49. Helfen, lassen and the senses

Helfen, lassen and verbs indicating the senses (such as sehen and hören) function like modal auxiliaries. Like the modals, these verbs require a double infinitive construction when forming the present perfect tense if there is a dependent infinitive involved. After verbs of this type, English often uses a present participle, but German uses a dependent infinitive.

Ich habe ihn kommen **hören**. I heard him coming.
Ich habe ihn **geholft**. I helped him.
Ich **sehe** ihn kommen. I see him coming.

Lassen can have different meanings depending on how it is used in the sentence. Usually, lassen means to let or allow, as in *Laß den Jungen spielen!* Let the boy play! (Notice that lassen takes an accusative object) But it can also mean to have something done or to have someone do something. *Wir lassen uns ein Haus bauen.* We're having a house built./We're building a house. *Ich lasse meinen Sohn die Post abholen*. I'm having my son pick up the mail.

50. Places

street	**die Straße (n)**	*strass-uh*	pharmacy	**die Apotheke (n)**	*ah-poh-tek-uh*
bank	**die Bank (en)**	*bahnk*	drugstore	**die Drogerie (n)**	*droh-ger-ee*
hotel	**das Hotel (s)**	*hoh-tel*	factory	**die Fabrik (en)**	*fah-breek*
restaurant	**das Restaurant (s)**	*res-toh-rahn*	butcher shop	**die Metzgerei (en)**	*mets-geh-rie*
theater	**das Theater (-)**	*tay-ah-ter*	dry cleaner's	**die Reinigung (en)**	*rien-ee-gunk*
store	**der Laden (ä)**	*lah-den*	bookstore	**der Buchladen (ä)**	*booch-lah-den*
museum	**das Museum (Museen)**	*moo-zay-um*	airport	**der Flughafen (ä)**	*flook-hahf-en*
church	**die Kirche (n)**	*keer-kuh*	garage	**die Garage (n)**	*gah-rah-zhuh*
square	**der Platz (ä, e)**	*plahtz*	town hall	**das Rathaus (ä)**	*raht-house*
monument	**das Denkmal (ä, er)**	*denk-mall*	castle	**das Schloss (ö, er)**	*shlohss*
building	**das Gebäude (-)**	*guh-boy-duh*	school	**die Schule (n)**	*shoo-luh*
house	**das Haus (ä, er)**	*house*	city	**die Stadt (ä, e)**	*shtaht*
grocery store	**das Lebensmittel-**	*lay-buns-mit-*	bar	**die Kneipe (n)**	*knigh-puh*

	geschäft (e)	*tel-geh-sheft*			
library	**die Bibliothek (en)**	*beeb-lee-oh-tek*	cathedral	**der Dom (e)**	*dome*
hospital	**das Krankenhaus (ä, er)**	*krahnk-en-house*	village	**das Dorf (ö, er)**	*dorf*
stadium	**das Stadion (Stadien)**	*shtah-dee-on*	cemetery	**der Friedhof (ö, e)**	*freed-hoff*
movie theater	**das Kino (s)**	*kee-noh*	backery	**die Bäckerei (en)**	*beck-er-ie*
hardware store	**das Eisenwaren-geschäft (e)**	*ise-en-war-en-geh-sheft*	shoe store	**das Schuh-geschäft (e)**	*shoo-geh-sheft*
stationery store	**das Schreibwaren-geschäft (e)**	*shribe-var-en-geh-scheft*			

51. Transportation

bus	der Bus (se)	boos
train	der Zug (ü, e)	tsook
airplane	das Flugzeug (e)	flook-tsoyk
ship	das Schiff (e)	shiff
boat	das Boot (e)	boat
motorcycle	das Motorrad (ä, er)	moh-toh-raht
automobile	das Auto (s)	ow-toh
streetcar	die Straßenbahn (en)	shtrass-en-bahn
moped	das Moped (s)	mo-ped
bike	das Rad (ä, er)	raht
car	der Wagen (-)	vah-gen
on foot	zu Fuss	foos

Note: To say *by* bus, train, etc., use <u>mit dem</u> and the noun. The one exception is streetcar, where you use *mit **der*** instead of *dem* (because it's feminine).

