  
The oath of allegiance to you, our country,  
Our much beloved Austria.*