



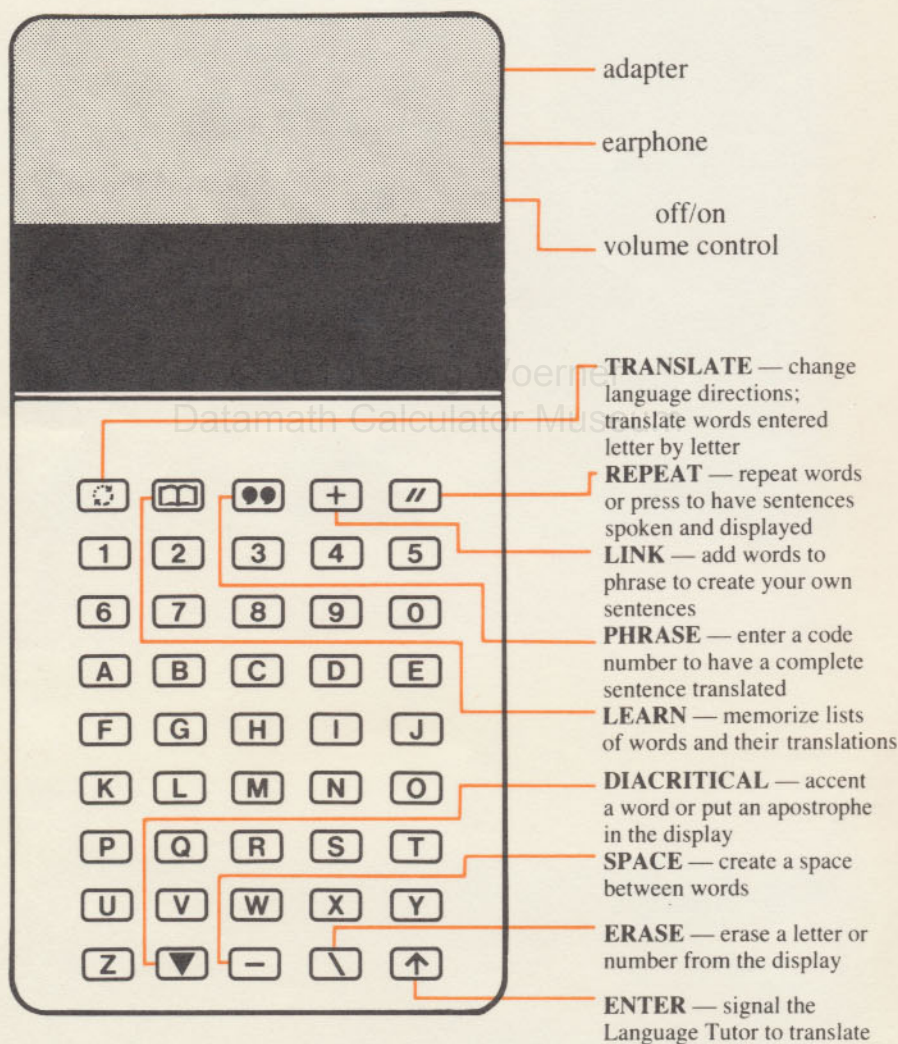
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS LANGUAGE TUTOR

WORD/ PHRASE STUDY GUIDE

GERMAN

KEY GUIDE

The Keys and Functions section of this book will help you become familiar with the Language Tutor's keys. For quick reference, use the guide below.



WORD/PHRASE STUDY GUIDE

Your Texas Instruments Language Tutor, with a Language Module, is a unique translating device. It actually pronounces words and phrases in the preferred dialect of your module's language. Because all phrases and much of the vocabulary in the module are spoken, you have a variety of examples for your own pronunciation. For further help with pronunciation, refer to the guide in the center of this book.

Your Language Tutor, with a Language Module:

- eliminates much of the guesswork when translating sentences and phrases. Phrases are structured to simplify sentence construction. You don't have to conjugate verbs or know the more intricate structures of the language.
- contains a basic vocabulary of those words you need most often. Language experts translated the vocabulary for beginning language learners and for those who want to brush up on their language before going abroad. An easy-to-reference grammar section presents rules applicable to each module's vocabulary.
- lets you translate two ways: enter the code number for a word or enter the word letter by letter. The code number makes translating as simple as 1-2-3 and eliminates the worry of misspelling.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Your *Word/Phrase Study Guide* is divided into four sections: Instructions, Grammar, Vocabulary and Service Information. The Instruction section gives operating information. The Grammar section lets you reference quickly and easily the rules of grammar for the language of your module. The Vocabulary section lists all the phrases for your module. The words are listed in both categorical and alphabetical order. Service Information and Warranty comprise the last section of the book. Each section is structured as follows:

