

GERMAN

Ang balarila ng Aleman.

Die deutsche Grammatik.

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Manila, Philippines

Düsseldorf, Germany

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VORWORT / PAUNANG SALITA / PREFACE

It is not possible to master a language without gaining insight into its system of rules. This is true of the mother tongue as well as the target language.

This book intended for lower-intermediate and intermediate learners of German who want to acquire a solid, coherent knowledge of German grammar.

Within the structure of the book the easier features of German grammar are dealt first, the more difficult ones later.

Grammar rules can only help you understand how a language works. It is more important to be able to use them.

This book is aimed primarily at student learners of German as a foreign language.

The grammar is short and straightforward explained, but without omitting important details.

With clear rules and illustrated example sentences, this book serves as a reliable reference work. And maybe even convince them that the German grammar is not that complicated.

Harald O. Fuchs

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The German is the official language of Germany, Austria, and Liechtenstein and one of the official languages of Switzerland, also spoken elsewhere in the world, belonging to the Germanic branch of Indo-European. 100 million.

The German grammar is the body of rules that describe the structure of expressions in the German language.

This includes the structure of words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

There are historical, social, and regional variations of German.

This book describes a generalized present-day standard German, the form of speech found in types of public discourse including broadcasting, education, entertainment, government, and news reporting, including both formal and informal speech.

Word classes and phrases

There are nine word classes, or parts of speech, that are distinguished in German:

- **Substantiv, Hauptwort**/nouns/pangngalan
a word or group of words used as the name of a class of people, places, or things
- **Bestimmungswort** /tumiayak
a word that appears before any descriptive adjective and decides the kind of reference that a noun has
- **Pronomen**/pronouns/panghalip
a word that substitutes for a noun or a noun phrase
- **Verb**/verb/pandiwa
a word used to show that an action is taking place or to indicate the existence
- **Adjektiv**/adjectives/pang-uri
a word that describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun
- **Adverb** /adverbs/pang-abay
adverbs; a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence
- **Präposition**/prepositions/pang-ukol
a member of a set of words used in close connection with, and usually before, nouns and pronouns to show their relation to another part of a clause.
- **Konjunktion** / conjunctions/pangatnig
a word that is used to link sentences, clauses, phrases, or words
- **Interaktion**/interjections/ pandamdam
sound, word, or phrase that expresses a strong emotion

1 Nouns / Substantiv / Pangngalan

Nouns form the largest German word class.

1.1 What is a noun?

The definition of a noun is a word that is used to define a person (*tao*), animal (*hayop*) or living object (*buhay*), place (*lugar*), thing (*gami*) or quality (*katanganian*).

Common nouns are represented in the singular and plural form.

A German noun has one of three specific grammatical genders masculine (panlalaki), feminine (panbabae), and neuter (walang kasarian). Nouns are declined for case and grammatical number.

All nouns are capitalized.

(a) Masculine nouns belonging to creatures or living beings:

der Vater	ang tatay
der Stier	ang toro

(b) Nouns belonging to masculine professions:

der Arzt	ang doktor
der Lehrer	ang guro

(c) Season, months, days and direction:

der Sommer	ang tag-init
der August	ang Agosto
der Montag	ang Lunes
der Norden	ang hilaga

(d) Minerals, and stones:

der Sand	ang buhangin
der Kalk	ang apog

(a) Feminine nouns belonging to creatures or living beings:

die Mutter	ang nanay
die Kuh	ang baka

(b) Trees; fruits and flowers:

die Rose	ang rosas
die Ananas	ang pinya

(c) Numerals used as noun:

die Fünf	ang lima
die Hundert	ang sandaan

2 Article / Artikel / Pantukoy

Articles are used to clarify if a noun is specific or if a noun is not specific. They are used before the nouns or adjective.

There are 2 kinds of articles definite articles and indefinite articles.

2.1 definite article

Ang is used in all grammatical situations in Tagalog to express the definite article, its German counterpart is more complex.

It has three forms:.

- **der** masculine *panlalaki*
- **die** feminine *panbabae*
- **das** neuter *walang kasarian*

Which change according to the case, number and gender of the noun it accompanies.

	masculine	singular feminine	neuter	plural
nominative	der	die	das	die
genitive	des	der	des	der
dative	dem	der	dem	den
accusative	den	die	das	die

Every German noun takes one of these genders. The grammatical gender of a German noun does not necessarily correspond with the real-life object's sex.

Nouns denoting a person, such as die Frau (ang babae) or der Mann (ang lalaki), generally agree with the natural gender of what is described.

In addition, German assigns gender to nouns without natural gender, in fairly arbitrary fashion.

For example, the three common pieces of cutlery all have different genders:

das Messer	ang kutsilyo	<i>walang kasarian</i>
die Gabel	ang tinidor	<i>panbabae</i>
der Löffel	ang kutsara	<i>panlalaki</i>

The definite article is always used if the person or thing in questions is known or has already been mentioned or is generally well-known person, thing or idea.

Das Kind isst die Banane. Kumakain ang bata ng saging.

The definite article is always used with superlatives.

Der Mount Everest ist der höchste Berg der Erde.

Mount Everest ay ang pinakamataas na bundok sa mundo.

Some prepositions can be combined with the article.

Wir gehen **am** Samstag **ins** Kino.

Pupunta kami sa sinehan sa Sabado.

Die Frau ist **im** Haus.

Nasa loob ng bahay ang babae.

preposition + dem am, beim, im, vom, zum

preposition + der zur

preposition + das ans, ins

Students of German are often advised to learn German nouns with their accompanying definite article, as the definite article of a German noun corresponds to the gender of the noun.

However, the meaning or form, especially the ending, of a noun can be used to recognise 80% of noun genders. For instance, nouns ending in the suffixes

-heit, -keit, -tät, -ung, -schaft

are feminine (*panbabae*).

die Wahr heit	pagkatotooan	<i>panbabae</i>
die Wahrscheinlichkeit	probabilidad	<i>panbabae</i>
die Brutalität	pagkalupitan	<i>panbabae</i>
die Beschreibung	pagkalarawan	<i>panbabae</i>
die Schwangerschaft	pagdadalangtao	<i>panbabae</i>

Most nouns with the following endings are neuter:

-chen, -lein, -ment, -sal, -icht

das Bier chen	malinggit na serbesa	<i>walang kasarian</i>
das Köffer chen	malinggit na maleta	<i>walang kasarian</i>
das Büch lein	malinggit na aklat	<i>walang kasarian</i>
das Männ lein	malinggit na lalaki	<i>walang kasarian</i>

das Experiment	eksperimento	<i>walang kasarian</i>
das Schicksal	destino	<i>walang kasarian</i>
das Gewicht	timbang	<i>walang kasarian</i>

Most nouns with the following endings are masculine:

-ant, -ast, -ig, -ling, -ismus

der Lieferant	tagapagdala	<i>panlalaki</i>
der Palast	palasiyo	<i>panlalaki</i>
der König	hari	<i>panlalaki</i>
der Häftling	bilanggo	<i>panlalaki</i>
der Kapitalismus	kapitalismo	<i>panlalaki</i>

A noun ending in

-e

is likely to be feminine (*panbabae*). However, this is not a universal rule:

die Katze	ang pusa	<i>panbabae</i>
die Blume	ang bulaklak	<i>panbabae</i>
die Liebe	ang pag-ibig	<i>panbabae</i>

but

der Bote	ang tagahatid	<i>panlalaki</i>
das Ende	ang wakas	<i>walang kasarian</i>

Similarly, a noun ending in

-er

is likely to be masculine (*panlalaki*).

der Teller	ang plato	<i>panlalaki</i>
der Bäcker	ang panadero	<i>panlalaki</i>
der Computer	ang kompyuter	<i>panlalaki</i>

however,

das Messer	ang kutsilyo	<i>walang kasarian</i>
das Wasser	ang tubig	<i>walang kasarian</i>
die Mutter	ang nanay	<i>panbabae</i>
die Butter	ang mantikilya	<i>panbabae</i>

The inflected forms depend on the number, the case and the gender of the corresponding noun. Articles have the same plural forms for all three genders.

die Katze	ang pusa	pangisa <i>panbabae</i>
die Katzen	ang mga pusa	<i>pangmarami panbabae</i>
der Hund	ang aso	<i>pangisa panlalaki</i>
die Hunde	ang mga aso	<i>pangmarami panlalaki</i>
das Haus	ang bahay	<i>sgl. walang kasarian</i>
die Häuser	ang mga bahay	<i>pl. walang kasarian</i>

Contrary to strongly inflected languages like Latin, German expresses cases more through the word's article than the ending of the word, though especially the difference between plural and singular is also expressed by suffixes on the words' endings

der Tisch (*ang mesa*),
die Tische (*ang mga mesa*).

Other exceptions of a suffix expressing the case of a noun along with the article are the forms of genitive singular and dative plural.

2.2 job titles and occupations

It is very important to code the job titles of Personal names within a database. In German, there are gender differences in job titles.

