Lagune

Glossary XXL
Deutsch-Englisch
German-English

German-English Glossary
Grammar
Culture notes

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Preface

Dear Student of German,

The XXL Glossary is designed to help you make the most of your experience with the *Lagune* textbook series by giving you additional grammatical, phonetic, and culture explanations for your work outside the classroom.

1. Glossar Deutsch-Englisch/The German-English Glossary
The German-English Glossary will help you with the meaning of the German words you encounter on each page of the textbook. Because the glossary is based upon the lessons in the *Lagune Kursbuch*, the English translations included in this word list are specifically tailored to the situational contexts of your textbook. Please note, therefore, that words will often have additional meanings to the ones included in this glossary. You will discover these further meanings for the German words included in this glossary as your language learning progresses or you may find more complete definitions in unabridged German-English dictionaries. Please also note that the German-English Glossary will not give you the full definite article (der, das, die) of each German noun. Rather, we abbreviate the articles precending each noun to *-r*, *-s*, and *-e*, respectively. You will, however, find the full definite articles in the grammar, phonetic, and culture sections of this XXL Glossary.

2. The Grammar Sections
In the second part of this XXL Glossary, you find concise explanations for each grammar item introduced in your textbook. You will also find clarifications for the grammar tables found in your workbook, notes on common exceptions, as well as learning tips and suggestions.

3. Phonetics and Culture Notes
Interspersed throughout the XXL Glossary grammar sections you will find guidance on pronunciation as well as cultural notes related to the topics and everyday situations covered in each chapter.

We hope this XXL Glossary helps make your experience learning the German language as easy and enjoyable as possible.

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Overview

1 Fokus Strukturen – Focus on Structures

→ 11   The definite article and nouns   → § 1

	Singular	*Plural*
Maskulinum	**der** Zug	**die** Züge
Femininum	**die** Blume	**die** Blumen
Neutrum	**das** Taxi	**die** Taxis

= *the* in English

All nouns take one of three definite articles: MASCULINE, FEMININE or NEUTER

Masculine:	Feminine:	Neuter:
der Mann	die Frau	das Kind
der Vater	die Mutter	das Mädchen

As you can tell from the example above of **das Mädchen**, grammatical gender and biological gender are not always identical. The ending of a noun may provide a clue to its gender as you will learn later. For now we strongly recommend:

! Always learn a noun with its definite article.

! In your vocabulary list you will find 'r' for *der*, 'e' for *die* and 's' for *das*. In most dictionaries a noun's grammatical gender is indicated by 'm' for masculine, 'f' for feminine and 'n' for neuter.

→ 12   The plural

So steht es in der Wortliste:

Plural auf -e

| der Film, die Film**e** | r Film, -e |
| das Telefon, die Telefon**e** | s Telefon, -e |

Mit Umlaut: ⸚e

| der Saft, die S**ä**ft**e** | r Saft, ⸚e |
| der Zug, die Z**ü**g**e** | r Zug, ⸚e |

Plural auf -en

| die Bank, die Bank**en** | e Bank, -en |
| der Tourist, die Tourist**en** | r Tourist, -en |

Plural auf -n

| die Blume, die Blume**n** | e Blume, -n |
| der Name, die Name**n** | r Name, -n |

Plural auf ⸚er

| das Wort, die W**ö**rt**er** | s Wort, ⸚er |

Plural auf -s

| das Baby, die Baby**s** | s Baby, -s |
| das Taxi, die Taxi**s** | s Taxi, -s |

Plural = Singular

| das Mädchen, die Mädchen | s Mädchen, - |
| der Reporter, die Reporter | r Reporter, - |

The definite article for plural nouns is always **die**.

! Always learn a noun with its plural form.

2 Fokus Lesen – Focus on Reading

→ 14 The indefinite article and personal pronouns → § 1, 8

	Definiter Artikel	*Indefiniter Artikel*	*Personalpronomen*
Maskulinum	de**r** Mann	ein Mann	e**r**
Femininum	di**e** Frau	ein**e** Frau	si**e**
Neutrum	da**s** Mädchen	ein Mädchen	e**s**
Plural	di**e** Menschen	Menschen	si**e**

The indefinite article (English 'a'/ 'an') has forms corresponding to the **grammatical gender** of the noun. Only the feminine form has an extra *e* at the end. As in English, plural words do not have an indefinite article.