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INSTRUCTIONS

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

In addition to this *Word/Phrase Study Guide*, make sure you have the following items before you begin using your Language Tutor:

- Four AA ALKALINE batteries (not included).
- Carrying case.
- Adapter. Use the convenient 110-volt AC adapter to conserve battery life. When traveling with the Language Tutor, you might want to use a voltage conversion kit in countries where the electrical voltage differs. Kits are available at most shops where travelers' aids are sold.
- Earphone. For convenience, an earphone has been included for use in high-noise environments and for personal, private use in public places.
- Language Module. The Language Tutor is incomplete without a language module. A *Word/Phrase Study Guide* accompanies each module.

INSTALLING THE MODULE

To protect the electronic elements of the Tutor, leave a language module in place at all times.

CAUTION! Although other Texas Instruments Language Modules fit the Language Tutor, only Language Tutor or Language Translator modules function when in place.



To install the module,

1. Slide the Language Module (labeled side up) into the space on the back of the Language Tutor with a down and back motion. Avoid touching the connector located just inside.
2. Push down gently on the module. It should snap into place and fit securely. **DO NOT FORCE THE MODULE INTO PLACE.**

To remove the module,

1. Gently pry it loose from the Tutor with a small coin using the "notch" at the bottom for leverage.
2. Lift it up and out.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN



CAUTION! The contents of the language Module can be damaged by static electricity discharges.

Note: To avoid possible damage to the module caused by static electricity, touch a metal object (a doorknob, desk lamp, etc.) before handling the module. Static electricity build-ups are more likely to occur during the cold winter months (or in areas with very dry climates) when the natural humidity of the air is low. If static electricity is a problem in your locale, you may want to purchase a commercial preparation designed to reduce static electricity in clothing and carpets. These preparations are usually available at hardware and office supply stores.

INSTALLING THE BATTERIES

Four AA AKLALINE batteries are recommended and provide approximately 6 hours of actual use. To conserve battery life, be sure to turn off the Language Tutor. When storing the device, remove the batteries to prevent possible damage caused by leakage.

To install batteries,

1. Remove the battery compartment door located below the Language Module on the back of the Language Tutor. Gently pry open the door with a dime or similar object.



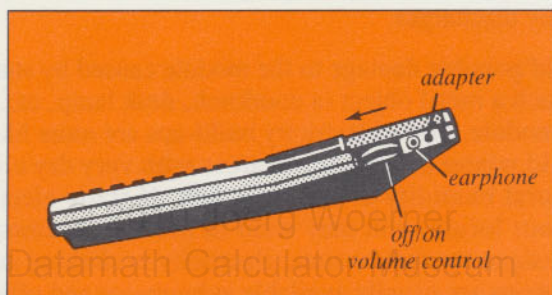
BEFORE YOU BEGIN

2. Insert the batteries, carefully following the placement instructions on the floor of the battery compartment.

LOW BATTERY INDICATIONS

The batteries should be replaced if any of these indications are observed:

1. Erratic or dim display;
2. Indistinct word pronunciation or unusual and unexpected sounds or tones;
3. Unusual or inconsistent operation;
4. No response when the keys are pressed.



Once the Language Module and batteries are in place, the Language Tutor is ready for operation. The off/on volume control is located on the right side of the Tutor next to the adapter and earphone connections as shown in the drawing on this page. When first turned on, the Language Tutor displays the abbreviations for two languages. For example, when the French module is in place, ENGL — FREN is displayed. If something other than abbreviations appears in the display, press **TRANSLATE**. If this does not correct the problem, refer to the In Case of Difficulty section.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

Get acquainted with your Language Tutor. Take a few minutes to review each of its keys and functions. The following pages provide easy step-by-step instructions about how to operate each of the Language Tutor's Functions — Phrase, Learn, Translate and Learn-Memory-Link.


After you are familiar with the keys and their operations as outlined below, use the Key Guide located on the inside front cover to review key locations.

KEYS



PHRASE. Press **PHRASE** for quick access to translations of commonly used statements, questions and phrases. The description of the Phrase Function on the following pages gives step-by-step instructions that help you translate this quick and easy way.