52. Imperfect Tense

In English, this tense corresponds I did, you saw, he cried, etc. and is used less often in spoken German than the present perfect tense, however it used more often in writing. Nevertheless, even in conversational German, haben, sein, werden, wissen and the modal verbs are preferred in the simple past tense than in the present perfect tense.

All regular verbs add these endings to their original stems:

-te   -ten
-test -tet

-te   -ten

Note: Verb stems ending in *-d or -t,* add an **-e** before all endings for pronunciation.

For the modal verbs, drop the umlaut found in the infinitive before adding the endings. Mögen changes the g to ch as well.

Imperfect tense of Modals

	können	**müssen**	**dürfen**	**sollen**	**wollen**	**mögen**
ich	konnte	mußte	durfte	sollte	wollte	mochte
du	konntest	mußtest	durftest	solltest	wolltest	mochtest
er, sie, es	konnte	mußte	durfte	sollte	wollte	mochte
wir	konnten	mußten	durften	sollten	wollten	mochten
ihr	konntet	mußtet	durftet	solltet	wolltet	mochtet
sie	konnten	mußten	durften	sollten	wollten	mochten

The following verbs are called mixed verbs because although they have an irregular stem, they still use the imperfect endings for regular verbs. These are the same stems that are used in the present perfect tense as well.

Imperfect tense of Mixed Verbs

	wissen	**bringen**	**denken**	**kennen**	**brennen**	**nennen**	**rennen**	**wenden**
ich	wußte	brachte	dachte	kannte	brannte	nannte	rannte	wandte
du	wußtest	brachtest	dachtest	kanntest	branntest	nanntest	ranntest	wandtest
er, sie, es	wußte	brachte	dachte	kannte	brannte	nannte	rannte	wandte
wir	wußten	brachten	dachten	kannten	brannten	nannten	rannten	wandten
ihr	wußtet	brachtet	dachtet	kanntet	branntet	nanntet	ranntet	wandtet
sie	wußten	brachten	dachten	kannten	brannten	nannten	rannten	wandten

53. Irregular Stems in Imperfect Tense

Irregular verbs have a different stem for the past tense and add different endings than those of the regular verbs. You will have to memorize these stems, as they are unpredictable.

Irregular Stems

singen-to sing	**sang-**	bleiben-to stay	**blieb-**	sehen-to see	**sah-**
fahren-to ride, travel	**fuhr-**	essen-to eat	**aß-**	sprechen-to speak	**sprach-**
finden-to find	**fand-**	fliegen-to fly	**flog-**	stehen-to stand	**stand-**
lesen-to read	**las-**	geben-to give	**gab-**	tragen-to carry	**trug-**
nehmen-to take	**nahm-**	rufen-to call	**rief-**	waschen-to wash	**wusch-**
kommen-to come	**kam-**	schlafen-to sleep	**schlief-**	helfen-to help	**half-**
gehen-to go	**ging-**	schreiben-to write	**schrieb-**	nennen-to name	**nann-**

Irregular Imperfect Endings

-                    -en

-st	-t
-	-en

Note: There are no endings for the 1st and 3rd person singular. If the verb stem ends in an *s sound* (such as aß-), the du form ending becomes **-est** (*du aßest.*) If the verb stem ends in *-t or -d,* the ihr form ending becomes **-et** while the du form ending sometimes becomes **-est.** Most verb stems do add -est in the du form, but some do not. For example, **finden** is conjugated **without** the -e- (*du fandst*) while **sich befinden** is conjugated **with** the -e- (*du befandest dich.*) Similarly, **stehen** is conjugated **without** the -e- (*du standst*) while **verstehen** is conjugated **with** the -e- (*du verstandest.*) The other main verbs that are conjugated without the -e- are **braten** (brietst; to roast), **erfinden** (erfandst, to invent), **laden** (ludst, to invite), **leiden** (littst, to suffer), and **schneiden** (schnittst, to cut).