-in

Most job titles ending in -er:

masculine	feminine
Lehrer	mayestro
Verkäufer	tidero
Schauspieler	aktor

But:

masculine	feminine
Frisör	magkukulot
Masseur	masahero

Many job titles ending in -e and -ent :

masculine	feminine
Student	estudyante
Biologe	bayalohisto

Many job titles ending in -ner:

masculine	feminine		
Kellner	serbidor	Kellnerin	serbidora
Schaffner	konduktor	Schaffnerin	konduktora

A few nouns have the feminine ending -nd and -ng:

masculine	feminine		
Freund	amigo	Freundin	amiga
König	hari	Königin	reyna

2.3 indefinite article

The indefinite article in German has three forms – *ein*, *eine* and *ein*. They correspond to *a* and *an* in English. The indefinite article changes its form according to the case and gender of the noun it accompanies.

	masculine	singular feminine	neuter	plural
nominative	ein	eine	ein	-
genitive	eines	einer	eines	-
dative	einem	einer	einem	-
accusative	einen	eine	ein	-

Indefinite articles is used to refer to a noun that is not something or someone specific such as 'ein Kugelschreiber - *isang pluma*, ein Apfel (*isang mansanas*), ein Bus (*isang bus*).

Das ist **ein** Auto. Iyon ay isang kotse.

Indefinite articles is used when it is not important as to which the noun is referring to.

Das ist **ein** guter Vorschlag. Iyan ay isang magandang mungkahi.

Indefinite articles is used with comparison.

Er arbeitet wie **ein** Pferd.

Siya ay gumagana tulad ng isang kabayo.

There is no indefinite article in the plural, the noun is just used on its own.

Das ist **ein** Schüler.

Ito ay isang mag-aaral.

Das sind **Schüler**.

Mga estudyante ito.

The genitive plural form is normally never used. Instead it is expressed with von + dative plural.

genitive singular:

Man hört das Singen **eines** Vogels.

Maaari mong marinig ang pag-awit ng isang ibon.

genitive plural:

Man hört das Singen **von** Vögeln.

Maaari mong marinig ang pag-awit ng mga ibon.

2.4 negative use of the indefinite article

The indefinite article has no plural, the negative form **kein** (no, not any) does. In negative sentence we use **kein-** to express *wala*.

		Singular			
		masculine		feminine	
		walang lalaki		walang babae	
nom.	kein	Mann	keine	Frau	kein
gen.	keines	Mannes	keiner	Frau	keines
dat.	keinem	Mann	keiner	Frau	keinem
acc.	keinen	Mann	keine	Frau	kein

		Plural			
		masculine		feminine	
		walang mga lalaki		walang mga babae	
nom.	keine	Männer	keine	Frauen	kein
gen.	keiner	Männer	keiner	Frauen	keiner
dat.	keinen	Männern	keinen	Frauen	keinen
acc.	keine	Männer	keine	Frauen	kein

2.5 The singular with zero article

The following are used without the article.

1. Proper names, names of towns, countries, island, and continents:

Afrika und Asien sind Kontinente.	Aprika at Asiya ay mga lupalop.
Mario ist der Bruder von Paul.	Si Mario ay ang kapatid na lalaki ng ni Paul.

Exceptions: Some countries are preceded by the definite article:

mASCULINE	fEMININE	pLURAL
der Libanon	die Schweiz	die Niederlande
der Sudan	die Türkei	die Philippinen
(der) Irak	die Antartis	
(der) Iran	and all ending in -ei	
(der) Jemen		

The names of countries which include words for political concepts have the article belonging to that word:

die Bundesrepublik Deutschland
das Vereinigte Königreich
die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (PL.)

2. Non-countable words which are not defined, e.g. Brot, Geld, Energie, Wärme:

Hast du Geld bei dir?	Mayroon ba kayong pera sa iyo?
-----------------------	--------------------------------

3. Liquids, metals, and minerals are not defined, e.g. Wasser, Milch, Bier, Wein, Holz, Stahl, Kohle, Kupfer:

Zum Frühstück trinkt man Tee, Kaffee oder Milch.	Para sa almusal inumin mo tsaa, kape o gatas.
---	--

4. Personal qualities or feelings which are not defined, e.g. Mut. Kraft, Angst, Liebe:

Sie hat Hunger und Durst.	Siya ay gutom at nauuhaw.
---------------------------	---------------------------

5. Nouns denoting a nationality or occupation:

Ich bin Arzt. Doktor ako.

Er ist Deutscher. Aleman siya.

6. Nouns preceded by terms of measure, weight and quantity:

Er trink ein Glas Milch. Inumin siya isang basong gatas.

Ich kaufe ein Kilo Butter. Bumili ako isang kilong mantikilya.

7. Very often there is no article after following prepositions: ohne, zu, nach, vor ect.:

ohne Arbeit walang trabaho zu Weihnachten sa Pasko

2.6 prepositions and the definite article

The articles *dem*, *das*, and *der* can become one with some prepositions e.g. *an*, *in*, *bei*, *auf*, *zu*, *von*.

This is often happen in the colloquial speech.

an	+	das	=	ans	auf	+	das	=	aufs
an	+	dem	=	am	zu	+	dem	=	zum
in	+	das	=	ins	zu	+	der	=	zur
in	+	dem	=	im	an	+	dem	=	am
bei	+	dem	=	beim	von	+	dem	=	vom

Examples:

in dem Haus	=	im Haus	nasa loob ng bahay
in das Auto	=	ins Auto	nasa loob ng kotse
zu dem Bäcker	=	zum Bäcker	sa panadero
von dem Vater	=	vom Vater	sa ng tatay
an das Fenster	=	ans Fenster	sa bintana
an dem Mittwoch	=	am Mittwoch	sa Miyerkoles
in dem Herbst	=	im Herbst	sa taglagas
von dem Lande	=	vom Lande	sa probinsya

3

Noun Declension

All nouns may be declined in German. Declension means that a noun may change its form, for example its endings, according to its gender (masculine, feminine, neuter), case and number (singular and plural).

In English sentences, nouns generally have endings in two situations; to form the possessive case and to form plurals. The same general principles apply in German, but the rules are more complex.

3.1 Declension with the definite in the singular

	masculine	feminine	neuter
Nom.	der Mann	die Frau	das Kind
Acc.	den Mann	die Frau	das Kind
Dat.	dem Mann	der Frau	dem Kind
Gen.	des Mannes	der Frau	des Kindes

Nominative case:

The subject of a sentence always takes the nominative case.

It answers the question "sino" (wer?) where persons and "ano" (was?) where things are concerned.

Das Glas ist voll.

Puno ang baso.

Der Mann ist im Haus.

Ang lalaki ay nasa bahay.

Accusative case:

The direct object of a sentence usually takes the accusative case. It answers the question "sino" (wen?) where persons and "ano" (was?) where things are concerned.

Die Frau kennt **den** Mann. Ang babae kilala (nang) ang lalaki.

Die Frau bring **das** Essen. Ang babae ay nagdadala ng pagkain.

Dative case:

The indirect object of a sentence takes the dative case. It answers the question "kanino, nakanino" (wem?)

Der Hund gehört **dem** Mann. Ang aso ay aari sa lalaki.

Genitive case:

The genitive ending in the masculine and neuter singular:

-s is used in nouns with more than one syllable

der Vater	ang tatay	des Vaters	ng tatay
das Fenster	ang bintana	des Fensters	ng bintana
der Boden	ang sahig	des Bodens	ng sahig

-es is usually used in nouns with one syllable

der Mann	ang lalaki	des Mannes	ng lalaki
das Buch	ang aklat	des Buches	ng aklat
der Arzt	ang doktor	des Arztes	ng doktora

-es must be used in nouns ending with -s, -ss, -ß, -x, -z, -tz

der Fluss	ang ilog	des Flusses	ng ilog
der Fuß	ang paa	des Fußes	ng paa
das Gesetz	ang bata	des Gesetzes	ng bata

3.2 Declension with the definite article in the plural

	masculine	feminine	neuter
Nom.	die Männer	die Frauen	die Kinder
Acc.	die Männer	die Frauen	die Kinder
Dat.	den Männer	den Frauen	den Kindern
Gen.	der Männer	der Frauen	der Kinder

-n is added in the dative plural.

die Bücher	ang mga aklat	in den Büchern	nasa loob ng mga aklat
die Häuser	ang mga bahay	in den Häusern	nasa loob ng mga bahay

If a plural already ends in *-n*, you don't need to add anything.

die Frauen	ang mga babae	mit den Frauen	Kasama ang mga babae
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die Flaschen	ang mga bote	in den Flaschen	nasa loob ng mga bote
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Exception: Nouns which end in *-s* in the plural don't change in the dative.

die Büros	ang mga opisina	in den Büros	nasa loob ng mga opisina
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die Autos	ang mga kotse	in den Autos	nasa loob ng mga kotse
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3.3 Declension with the indefinite article

Singular	masculine	feminine	neuter
Nom.	ein Mann	eine Frau	ein Kind
Acc.	einen Mann	eine Frau	ein Kind
Dat.	einem Mann	einer Frau	einem Kind
Gen.	eines Mannes	einer Frau	eines Kindes

Plural	masculine	feminine	neuter
Nom.	- Männer	- Frauen	- Kinder
Acc.	- Männer	- Frauen	- Kinder
Dat.	- Männer	- Frauen	- Kinder
Gen.	Männer	Frauen	Kinder

The genitive plural without an article is normally only used after an adjective.

People or things referred to generally have no article in the plural.

Ein Pferd frisst Gras. Isang kabalyo kumain nang damo.

Pferde fressen Gras. Mga kabalyo kumain nang damo.