TRANSLATE. Press **TRANSLATE** to translate individual words. Just press the letter keys to spell any word in the vocabulary and then press  **ENTER**. The word will be displayed and spoken if it is part of the spoken vocabulary. Spoken words are indicated by colored code numbers; non-spoken words have black code numbers. A more detailed description of this function is found on the following pages.



LEARN. Press **LEARN** to review a list of words from one of the 16 categories. The Learn Function, as described later in this section, can help you practice counting or help you memorize the days of the week, months of the year or any other common list of terms.



DIACRITICAL. Press **DIACRITICAL** after the letter to be accented when entering a word to be translated.

When **DIACRITICAL** is pressed, a small, upside-down triangle appears above a letter or in a space. This triangle represents an apostrophe and/or an accent mark. In Spanish, it also represents the tilde (´) that helps make the ñ in words such as “pañuelo.” In German, it replaces an umlaut (¨) in words such as “fräulein.” However, it is not necessary to use the triangle to represent accent marks in French. For Japanese, the diacritical represents a stress mark. An upside-down triangle over the letter means that letter has a long sound.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

- // REPEAT.** Press **REPEAT** to see and hear each word in a phrase after the full translation is spoken.

Either (1) hold the **REPEAT** key to see and hear the entire translation a second time or (2) press the key repeatedly to see and hear one word of the translation at a time.
- \ ERASE.** Press **ERASE** to erase a letter or number.
- ↑ ENTER.** Press **ENTER** to signal the Tutor to begin translating. Because of the size of the vocabulary, there may be an occasional delay before your translated word is displayed.
- SPACE.** Press **SPACE** to put a space between two-part words such as "ice cream."
- + LINK.** Press **LINK** to link words to phrases or to store words in the Tutor's memory. You can store as many as eight (8) words from the vocabulary listings.

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KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

The functions described on the next pages allow you to translate words, phrases and sentences; to compose sentences; and to review vocabulary.

PHRASE

Use the Phrase function in two ways: (1) translate complete sentences or (2) tailor sentences to your individual needs and then translate them.

To translate complete sentences,

1. Select a sentence or question from the PHRASE I listing in the Vocabulary section and note its code number.
2. Press **☐☐ PHRASE**. The Tutor displays in the language of your module the equivalent of the English word "phrase." For example, if the Spanish module is in place, the word "FRASE" appears.
3. Enter the code number for the phrase selected.
4. Press **☒ ENTER**. The Tutor displays the phrase's code number and pronounces the phrase in the language of your module.
5. Press **☐☐ REPEAT** to see the phrase displayed. Hold or press **☐☐ REPEAT** to see and hear the entire phrase, or press and release the **☐☐ REPEAT** key to see and hear each word individually.
6. After you hear the entire phrase, the code number for the phrase reappears in the display.

Try this:

1. Press **☐☐ PHRASE**.
2. Press **2** and **0**.
3. Press **☒ ENTER** to hear the translation for "What time is it?"
4. Press **☐☐ REPEAT** to see the translated words in the display.

To compose your own sentences,

1. Select a linking phrase from the PHRASE II listing in the Vocabulary section and note its code number.
2. Press **☐☐ PHRASE**.
3. Enter the code number for your linking phrase.
4. Press **☒ LINK**.
5. Enter the code number for a word to complete the sentence. Use the categorical or alphabetical listings to help you select a word. You can link at least two words to each phrase. Just be sure to press **☒ LINK** *before* each additional entry.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

6. Press **↑ ENTER**. The code number for the linking phrase remains in the display while the Tutor pronounces the complete sentence. A tone sounds for any completion word that is not part of the spoken vocabulary. **REMEMBER, THE CODE NUMBERS FOR SPOKEN WORDS ARE PRINTED IN COLOR; THOSE FOR NON-SPOKEN WORDS ARE BLACK.**

7. Press **// REPEAT** to see and hear each word of the sentence.

Try this example:

1. Press **☞ PHRASE**.

2. Press **7** for the linking phrase "I would like _____."

3. Press **+ LINK**.

4. Press **2 0 9** for the article "a."

5. Press **+ LINK**.

6. Press **4 3 3** for the word "room."


7. Press **↑ ENTER**.

8. You hear the translation of "I would like a room." To see the complete translation displayed, hold **// REPEAT** or press it repeatedly to see and hear individual words.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

TRANSLATE

Translate any word in the module vocabulary by entering it letter by letter. Your Language Tutor translates in six directions. The directions are dependent upon which Language Module you have in place. Here's how to find a Language Direction.

