

## CONJUGATING VERBS in the PRESENT TENSE

Keep this! Forever!

\*\*In order to access the correct form of the VERB necessary for any given sentence, first you need to reduce the SUBJECT of that sentence down to a **single** PRONOUN.

Here are the German pronouns:

<i>ich</i> = I	<i>wir</i> = we
<i>du</i> = you (s.)	<i>ihr</i> = you guys (pl.)
<i>er</i> = he, it (m.)	<i>sie</i> = they
<i>sie</i> = she, it (f.)	<i>Sie</i> = You (formal)
<i>es</i> = it (n.)	

## STRONG VERBS—PRESENT TENSE

\*\*You MUST memorize the basic patterns for verb conjugation.

You can assume a verb is WEAK **unless** a strong conjugation is given along with the infinitive in the dictionary.

When you're shown that a VERB is **strong**, you need to know that the **only** PRONOUNS affected by this fact are the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular PRONOUNS.

BASIC PATTERNS using strong verb **geben** (**gibt**) = to give.

1 <sup>st</sup> person singular <i>ich</i> <b>gebe</b> STEM + e	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural <i>wir</i> <b>geben</b> infinitive!
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular <i>du</i> <b>gibst</b> CHANGED STEM + st	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural <i>ihr</i> <b>gebt</b> STEM + t
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular <i>er</i> <b>gibt</b> <i>sie</i> <b>gibt</b> CHANGED STEM + t <i>es</i> <b>gibt</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural <i>sie</i> <b>geben</b> infinitive! 2 <sup>nd</sup> person Formal <i>Sie</i> <b>geben</b> infinitive!

## MODAL and MODAL-Like VERBS—PRESENT TENSE

\*\*These types of VERBS have a slightly different pattern—but it's a pattern all the same, thank goodness!

\*\*1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, & 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular have a changed STEM.

No ending goes on the 1<sup>st</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup>, but 2<sup>nd</sup> still takes its *st*.

BASIC PATTERNS of MODAL and MODAL-Like verbs: *können* (*kann*) = to be able to

1 <sup>st</sup> person singular <i>ich</i> <b>kann</b> CHANGED STEM	1 <sup>st</sup> person plural <i>wir</i> <b>können</b> infinitive!
2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular <i>du</i> <b>kannst</b> CHANGED STEM + st	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural <i>ihr</i> <b>könnt</b> STEM + t
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular <i>er</i> <b>kann</b> <i>sie</i> <b>kann</b> CHANGED STEM <i>es</i> <b>kann</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural <i>sie</i> <b>können</b> infinitive! 2 <sup>nd</sup> person Formal <i>Sie</i> <b>können</b> infinitive!

## GLOSSARY OF HAPPINESS 2

### VERBS (er-form given)

essen (ißt) = *to eat*  
fahren (fährt) = *to drive or go by vehicle*  
geben (gibt) = *to give*  
gefallen (gefällt) = *to please*  
haben (hat) = *to have*  
helfen (hilft) = *to help*  
lassen (lässt) = *to let or leave*  
laufen (läuft) = *to run*  
lesen (liest) = *to read*  
nehmen (nimmt) = *to take*  
sehen (sieht) = *to see*  
sein (ich bin, du bist, er/sie/es ist, wir sind, ihr seid, sie/Sie sind) = *to be*  
sprechen (spricht) = *to speak*  
tragen (trägt) = *to carry or wear*  
werden (wird) = *to become (future tense= will)*  
werfen (wirft) = *to throw*  
wissen (weiß) = *to know a fact (MODAL-Like verb)*

### OTHER WORDS

an = *at*  
die Antwort = *answer*  
der Anzug = *suit*  
die Äpfel = *apples*  
auf = *on*  
bei = *by or with or at*  
die Bibliothek = *library*

die Blumen = *flowers*  
das Brötchen = *rolls or donuts*  
des = *of the*  
Deutschland = *Germany*  
ein paar = *a few*  
die Eltern = *parents*  
falsch = *false or wrong*  
die Farbe(n) = *color(s)*  
frisch = *fresh*  
die Frühjahrsmode = *spring fashions*  
das Frühstück = *breakfast*  
gar = *absolutely*  
der Gast = *guest*  
das Glück = *luck*  
die Handschuhe = *mittens*  
der Herbst = *fall*  
heute = *today*  
hier = *here*  
hin = *to (where)*  
hungrig = *hungry*  
ihnen = *them*  
Ihnen = *You (formal)*  
im = *in the*  
jetzt = *now*  
der Junge = *boy*  
die Kartoffeln = *potatoes*  
der Kellner = *waiter*  
das Kind = *child*  
das Kino = *cinema or movies*  
das Klavier = *piano*  
die Kleider = *clothing*  
der Kuchen = *cake or pie*  
kühler = *cooler*

der Lehrer = *teacher*  
die Leute = *people*  
das Mädchen = *girl*  
der Mantel = *coat*  
Orchester = *orchestra*  
mit = *with*  
die Monaten = *months*  
nach = *to*  
neu = *new*  
nur = *only*  
das Orchester = *orchestra*  
der Pfennig = *penny*  
der Polizist = *police man*  
schon = *already*  
die Schularbeit = *school work*  
die Schwester = *sister*  
sehr = *very*  
seit = *since*  
der Stuhl = *chair*  
der Tisch = *table*  
um = *around*  
die Verkäuferin = *sales clerk*  
der Wagen = *car*  
der Wald = *forest*  
der Weg = *way*  
wer = *who*  
das Wetter = *weather*  
wo = *where*  
das Zimmer = *room*  
zu Hause = *at home*  
zu Weihnachten = *for Christmas*  
der Zug = *train*  
zum = *to the (for)*  
zuviel = *too much*