3.4 Declension with the definite and indefinite article

Masculine			
	definite Singular:	indefinite masculine	definite Plural:
Nominative	der Hund	ein Hund	die Hunde
Accusative	den Hund	einen Hund	die Hunde
Dative	dem Hund(e)	einem Hund	den Hunden
Genitive	des Hundes	eines Hundes	der Hunde

The ending *-(e)n* occurs in all cases except nominal singular.

The genitive without an article is normally used after an adjective.

Der Hund heißt Schiba.	Ang pangalan ng aso ay tsiba.	<i>nom. sgl.</i>
Die Hütte des Hundes .	Ang kubo ng aso.	<i>gen. sgl.</i>
Die Hütte gehört dem Hund .	Ang kubo aari sa aso.	<i>dat. sgl.</i>
Was biss den Hund .	Ano kinakagat nang aso.	<i>acc. sgl.</i>
Die Hunde sind im Haus.	Ang mga aso ay sa loob ng bayah.	<i>nom. pl.</i>
Die Hütte der Hunde .	Ang kubo ng mga aso.	<i>gen. pl.</i>
Die Hütte gehört den Hunden .	Ang kubo aari sa mga aso.	<i>dat. pl.</i>
Was biss die Hunde .	Ano kumagat ang mga aso.	<i>acc. pl.</i>
Das ist ein Hund .	Isang asong ito.	<i>nom. sgl.</i>
Das ist Hütte eines Hundes .	Iyon ang kubo ng isang aso.	<i>gen. sgl.</i>
Ich gab es einem Hund .	Ibinigay ko ito sa isang aso.	<i>dat. sgl.</i>
In dem Haus gibt es einen Hund .	Sa bahay doon ay isang aso.	<i>acc. sgl.</i>

Feminine			
	definite Singular:	indefinite feme	definite Plural:
Nominative	die Katze	eine Katze	die Katzen
Genitive	der Katzes	einer Katze	der Katzen
Dative	der Katze	einer Katze	den Katzen
Accusative	die Katze	eine Katze	die Katzen
Die Katze ist schwarz.	Ang pusa ay itim.	<i>nom. sgl.</i>	
Die Krallen der Katze.	Ang mga kuko ng pusa.	<i>gen. sgl.</i>	
Ich gab der Katze Futter.	Nagbigay ako nang kum-pay sa pusa.	<i>dat. sgl.</i>	
Fisch frisst die Katze.	Isda kumakain ang pusa.	<i>acc. sgl.</i>	
Die Katzen sind im Wald.	Ang mga pusa ay sa kagubatan.	<i>nom. pl.</i>	
Die Augen der Katzen sind gut.	Ang mga mata ng pusa ay mabuti.	<i>gen. pl.</i>	
Den Katzen gab ich Futter.	Nagbigay ako kumpay ang mga pusa.	<i>dat. pl.</i>	
Was fressen die Katzen?	Ano kinakain ang mga pusa?	<i>acc. pl.</i>	
Neun Leben hat eine Katze.	Siyam na buhay ay may isang pusa.	<i>nom.</i>	
Die Augen einer Katze.	Ang mga mata ng (isang) pusa.	<i>gen.</i>	
Einer Katze gab ich Fisch.	Isang pusa ibinigay ko isda.	<i>dat.</i>	
In dem Haus ist eine Katze.	Sa bahay doon ay isang pusa.	<i>acc.</i>	

Neuter			
	definite Singular:	indefinite neuter	definite Plural:
Nominative	das Haus	ein Haus	die Häuser
Genitive	des Hauses	eines Hauses	der Häuser
Dative	dem Haus(e)	einem Haus	den Häusern
Accusative	das Haus	einen Haus	die Häuser

Das ist mein Haus .	Ito ang aking bahay.	<i>nom. sgl.</i>
Die Farbe des Hauses ist grün.	Ang kulay ng bahay ay luntian.	<i>gen. sgl.</i>
Ich bin in dem Haus .	Ako ay nasa sa bahay.	<i>dat. sgl.</i>
Ich gehe in das Haus .	Nagpupunta ako sa bahay.	<i>acc. sgl.</i>
Die Häuser gehören mir.	Ang mga bahay-aari sa akin.	<i>nom. pl.</i>
Die Farbe der Häuser ist grün.	Ang kulay ng mga bahay ay luntian.	<i>gen. pl.</i>
Die Fenster in den Häusern sind schmutzig.	Ang mga bintana sa bahay ay marumi.	<i>dat. pl.</i>
Ich gehe in die Häuser .	Nagpupunta ako sa loob ng mga bahay.	<i>acc. pl.</i>
In der Straße ist ein Haus .	Sa kalye ay isang bahay.	<i>nom. sgl.</i>
Die Farbe eines Hauses ist grün.	Ang kulay ng isang bahay ay lungtian.	<i>gen. sgl.</i>
Ich bin in einem Haus .	Ako ay nasa sa isang bahay.	<i>dat. sgl.</i>
Ich habe ein Haus .	Mayroon akong isang bahay.	<i>acc. sgl.</i>

The following table shows two examples which exemplify all three cases:

Masculine nominative singular		
definite article	der schöne Mann	ang guwapong lalaki
indefinite article	ein schöner Mann	isang guwapong lalaki
no article	schöner Mann	guwapong lalaki
Feminine dative singular		
definite article	vor der verschlossenen Tür nasa harap ng nakasarang pinto	
indefinite article	vor einer verschlossenen Tür sa harap ng isang nakasarang pinto	
no article	vor verschlossener Tür sa harapan na nakasarang pinto	

4

Plural / Pangmarami

The German language has twelve different ways of forming the plural.

A student of German as a foreign language must learn the plural for each new noun learned; although many feminine nouns are very regular in the formation of the plural, many masculine and neuter nouns are not.

For example, some plurals are formed with an 'n', some with 'en', some with 'e' or 'en', other plurals are the same as the singular, some add 'er' or an and 'er'.

Sing.	Mas.	Fem.	Neu.	Plur.	Mas.	Fem.	Neu.
Nom.	-e	-e	-e	Nom.	-en	-en	-en
Gen.	-en	-en	-en	Gen.	-en	-en	-en
Dat.	-en	-en	-en	Dat.	-en	-en	-en
Akk.	-en	-e	-e	Akk.	-en	-en	-en

This is not a universal rule but can be used to recognise 70% of plural Substantive.

masculine (*panlalaki*) and neuter (*walang kasarian*) plural substantive:

-e

der Baum	ang puno	(<i>panlalaki</i>) sgl.
die Bäume	ang mga puno	pl.

das Flugzeug	ang eroplano	(<i>walang kasarian</i>) sgl.
die Flugzeuge	ang mga eroplano	pl.

feminine (*panbabae*):

-(e)n

die Frau	ang babae	(<i>panbabae</i>) sgl.
die Frauen	ang mga babae	pl.

Names, abbreviations and many loanwords borrowed from another language take a plural in

-s

das Restaurant, die Restaurants
die CD, die CDs

Words ending in *-nis* form their plurals by changing *-nis* to

-nisse.

das Ergebnis	ang resulat
die Ergebnisse	ang mga resulta

Feminine words ending in *-in* form their plurals by changing *-in* to

-innen.

die Freundin	ang amiga
die Freundinnen	ang mga amiga

Examples:

Der kleine Mann.	Ang maliit na lalaki.	mas. sg.
Die kleinen Männer.	Ang mga maliit na lalaki.	mas. pl.
Die kleine Frau.	Ang maliit na babae.	fem. sg.
Die kleinen Frauen.	Ang mga maliit na babae.	fem. pl.
Das kleine Pferd.	Ang maliit na kabayo.	neu. sg.
Die kleinen Pferde.	Ang mga maliit na kabayo.	neu. pl.

4.1 No change in the plural

Most masculine nouns ending in:

-el	die Deckel	ang mga takpip
-en	die Reifen	ang mga gulong

But: die Öfen / ang mga hurnuhan

-er	die Koffer	ang mga maleta
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Diminutives in:

-chen	das Häuschen	ang maliit na bahay
-lein	die Entlein	ang maliit na bibe

4.2 Double plural forms

A number of nouns that are identical in form in the singular, but whose gender depends on the meaning, have different plural forms.

sing.	plural	plural		
Bank	Bänke	mga salumpwed	Banken	mga pampang
Mutter	Mütter	mga nanay	Muttern	mga tuwerka
Wort	Wörter	mga salita	Worte	mga parirala