1. Press  **TRANSLATE**. The Tutor displays the abbreviations for the two languages involved in the translation. These abbreviations are referred to as the LANGUAGE DIRECTION. For example, with the French module in place, ENGL — FREN is displayed. These abbreviations mean that you translate English (ENGL) words to French (FREN). However, with the French module only French words are spoken.


translates from


to




ENGL - FREN

The abbreviations for the languages are determined by the language shown to the left in the display. For example, DEUT — FRAN is displayed when the French module is in place. DEUT is the abbreviation for Deutsch, the German word for German. FRAN is the abbreviation for Französisch, the German word for French.


Continue to press  **TRANSLATE** until you arrive at a Language Direction that is understandable to you.

2. Press the letter keys for the word you wish translated. Be sure to spell the word in the language shown on the left when the Language Direction is displayed.
3. Press  **ENTER**. The translation appears in the display accompanied by the word's pronunciation or by a tone for an unspoken word.

NOW you are ready to translate:


1. Press  **TRANSLATE** until ENGL appears to the left in the display followed by the abbreviation for the language of your module.
2. Press the letter keys to spell "coffee." All letters and numbers are spoken in the language of your module to better acquaint you with the alphabet and the numbers from zero to nine in that language.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

3. Press  ENTER. The Tutor displays and pronounces the translation for coffee.

The Tutor displays ??? and produces a flat tone when:

1. the word entered is not part of the module's vocabulary.
2. diacritical marks are not entered with the words which require them. Remember, it is not necessary to enter accent marks for French words.
3. the word entered is not spelled in the language shown on the left of the display in the LANGUAGE DIRECTION.

Note: LANGUAGE DIRECTIONS can be changed only by using the  TRANSLATE key. While using other key functions, the Tutor remains in the last Language Direction selected. When turned off and then on, the Tutor automatically returns to the Language Direction that translates English words [ENGL-(abbreviation)] to foreign words.

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KEYS AND FUNCTIONS

LEARN





Brushing up on translations for days of the week, practicing counting or learning other lists of related words is easy with the Learn Function of the Language Tutor. Here are two ways to learn:

Method I:

1. Select a Language Direction by pressing  TRANSLATE until your desired translation direction appears. To refresh your memory about how to select a Language Direction, refer to the instructions in the Translate Function section.
2. Press  LEARN. One of 16 category titles is displayed in the language shown first in your selected Language Direction. Keep pressing  LEARN to progress through the categories. The appearance of each category title is accompanied by its pronunciation or a tone.
3. When the category you want appears, press  ENTER. The Tutor displays, in the same language as the category title, the first word in the category. The translation follows. All words are displayed. Spoken words are determined by which Language Module is in place. Only French words are spoken when a French module is in place in the Language Tutor; only German words when a German module is in place.
4. Continue pressing  ENTER to progress through the category.
5. When you reach the end of a category, the next category title is displayed. Press  ENTER to continue through this category or press  LEARN to select another of the 16 categories:

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| Apparel | Descriptors | Medicine | Purchases |
| Beverages | Entertainment | Money | Services |
| Business | Food | Numbers | Time |
| Communication | Hotel | People | Travel |








Method II:

1. Select a Language Direction.
2. Press  LEARN.
3. Select a code number for any word in the module vocabulary. This word serves as the first word in the series you wish to translate.
4. Enter the code number for the starting word.
5. Press  ENTER. The word is displayed first in the language described on the left when the Language Direction is displayed and then the translation is displayed.
6. Continue pressing  ENTER to progress through the category.
7. To select another starting point, enter the code number for another word and press  ENTER.

KEYS AND FUNCTIONS














LEARN-MEMORY-LINK

The Tutor's built-in memory makes it possible to store as many as eight (8) words for quick, easy reference when learning a language. Here's how simple it can be.

1. Press  **TRANSLATE** until your desired Language Direction is displayed. Refer to the Translate Function to refresh your memory about how to select a Language Direction.
2. Press  **LEARN**. Disregard the category title.
3. Select a word from the module vocabulary and enter its code number.
4. Press  **LINK**. Remember to press  **LINK** *after* each entry, including the last one. A word, displayed in the language shown on the left in the Language Direction, is followed by its translation. Enter as many as eight words in this manner.
5. Press  **ENTER** to see each of the eight words displayed. The translation for each word is displayed after the word.
6. Continue to press  **ENTER** until all eight words are displayed and translated. After the last word you entered has been displayed and translated, press  **ENTER** to return to the first word in your list.

Review the sequence as often as you wish. When the language aid is turned off or the above sequence of steps is repeated, the first words you stored are erased from memory. Storing a ninth word automatically replaces the first word you stored.

