



1. Introduction to the German Language

In this lecture, we will cover fundamental aspects of the German language, including the German alphabet, vowels, essential vocabulary, reading and writing basics, and an overview of tenses. This foundation will help you build your language skills step by step.

2. The German Alphabet (Das deutsche Alphabet)

The German alphabet consists of 26 letters, just like the English alphabet, with the addition of four special characters:

- Standard Letters:
 - o A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z
- Special Characters:
 - o Ä (Umlaut A) Pronounced like "eh"
 - o Ö (Umlaut O) Pronounced like "er" or "uh"
 - o Ü (Umlaut U) Pronounced like "ue"
 - ß (Eszett or scharfes S) Pronounced like "ss"

3. Vowels (Vokale)

German vowels can be short or long, and they are crucial for pronunciation.

• Short Vowels:

- A (as in "Mann")
- E (as in "Bett")
- I (as in "Kind")
- O (as in "Sonne")
- U (as in "Hund")

• Long Vowels:

- A (as in "Name")
- o E (as in "See")
- o I (as in "Liebe")
- O (as in "Boot")
- U (as in "Schule")

• Umlauts:

- o Ä Sounds similar to "e" in "bet"
- o Ö Similar to the "i" in "bird" (British English)
- o Ü Similar to the "u" in "über" (no exact English equivalent, but think of a tight "ee")





4. Basic Vocabulary (Grundwortschatz)

Learning some essential words is the first step in building your German vocabulary.

• Greetings:

- Hallo (Hello)
- Guten Morgen (Good morning)
- Guten Tag (Good day)
- o Guten Abend (Good evening)
- Auf Wiedersehen (Goodbye)

• Common Nouns:

- o der Mann (the man)
- o die Frau (the woman)
- das Kind (the child)
- das Haus (the house)
- die Schule (the school)

• Basic Verbs:

- o sein (to be)
- haben (to have)
- o gehen (to go)
- o kommen (to come)
- o sprechen (to speak)

5. Reading and Writing Basics

5.1. Reading (Lesen)

- Start by recognizing familiar letters and words.
- Practice reading simple sentences and texts.
- Understand that German is phonetic, meaning words are often pronounced as they are spelled.

Example Sentence:

• "Der Hund läuft schnell." (The dog runs fast.)

Steps to Read:

- Identify the nouns: "Hund" (dog)
- Identify the verb: "läuft" (runs)
- Understand the sentence structure (subject-verb-object).





5.2. Writing (Schreiben)

- Practice writing the alphabet, focusing on special characters like ä, ö, ü, and ß.
- Start with simple sentences, ensuring correct word order (Subject-Verb-Object).

Example Writing Practice:

- Write a sentence: "Ich lerne Deutsch." (I am learning German.)
- Breakdown:
 - o "Ich" (I) Subject
 - o "lerne" (am learning) Verb
 - o "Deutsch" (German) Object

6. Introduction to Tenses (Zeiten)

Tenses in German indicate when an action takes place. We'll briefly overview the three most basic tenses.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present	Ich <u>kaufe</u> die Jacke.	Die Jacke <u>wird</u> von mir <u>gekauft</u> .
	I buy the jacket.	The jacket is bought by me.
with modal	Ich <u>muss</u> die Jacke <u>kaufen</u> .	Die Jacke <u>muss</u> von mir <u>gekauft werden</u> .
	I must buy the jacket.	The jacket must be bought by me.
Simple Past	Ich <u>kaufte</u> die Jacket.	Die Jacke wurde von mir gekauft.
	I bought the jacket.	The jacket was bought by me.
with modal	Ich musste die Jacket kaufen.	Die Jacke musste von mir gekauft werden.
	I had to buy the jacket.	The jacket had to be bought by me.
Present Perfect	Ich <u>habe</u> die Jacke <u>gekauft</u> .	Die Jacke ist von mir gekauft worden.
	I have bought the jacket.	The jacket has been bought by me.
with modal	Ich habe die Jacke kaufen müssen.	Die Jacke hat von mir gekauft werden müssen.
	I have had to buy the jacket.	The jacket has had to be bought by me.
Past Perfect	Ich hatte die Jacke gekauft.	Die Jacke war von mir gekauft worden.
	I had bought the jacket.	The jacket had been bought by me.
with modal	Ich hatte die Jacke kaufen müssen.	Die Jacke hatte von mir gekauft werden müssen
	I had had to buy the jacket.	The jacket had had to be bought by me.
Future	Ich werde die Jacke kaufen.	Die Jacke wird von mir gekauft werden.
	I will buy the jacket.	The jacket will be bought by me.
with modal	Ich werde die Jacke kaufen müssen.	Die Jacke wird von mir gekauft werden müssen.
	I will have to buy the jacket.	The jacket will have to be bought by me.

6.1. Present Tense (Präsens)

Used to describe actions happening now or regularly.

Example:

o "Ich gehe zur Schule." (I go to school.)





6.2. Past Tense (Präteritum and Perfekt)

Präteritum is often used in written German, while Perfekt is more common in spoken German.

- Präteritum Example:
 - o "Ich ging zur Schule." (I went to school.)
- Perfekt Example:
 - o "Ich bin zur Schule gegangen." (I have gone to school.)

6.3. Future Tense (Futur I)

Used to describe actions that will happen in the future.

- Example:
 - o "Ich werde zur Schule gehen." (I will go to school.)

7. Practice Exercises

Exercise 1: Alphabet and Vowels

- Practice writing and pronouncing the German alphabet.
- Pronounce and differentiate between short and long vowels.

Exercise 2: Vocabulary

- Memorize the basic vocabulary provided.
- Write sentences using the new words.

Exercise 3: Reading and Writing

- Practice reading simple sentences and writing your own.
- Focus on correct word order and special characters.

Exercise 4: Tenses

- Conjugate a few verbs in the present, past, and future tenses.
- Write example sentences for each tense.

8. Summary





In this lecture, you've been introduced to the basics of the German language, including the alphabet, vowels, basic vocabulary, and an overview of tenses. Understanding these fundamentals will help you build a strong foundation as you continue learning German.