4.3 Overview of the plural forms:

endings		
singular		plural
different endings		- er
		with/without Umlaut
der Mann	ang lalaki	die Männer
das Buch	ang aklat	die Bücher
der Wald	ang gubat	die Wälder
das Kind	ang anak	die Kinder
der Geist	ang multo	die Geister

endings		
singular		plural
different endings		- e
		with/without Umlaut
die Nacht	ang gabi	die Nächte
der Sohn	ang anak na lalaki	die Söhne
die Bank	ang bangko	die Bänke
der Saal	ang bulwagan	die Säle
das Spiel	ang laro	die Spiele

endings		
singular		plural
different endings		- en/-n
		with/without Umlaut
die Frau	ang babae	die Frauen
das Bett	ang kama	die Betten
das Ohr	ang tainga	die Ohren
das Hemd	ang kamisa	die Hemden
der Nachbar	ang kapitbahay	die Nachbarn

endings		
singular		plural
-e		-n
der Kunde	ang parokyano	die Kunden
der Löwe	ang liyon	die Löwen
die Tasche	ang supot	die Taschen
das Auge	ang mata	die Augen
die Lampe	ang lampara	die Lampen

endings		
singular		plural
-er		-er
with/without Umlaut		
der Bruder	ang kapatid	die Brüder
die Tochter	ang anak na babae	die Töchter
das Messer	ang kutsilyo	die Messer
der Lehrer	ang guro	die Lehrer
das Theater	ang teatro	die Theater

endings		
singular		plural
-en		-en
with/without Umlaut		
der Garten	ang hardin	die Gärten
der Lappen	ang basahan	die Lappen
der Laden	ang tindahan	die Läden
der Wagen	ang sasakyan	die Wagen
der Faden	ang habin	die Fäden

endings		
singular		plural
-el		-el
with/without Umlaut		
der Mantel	ang kapote	die Mäntel
der Apfel	ang mansanas	die Äpfel
der Vogel	ang ibon	die Vögel
der Kessel	ang luluan	die Kessel
das Rätsel	ang palaisipan	die Rätsel

endings		
singular		plural
-er		-n
die Leiter	ang baitang	die Leitern
die Schwester	ang kapatid na babae	die Schwestern
die Oper	ang opera	die Opern
die Klammer	ang gupitan	die Klammern

endings		
singular		plural
-el		-n
die Nudel	ang bihon	die Nudeln
die Zwiebel	ang sibuyas	die Zwiebeln
die Gabel	ang tinidor	die Gabeln
der Muskel	ang laman	die Muskeln

endings		
singular		plural
different endings		-s
das Auto	ang kotse	die Autos
der Kuli	ang pen	die Kulis
der Park	ang parke	die Parks
der LKW	ang trak	die LKWs

5 Cases General /die Fälle / Kasus / ang mga Kaukulang

A form of a noun, pronoun, or adjective that indicates its syntactic relation to surrounding words.

In German, the case system is more fully developed and allows a slightly more flexible approach to subject-object word order.

The concept of case is difficult for Tagalog speaking-students, since case is hardly marked in Tagalog. This may be shown by using a preposition in Tagalog

Den Mann biss der Hund. Ang lalaki ay kinagat ng aso.

Der Hund biss den Mann. Ang aso kinagat ang lalaki.

The meaning of the sentence is changed entirely by swapping the position of the two nouns to give.

This use of case endings on articles, nouns, pronouns and adjectives to indicate the role these words play in a sentence.

German inflects nouns, adjectives and pronouns into four grammatical cases. The cases are the

- nominative (Nominativ/Werfall/ Ano o sino)
- genitive (Genitiv/Wesfall/ Kanino),
- dative (Dativ/Wemfall/ Nino)accusative
- akkusativ (Wenfall/ Nino o ano)

Verb case government means that certain verbs are followed by a certain case. There are no strict rules regarding which takes which case.

It is especially difficult to differentiate between verbs with an accusative object and a dative object.

Ich frage **ihn**. Tinanong ko sa kanya.

Ich antworte **ihm** Ako'y sumagot sa kaniya.

Er trifft **ihn**. - Er begegnet **ihm**. Nakilala niya sa kanya.

Singular	masculine panlalaki	feminine panbabae	neuter walang kasarian	Plural	m / w / s
Nominativ	der	die	das	Nominativ	die
Genitiv	des	der	des	Genitiv	der
Dativ	dem	der	dem	Dativ	den
Akkusativ	den	die	das	Akkusativ	die
Singular	masculine	feminine	neuter		
Nominativ	ein	eine	ein		
Genitiv	eines	einer	eines		
Dativ	einem	einer	einem		
Akkusativ	einen	eine	ein		

The case of a particular noun depends on the grammatical function of the noun in the sentence.

5.1 Verbs with the accusative

Wen, Was? Wohin? *Nino o ano?*

The majority of German verbs take an accusative object.

The direct object, the thing which is directly receiving the action, or the object of certain prepositions.

Wen hast du gesehen? Sino ang nakita mo?

Was machst du? Ano ginagawa mo?

The accusative is used to indicate the direct or accusative object.

Sie zeigte uns **den** großen Garten. Ipinakita niya sa amin ang malaking hardin.

After the prepositions *bis, durch, für, gegen, ohne, um, and wider*.

Wir sind **durch** einen langen Tunnel gefahren. Kami ay nagdulot sa pamamagitan ng isang mahabang lagusan.

After the prepositions *an, auf, in, neben, über, unter, vor and zwischen*.

Sie setzte sich **vor** die Tür. Naupo siya sa harap ng pinto.

In the accusative case also the article of the noun change.

Nominative singular		
masculine	feminine	neuter
der Rock	die Frau	das Tier
ang bestido	ang babae	ang hayob
ein Rock	eine Frau	ein Tier
isang bestido	isang babae	isang hayob
kein Rock	keine Frau	kein Tier
walang bestido	walang babae	walang hayob

accusative singular		
masculine	feminine	neuter
den Rock	die Frau	das Tier
ang bestido	ang babae	ang hayob
einen Rock	eine Frau	ein Tier
isang bestido	isang babae	isang hayob
keinen Rock	keine Frau	kein Tier
walang bestido	walang babae	walang hayob

Nominative plural		
masculine	feminine	neuter
die Röcke	die Frauen	die Tiere
ang mga bestido	ang mga babae	ang mga hayob
Röcke	Frauen	Tiere
mga bestido	mga babae	mga hayob
keine Röcke	keine Frauen	keine Tiere
walang mga bestido	walang mga babae	walang mga hayob

accusative plural		
masculine	feminine	neuter
die Röcke	die Frauen	die Tiere
ang mga bestido	ang mga babae	ang mga hayob
Röcke	Frauen	Tiere
mga bestido	mga babae	mga hayob
keine Röcke	keine Frauen	keine Tiere
walang mga bestido	walang mga babae	walang mga hayob

5.2 Verbs with the dative

Wem? Wann? Wo? Nino? Kailan? Saan?

The dative case is the case of recipient, and as such the dative verbs express a personal relationship.

The dative case is employed widely in both spoken and written German.

The indirect object, as in when an object is given to someone, or the object of certain prepositions.

Wem vertraue ich

Kanino ako matitiwala

Wem gebe ich

Kanino ako mabibigay

To convey the indirect or dative object, expressed in English by word order or by **to**.

Ich gab es meinem Bruder.	Ibinigay ko ito sa akin kapatiid.
----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

For so-called dative of advantage. To indicate the person for whom the action of the verb is done.

Kauf mir bitte etwas zu essen.	Mangyaring bumili sa akin ng makakain.
---------------------------------------	--

In the dative case also the article of the noun change.

Nominative singular		
masculine	feminine	neuter
der Blitz	die Mutter	das Kind
ang kidlat	ang nanay	ang anak
ein Blitz	eine Mutter	ein Kind
isang kidlat	isang nanay	isang anak
kein Blitz	keine Mutter	kein Kind
walang kidlat	walang nanay	walang anak

dative singular		
masculine	feminine	neuter
dem Blitz	der Mutter	dem Kind
ang kidlat	ang nanay	ang anak
einem Blitz	einer Mutter	einem Kind
isang kidlat	isang nanay	isang anak
keinem Blitz	keiner Mutter	keinem Kind
walang kidlat	walang nanay	walang anak

Nominative plural		
masculine	feminine	neuter
die Blitze	die Mütter	die Kinder
ang mga kidlat	ang mga nanay	ang mga anak
Blitze	Mütter	Kinder
mga kidlat	mga nanay	mga anak
keine Blitze	keine Mütter	keine Kinder
walang mga kidlat	walang mga nanay	walang mga anak

dative plural		
masculine	feminine	neuter
den Blitze	den Mütter	den Kinder
ang mga kidlat	ang mga nanay	ang mga anak
Blitzen	Müttern	Kindern
mga kidlat	mga nanay	mga anak
keine Blitzen	keine Müttern	keine Kinder
walang mga kidlat	walang mga nanay	walang mga anak

The Dative case governs the indirect object of a sentence and location. The sentence:

Ich gebe meinem Sohn einen Hund.	Ibinibigay ko ang aking anak na lalaki nang isang aso.
----------------------------------	--

contains a subject

ich	ko	subject
gebe	ibinibigay	verb
meinem Sohn	aking anak na lalaki	indirect object
einen Hund.	isang aso	direct object

Why is 'einen Hund' the direct object and not the indirect object?

Because, *einen Hund* is the *what* that corresponds to the subject's action and *meinem Sohn* is the *to whom* or the destination of the object of the subject's action.

Dative also focuses on location. (See Accusative or Dative Prepositions below). German makes a big difference between location and motion.

Accusative will handle motion, Dative location.

There are 4 main verbs to show this dichotomy.

motion		location	
hängen	sabit	hängen	sabtin
legen	mag-ipon	liegen	lapag
stellen	ilagay	stehen	tumayo
setzen	ilagay	sitzen	umupo

Ich hänge das Bild an die Wand.	Sabtin ko ang larawan sa dingding.
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Note the article of **Wand** - this is motion, this is Accusative and **die** remains **die** in the Accusative.

Now, the picture is on the wall. This is location.

Das Bild hängt an der Wand.	Ang larawan nagkabitin sa dingding.
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Here, the article of **Wand** is *der* - because *die* in the Nominative and Accusative changes to *der* in the Dative.

This sentence is location and therefore, the case of the noun that follows the preposition must be Dative.