Try storing in memory the seven days of the week:

1. Press  **TRANSLATE** to select a language direction.
2. Press  **LEARN**.
3. Press    for "Sunday."
4. Press  **LINK**.
5. Press the code numbers for the rest of the days of the week. Remember to press  **LINK** *after* each number.
6. After entering    for "Saturday," press  **LINK**, then press  **ENTER**. "Sunday," the first word you entered, or its equivalent in another language is displayed and then translated.
7. Continue pressing  **ENTER** to progress through your list.

GRAMMAR

The Grammar section of your Word/Phrase Study Guide has been designed to help you learn the language. At the end of each unit, a TRY THESE section gives you the opportunity to practice the language skills presented. Try to translate each sentence first without referring to your Language Tutor. Check your answers by entering the code numbers listed after each sentence. (The + symbol represents the **LINK** key.) The correct answers are given on pages 57 and 58.

NOUNS

Nouns are names of people, places and things.

In German,

All nouns have a gender (feminine, masculine, neuter) and a number (singular, plural).

Always capitalize nouns.

The following are examples of some masculine nouns:

● Male humans:

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| <i>der Vater</i> | the father |
| <i>die Väter</i> | the fathers |

● Male animals:

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| <i>der Tiger</i> | the tiger |
| <i>die Tiger</i> | the tigers |

● Days of the week:

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| <i>der Montag</i> | Monday |
| <i>der Sonntag</i> | Sunday |

● Months of the year:

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| <i>der Januar</i> | January |
| <i>der Dezember</i> | December |

● Seasons:

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| <i>der Frühling</i> | spring |
| <i>der Winter</i> | winter |

● Directions:

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| <i>der Norden</i> | north |
| <i>der Süden</i> | south |

● Nouns ending in the following letters:

| | | |
|-------|------------------------|--------------|
| -el | <i>der Schlüssel</i> | the key |
| -er | <i>der Zucker</i> | the sugar |
| -en | <i>der Wagen</i> | the car |
| -ig | <i>der Honig</i> | the honey |
| -ich | <i>der Teppich</i> | the carpet |
| -ling | <i>der Schwächling</i> | the weakling |

The exceptions to this rule are feminine or neuter:

| | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|
| -el | <i>die Schüssel</i> | the bowl |
| -er | <i>das Messer</i> | the knife |

NOUNS

The following are examples of feminine nouns:

- Female humans:

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| <i>die Tochter</i> | the daughter |
| <i>die Töchter</i> | the daughters |

- Female animals:

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| <i>die Katze</i> | the cat |
| <i>die Katzen</i> | the cats |

- Some countries:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| <i>die Schweiz</i> | Switzerland |
| <i>die Türkei</i> | Turkey |

- Nouns ending in the following letters are feminine:

| | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| -ei | <i>die Partei</i> | the party (political) |
| -heit | <i>die Krankheit</i> | the sickness |
| -schaft | <i>die Bruderschaft</i> | the brotherhood |
| -ik | <i>die Fabrik</i> | the factory |
| -in | <i>die Lehrerin</i> | the teacher |
| -ion | <i>die Nation</i> | the nation |
| -tät | <i>die Universität</i> | the university |
| -ung | <i>die Gleichung</i> | the equation |
| -ur | <i>die Frisur</i> | the hairstyle |

- Nouns ending in -e are usually feminine:

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| <i>die Ehre</i> | honor |
| <i>die Gabe</i> | donation |

The exceptions to this rule are masculine:

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| <i>der Rabe</i> | raven |
|-----------------|-------|

NOUNS

The following are examples of neuter nouns:

- Nouns ending in these letters:

| | | |
|-------|----------------|------------------------|
| -chen | das Mädchen | the girl |
| -lein | das Fräulein | young lady |
| -ium | das Gymnasium | high school in Germany |
| -ment | das Instrument | the instrument |
| -tum | das Bürgertum | middle class |
| -um | das Museum | the museum |

- Infinitives used as nouns are also neuter:

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| das Lesen | the reading |
| das Laufen | the running |

- The names of most countries are neuter:

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| das Deutschland | Germany |
| das Frankreich | France |

- Names of chemical elements and metals are usually neuter:

| | |
|------------|--------|
| das Gold | gold |
| das Silber | silver |

An exception to this rule is *der Stahl* (steel).