Personal pronouns in German have special forms to indicate gender (in the third person), number and case. Because every noun has a specific gender, we find all three used where an English speaker would use simply 'it'.

→ 15 Conjugation of verbs → § 15, 16

Infinitiv:	komm**en**	wohn**en**	arbeit**en**	wart**en**	heiß**en**	**sein**
ich	komm**e**	wohne	arbeit**e**	wart**e**	heiß**e**	**bin**
du	komm**st**	wohnst	arbeit**est**	wart**est**	hei**ßt**	**bist**
er/sie/es	komm**t**	wohnt	arbeit**et**	wart**et**	heiß**t**	**ist**
sie/Sie	komm**en**	wohnen	arbeit**en**	wart**en**	heiß**en**	**sind**

In German, as in English, verbs are conjugated depending on the 'person', 'tense', 'mood' and 'voice'.

The basic form of the verb, the **infinitive**, never changes and always ends in *-en*: komm**en**.
In the **present tense** the verb ending changes as follows: ***ich: -e, du: -st, er/sie/es*** : *-t* and ***sie/Sie: -en***. (Same form as the infinitive.)

The verbs that have a stem ending in *-d* or *-t* must add an extra *-e* before the endings *-st* (2nd person) and *-t* (3rd person): *du arbeitest, er arbeitet*
Such verbs that have a stem ending in *-ß, -s, -x, -z* do not require an extra *-s* like in: *du heißt*

The verb *sein* is an exception in terms of conjugation.

→ 16 Word order in statements and questions → § 24, 25

Aussagesatz		
Du	kommst.	
Du	arbeitest.	
Du	spielst.	
Du	heißt	Jan.
Das	ist	Sara.

Satzfrage		
Kommst	du?	
Arbeitest	du?	
Spielst	du?	
Heißt	du	Jan?
Ist	das	Sara?

Wortfrage		
Wann	kommst	du?
Wo	arbeitest	du?
Was	spielst	du?
Wie	heißt	du?
Wer	ist	das?

4 Fokus Sprechen – Focus on Speaking

The alphabet

German is a much more phonetically consistent language than English. This means that German words almost always sound the way they are spelled, with consistent sounds for any given spelling.

Umlauts and diphthongs

Umlauts:

ä – pronounced as *e* in *get*   Mädchen, Gepäck
ö – no equivalent   hören, schön
ü – no equivalent   Grüße, küssen

Diphthongs:

A diphthong is a combination of two vowels. Instead of being pronounced separately, the two letters have one sound or pronunciation. An example would be the **au** combination. The diphthong **au** in German always has the sound **ou**, as in the English word 'house'.

äu/eu – pronounced as *oi* in *soil*   träumen, Verkäufer
au – pronounced as *ou* in *house*   Auto, Frau
ei/ai – pronounced as *ei* in *height*   zwei, allein

! **ie** is not a diphthong – pronounced as *ie* in *field*   liebe, Brief

! To differentiate between *ei* and *ie*, remember: When *ei* and *ie* are walking, the second vowel does the talking.

Word stress

In German, the stress within a word generally falls on the root syllable. If you wish to mark variations in word stress of new words you learn, you can do so by using a dash underneath a stressed long vowel or diphthong, and a dot underneath a stressed short vowel:

Tag, Bruder, Kind, kommen

The numbers

The numbers from 0 to 99 are easy to remember because they are similar to English: zwölf (12), drei**zehn** (13), neun**zehn** (19) etc.

From 20 on you add **-zig**: zwan**zig** (20), fünf**zig** (50), neun**zig** (90) etc.

The numbers between 21 and 99 have the following pattern: vierundzwan**zig** (24), dreiundfünf**zig** (53), zweiundacht**zig** (82) etc.

siebenundvierzig   47

Culture notes

Addressing people: *Sie* versus *du*

In German there are two different modes of addressing people: the formal **Sie** and the informal **du**. You usually use **Sie** with people you don't know or if you want to show respect.
When addressing people in the formal you use **Frau** (Mrs.) or **Herr** (Mr.) plus the family name. In certain situations the formal **Sie** is used together with the first name.
It is always the older person who first suggests the use of **du** together with the first name.