54. House and Furniture

English	German	English	German
window	das Fenster (-)	ground floor	Erdgeschoss
curtain	die Gardine (n)	1st floor	erster Stock
clock	die Uhr (en)	floor	der Boden (ö)
bookcase	das Bücherregal (e)	roof	das Dach (ä, er)
lamp	die Lampe (n)	shower	die Dusche (n)
table	der Tisch (e)	bathtub	die Badewanne (n)
sofa	das Sofa (s)	steps	die Treppe (n)
chair	der Stuhl (ü, e)	stove	der Herd (e)
armchair	der Sessel (-)	oven	der Backofen (ö)
mirror	der Spiegel (-)	refrigerator	der Kühlschrank (e)
towel	das Handtuch (ü, er)	dishwasher	die Geschirrspülmaschine (n)
toilet	die Toilette (n)	faucet	der Wasserhahn (ä, e)
wastebasket	der Papierkorb (ö, er)	pot, pan	der Topf (ö, e)
bathroom sink	das Waschbecken (-)	drawer	die Schublade (n)
(clothes) closet	der (Kleider)schrank (ä, e)	silverware	das Besteck
picture	das Bild (er)	dishes	das Geschirr
nightstand	der Nachttisch (e)	kitchen sink	das Spülbecken (-)
vase	die Vase (n)	desk	der Schreibtisch (e)
dresser	die Kommode (n)	alarm clock	der Wecker (-)
bed	das Bett (en)	shelf	das Regal (e)
rug	der Teppich (e)	television	der Fernseher (-)
room	das Zimmer (-)	telephone	das Telefon (e)
bathroom	das Badezimmer (-)	VCR	der Videorekorder (-)
bedroom	das Schlafzimmer (-)	CD Player	der CD-Spieler (-)
living room	das Wohnzimmer (-)	computer	der Computer (-)
kitchen	die Küche (n)	radio	das Radio (s)
hallway	der Flur (e)	pillow	das Kopfkissen (-)
balcony	der Balkon (e)	cupboard	der Schrank (ä, e)
furniture	die Möbel	blanket, ceiling	die Decke (n)
wall	die Wand (ä, e)	door	die Tür (en)
lawn	der Rasen	garden, yard	der Garten (ä)

55. Location vs. Direction

When talking about locations, the prepositions **in, an, auf and bei (followed by the dative case)** are used to signify fixed locations, while **aus and von (also followed by the dative case)** are used to signify origin.

in	enclosed spaces	Ich bin in der Kirche. Wir sind in der Schule.	I'm at church. We are at school.
an	denotes border or limiting area	Er ist am See. Das Bild ist an der Wand.	He is at the lake. The picture is on the wall.
auf	on surfaces, or at public buildings	Es ist auf dem Tisch. Sie sind auf der Bank.	It's on the table. They are at the bank.
bei	before name of place or business where someone lives or works	Ich arbeite bei McDonald's. Ich wohne bei meiner Tante.	I work at McDonald's. I live at my Aunt's (house).
aus	comes from enclosed or defined space, such as country, town or building	Sie kommt aus dem Zimmer. Ich komme aus den USA.	She comes from the bedroom. I come from the USA.
von	comes from open space, particular direction or person	Das Auto kommt von rechts. Ich weiß es von ihm.	The car comes from the right. I know it from him.

When talking about directions or going to a place, the prepositions **in** and **auf followed by the accusative case** or **zu** and **nach followed by the dative case** are used.

in	building or enclosed space; countries and cities that have definite articles*	Ich gehe in die Kirche. Ich fliege in die USA.	I'm going to church. I'm flying to the USA.
auf	open spaces or public buildings	Er geht auf den Markt. Ich gehe auf die Bank.	He's going to the market. I'm going to the bank.
zu	specifically named buildings or places, and people	Sie geht zum Strand. Sie gehen zu McDonald's.	She's going to the beach. They're going to McDonald's.
nach	countries and cities that have no articles	Ich fliege nach Österreich. Ich fliege nach Paris.	I'm flying to Austria. I'm flying to Paris.

