



GERMAN - ENGLISCH

GRAMMAR JARGON BUSTER

klub **d** - Deutsch online

German	English	Explanation / Example
der Absatz	the paragraph	a group of linked sentences
das Adjektiv	the adjective	<p>a word that expresses attributes and qualifys nouns (1), noun phrases (2) or pronouns (3):</p> <p>(1) ein junges Mädchen a young girl</p> <p>(2) Gruppen von jungen Mädchen groups of young girls</p> <p>(3) Sie ist jung. She is young.</p>
das Adverb	the adverb	<p>a word that modifies the meaning of a verb (1) or an adjective (2) and explains how, when, where & how often something happens:</p> <p>(1) laut singen to sing loudly</p> <p>(2) sehr laute Musik very loud music</p>
der Akkusativ	the accusative case	<p>This case (→ Fall) represents the direct object of a sentence. The direct object “receives” the action in a sentence directly. The form of the article changes in the accusative case:</p> <p>der Kuchen: Der Mann isst den Kuchen. the cake: The man eats the cake.</p> <p>The accusative is also used after 9 so called two-way prepositions (→ Wechselpräposition) to answer the question “where to?” and always after specific prepositions e.g. "für".</p> <p>der Test: Ich lerne für den Test. the test: I study for the test</p>

German	English	Explanation / Example
die Anführungszeichen	inverted commas, quotation marks	„ ... ”
das Antonym	the antonym	a word meaning the opposite of another: schwierig - einfach difficult - easy
das Apostroph	the apostrophe	Tom's book
der Artikel: der bestimmte Artikel	the article: the definite article	der Apfel, die Tasche, das Buch the apple, the bag, the book
der unbestimmte Artikel	the indefinite article	ein Apfel, eine Tasche, ein Buch an apple, a bag, a book
der negative Artikel	the negative article	kein Apfel, keine Tasche, kein Buch no/not an apple, no/not a bag, no/not a book
der Possessivartikel	the possessive article	mein Apfel, meine Tasche, mein Buch my apple, my bag, my book
der Aussagesatz	the main clause	a clause that can be used on its own and is a complete sentence
der Beistrich = das Komma	the comma	... , ...
der Bindestrich	the hyphen	das Follow-up = the follow-up
der Dativ	the dative case	This case (→ Fall) represents the indirect object of a sentence. The indirect object "receives" the action in a sentence indirectly. The form of the article changes in the dative case: die Frau → Ich gebe der Frau Blumen. the woman → I give flowers to the woman. The dative case is also used after 9 so called two-way prepositions (→ Wechselpräposition) to answer the question "where?" and always after specific prepositions e.g. after "mit". der Hund → Ich spiele mit dem Hund. the dog → I play with the dog.

German	English	Explanation / Example
die Deklination	the declension	the variation of the form of a noun, pronoun, article or adjective, which indicates number, gender (→ Genus) and case (→ Fall)
der Diphthong	the diphthong	a sound formed by the combination of two vowels (seldom vowel + y) in a single syllable (→ Silbe): au, äu, ai, ay, eu, ei, ey, oi, ui
der Doppelpunkt	the colon	:
die Endung: die Verbendung die Pluralendung die Adjektivendung	the ending: the verb ending the plural ending the adjective ending	lernen: ich lerne, du lernst ... to learn: I learn, you learn ... das Buch - die Bücher the book - the books klein: das kleine Mädchen little: the little girl
der Fall = der Kasus	the case	There are four cases in German, which correspond to four different roles a noun can play in a sentence: → Akkusativ (accusative) → Dativ (dative) → Genitiv (genitive) → Nominativ (nominative)
der Fragesatz = die Frage: die geschlossene Frage die offene Frage die indirekte Frage	the question: the closed question the open question the indirect question	Magst du Tee? Ja. / Nein. Do you like tea? Yes. / No. Wo wohnst du? In Berlin/ London/ ... Where do you live? In Berlin/ London/ ... Er fragt, ob sie Tee mag. He asks if she likes tea.
das Fragezeichen	the question mark	?