The formal **Sie** is always written with an upper case **'S'** while **du** is written with a lower case **'d'** (**Du** should be capitalized though in letters and e-mails.) The formal **Sie** takes the same verb form as the infinitive: *Sie heißen, Sie wohnen, Sie kommen.*

Frau Müller, wo wohnen **Sie**?   *Mrs. Müller, where do you live?*
Peter, wo wohnst **du**?   *Peter, where do you live?*

'du' is used with: children, relatives, friends and fellow students
'Sie' is used with: strangers, superiors, and professors

How to write a date in German?

In German the date always starts with the day, followed by the month and year. They are separated by a period: 11.10.2007 versus the English *10/11/2007* or *October 11, 2007*.

6 Fokus Strukturen – Focus on Structures

→ 15   **Verb conjugation for the plural**   **→ § 15, 16**

Infinitiv		**kommen**	**arbeiten**	**heißen**	**sein**
1. Person Singular	**ich**	komm**e**	arbeit**e**	heiß**e**	**bin**
2. Person Singular	**du**	komm**st**	arbeit**est**	heiß<u>**t**</u>	**bist**
3. Person Singular	**er/sie/es**	komm**t**	arbeit**et**	heiß**t**	**ist**
1. Person Plural	**wir**	komm**en**	arbeit**en**	heiß**en**	**sind**
2. Person Plural	**ihr**	komm**t**	arbeit**et**	heiß**t**	**seid**
3. Person Plural/Höflichkeitsform	**sie/Sie**	komm**en**	arbeit**en**	heiß**en**	**sind**

	ebenso:	hören	*Stamm*
		kochen	*auf -t:*
		lachen	warten
		packen	antworten
		spielen	betrachten
		…	

TIPP
☺ *Bei regelmäßigen Verben:*

Infinitiv	=	1. Person Plural	=	3. Person Plural/Höflichkeitsform
komm**en**		wir komm**en**		sie/Sie komm**en**

→ 14 The modal verb: *können* → § 27

Vorfeld	Verb (1)	Mittelfeld		Verb (2)
Er	**kann**			**zeichnen**.
Er	**kann**		sechs Gesichter	**zeichnen**.
Er	**kann**	in zwei Minuten	sechs Gesichter	**zeichnen**.

Verbklammer

In German there are six modal verbs. Here you will learn one: *können* 'can'/'to be able to'. The personal pronouns in the singular for the verb *können* have a vowel change: *ö* changes to *a*. There is no *-e* added to the first person singular 'ich', and no *-t* for the third person singular 'er/sie/es'.

Modal verbs are treated as a special category of verbs because they all affect the sentence structure in the same way.

Sie **kann** zeichnen.   *She can draw.*
Sie **kann** Gitarre spielen.   *She can play the guitar.*

When you use a modal verb in a sentence you usually have a second verb in the same clause. The modal verb needs to be conjugated and remains in the second position. The second verb goes at the **very end** of the clause and stays in the **infinitive form**:

Max **kann** in 3 Minuten 30 Luftballons **rasieren**.   *Max can shave 30 balloons in 3 minutes.*

→ 15 Angaben im Vorfeld → § 28

Subjekt im Vorfeld:

Vorfeld	Verb (1)	Mittelfeld		Verb (2)
Er	**kommt**	morgen.		
Er	**kann**	in zwei Minuten	sechs Gesichter	**zeichnen**.
Die Zeichnungen	**sind**	natürlich	gut.	

Angabe im Vorfeld:

Vorfeld	Verb (1)	Mittelfeld		Verb (2)
Morgen	**kommt**	er.		
In zwei Minuten	**kann**	er	sechs Gesichter	**zeichnen**.
Natürlich	**sind**	die Zeichnungen	gut.	

As you saw in the first *Themenkreis*, the basic word order in German is Subject – Verb – Object: *Er heißt Jan.* The conjugated verb is always in the second position. The first position can also be occupied by an adverbial phrase like *in zwei Minuten* or *morgen*. The intention in doing so is to emphasize this part of the sentence.