* Only a few countries include the articles, such as der Iran (m.), die Niederlande (pl.), die Schweiz (f.), die Türkei (f.), and die USA (pl.), because they are not neuter.

Note: Remember the two idioms with Haus: **zu Hause** is a location and means at home, while **nach Hause** is a direction and means (to) home.

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56. Clothing

jacket	die Jacke (n)		ring	der Ring (e)
dress	die Kleid (er)		necklace	die Halskette (n)
blouse	die Bluse (n)		bracelet	das Armband (ä, er)

shirt	das Hemd (en)	earring	der Ohrring (e)
T-shirt	das T-Shirt (s)	glove	der Handschuh (e)
skirt	der Rock (ö, e)	jeans	die Jeans
sweater	der Pullover (-)	watch	die Armbanduhr (en)
pullover	der Pulli (s)	glasses	die Brille
tie	die Krawatte (n)	man's suit	der Anzug (ü, e)
sock	die Socke (n)	woman's suit	das Kostüm (e)
shoe	der Schuh (e)	sports jacket	das Sakko (s)
boot	der Stiefel (-)	bag, pocket	die Tasche (n)
sandal	die Sandale (n)	underwear	die Unterwäsche
purse	die Handtasche (n)	pants	die Hose (n)
belt	der Gürtel (-)	raincoat	der Regenmantel (ä)
scarf	der Schal (s)	coat	der Mantel (ä)
swimsuit	der Badeanzug (ü, e)	hat	der Hut (ü, e)

57. Future Tense

The future tense is simple to form in German. Just use the present tense forms of **werden** and put the other infinitive to the end of the sentence. Note that German usually relies on the present tense to indicate the future (this is called implied future), and uses time expressions, such as tonight, tomorrow, etc. to do so. **Wir gehen morgen nach Deutschland** is translated as we are going to Germany tomorrow, and implies a future action, yet it uses the present tense, in both German and English. To express present or future probability, use **wohl** (probably) with the future tense.

Werden

werde	werden
wirst	werdet
wird	werden

I will fly to Germany. Ich **werde** nach Deutschland **fliegen**.
You will help me! Du **wirst** mir **helfen**!
We will learn Latin. Wir **werden** Latein **lernen**.
My friend should be home now. Mein Freund **wird** jetzt **wohl** zu Hause **sein**. (Expresses probability)

58. Asking Questions

1. Simply add a question mark
2. Invert the verb and subject
3. Use a question word + verb + subject
4. Add *nicht wahr* to the end of the statement

59. Declensions of Adjectives

There are three types of declensions for adjectives: adjectives used with der words, adjectives used with ein words, and independent adjectives. Predicate adjectives (Das brot ist *frisch*. The bread is fresh.) are <u>not</u> declined and usually follow a form of **sein**.

Adjectives used after der words (Weak Endings)

	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	der gut**e** Wein	die gut**e** Milch	das gut**e** Brot	die gut**en** Freunde
Acc.	den gut**en** Wein	die gut**e** Milch	das gut**e** Brot	die gut**en** Freunde
Dat.	dem gut**en** Wein	der gut**en** Milch	dem gut**en** Brot	den gut**en** Freunden
Gen.	des gut**en** Weines	der gut**en** Milch	des gut**en** Brotes	der gut**en** Freunde

Adjectives used after ein words (Weak Endings)

	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	kein gut**er** Wein	keine gut**e** Milch	kein gut**es** Brot	keine gut**en** Freunde
Acc.	keinen gut**en** Wein	keine gut**e** Milch	kein gut**es** Brot	keine gut**en** Freunde
Dat.	keinem gut**en** Wein	keiner gut**en** Milch	keinem gut**en** Brot	keinen gut**en** Freunden
Gen.	keines gut**en** Weines	keiner gut**en** Milch	keines gut**en** Brotes	keiner gut**en** Freunde

The only difference between the adjectives used after der words and the adjectives used after ein words are the masculine and neuter nominative, and neuter accusative. The rest of the endings are the same. These types of attributive adjectives are the weak endings. The strong endings (below) are used on adjectives that have no preceding article. They are the same as the endings for the der words (with the exception of the masculine and neuter genitive.)