5.3 Verbs with the nominative

Wer oder was? Ano o sino?

The subject of a sentence, the thing doing the action.

This is the form they need to be learnt.

Was ist Hans?	Ano si Hans?
Hans ist Bäcker.	Si Hans ay panadero.
Wer ist an der Tür?	Sinong sa pinto?
Hans ist an der Tür.	Si Hans ay sa pinto.
Was ist in dem Haus?	Ano ang nasa bahay?
Das Geschäft ist in dem Haus.	Ang tindahan ay sa bahay.
Wer ist in dem Haus?	Sinong nasa bahay?
Hans ist in dem Haus.	Si Hans ay sa bahay.

The nominative is used for the subject of the finite verb.

Die Bundeskanzlerin ist nach Washington geflogen.
Ang kansilyer nagsakay sa Washington.

For nouns and pronouns independent of a verb as in exclamations.

Du frecher Junge!	Ikaw galawgaw batang lalaki.
Ach, der alte Schuft!	Oh, ang lumang pilyo!

In the nominative case also the article of the noun change.

masculine	Nominative singular	
	feminine	neuter
der Mann	die Frau	das Kind
ang lalaki	ang babae	ang bata
ein Mann	eine Frau	ein Kind
isang lalaki	isang babae	isang bata
kein Mann	keine Frau	kein Kind
walang lalaki	walang babae	walang bata

masculine	Nominative plural	
	feminine	neuter
die Männer	die Frauen	die Kinder
ang mga lalaki	ang mga babae	ang mga bata
Männer	Frauen	Kinder
mga lalaki	mga babae	mga bata
keine Männer	keine Frauen	keine Kinder
walang mga lalaki	walang mga babae	walang mga bata

5.4 Verbs in the genitive

Wessen? Kanino?

The genitive case is nowadays less common in spoken German. Therefore, it is by no means recommended to avoid the genitive when learning German.

Das alte Auto **des** Herrn Meier. *genitive*
Ang lumang kotse ng Mr. Meier.

Das alte Auto **von** Herrn Meier. *informally*

The genitive with **s**.

Herrn Meier sein altes Auto. Mr. Meier kanyang lumang kotse.

and

Herrn Meiers altes Auto. Lumang kotse ng Mr. Meier.

is found in both spoken and written German.

The possessor of something, or the object of certain prepositions.

Wessen Tasche ist das? Kaninong supot na ito?
Das ist **meine** Tasche. Ito ang aking supot.

To denote possession.

Die neue Wohnung **meiner** Schwester ist ganz schön.
Ang bagong apartamento ng aking kapitid na babae ay talagang maganda.

After collective nouns or nouns denoting proportion.

Die Hälfte **des** Geldes (or: von dem Geld) ist schon weg.
Kalahati ng pera (o: mula sa pera) ay nawala na.

In the genitive case also the article of the noun change.

Genitive singular

des Mannes	der Frau	des Kindes
ng lalaki	ang babae	ng bata
eines Mannes	einer Frau	eines Kindes
isang lalaki	isang babae	isang bata
keines Mannes	keiner Frau	keines Kindes
walang lalaki	walang babae	walang bata

Genitive plural

der Männer	der Frauen	der Kinder
ang mga lalaki	ang mga babae	ang mga bata
keiner Männer	keiner Frauen	keiner Kinder
walang mga lalaki	walang mga babae	walang mga bata

In general is still very widely used in the written or formal language.

6 The adjectives / das Adjektiv / ang Pang-uri

A word that describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun.

German adjectives normally go before the noun which they are changing.

Das **neue** Auto. Ang bagong kotse.

Students of German should observe that unlike English adjectives, which retain the same form in all context, German adjectives are declined, that is, they change their endings according to the word they accompany

They remain unchanged only when used predicatively, that is after a verb:

Das Auto ist **neu**. Ang kotse ay bago.

Note the following spelling changes when adjectives are declined:

Das Haus ist **hoch**. Ang bahay ay mataas.

But:

Das ist ein **hohes** Haus. Ito ay isang matangkad bahay.

Adjectives ending in *-el* lose the *-e* of their stem:

Das Zimmer ist **dunkel**. Ang kuwarto ay madilim.

But:

Das Kind schläft in dem **dunklen** Zimmer. Ang bata ay natutulog sa madilim na silid.

Adjectives with an *-er* ending very often lose the *-e* of the stem:

Das Kleid ist **teuer**. Bestido na ito ay mahal.

But:

Sie kaufte ein **teures** Kleid. Bumili siya nang isang mamahaling bestido.

6.1 Declension of adjectives

The declension of an adjective depends not only on the gender, number and case of the noun it modifies, but also on whether the indefinite article, definite article or no article is used with it.

There are three declension systems in German:

- Type I, stark (*malakas*)
- Type II, schwach (*mahina*)
- Type III, gemischt (*mahalo*)

Each system declines in 3 genders and plural.

I tabulate here Satzteil examples consisting of, at least,

preposition + adjective + noun,

which can thus be easily memorized and are of practical use.

I indicate the adjective endings by hyphenating them to the word root.

Each governing preposition example used is shown in parentheses.

6.12 Type I, stark

Type I, stark (malakas)				
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
Nom.	-er	-e	-e	-e
Acc.	-en	-e	-es	-e
Dat.	-em	-er	-em	-en
Gen.	-en	-er	-en	-er

Usage, where hyphen is placeholder for a possible ending or construct.

Where no article is used:

frisches Brot sariwang tinapay acc., neuter

with an article:

das frische Brot ang sariwang tinapay nom. sgl.

ein frisches Brot isang sariwang tinapay acc. sgl.

Die frischen Brote Ang mga sariwang tinapay pl. acc.

After: **manch-** *ilan*, **solch-** *gayon*, **viel-** *marami*, **welch-** *aling*
 (all declined like 'dieser -' see demonstrative pronouns)

After: **wenig-** *kaunti*, **mehrer-** *ilang*, **all-** *lahat*
 (each declined in parallel - see: Parallel Declension)

After: **etwas** *isang bagay*, **mehr** *pa*

After : **für zwei kleine Katzen** *para sa dalawang maliit na pusa*

endingless number adjectives

After: **mir** *ako*, **akin**, **dir** *mo*, *iyo*, **ihm** *sa kanya*

Type I (masculine)

		singular	
without article		with article	
	pulang bino	ang pulang bino	
roter	Wein	der rote Wein	<i>nominative</i>
roten	Wein	des roten Wein	<i>accusative</i>
rotेम	Wein	dem rotेम Wein	<i>dative</i>
rotेन	Weins	den rotेन Wein(e)s	<i>genitive</i>

		plural	
without article		with article	
	mga pulang bino	ang mga pulang bino	
rote	Weine	die rote Weine	<i>nominative</i>
rote	Weine	der rote Weine	<i>accusative</i>
rotेन	Weine	den rotेन Weine	<i>dative</i>
rotेर	Weine	die rotेन Weine	<i>genitive</i>

Type I (feminine)

		singular	
without article		with article	
	maliit na pusa	ang maliit na pusa	
kleine	Katze	die kleine Katze	<i>nominative</i>
kleine	Katze	der kleine Katze	<i>accusative</i>
kleiner	Katze	der kleiner Katze	<i>dative</i>
kleiner	Katze	die kleiner Katze	<i>genitive</i>

		plural	
without article		with article	
	mga maliit na pusa	ang mga maliit na pusa	
kleine	Katzen	die kleine Katzen	<i>nominative</i>
kleine	Katzen	der kleine Katzen	<i>accusative</i>
kleinen	Katzen	den kleinen Katzen	<i>dative</i>
kleiner	Katzen	die kleiner Katzen	<i>genitive</i>

		Type I (neuter)	
		singular	
without article		with article	
mobilis na kabayo		ang mabilis na kabayo	
schnelles Pferd		das schnelle Pferd	nominative
schnelles Pferd		des schnelles Pferd	accusative
schnellem Pferd		dem schnellem Pferd	dative
schnellen Pferd		das schnellen Pferd	genitive

		plural	
		with article	
without article		with article	
mga mabilis na kabayo		ang mga mabilis na kabayo	
schnelle Pferde		die schnelle Pferde	nominative
schnelle Pferde		der schnelle Pferde	accusative
schnellen Pferde		den schnellen Pferde	dative
schneller Pferde		die schneller Pferde	genitive

6.13 Type II, schwach

6.3 Type II, schwach (mahina)				
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
Nom.	-e	-e	-e	-en
Acc.	-en	-e	-e	-en
Dat.	-en	-en	-en	-en
Gen.	-en	-en	-en	-en

Usage, where hyphen is placeholder for the required ending.

After a definite article: **der, die, das ang**

After: **derselb-, derjenig-, dies-, jed-, jedwed-, jeglich-, jen-, all ang parehong**

All of these are declined like dieser - see demonstrative pronouns.