German	English	Explanation / Example
das Futur I	the simple future tense	<p>In German it is common to use the present tense for future events:</p> <p>Morgen gehe ich ins Kino. Tormorrow I go to the cinema.</p> <p>The future tense is mostly used to make assumptions about the present (1), the future (2) and to express future intentions (3).</p> <p>(1) Er wird wahrscheinlich krank sein. He will probably be ill.</p> <p>(2) Morgen wird es regnen. Tormorrow it will rain.</p> <p>(3) Ich werde dich bald besuchen! I will visit you soon!</p>
die Gegenwart = das Präsens	the present tense	This tense indicates that something is happening now or is true in this moment. further use → das Futur
das Genus	the gender	German nouns can be masculine (der Computer), feminine (die CD) or neuter (das Ipad).
der Genitiv	the genitive case	<p>This case (→ Fall) expresses possession (1) and is used in noun phrases (2) where English speakers would use "of". The form of the article changes in the genitive - for masculine and neuter nouns normally the ending as well.</p> <p>(1) der Mann → der Name des Mannes the man the man's name</p> <p>die Frau → das Buch der Frau the woman the woman's book</p> <p>(2) das Spiel → das Ende des Spiels the game the end of the game</p>
der Imperativ	the imperative mood	The imperative mood expresses requests and is used to give orders or instructions: Lesen Sie! - Read!

German	English	Explanation / Example
das Imperfekt	the simple past tense	→ Präteritum
der Indikativ	the indicative mood	the form of the verb used in ordinary objective statements and questions
die indirekte Rede	the reported speech	The reported speech is uncommon in spoken German, but used in formal written German e.g. newspaper articles: Der Dieb behauptet, er sei unschuldig. The thief claims he is innocent.
der Kasus = der Fall	the case	→ Fall
die Kardinalzahl	the cardinal number	A cardinal number indicates how many things there are (in a group): 1, 2, 3 ...
die Klammer	the bracket	(...)
das Komma = der Beistrich	the comma	... , ...
die Komparation	the comparison	the act of comparing a person/ animal/ object with another and determining whether it has the same (1), more (2) or less (3) of a particular quality: (1) → der Positiv (2) → der Komparativ (3) → der Superlativ
der Komparativ	the comparative degree	shows the greater or lesser degree of an adjective: good → better bad → worse
das Kompositum	the compound noun	a noun made up of two or more words: die Wörter + das Buch: das Wörterbuch the words + the book: the dictionary
die Konjugation	the conjugation	the way a verb changes to show person, number, tense, and mood

German	English	Explanation / Example
die Konjunktion	the conjunction	a word that connects (groups of) words, phrases or clauses with each other
der Konsonant	the consonant	b, c, d, f, g, h, ...
das Modalpartikel	the modal particle	<p>a word used in speech to convey extra emphasis or emotion but has no real grammatical function</p> <p>E.g. the conjunction "aber" meaning "but" can be used as a modal particle:</p> <p>Aber gerne! = With pleasure!</p>
<p>das Modalverb:</p> <p>dürfen können möchten mögen müssen sollen wollen</p>	<p>the modal verb:</p> <p>to be allowed to to be able to to like to do/have to like sth in general to have to to ought to to want to</p>	<p>a verb used with other verbs to indicate a modality: possibility, ability, likelihood, necessity or obligation</p> <p>Ich muss lernen. I have to learn.</p>
das Nomen	the noun	a word that refers to an object, a person, an animal, a place, a quality, an idea
der Nominativ	the nominative	<p>this case (→ Fall) represents the subject of a sentence. The subject “performs” the action in a sentence. The form of the article is the base form - the one that is listed in a dictionary:</p> <p>der Mann: Der Mann liest. die Frau: Die Frau studiert. das Kind: Das Kind studiert.</p>
das Objekt	the object	<p>The object “receives” the action in a sentence directly or indirectly:</p> <p>direct object → Akkusativ indirect object → Dativ</p>

German	English	Explanation / Example
die Ordinalzahl	the ordinal number	indicates the exact position of something/someone: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, ...
das Partizip	the participle	a verb form that can be used in German as adjective to shorten/replace clauses (1) or to build compound tenses (2):
das Partizip I	the present participle	(1) Partizip I gehen: der gehende Mann to go: the man who walks
das Partizip II	the past participle	(2) Partizip II gehen: er ist gegangen to go: he went
das Passiv	the passive voice	The passive voice is where the subject of the verb experiences the action rather than performs it: Aktiv: Ich sehe den Mann. I see the man. Passiv: Der Mann wird von mir gesehen . The man is seen by me.
das Perfekt	the conversational past tense	This tense describes what happened in the past, is very common in spoken German and less common in formal written German: Ich bin nach Deutschland gereist . I travelled to Germany. Dort habe ich Hamburg besucht . There I visited Hamburg.
das Plusquamperfekt	the past perfect tense	This tense indicates that one event took place before another event in the past. Nachdem ich geduscht hatte , trank ich Tee. After I had taken a shower, I drank tea.
der Positiv	the positive degree	the basic form of an adjective: gut: Der Film ist gut . good: The film is good . This form compares a person/ animal/ object with another and indicates that it has the same particular quality: gut: Tee schmeckt so gut wie Kaffee. good: Tea tastes as good as coffee.