Independent Adjectives (Strong Endings)

	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neu.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	gut**er** Wein	gut**e** Milch	gut**es** Brot	gut**e** Fruende
Acc.	gut**en** Wein	gut**e** Milch	gut**es** Brot	gut**e** Fruende
Dat.	gut**em** Wein	gut**er** Milch	gut**em** Brot	gut**en** Fruenden
Gen.	gut**en** Weines	gut**er** Milch	gut**en** Brotes	gut**er** Fruende

Note: **Viele (many), wenige (few), andere (other), einige (some),** and **mehrere (several)** are all plural expressions that do *not* act as limiting words. Adjectives that follow them take strong endings. In the singular, **mancher (many a)** and **solcher (such)** also use strong endings (when used with another adjective in the singular, they turn into manch ein and so ein), but in the plural they function as normal limiting words.

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60. Adjectives

short	kurz	high, tall	hoch	light	hell
long	lang	wide	breit	dark	dunkel
loud	laut	fat, thick	dick	terrible	furchtbar

quiet	ruhig	thin	dünn	sweet	süß
cute	niedlich	narrow	eng	in love	verliebt
perfect	perfekt	weak	schwach	serious	ernsthaft
sad	traurig	strong	stark	clean	sauber
happy	glücklich	deep	tief	dirty	schmutzig
dear	lieb	lazy	faul	shy	schüchtern
famous	berühmt	cheap	billig	nervous	nervös
different	unterschiedlich	dumb	dumm	comfortable	bequem
easy	leicht	early	früh	worried	besorgt
difficult	schwierig	near	nah	right	richtig
pretty	hübsch	nice	nett	wrong	falsch
ugly	häßlich	inexpensive	preiswert	jealous	eifersüchtig
small	klein	expensive	teuer	drunk	betrunken
large	groß	crazy	verrückt	popular	beliebt
good	gut	far	weit	excellent	ausgezeichnet
bad	schlecht	beautiful	schön	valuable	wertvoll
new	neu	curious	neugierig	alone	allein
tired	müde	old	alt	important	wichtig
angry	wütend	young	jung	busy	beschäftigt
annoying	ärgerlich	interesting	interessant	sick	krank
wonderful	wunderbar	fantastic	fantastisch	ready	fertig

61. Comparative and Superlative

For comparisons of equality, use the construction **so** + adjective or adverb + **wie** to mean as + adjective or adverb + as. You can also add **nicht** in front of the **so** for a comparison of inequality.

Die Küche ist **so gross wie** das Wohnzimmer. The kitchen is as big as the living room.
Eine Waschmaschine ist **nicht so schwer wie** ein Kühlschrank. A washing machine is not as heavy as a refrigerator.

Comparative

1. For comparisons of superiority and inferiority, add **-er** to the adjective or adverb, followed by **als** (than). German always uses the -er ending, although English sometimes uses the word more before the adjective instead of the ending.

Ein radio is billig**er als** ein Fernseher. A radio is cheaper than a TV.
Jens läuft schnell**er als** Ernst. Jens runs faster than Ernst.
Lydia ist intelligent**er als** ihr Bruder. Lydia is more intelligent than her brother.