23 Fokus Hören – Focus on Listening

→ 16 **The imperative form: stating commands** **→ § 20**

	gehen	**warten**	**schlafen**	**werfen**	**nehmen**	**anrufen**
Sie	Gehen Sie.	Warten Sie.	Schlafen Sie.	Werfen Sie.	Nehmen Sie.	Rufen Sie an.
du	Geh.	Wart**e**.	Schlaf.	W**i**rf.	**Nimm**.	Ruf an.
ihr	Geht.	Wart**e**t.	Schlaft.	Werft.	Nehmt.	Ruft an.

Commands may be given in either the formal *Sie*, informal *du*, or informal plural *ihr* forms. In the second person formal *Sie*, commands are structured like a *Fragesatz*.
Geh**en Sie**!   *Go!*

In the second person informal *du*, generally only the stem of the verb is used.
Geh!   *Go!*

In the second person informal plural *ihr*, a *-t* is usually added to the stem of the verb.
Geh**t**!   *Go!*

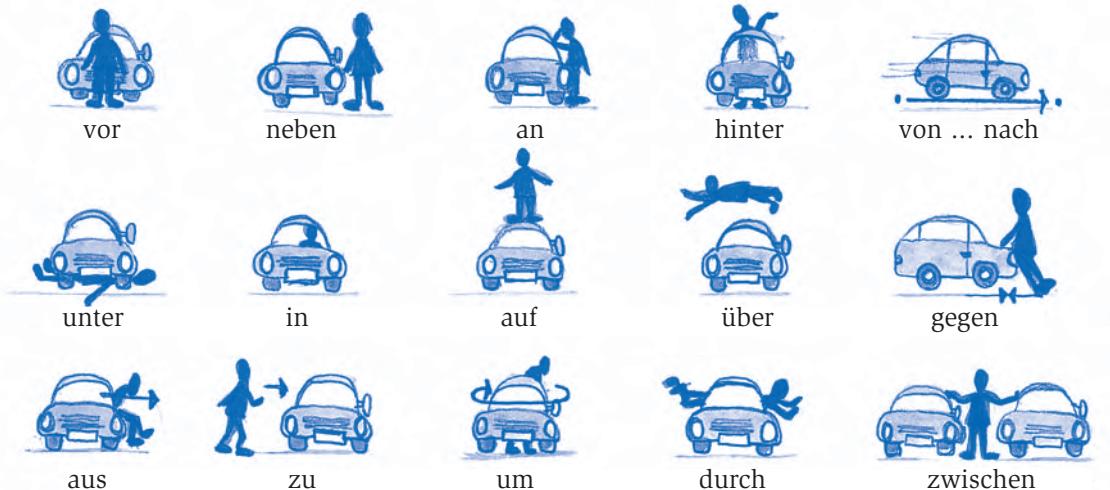**!** The imperative form may be softened by adding a *bitte* to the command:

Bitte gehen Sie!   *Please go!*

→ 13 **Prepositions with the accusative case** **→ § 13**

durch	Er geht **durch den** Wald.
für	Die Wurst ist **für den** Hund.
gegen	Er fährt **gegen den** Baum.
ohne	Er schläft **ohne den** Teddy.
um	Sie gehen **um das** Haus.

! Just as there are prepositions which always take the dative case, the prepositions *durch, für, gegen, ohne,* and *um* are always followed by the accusative case.

→ 14 **Prepositions indicating location: an overview**

vor   neben   an   hinter   von ... nach

unter   in   auf   über   gegen

aus   zu   um   durch   zwischen

Themenkreis Menschen und Reisen

Seite 7

der Mensch, die Menschen	person, human being
die Reise, die Reisen	trip, journey
der Themenkreis, die Themenkreise	chapter topic
und	and