There are four cases of nouns:

1. When a noun is the subject, its case is **NOMINATIVE**.
The dog ran. (Dog is nominative.)
2. When a noun is a possessive, its case is **GENITIVE**.
The dog's bone is here. (Dog's is genitive.)
3. When a noun is an indirect object, its case is **DATIVE**.
I gave the dog a bone. (Dog is dative.)
4. When a noun is a direct object, its case is **ACCUSATIVE**.
I pet the dog. (Dog is accusative.)

Noun declension refers to the changes a noun undergoes from case to case. It is similar to verb conjugation and involves spelling changes.

Nouns also are divided into four categories: **STRONG**, **WEAK**, **MIXED** and **IRREGULAR**.

NOUNS

Strong Nouns:

Strong nouns are categorized by how their plurals are formed. Strong nouns in the plural have:

1. No ending and frequently have an umlaut.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|--------|
| <i>Löffel</i> | spoon | <i>Löffel</i> | spoons |
| <i>Onkel</i> | uncle | <i>Onkel</i> | uncles |
| <i>Mantel</i> | coat | <i>Mäntel</i> | coats |

2. An *-e* ending and frequently have an umlaut.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| <i>Arm</i> | arm | <i>Arme</i> | arms |
| <i>Sohn</i> | son | <i>Söhne</i> | sons |
| <i>Zug</i> | train | <i>Züge</i> | trains |

3. An *-er* ending and possibly have an umlaut.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| <i>Messer</i> | knife | <i>Messer</i> | knives |
| <i>Vater</i> | father | <i>Väter</i> | fathers |
| <i>Teller</i> | plate | <i>Teller</i> | plates |

Strong masculine and neuter nouns form their genitive (possessive) singular case by adding *-s* or *-es*, depending on the number of syllables within the word.

TABLE 1 gives the noun declension of three strong nouns.

TABLE 1 — STRONG NOUN DECLENSION

| Case | Masculine Singular (the man) | Feminine Singular (the mother) | Neuter Singular (the girl) |
|------------|--|--|--|
| Nominative | <i>der Mann</i> | <i>die Mutter</i> | <i>das Mädchen</i> |
| Genitive | <i>des Mannes</i> | <i>der Mutter</i> | <i>des Mädchens</i> |
| Dative | <i>dem Mann</i> | <i>der Mutter</i> | <i>dem Mädchen</i> |
| Accusative | <i>den Mann</i> | <i>die Mutter</i> | <i>das Mädchen</i> |
| | Masculine Plural (the men) | Feminine Plural (the mothers) | Neuter Plural (the girls) |
| Nominative | <i>die Männer</i> | <i>die Mütter</i> | <i>die Mädchen</i> |
| Genitive | <i>der Männer</i> | <i>der Mütter</i> | <i>der Mädchen</i> |
| Dative | <i>den Männern</i> | <i>den Müttern</i> | <i>den Mädchen</i> |
| Accusative | <i>die Männer</i> | <i>die Mütter</i> | <i>die Mädchen</i> |

NOUNS

Weak Nouns

Weak nouns are:

1. Masculine nouns with an *-n* or *-en* ending in the genitive, dative and accusative cases.

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| <i>Herr</i> | gentleman | <i>Herren</i> | gentlemen |
| <i>Junge</i> | boy | <i>Jungen</i> | boys |
| <i>Affe</i> | ape | <i>Affen</i> | apes |

2. Feminine nouns, except proper names, with no endings in the singular.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| <i>Frau</i> | woman | <i>Frauen</i> | women |
| <i>Tante</i> | aunt | <i>Tanten</i> | aunts |

TABLE 2 displays the noun declension for weak nouns.

TABLE 2 — WEAK NOUN DECLENSION

| Case | Masculine Singular (the monkey) | Feminine Singular (the woman) |
|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Nominative | <i>der Affe</i> | <i>die Frau</i> |
| Genitive | <i>des Affen</i> | <i>der Frau</i> |
| Dative | <i>dem Affen</i> | <i>der Frau</i> |
| Accusative | <i>den Affen</i> | <i>die Frau</i> |
| | Masculine Plural (the monkeys) | Feminine Plural (the women) |
| Nominative | <i>die Affen</i> | <i>die Frauen</i> |
| Genitive | <i>der Affen</i> | <i>der Frauen</i> |
| Dative | <i>den Affen</i> | <i>den Frauen</i> |
| Accusative | <i>die Affen</i> | <i>die Frauen</i> |

Mixed Nouns:

Mixed nouns have strong declensions in the singular and weak endings in the plural. Mixed nouns mainly are masculine or neuter.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|----------------|---------|
| <i>Vetter</i> | cousin | <i>Vettern</i> | cousins |
| <i>Löwe</i> | lion | <i>Löwen</i> | lions |

NOUNS

Nouns with the following endings are neuter:

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>-chen</i> | <i>das Mädchen</i> | the girl |
| <i>-lein</i> | <i>das Fräulein</i> | the young lady |
| <i>-ium</i> | <i>das Gymnasium</i> | the high school |
| <i>-ment</i> | <i>das Instrument</i> | the instrument |
| <i>-tum</i> | <i>das Bürgertum</i> | middle class |
| <i>-um</i> | <i>das Museum</i> | the museum |

TABLE 3 shows mixed nouns and their declensions.