After the personal pronouns: **mir ako, akin, dir mo, iyo, ihm sa kanya**

After the adjectives: **arm pobre, alt luma**

		Type II (masculine)	
		singular	
without article		with article	
malaking lalaki		ang malaking lalaki	
große Mann		der große Mann	nominative
großen Mann		des großen Mann	accusative
großen Mann		dem großen Mann	dative
großen Mann		den großen Mann	genitive

Plural	
without article	with article
mga malaking lalaki	ang mga malaking lalaki
großen Männer	die großen Männer
großen Männer	der großen Männer
großen Männer	den großen Männer
großen Männer	die großen Männer

Type II (femenine)

singular	
without article	with article
matandang babae	ang matandang babae
alte Frau	die alte Frau
alte Frau	der alte Frau
alten Frau	der alten Frau
alten Frau	die alten Frau

plural	
without article	with article
mga matandang babae	ang mga matandang babae
alten Frauen	die alten Frauen
alten Frauen	der alten Frauen
alten Frauen	den alten Frauen
alten Frauen	die alten Frauen

Type II (neuter)

singular	
without article	with article
maliit na bata	ang maliit na bata
kleine Kind	das kleine Kind
kleine Kind	des kleine Kind
kleinen Kind	dem kleinen Kind
kleinen Kind	das kleinen Kinds

plural	
without article	with article
mga maliit na bata	ang mga maliit na bata
kleinen Kinder	die kleinen Kinder
kleinen Kinder	die kleinen Kinder
kleinen Kinder	den kleinen Kinder
kleinen Kinder	die kleinen Kinder

6.14 Type III, gemischt

6.4 Type III, gemischt (halo)				
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
Nom.	-er	-e	-es	-en
Acc.	-en	-e	-es	-en
Dat.	-en	-en	-en	-en
Gen.	-en	-en	-en	-en

Usage, where hyphen is placeholder for a possible ending,

After an indefinite article: **ein, eine, einen; einem** *isang*

After: **kein, keine, keinen, keinem, keiner** *walang*

After the possessive pronouns: **mein-, dein-, sein-, ihr-, unser-, euer-** *akin, iyon, kaniya, nila, natin, iyong*

Type III (masculine)

		singular	
		with article	
without article			
makulay na tela	ang maraming makulay na tela		
bunter Stoffe	der bunter Stoff	nominative	
bunten Stoffe	des bunten Stoff	accusative	
bunten Stoffe	dem bunten Stoff	dative	
bunten Stoffe	den bunten Stoffs	genitive	

		plural	
		with article	
without article			
maraming kulay na tela	mga maraming makulay na tela		
bunten Stoffe	die bunten Stoffe	nominative	
bunten Stoffe	der bunten Stoffe	accusative	
bunten Stoffe	den bunten Stoffe	dative	
bunten Stoffe	die bunten Stoffs	genitive	

Type III (feminine)

		singular	
		with article	
without article			
mainit na pagkain	ang mainit na pagkain		
warme Speise	die warme Speise	nominative	
warme Speise	der warme Speise	accusative	
warmen Speise	der warmen Speise	dative	
warmen Speise	die warmen Speise	genitive	

		plural
without article		with article
mga mainit na pagkain		ang mga mainit na pagkain
warmen Speisen		die warmen Speisen
warmen Speisen		der warmen Speisen
warmen Speisen		den warmen Speisen
warmen Speisen		die warmen Speisen

Type III (neuter)

		singular
without article		with article
matigas na bakal		ang matigas na bakal
hartes Metall		das hartes Metall
hartes Metall		des hartes Metall
harten Metall		dem harten Metall
harten Metall		das harten Metall

		plural
without article		with article
mga matigas na bakal		ang mga matigas na bakal
harten Metall		die harten Metall
harten Metall		der harten Metall
harten Metall		den harten Metall
harten Metall		die harten Metall

6.2 Parallel declension of adjectives

When several equivalent attributive adjectives are strung, they are declined in parallel. That is sharing of the same ending and comma separator.

Examples:

eine große, schöne Frau
isang malaking, magadang babae

eine große, sehr schöne Frau
isang malaking, napakagandang babae

eine große, schöne und junge Frau
isang malaking, magadang at mabatang babae

7 The Adverb / das Adverb / ang Pang-abay

Adverbs are closely related to adjectives. Many have a similar descriptive meaning, and a large number are derived from adjectives.

Adverbs perform a wide range of functions, typically modifying verbs (or verb phrases), adjectives (or adjective phrases), or other adverbs (or adverb phrases).

Adverbs are not declined. They refer to the verb and have a fixed position within the sentence.

7.1 adverbs of time

Adverbs of time are two identical events occurring at the same point in space to be distinguished, measured by the interval between the events or a limited period during which an action, process, or condition exists or takes place.

Following a list shows what time an adverb refers to, not the tense within the sentence or text.

past		
gestern	kahapon	yesterday
vorgestern	kamakalawa	the day before yesterday
bereits	na	already
eben	na	just
soeben	na	just
früher	maaga	earlier
neulich	kamakailan	the other day, recently
einst, einmal	minsan, nang minsan	once, at one time
jemals	lagi, kailanman	ever
vorher	muna, antimano	before, beforehand
damals	noon; bukod doon	then, at that time
seither	mula - buhat noon	since then
anfangs	sa una	at first

present		
heute	ngayon	today
jetzt	na, pa	now
nun	na, pa	now
gerade	na, pa	just
sofort	agad-agad, kaagad	at once, immediately

augenblicklich	kagyat, dagli-daglian	immediately
gegenwärtig	kasalukuyan	at present
heutzutage	sa panahong ito	nowadays, these days

future		
morgen	bukas	tomorrow
übermorgen	sa makalawa	the day after tomorrow
bald	susunod	soon
demnächst	madaling panahon	soon, shortly
nachher	pagkatapos	afterwards, later
danach	madaling panahon	after it
später	maya, mamaya	later

Note: the temporal accusative is used in the same way, e.g. : alle Tage, nächste Woche, jeden Monat ect.

7.2 frequently adverbs

Frequently adverbs are words which describe what happening often or regularly at short intervals.

immer	lagi; paagi; parati	always
immerzu	lagi; paagi; parati	always
häufig	madalas; malimit	frequent
regelmäßig	pinagkaugalian	regularly
manchmal	minsan	sometimes
stets	lagi; paagi; parati	always
oft	madalas; malimit	frequent
selten	bihira; dili	rarely, seldom

7.3 adverbs of place

This group of adverbs discribe a geographic locality, e.g. a town, country, or region or the way in which somebody or something goes, points, or faces.

oben	taas; ibabaw	above, up
unten	ilalim; sa baba	below
hinter	likod; likuran	behind
vor	tapat, harap	in front of
links	kaliwa	left
rechts	kanan	right
innerhalb	loob; sa loob	within, inside
außerhalb	labas; sa labas	outside
drinnen	loob; sa loob	inside

draußen	labas; sa labas	outside
irgendwo	ibang lugar	somewhere
nirgendwo	hindi ibang lugar	nowhere
überall	sa buong lugar	everywhere
hier	dito	here
da	iyan, doon; niyan	there
mitten	sa gitna	middle

7.4 modal adverbs

Modal adverbs are used to describe verbs expressing a grammatical mood such as possibility or necessity.

echt	talaga	really
glücklicherweise	kapalaran, may suwerte	fortunately
leider	sa kasamaang-palad	unfortunately
hoffentlich	asamin	hopefully
natürlich	siyempre	of course, naturally
deutlich	malinaw; maliwanag	clearly
eigentlich	tunay	actually, really
möglichlicherweise	baka; kaypala; maaari	possibly
möglich	siguro; ubra	possibly
scheinbar	magmukha; magtila	seeming
wahrscheinlich	probabilidad	probably

7.5 adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner indicate how, what way, with intensity something takes place.

besonders	espesyal	especially
ungewöhnlich	hindi karaniwan	unusually
außerordentlich	labis-labis, sobra	extremely
vermutlich	probabilidad	probably
wahrscheinlich	probabilidad	probably
keineswegs	walang-wala	not at all
überhaupt nicht	walang-wala	not at all
keinesfalls	walang-wala	not at all
unbedingt	talaga	really
ziemlich	lubos, ganap	quite, rather
beinah	halos, kamuntik na	almost, nearly

8 Prepositions / Präposition / Pangukol

Prepositions in German can be difficult for Filipino speakers to master. The way an Filipino speaker would indicate such things may be totally different than the way a German speaker would.

The simple reason is in German, the case of nouns and pronouns is governed by the prepositions they occur with.

German prepositional verbs need to be learnt as a unit:

Verb + preposition + case

There are

- Prepositions with a fixed case
- Prepositions with the dative or accusative
- Prepositions with the genitive

Some common prepositional verbs are listed overleaf according to the preposition they take and the case governed by the preposition.

Some prepositions always govern the same case. Note that those taking the dative or accusative case are much more common than those taking the genitive case.