German	English	Explanation / Example
das Präsens	the present tense	This tense indicates that something is happening or is true in this moment. further use → das Futur
das Präfix = die Vorsilbe	the prefix	a group of letters added in front of another word to change its meaning: prä + historisch = prähistorisch pre + historic = prehistoric
das Präteritum = das Imperfekt	the simple past tense	This tense describes what happened in the past, is very common in formal written German and less common in spoken German: haben: Ich hatte viel Stress. sein: Ich war müde.
die Präposition	the preposition	a word that describes a relationship in space (1) or time (2) or a logical relationship (3) between two or more people, places or things: (1) Ich lebe in Wien. I live in Vienna. (2) Der Film startet um 20.00. The film starts at 20.00. (3) Trinkst du Kaffee mit Zucker? Do you drink coffee with sugar?
das Pronomen: Demonstrativpronomen Interrogativpronomen Indefinitpronomen Personalpronomen Possessivpronomen Reflexivpronomen Relativpronomen	the pronoun: demonstrative pronoun interrogative pronoun indefinite pronoun personal pronoun possessive pronoun reflexive pronoun relative pronoun	a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase: dieser (this), jener (that) ... welcher (which), ... alle (all), niemand (no one) ... er (he), ... sein (his), ... sich (himself), ... der (who), dessen (whose), ...
der Punkt	the full stop
das Rufzeichen	the exclamation mark	... !

German	English	Explanation / Example
der Satz:	the sentence:	a unit of grammar that contains at least one main clause:
der Hauptsatz	the main clause	A main clause does not depend on other clauses and contains at least one verb which indicates the tense: Ich bleibe zu Hause. = Präsens I stay at home. = present tense
der Nebensatz	the subordinate-clause	A subordinate clause cannot form sentences on its own and depends on a main clause : Ich bleibe zu Hause, denn es regnet. Today I stay at home, because it rains.
das Satzzeichen	the punctuation mark	indicates the meaning in a sentence: ? = question, ! = order/request, ...
die Silbe	the syllable	A syllable is one unit of sound: Pla-net = 2 Silben pla-net = 2 syllables
die Stammformen	the base forms	All other verb forms can be derived from these base forms. In the Präsens, Präteritum and Perfekt it is advisable to learn the form for the 3rd person singular. In this form you will spot all irregularities. Infinitiv: lesen (to read) Präsens: er liest (he reads) Präteritum: er las (he read) Perfekt: er hat gelesen (he read)
der Strichpunkt	the semicolon	;
das Subjekt	the subject	the subject "performs" the action in a sentence (→ Nominativ)
das Substantiv = das Nomen	the noun	a word that refers to an object, a person, an animal, a place, a quality, an idea
das Suffix	the suffix	a letter/group of letters added to a word to change its meaning: book + s = books hope + less = hopeless

German	English	Explanation / Example
der Superlativ	the superlative degree	shows the greatest or least degree of an adjective: good → better → best bad → worse → worst
das Synonym	the synonym	a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another: glücklich - fröhlich happy - merry
der Umlaut	the umlaut	ä, ö, ü
das Verb: (1) Hilfsverb (2) Modalverb (3) regelmäßiges Verb (4) unregelmäßiges Verb (5) trennbares Verb	the verb: auxiliary verb modal verb regular verb irregular verb separable verb	A word that indicates action (to run), or describes a feeling/state (to be xxx). (1) helps another verb to express tense, mood, etc.: to have, to be (2) → Modalverb (3) has predictable form: listen, listened (4) has irregular forms: go, went, gone (5) the prefix can be split from the verb aufstehen : ich stehe auf . to get up: I get up.
der Verbstamm	the verb stem = root	lernen : ich lerne , ich lernte , ich habe gelernt learn: I learn, learned / I have learned
die Vergangenheit	the past tense	→ Perfekt. Präteritum, Plusquamperfekt
der Vokal der Vokalwechsel	the vowel the vowel change	a, e, i, o, u lesen (to read) → er liest (he reads)
die Vorsilbe = das Präfix	the prefix	→ Präfix
Wechselpräpositionen: an auf hinter in neben über unter vor zwischen	two-way prepositions: on (vertical) on (horizontal) behind in next to above under in front between	These 9 prepositions are used with the accusative when they express motion/direction: Ich lege das Buch auf den Tisch. I put the book on the table. These 9 prepositions are used with the dative when they express only location: Das Buch liegt auf dem Tisch. The book is on the table.
die Zeit	the tense	The tense indicates if an action takes place in the present, past or future.



BY KLUB D - DEUTSCH ONLINE