TABLE 3 — MIXED NOUNS DECLENSION

| Case | Masculine Singular (the pain) | Feminine Singular (the bed) |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Nominative | <i>der Schmerz</i> | <i>das Bett</i> |
| Genitive | <i>des Schmerzes</i> | <i>des Bettes</i> |
| Dative | <i>dem Schmerz</i> | <i>dem Bett</i> |
| Accusative | <i>den Schmerz</i> | <i>das Bett</i> |
| | Masculine Plural (the pains) | Feminine Plural (the beds) |
| Nominative | <i>die Schmerzen</i> | <i>die Betten</i> |
| Genitive | <i>der Schmerzen</i> | <i>der Betten</i> |
| Dative | <i>den Schmerzen</i> | <i>den Betten</i> |
| Accusative | <i>die Schmerzen</i> | <i>die Betten</i> |

Irregular nouns

Irregular nouns do not fit any of the other categories.

Irregular nouns are:

1. Nouns of foreign origin that add an *-s* to form their plural.

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| <i>Hotel</i> | hotel |
| <i>Hotels</i> | hotels |

2. Neuter nouns that end in *-um* drop the *-um*, and add *-en* to form their plural.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| <i>Museum</i> | museum |
| <i>Museen</i> | museums |

3. Nouns that end in *-il* or *-al*.

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|-------------------|----------|
| <i>Ventil</i> | valve | <i>Mineral</i> | mineral |
| <i>Ventile</i> | valves | <i>Mineralien</i> | minerals |

TABLE 4 illustrates irregular nouns and their declensions.

NOUNS

TABLE 4 illustrates irregular nouns and their declensions.

TABLE 4 — IRREGULAR NOUN DECLENSIONS

| Case | Neuter Singular (the museum) | Neuter Singular (the mineral) |
|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Nominative | <i>das Museum</i> | <i>das Mineral</i> |
| Genitive | <i>des Museums</i> | <i>des Minerals</i> |
| Dative | <i>dem Museum</i> | <i>dem Mineral</i> |
| Accusative | <i>das Museum</i> | <i>das Mineral</i> |
| | Neuter Plural (the museums) | Neuter Plural (the minerals) |
| Nominative | <i>die Museen</i> | <i>die Mineralien</i> |
| Genitive | <i>der Museen</i> | <i>der Mineralien</i> |
| Dative | <i>den Museen</i> | <i>den Mineralien</i> |
| Accusative | <i>die Museen</i> | <i>die Mineralien</i> |

TRY THESE

SENTENCES

CODE NUMBERS

1. How much is a ring?

$2 + 207 + 124$

2. How much are strawberries?

$3 + 366$

3. Where is the blanket?

$15 + 219 + 412$

4. How far is the post office?

$18 + 220 + 614$

5. How much is the shirt?

$2 + 220 + 114$

6. How much are the stamps?

$3 + 219 + 581$

NOUNS

7. Where is the telephone? 15 + 220 + 166

8. Where is a hospital? 15 + 207 + 446

9. Do you have stamps? 1 + 581

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Datamath Calculator Museum

ARTICLES

Articles modify nouns.

In German,

Articles must agree in number (singular, plural), gender (masculine, feminine, neuter) and case (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative) with the nouns they modify.

A definite article (the) indicates a specific object of a group and an indefinite article (a, an, no) indicates *any* object.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| <i>der Mann</i> | the man |
| <i>ein Mann</i> | a man |

Plural articles are feminine and are not governed by gender.

TABLE 5 displays definite articles and TABLE 6 displays indefinite articles.