2. Adjectives that end in -el, -en or -er, drop the -e in the comparative form. Teuer becomes **teurer** instead of teuerer, and dunkel becomes **dunkler** instead of dunkeler. Some one-syllable adjectives and adverbs whose stem vowel is a, o, or u add an umlaut in the comparative, such as **alt, arm, dumm, grob, groß, hart, jung, kalt, klug, krank, kurz, lang, oft, scharf, schwach, stark, warm**. Adjectives that *never* add an umlaut are flach, froh, klar, rasch, roh, schlank, stolz, toll, voll and zart.

Superlative

1. To form the superlative, add **-(e)st** to the adjective. The ending -est is used when the word ends in -d, -t, or an s sound. The adjectives that end in -el, -en, or -er retain the -s in the superlative form. The same adjectives that took an umlaut in the comparative take an umlaut in the superlative as well.

2. The superlative also has an alternative form: **am** + adjective or adverb + **sten**. When the adjective or adverb ends in a d, t or s sound, an **e** is inserted between the stem and ending (am grössten is an exception.) This is the only form of the superlative of adverbs, but either forms of the superlative can be used for adjectives.

Hans is **am** jüng**sten**. Hans is the youngest.
Sie ist **am** intelligent**esten**. She is the most intelligent.

Irregular Forms

Adj. / Adv.	Comparative	Superlative
gern	lieber	am liebsten
gut	besser	am besten
hoch	höher	am höchsten
nah	näher	am nächsten
viel	mehr	am meisten

Common forms of the comparative

Je mehr, **desto** besser. The more, the better.
Je mehr Geld er hat, **desto** glücklicher ist er. The more money he has, the happier he is.
Die preise werden **immer** höher. The prices are getting higher and higher.
Julia wird **immer** hübscher. Julia is getting prettier and prettier.

Keep in mind that the comparative and superlative forms take normal adjective endings when they precede a noun. And the adjective form of the superlative must always take an adjective ending because it is preceded by the definite article.

Haben Sie billig**ere** Anzüge? Do you have less expensive suits?
Diese Anzüge sind die billig**sten**. These suits are the least expensive.

62. Sports

Golf	golf
Fußball	soccer
Volleyball	volleyball
Football	football

Basketball	basketball
Baseball	baseball
Hockey	hockey
Tennis	tennis
Kegeln	bowling
Segeln	sailing
Reiten	horseback riding
Boxen	boxing
Rollschuhlaufen	roller-skating
Schlittschuhlaufen	ice-skating
Skilaufen	skiing
Radfahren	bicycling
Schwimmen	swimming

63. Nature

barn	die Scheune (n)	stream	der Bach (ä, e)
bridge	die Brücke (n)	sky	der Himmel
hill	der Hügel (-)	island	der Insel (n)
mountain	der Berg (e)	air	die Luft
beach	der Strand (ä, e)	meadow	die Wiese (n)
lake	der See (n)	desert	die Wüste (n)
river	die Fluss (ü, e)	pond	der Teich (e)
street	die Straße (n)	grass	das Gras
farm	der Bauernhof (ö, e)	leaf	das Blatt (ä, er)
field	das Feld (er)	flower	die Blume (n)
forest	der Wald (ä, er)	ocean	der Ozean (e)
plant	die Pflanze (n)	tree	der Baum (ä, e)
city	die Stadt (ä, e)	country	das Land (ä, er)
sea	das Meer (e)	valley	das Tal (ä, er)
bay	die Bucht (en)	coast	die Küste (n)
mountain range	das Gebirge	jungle	der Dschungel (-)

64. Object Pronouns

Subject (Nom.)		Direct Objects (Acc.)		Indirect Objects (Dat.)	
ich	I	mich	me	mir	(to) me
du	you (fam.)	dich	you	dir	(to) you

er	he	**ihn**	him	**ihm**	(to) him
sie	she	**sie**	her	**ihr**	(to) her
es	it	**es**	it	**ihm**	(to) it
wir	we	**uns**	us	**uns**	(to) us
ihr	you (pl.)	**euch**	you	**euch**	(to) you
sie	they	**sie**	them	**ihnen**	(to) them
Sie	you (pol.)	**Sie**	you	**Ihnen**	(to) you

Note: The dative form precedes the accusative form in sentences. Except when the accusative is a pronoun, then that pronoun precedes the dative noun or pronoun.