Singular definite	masculine (der)	feminine (die)	neuter (das)	Plural
Genitiv	des	der	des	der
Dativ	dem	der	dem	den
Akkusativ	den	die	das	die
indefinite	masculine	feminine	neuter	
Genitiv	eines	einer	eines	
Dativ	einem	einer	einem	
Akkusativ	einen	eine	ein	

Masculine: der Tisch / ang mesa

auf dem Tisch	sa ibabaw ng mesa	dative sgl.
auf den Tischen	sa ibabaw ng mga mesa	dative pl.
auf einem Tisch	sa ibabaw isang mesa	dative indirect
über dem Tisch	sa itaas ng mesa	dative sgl.
über den Tischen	sa itaas ng mga mesa	dative pl.
über einem Tisch	sa itaas isang mesa	dative indirect
unter dem Tisch	sa ilalim ng mesa	dative sgl.
unter den Tischen	sa ilalim ng mga mesa	dative pl.
unter einem Tisch	sa ilalim isang mesa	dative indirect
neben dem Tisch	sa tabi ng mesa	dative sgl.
neben den Tischen	sa tabi ng mga mesa	dative pl.
neben einem Tisch	sa tabi isang mesa	dative indirect

Feminine: die Garage / ang garahe

in der Garage	sa loob ng garahe	dative <i>sgl.</i>
in den Garagen	sa loob ng mga garahe	dative <i>pl.</i>
in einer garage	sa loob isang garahe	dative <i>indirect</i>
über der Garage	sa itaas ng garahe	dative <i>sgl.</i>
über den Garagen	sa itaas ng mga garahe	dative <i>pl.</i>
über einer Garage	sa itaas isang garahe	dative <i>indirect</i>
neben der Garage	sa tabi ng garahe	dative <i>sgl.</i>
neben den Garagen	sa tabi ng mga garahe	dative <i>pl.</i>
neben einer Garage	sa tabi isang garahe	dative <i>indirect</i>
hinter der Garage	sa likuran ng garahe	dative <i>sgl.</i>
hinter den Garagen	sa likuran ng mga garahe	dative <i>pl.</i>
hinter einer Garage	sa likuran isang garahe	dative <i>indirect</i>

Neuter: das Auto / ang kotse

in dem Auto	sa loob ng kotse	dative <i>sgl.</i>
in den Autos	sa loob ng mga kotse	dative <i>pl.</i>
in einer garage	sa loob isang kotse	dative <i>indirect</i>
vor dem Auto	sa harap ng kotse	dative <i>sgl.</i>
vor den Autos	sa harap ng mga kotse	dative <i>pl.</i>
vor einem Auto	sa harap isang kotse	dative <i>indirect</i>
neben dem Auto	sa tabi ng kotse	dative <i>sgl.</i>
neben den Autos	sa tabi ng mga kotse	dative <i>pl.</i>
neben einer Garage	sa tabi isang kotse	dative <i>indirect</i>
hinter dem Auto	sa likuran ng kotse	dative <i>sgl.</i>
hinter den Autos	sa likuran ng mga kotse	dative <i>pl.</i>
hinter einem Auto	sa likuran isang kotse	dative <i>indirect</i>

There are basically 3 types of prepositions.

Time Prepositions - Time prepositions are used to clarify the time of that something or someone of an action.

Place Propositions - specify the place someone or somebody.

Direction Prepositions - Direction prepositions are used to clarify the direction of someone or something.

Notice the transformed prepositional forms:

an	+	das	=	ans	auf	+	das	=	aufs
an	+	dem	=	am	zu	+	dem	=	zum
in	+	das	=	ins	zu	+	der	=	zur
in	+	dem	=	im	an	+	dem	=	am
bei	+	dem	=	beim	von	+	dem	=	vom

8.1 Prepositions of time

Time prepositions are used to clarify what time an event happened or will happen. Time prepositions are used nouns and pronouns.

Several prepositions with place meaning are also used for time. The major ones are **um**, **vor**, **von**, **nach**, **bis**, **in**, **innerhalb**, **seit**, **während**, **zwischen** and **für**.

Here we will categorize prepositions according to type of time reference.

8.1.1 Days: am, an, im (on / ng)

am Sonntag	an Weihnachten	im Januar
on Sunday(s)	on Christmas	on January 1th
ng Linggo	ng Pasko	ikaisa ng Enero

This also applies to parts of the day when they are identified as parts of particular days:

am Mittwoch	on Wednesday	sa hapon ng Miyerkoles
Nachmittag	afternoon	

am Abend des 1.	on the evening	sa gabì ng ika-1 ng Enero
Januar	of January 1th	

8.1.2 parts of the day: am (in / sa)

am Morgen	am Nachmittag	am Abend
in the morning(s)	in the afternoon(s)	in the evening(s)
sa umaga	sa hapon	sa gabì

For reference to part of the day as period the usual preposition is **am**:

Mario schreibt **am** Morgen, entspannt **am** Nachmittag und fährt Taxi **am** Abend.
Mag susulat si Mario sa umaga, nagpapatahimik sa hapon at mag-mamaneho taksi sa gabì.

8.1.3 Weeks, month, season, years: im, in (in / sa)

Im is the standard preposition for longer spans of time. These can be seasons or calendar periods.

im Herbst	in (the) autumn	sa tag-lagas
im Winter	in (the) winter	sa tag-lamik
im Januar	in January	sa Enero

In is used for more general time-spans:

in meiner Kindheit	in my childhood	sa aking batahan
in der Zukunft	in the future	sa darating na panahon
in der Steinzeit	in the Stone Age	sa panahon ng bato

8.1.4 Clock times and points of the day: um (at / sa)

um 4 Uhr	at 4 pm	sa alas-kuwatro
um 11.30	at 11.30	sa alas-onse y medya
um Mitternacht	at midnight	sa hatinggabi

um (+ accusative)

kämpfen um	labanan para to fight for	bitten um	tanong para to ask for
------------	------------------------------	-----------	---------------------------

Er hat sich um die Stelle beworben.	Siya ay inilapat para sa trabaho. <i>He has applied for the job.</i>
--	---

8.1.5 Festivities, event, general time location: an, bei (at sa)

An is used for more general time locatio.

an Weihnachten	at Christmas	sa Pasko
an Ostern	at Eastern	sa Mahal na Araw

With event expressions **at** can be regarded as a double reference to time and place.

Bei is use be regarded as a double reference to time and place.

beim Frühstück	at breakfast	sa agahan
beim Mittagessen	at lunch	sa tanghalian
Beim Abendbrot	at dinner	sa hapunan

8.1.6 No preposition

No preposition is used with **gestern** (yesterday / kahapon), **morgen** (tomorrow / bukas), **heute** (today /ngayon) and related related expressions.

Wir sahen sie heute/ vorgestern ect.
Nakita namin ang kanyang ngayon / araw-bago-kahapon ect.

8.1.7 Time periods and their beginning and end

Prepositions more specifically expressing (or implying) time-spans are:

Ab (mula): refers to the beginning of a period, and means 'at the time started'.

Ab nächster Woche werden wir auf den Philippinen leben.
Mula sa susunod na linggo kami ay nakatira sa Pilipinas.

Seit (mula noon; buhat noon): Means the opposite of **ab** 'ending then, at the state time'.

Wir leben auf den Philippinen seit letztem Jahr.
Nakatira kami sa Pilipinas simula pa noong nakaraang taon.

Seit (noon): refers to the beginning of a period. With **since** it is always a past period.

Seit er auf den Philippinen eintraf, ist Mario unglücklich.
Dahil siya dumating sa Pilipinas, si Mario ay malungkot.

Seit is used to state a period of time and is usually used with a noun/pronoun (or any other noun forms) .

Ich fahre mein Auto seit 2 Stunden
Mamaneho ko ang aking kotse para sa 2 oras.

Der Hund bellt seit langer Zeit.
Ang aso ay tumatahol para sa isang mahabang panahon.

Von (mula) Another alternative is **vor**. This particularly stressed the period of time, and/or the end of it.

Von 1990 an lebten wir auf den Philippinen.
Mula 1990 sa kami ay nanirahan sa Pilipinas.

von (+ dative)

reden von makipag-usap ng träumen von managinip ng
sprechen von makipag-usap ng erzählen von sabihin ng

Das Picknick hängt natürlich von dem Wetter ab.
Siyempre ang piknik ay depende sa lagay ng panahon.

Zwischen (pagitan): means 'sometimes/serveral times during the time-span'.

Mario war auf den Philippinen zwischen 1998 und 2003
Si Mario ay sa Pilipinas sa pagitan ng 1998 at 2003.

Während (habang, samantalang) is used when speaking about 2 actions that are happening at the same time. The length of the action is not important.

Während is used with a subject and a verb.

Während ich mit dem Hund spielte, machte meine Schwester ihre Hausaufgaben.

Habang ako ay naglalaro sa aking aso, ang aking kapatid na babae ay paggawa ng kanyang araling-bahay.

Während is used to represent the length of time of an action that is while the action is happening.

Die Kinder schliefen **während** der Party.

Ang mga bata ay natutulog sa panahon ng partido.

8.2 Prepositions of place and direction

The major prepositions of place and direction are *an, auf, bei, gegen, hinter, neben, über, zwischen, bis, nach, von* and *zu*.

8.2.1 **nach** (papunta)

Movement in a particular direction is expressed by **nach**:

Ich nahm das Flugzeug **nach** Manila.

Sumakay ako ng eroplano papuntang Maynila.

In many context **to** implies that the objective is reached. For instance, *Mario flog nach Manila*, means not just in the direction of the Philippines, but also that Mario actually got there.

nach (+ dative)

fragen nach humiling schmecken nach lasa ng

riechen nach amoy ng fühlen nach pakiramdam ng

Meine Frau fragt **nach** meiner Mutter.

Ang aking asawa ay humihingi para sa aking ina.

