



### Basic Grammar

#### Nouns and Articles

Definite Articles (The)	<b>der</b> (masculine), <b>die</b> (feminine), <b>das</b> (neuter), <b>die</b> (plural)
Indefinite Articles (A/An)	<b>ein</b> (masculine/neuter), <b>eine</b> (feminine)
Noun Gender	Determines article and adjective endings; often unpredictable, requires memorization.
Example (Masculine)	<b>Der Mann</b> (The man)
Example (Feminine)	<b>Die Frau</b> (The woman)
Example (Neuter)	<b>Das Kind</b> (The child)
Example (Plural)	<b>Die Kinder</b> (The children)

#### Pronouns

Personal Pronouns	<b>ich</b> (I), <b>du</b> (you, informal), <b>er</b> (he), <b>sie</b> (she), <b>es</b> (it), <b>wir</b> (we), <b>ihr</b> (you, plural, informal), <b>Sie</b> (you, formal), <b>sie</b> (they)
Pronoun Cases	Nominative (subject), Accusative (direct object), Dative (indirect object), Genitive (possessive)
Example (Nominative)	<b>Ich bin</b> (I am)
Example (Accusative)	<b>Ich sehe dich</b> (I see you)
Example (Dative)	<b>Ich gebe dir das Buch</b> (I give you the book)

#### Verb Conjugation

Regular verbs conjugate predictably based on their infinitive ending ( **-en** ). Irregular verbs have unique conjugations that must be memorized.

Example (Regular Verb - *machen* - to make/do)\*:

**ich mache**, **du machst**, **er/sie/es macht**, **wir machen**, **ihr macht**, **Sie/sie machen**

### Sentence Structure

#### Basic Word Order

Main Clause	Subject - Verb - Object (SVO). Verb usually second element.
Subordinate Clause	Verb at the end of the clause.
Example (Main Clause)	<b>Ich trinke Kaffee</b> (I drink coffee)
Example (Subordinate Clause)	<b>Ich trinke Kaffee, weil ich müde bin</b> (I drink coffee because I am tired)

#### Questions

Yes/No Questions	Verb comes first. <b>Bist du müde?</b> (Are you tired?)
W-Questions	Question word first (wer, was, wann, wo, warum, wie, etc.). <b>Wie geht es dir?</b> (How are you?)

#### Prepositions

Prepositions govern the case of the noun that follows them (Accusative or Dative, sometimes Genitive).

Examples:

Accusative: **durch** (through), **für** (for), **ohne** (without), **um** (around)

Dative: **aus** (from), **bei** (at/near), **mit** (with), **nach** (after/to), **seit** (since), **von** (from), **zu** (to)

Two-Way (Accusative or Dative depending on context):

**an** (on), **auf** (on), **in** (in), **über** (over), **unter** (under), **vor** (in front of), **zwischen** (between)

### Essential Vocabulary

#### Common Greetings

Hallo	Hello
Guten Tag	Good day
Guten Morgen	Good morning
Guten Abend	Good evening
Gute Nacht	Good night
Wie geht es dir/Ihnen?	How are you? (informal/formal)

#### Basic Phrases

Bitte	Please/You're welcome
Danke	Thank you
Entschuldigung	Excuse me/Sorry
Ja	Yes
Nein	No
Ich verstehe nicht	I don't understand

#### Numbers

eins (1), zwei (2), drei (3), vier (4), fünf (5), sechs (6), sieben (7), acht (8), neun (9), zehn (10), elf (11), zwölf (12), zwanzig (20), dreißig (30), vierzig (40), fünfzig (50), hundert (100), tausend (1000)

### Advanced Topics

#### The Genitive Case

Used to show possession, though often replaced by the dative case in spoken German. Articles and nouns change form.

Example:

**Das Auto des Mannes** (The man's car). Here **des Mannes** is the Genitive form of **der Mann**.

#### The Subjunctive Mood (Konjunktiv)

Used to express hypothetical situations, indirect speech, and polite requests. Two forms: Konjunktiv I (indirect speech) and Konjunktiv II (hypothetical).

Example (Konjunktiv II):

**Ich wäre froh, wenn du mir helfen könntest** (I would be happy if you could help me).

#### Compound Words

German frequently uses compound words (combining two or more words into one) to create new meanings. The gender of the last word determines the gender of the compound word.

Examples:

**der Tisch** (table) + **die Lampe** (lamp) = **die Tischlampe** (table lamp)

**das Haus** (house) + **die Tür** (door) = **die Haustür** (front door)