Note: Some verbs always take indirect objects (Dative case), even if they seem to take direct objects in English:

antworten	to answer (a person)	*The following four need an object as a subject:*	
schenken	to give	schaden	to be harmful to
bringen	to bring	schmecken	to taste good to
danken	to thank	stehen	to suit
zuhören	to listen to	passen	to fit
gehören	to belong to		
glauben	to believe	*The following two need the subject and object inverted from the original English construction:*	
helfen	to help		
gratulieren	to congratulate	fehlen	to be missing to
begegnen	to meet	gefallen	to be pleasing to

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65. Parts of the Body

body	der Körper (-)	chin	das Kinn (e)
arm	der Arm (e)	knee	das Knie (-)
eye	das Auge (n)	bone	der Knochen (-)
cheek	die Backe (n)	head	der Kopf (ö, e)
belly	der Bauch (ä, e)	lip	die Lippe (n)
leg	das Bein (e)	stomach	der Magen (ä)
chest	die Brust (ü, e)	nail	der Nagel (ä)
finger	der Finger	mouth	der Mund (ü, er)
foot	der Fuss (ü, e)	nose	die Nase (n)
ankle	das Fussgelenk (e)	ear	das Ohr (en)
brain	das Gehirn	back	der Rücken (-)
hair	das Haar (e)	shoulder	die Schulter (n)
neck	der Hals (ä, e)	forehead	die Stirn (en)
hand	die Hand (ä, e)	tooth	der Zahn (ä, e)
wrist	das Handgelenk (e)	toe	die Zehe (n)
skin	die Haut (ä, e)	tongue	die Zunge (n)
heart	das Herz (en)	face	das Gesicht (er)

jaw   der Kiefer (-)   cheek   die Wange (n)

66. Relative Pronouns

Relative clauses begin with relative pronouns - words that correspond to who, whom, that and which in English. These may be omitted in English, but must be included in German. A comma always precedes the relative pronoun, which is put into the correct gender depending on the noun it refers to, and the correct case depending on its function in the clause. (In the following example, the relative pronoun is in the masculine accusative case because Mantel is masculine, and is a direct object of the verb "to buy", therefore, it is accusative.) The conjugated verb goes to the end of the sentence as well.

That's the coat *(that)* I bought yesterday.
Das is der Mantel, **den** ich gestern gekauft habe.

Relative pronouns have the same gender and number as the nouns they refer to, and the forms closely resemble those of the definite articles:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Plural
Nom.	der	die	das	die
Acc.	den	die	das	die
Dat.	dem	der	dem	denen
Gen.	dessen	deren	dessen	deren

Examples

Der Fluss, der durch Wien fliesst, heißt Donau.

Nominative   *The river, that through Vienna flows, is called the Danube.*

The river that flows through Vienna is called the Danube.

Der Hund, den ich letzte Woche gesehen habe, war Julias.

Accusative   *The dog, that I last week seen have, was Julia's.*

The dog that I saw last week was Julia's.

Mein Vater ist der einzige Mensch, dem ich nichts davon erzählt habe.

Dative   *My father is the only person, to whom I nothing about it told have.*

My father is the only person (to) whom I have told nothing about it.

When a relative pronoun follows a preposition, the preposition determines the case, while the gender and number are determined by the noun. The preposition and pronoun always stay together as one unit as well.

Wer war die Frau, mit der ich dich gesehen haben?
Who was the woman, with whom I you seen have?
Who was the woman (whom) I saw you with?