8.2.2 **bei** (sa)

Bei refers to a location, i.e. tells us where something is or where it happens. It is usually applied to social environments like shops:

beim (bei dem) Bäcker at the baker's sa panaderya

Social institutions:

beim Schwimmbad	at the swimming pool	sa banyadero
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and also to events:

beim (bei dem) Konzert	at a concert	sa konserto
bei der Hochzeit	at a wedding	sa kasal

With a few generalized institutions, there are exceptions:

an der Universität	at university	sa unibersidad
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Bei is also used for localized points and places:

bei der Tür	at the door	sa pinto
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8.2.3 **in** (loob, nasa)

In refers to a space or substance as a kind of 'container' which encloses something:

in der Garage	in the garage	sa loob ng garahe
im (in dem) Haus	In the house	sa loob ng bahay

But the enclosing space can also be flat:

in der Mitte der Straße	in the middle of the street	sa gitna ng kalye
im (in dem) Wasser	in water	sa loob ng tubig

In is used also for geographical areas, such as towns, villages, countries, regions etc.:

in Berlin	in Berlin	sa Berlin
in Kanada	in Canada	sa Kanada

in (+ accusative)

sich verlieben in	umibig sa to fall in love with
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Er hat sich sofort in sie verliebt.
--

Siya ay nahulog sa pag-ibig sa kanya kaagad.
--

8.2.4 **an, auf** (sa)

An means 'touching, or part of, a particular surface':.

an der Decke	on the ceiling	sa kisame
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an der Wand	on the wall	sa pader
-------------	-------------	----------

an (+ accusative.)

glauben an	naniniwala sa	erinnern an	ipaalala sa
denken an	Isipin sa	sich erinnern an	tandaan sa

Wir haben **an** dich gedacht. Kami ay nag-iisip sa iyo.

an (+ dative)

liegen an	dahilan para sa	teilnehmen an	lumahok sa
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Es lag **an** mir, dass er nicht gekommen ist.

Kasalanan ko na siya ay hindi dumating.

Auf is used for geographical surface areas: sa/nasa ibabaw

auf dem Kontinent	on the continent	nasa lupalop
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auf der Insel	on an island	nasa pulo
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Auf is used for local surface areas:

auf dem Rasen	on the lawn	sa damuhan
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auf (+ accusative)

reagieren auf	umepekto sa	verzichten auf	dipensa sa
---------------	-------------	----------------	------------

warten auf	naghihintay para sa	sich freuen auf	tumingin inaabangan sa
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Wie haben sie **auf** die Nachricht reagiert.

Paano sila tumugon sa mga balita.

auf (+ dative)

bestehen auf	ipilit sa	beruhen auf	bantay sa
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Sie hat **auf** ihrem Recht bestanden.

Sila ay insisted sa kanilang karapatan.

8.2.8 **über, unter** (over / under/above / below/ itaas / ibaba)

This is a further set of prepositions referring to highr and lower planes.

Über (ibabaw) refers to a position which is higher in a vertical direction.

das Dach **über** unseren Köpfen Ang bubong sa aming mga ulo.

Another meaning is 'touching and covering from the top or side':

sie zog die Decke **über** ihren Kopf Siya ay mahila ang kumot sa kanyang ulo.

A third meaning is 'up, across and down', i.e. from one side to the other:

der Hund sprang **über** das Tor Ang aso ay tumalon sa ibabaw ng pintuang-bayan.

über (+ accusative)

reden über makipag-usap tungkol sa streiten über magtaltalan tungkol sa

Ich möchte **über** dieses Problem ein wenig nachdenken.
Gusto kong mag-isip tungkol sa problemang ito ng kaunti.

Unter is the 'lower' equivalent:

Die Katze liegt **unter** dem Sofa. Ang pusa maglatag sa ilalim ng sopa.

Er trug bloß ein T-Shirt **unter** seinem Anorak. Siya ay may suot lamang isang T-shirt sa ilalim ng kanyang anorak.

über, **unter** also refer to level and amounts:

Das Wasser im überfluteten Keller stieg **über** unsere Knie.
Ang tubig sa binahang bodega nadagdagan sa itaas ang aming mga tuhod.

Die Arbeitslosigkeitsrate ist jetzt **unter** der vor zehn Jahren.
Unemployment is now down to the level of ten years ago.

8.2.8 **vor**, **hinter** (harap / harapan likod/ likuran)

They refer to relative positions in a sequence or order, seen from a front-to-back or back-to-front perspective.

Hinter is the horizontal equivalent of *unter* (under/ likuran).

Das Auto ist **hinter** dem Haus. Ang kotse ay sa likod ng bahay.

Vor (in front of / harap, harapan) is the opposite, and means, concretely, 'placed before'.

Das Auto parkte **vor** dem Haus. Ang kotse ay nag-park sa harap ng bahay.

vor (+ dative)

warnen vor balaan ng angst haben vor matakot ng

Die Wettervorhersage warnt **vor** einem Unwetter morgen.

Ang taya ng panahon balaan nang isang bagyo bukas.

8.3 Prepositions of mixed reference

Usage here is not primarily connected with place or time, although place-related meaning occur.

8.3.1 **Für** (sa / para sa) - The preposition *für* is used to express how long something or someone is doing something.

Für is used to state a period of time and is usually used with a noun/pronoun (or any other noun forms).

Ich gebe es dir **für** 2 Stunden. Ibinigay ko ito sa iyo para sa 2 oras.

For names the intended receiver of something:

Diese Packet ist **für** dich. Ang paketeng ito ay para sa iyo.

A third major field of meaning, also related, is intention in a wider sense:

Diese Maschine ist **für** das schälen von Kartoffeln. Makina na ito ay para sa pagbabalat mga patatas.

für (+ accusative)

interessieren für interesado para danken für pasalamat para sa

Ich interessiere mich sehr **für** die Musik. Ako'y sobrang interesado sa musika.

8.3.2 **Mit** (sasama / kasama) – The basic meaning of *mit* is 'accompanied by/in the presence of, i.e. it expressing a state of being together.

Mario ging **mit** Maria einkaufen.

Si Mario nagpunta mamimili kay Maria.

And also occurring together:

Die Leiter fiel **mit** einem lautem Krach runter.

Ang hagdan ay nagpatirapa ng malakas na pag-crash.

mit (+ dative)

rechnen mit

asahan sa

beginnen mit

magsimula sa

sprechen mit

makipag-usap sa

aufhören mit

itigil sa

Ab Mai müssen Sie **mit** einem höheren Preis rechnen.

Mula Mayo mayroon kang upang makalkula na may isang mas mataas na presyo.

8.3.3 **von, vor** (mula) - a preposition used to indicate the source or beginning of something, in terms of location, context, or time.

Von is the opposite of *an/auf*, and means movement away from a surface.

Das Bild fiel **von** der Wand.

Ang larawan ay nahulog mula sa dingding.

Der Wind wehte den Hut **von** meinem Kopf.

Ang hangin suntok ang sumbrero off sa aking ulo.

Direction of movement is usually up or down, but can be on the same level.

Der Sänger drehte sich um und ging **von** der Bühne.

Ang mang-aawit ay pumihit at umuwi off ng yugto.

In certain collocations *von* can also convey the idea of place:

Die Insel ist ungefähr zwei Meilen **von** der Küste entfernt.

Ang isla ay matatagpuan tungkol sa dalawang milya mula sa baybayin.

Von (mula): Means the opposite of **ab** 'ending then, at the state time'.

von nun an	simula ngayon
von morgens bis abends	mula umaga hanggang gabi
Von jetzt an lesen wir mehr.	Mula ngayon, basahin namin ng higit pang

Vor (bago) a word indicating that a point in time, event, or situation precedes another in a sequence.

vor einem Jahr/einer Stunde	Ang isang taon na ang nakalipas / oras
fünf (Minuten) vor zehn	limang (minuto) hanggang sampung
Wir gehen schwimmen vor dem Essen.	Kami ay pumunta lumagoy bago kumain

8.3.4 **zwischen** (pagitan)

Zwischen indicating an intermediate point between two places, people, or times.

Düsseldorf liegt zwischen Hamburg und München.	Düsseldorf ay matatagpuan sa pagitan Hamburg at Munich.
Ich sitze zwischen Mario und Maria.	Umupo ako sa pagitan ng si Mario at si Maria
Ich komme zwischen 2 und drei Uhr.	Dumating ako sa pagitan ng alas 2 at 3.

8.4 overview of prepositions

loob	drinnen, innen, im	sa/nasa loob ng	in/ im von
labas	draußen	sa/nasa labas ng	draußen in/im
harap harapan	vor	sa/nasa harap ng sa/nasa harapan ng	vor dem/den
tapat	vorn	sa/nasa tapat ng	vorne vor
likod likuran	hinter	sa/nasa likod ngsa/nasa likuran ng	hinter den/dem
tabi gilid	neben	sa/nasa tabi ng sa/nasa gilid ng	neben dem seitlich von
kanan	rechts	sa/nasa kanan ng	rechts von
kaliwa'	links	sa/nasa kaliwa' ng	links von
kabila'	gegenüber	sa/nasa kabila' ng	gegenüber von
ibabaw	auf, über	sa/nasa ibabaw ng	auf dem/...
ilalim	unter	sa/nasa ilalim ng	unter dem/...
itaas taas	auf, über	sa/nasa itaas ng sa/nasa taas ng	über dem/...
ibaba' baba'	darunter, unter	sa/nasa ibaba' ng sa/nasa baba' ng	unter dem/...
gitna'	Mitte	sa/nasa gitna' ng	in der Mitte von
pagitan	zwischen	sa/nasa pagitan ng	zwischen
dulo	ende	sa/nasa dulo ng	am Ende von
kanto	Ecke	sa/nasa kanto ng	an der Ecke von