Lerneinheit 1

Seite 8

die Achtung	respect, here: attention
Achtung!	Attention!
an·kreuzen	to mark with a cross, to check
Kreuzen Sie an.	Check the box.
die Antwort, die Antworten	answer
betrachten	to look at
Betrachten Sie das Foto.	Look at the picture.
bitte	please
dann	then
das	the (definite article neuter nominative)
die	the (definite article feminine nominative)
es	it (personal pronoun nominative)
der Fokus	focus
das Foto, die Fotos	photo
die Frage, die Fragen	question
die Frau, die Frauen	woman
das Gespräch, die Gespräche	conversation, talk
Hören Sie das Gespräch.	Listen to the conversation.
glauben	believe, here: to think
Was glauben Sie?	What do you think?
gut	good
Hallo!	Hello
heißen	to be called
Ich heiße …	My name is …
Heißen Sie …	Is your name …
der Herr, die Herren	gentleman
hören	to hear
Was hören Sie?	What do you hear?
ich	I (personal pronoun nominative)

im	in
die Information, die Informationen	information
Bitte zur Information!	Please come to the information desk!
der Kurs, die Kurse	course, class
im Kurs	in class
lesen	to read
Lesen Sie …	Read …
mein	my
der Moment, die Momente	moment
Moment!	Just a moment!
der Morgen	morning
Guten Morgen.	Good morning.
der Nachname, die Nachnamen	last name
Mein Nachname ist …	My last name is …
nach·spielen	to reenact
Spielen Sie es dann im Kurs nach.	Act it then out in class.
der Name, die Namen	name
Mein Name ist …	My name is …
nein	no
oder	or
die Person, die Personen	person
sagen	to say
Person B sagt: …	Person B says …
sein	to be
Ich bin …	I am…
Mein Name ist …	My name is …
Sie	You (formal)
die Sprechblase, die Sprechblasen	(speech) bubble
der Tag, die Tage	day
Guten Tag.	Good afternoon.
der Text, die Texte	text
üben	to practice
Üben Sie das Gespräch.	Practice the conversation.
der Vorname, die Vornamen	first name
was	what
wer	who
Wer sagt was?	Who says what?
wie	how
Wie heißen Sie?	What is your name?
zur → zu	to
zur Information	to the information desk

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acht	eight
auf	here: in
die Bank, die Banken	bank
bis	until
der Bus, die Busse	bus
der	the (definite article masculine nominative)
Deutsch	German
Wie heißt das auf Deutsch?	How do you say that in German?
Wie heißt Nummer 4 auf Deutsch?	How do you say number 4 in German?
drei	three
ein	a / an (indefinite article masculine and neuter)
in einer kleinen Gruppe	in a small group
eins	one
fünf	five
der Geldautomat, die Geldautomaten	cash machine/ATM
gemeinsam	together
Üben Sie gemeinsam	Practice together
die Gruppe, die Gruppen	group
in einer kleinen Gruppe	in a small group
das Hotel, die Hotels	hotel
in	in
ja	yes
kennen	to know
Was kennen Sie schon?	What do you already know?
klein	small
neun	nine
nicht	not
die Nummer, die Nummern	number
ordnen	to arrange, to put in order
Ordnen Sie die Wörter von Übung 5.	Put the words from exercise 5 in order.
richtig	correct
Ja, das ist richtig!	Yes, that is correct!
Nein, das ist nicht richtig!	No, that is not correct!
schon	already
sechs	six
sieben	seven

spielen	to play
Spielen Sie „Frage und Antwort".	Play "question and answer."
das Taxi, die Taxis	taxi
das Telefon, die Telefone	telephone
die Übung, die Übungen	exercise
die Uhr, die Uhren	clock, watch
vier	four
von	from
das Wort, die Wörter	word
Lesen Sie die Wörter.	Read the words.
die Zahl, die Zahlen	number
Zahlen 1 bis 10	Numbers 1 to 10
zehn	ten
die Zeitung, die Zeitungen	newspaper
der Zug, die Züge	train
zwei	two

Seite 10

am	here: on
andere	other
der Artikel, die Artikel	article
Wie ist der Artikel von …?	What is the article of…?
aus	from
das Baby, die Babys	baby
der Bahnhof, die Bahnhöfe	train station
die Blume, die Blumen	flower
danke	thanks
Danke für die Blumen.	Thanks for the flowers.
du	you (personal pronoun nominative)
Und du?	And you?
ein	a/an (indefinite article masculine or neuter nominative)
eine	a/an (indefinite article feminine nominative)
einige	some
Kennen Sie einige Artikel nicht?	Are there any articles you don't know?
ergänzen	to complete
Ergänzen Sie.	Complete.
fragen	to ask
Fragen Sie Ihre Kursleiterin / Ihren Kursleiter.	Ask your course instructor.

sieben   7