67. Da and Wo Compounds

Personal pronouns are used after prepositions when referring to people. However, when you need to refer to a thing, a compound using **da-** (or **dar-** if the preposition begins with a vowel) plus the preposition is used.

auf dem Tisch (on the table) becomes **darauf** (on it)

in der Tasche (in the pocket) becomes **darin** (in it)

vor der Schule (in front of the school) becomes **davor** (in front of it)

hinter den Häusern (behind the houses) becomes **dahinter** (behind them)

zwischen dem Haus und der Schule (between the house and the school) becomes **dazwischen** (between them)

Da(r) Compounds

daraus	out of it/them	dagegen	against it/them	darüber	over it/them
damit	with it/them	darin	in it/them	darunter	underneath it/them
davon	from it/them	daran	in it/them	daneben	next to it/them
dazu	to it/them	darauf	on top of it/them	dazwischen	between it/them
dadurch	through it/them	dahinter	behind it/them	*dabei*	*on me/you*
dafür	for it/them	davor	in front of it/them	*darum*	*that's why*

Note: Dabei and darum are idioms. **Hast du Geld dabei?** Do you have any money on you? **Darum hast du kein Glück.** That's why you have no luck.

Not all prepositions + pronouns can be replaced by the da(r) compounds. Ohne, ausser, and seit can never form a da(r) compound, and here are others that cannot:

ohnedies	without it	**stattdessen**	instead
bis dahin	until then	**trotzdem**	nevertheless
ausserdem	besides	**währenddessen**	in the meanwhile
seit dem	since	**deswegen**	for that reason

There are also corresponding questions word that use **wo(r)-** as the prefix. Wo(r) can be substituted in all of the above da(r) compounds. When asking about people, use a preposition and wen/wem, and use a preposition and the corresponding personal pronoun to answer.

Worüber sprechen Sie?	Ich spreche **darüber.**
What are you talking about?	I'm talking about it.
Woran denkst du?	Ich denke **daran.**

What are you thinking about?		I'm thinking about it.	
Mit wem gehst du ins Theater?		**Mit ihr**!	
Who are you going to the Theater with?		With her!	

Wo compounds can also be used as shortcuts for the relative pronouns because you do not need to the know the gender or case to form the relative pronoun. This shortcut can only be used with things and not people.

Die Uhr, **mit der** er reist, hat viel gekostet. = Die Uhr, **womit** er reist, hat viel gekostet.
The watch, with which he travels, cost a lot.

Die Stadt, **in der** wir wohnen, hat ein großes Konzerthaus. = Die Stadt, **worin** wir wohnen, hat ein großes Konzerthaus.
The city, in which we live, has a large concert hall.

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68. Animals

animal	das Tier (e)	bull	der Stier (e)
bear	der Bär (en)	wolf	der Wolf (ö, e)
squirrel	das Eichhörnchen (-)	worm	der Wurm (ü, er)
fox	der Fuchs (ü, e)	bird	der Vogel (ö)
hare	die Hase (n)	rooster	der Hahn (ä, e)
dog	der Hund (e)	hen	die Henne (n)
calf	das Kalb (ä, er)	eagle	der Adler (-)
rabbit	das Kaninchen (-)	chick	das Kücken (-)
cat	die Katze (n)	ant	die Ameise (n)
kitten	das Katzchen (-)	bee	die Biene (n)
cow	die Kuh (ü, e)	fly	die Fliege (n)
lion	der Löwe (n)	grasshopper	die Heuschrecke (n)
mouse	die Maus (ä, e)	moth	die Motte(n)
horse	das Pferd (e)	mosquito	die Mücke (n)
rat	die Ratte (n)	butterfly	der Schmetterling (e)
turtle	die Schildkröte (n)	spider	die Spinne (n)
snake	die Schlange (n)		

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69. Likes and Dislikes

Use the words **gern, nicht gern, lieber,** and **am liebsten** after a verb to express preferences.

Ich spiele **gern** Fussball.	I **like** to play soccer.
Ich spiele **lieber** Hockey	I **prefer** to play hockey.
Ich spiele **am liebsten** Tennis.	I **like** to play tennis **most of all.**
Ich spiele **nicht gern** Basketball.	I **don't like** to play Basketball.

Or just use **haben** with any of the four phrases for general likes/dislikes.