TABLE 5 — DEFINITE ARTICLES

| Noun | | English | German | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Gender | Number | | Nominative | Genitive | Dative | Accusative |
| Masculine | Singular | the | <i>der</i> | <i>des</i> | <i>dem</i> | <i>den</i> |
| Feminine | Singular | the | <i>die</i> | <i>der</i> | <i>der</i> | <i>die</i> |
| Neuter | Singular | the | <i>das</i> | <i>des</i> | <i>dem</i> | <i>das</i> |
| All | Plural | the | <i>die</i> | <i>der</i> | <i>den</i> | <i>die</i> |

TABLE 6 — INDEFINITE ARTICLES

| Noun | | English | German | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Gender | Number | | Nominative | Genitive | Dative | Accusative |
| Masculine | Singular | a/an/no | <i>ein</i> | <i>eines</i> | <i>einem</i> | <i>einen</i> |
| Feminine | Singular | a/an/no | <i>eine</i> | <i>einer</i> | <i>einer</i> | <i>eine</i> |
| Neuter | Singular | a/an/no | <i>ein</i> | <i>eines</i> | <i>einem</i> | <i>ein</i> |
| All | Plural | a/an/no | <i>keine</i> | <i>keiner</i> | <i>keinen</i> | <i>keine</i> |

ARTICLES

TRY THESE

SENTENCES

CODE NUMBERS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. The heating does not work. | 9 + 219 + 421 |
| 2. Do you have a cigar? | 1 + 209 + 560 |
| 3. I have lost the key. | 5 + 224 + 422 |
| 4. I would like the lobster. | 7 + 224 + 318 |
| 5. Where can I buy a shirt? | 13 + 207 + 114 |
| 6. I would like a towel. | 7 + 207 + 76 |
| 7. How far is the restaurant? | 18 + 220 + 285 |
| 8. I have lost a receipt. | 5 + 209 + 155 |

VERBS

Verbs are action words or words expressing states of being.

In German,

Verbs are regular (weak), irregular (strong) or irregular weak, depending upon formation of the past tense.

Verb stems are determined by removing the endings, such as *-en*, *-n*.

A regular (weak) verb has no vowel change in its stem when conjugated:

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| <i>lachen</i> | to laugh (infinitive) |
| <i>lachte</i> | laughed (past tense) |
| <i>gelacht</i> | laughed (past participle) |

An irregular (strong) verb has a vowel change in its stem in the past tense and participial form:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>trinken</i> | to drink (infinitive) |
| <i>trank</i> | drank (past tense) |
| <i>getrunken</i> | drunk (participle) |

To conjugate verbs, three forms of the personal pronoun “you” are needed:

1. *Du* — when talking to a close friend, relative, child or animal. This is a familiar singular form.
2. *Ihr* — when talking to two or more of people or things. This is a familiar plural form.
3. *Sie* — when addressing adults other than close friends or relatives as well as strangers. This form is formal singular and plural.

The persons referred to when conjugating a verb are:

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>ich</i> | I |
| <i>du</i> | you (familiar singular) |
| <i>er, sie, es</i> | he, she, it |
| <i>wir</i> | we |
| <i>ihr</i> | you (familiar plural) |
| <i>sie</i> | they |
| <i>Sie</i> | you (formal singular and plural) |

In German,

Always capitalize the formal address — *Sie*.

Only capitalize *ich* (I) at the beginning of a sentence.

VERBS

Present tense of the following auxiliary verbs is used to form compound tenses:

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| <i>haben</i> | to have |
| <i>sein</i> | to be |
| <i>werden</i> | to become |

TABLE 7 illustrates the present tense conjugation of the three auxiliary verbs.

TABLE 7 — AUXILIARY VERBS

| Person | Haben (to have) | Verbs Sein (to be) | Werden (to become) |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>ich</i> | <i>habe</i> | <i>bin</i> | <i>werde</i> |
| <i>du</i> | <i>hast</i> | <i>bist</i> | <i>wirst</i> |
| <i>er, sie, es</i> | <i>hat</i> | <i>ist</i> | <i>wird</i> |
| <i>wir</i> | <i>haben</i> | <i>sind</i> | <i>werden</i> |
| <i>ihr</i> | <i>habt</i> | <i>seid</i> | <i>werdet</i> |
| <i>sie</i> | <i>haben</i> | <i>sind</i> | <i>werden</i> |
| <i>Sie</i> | <i>haben</i> | <i>sind</i> | <i>werden</i> |

In German,

The finite forms of *haben* are used for transitive verbs (verbs that require a direct object). The forms of *sein* are used for verbs of motion (go, run) and other intransitive verbs (verbs that do not take a direct object).

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Ich habe gelacht.</i> | I have laughed. |
| <i>Du hast das Buch gelesen.</i> | You have read the book. |
| <i>Du bist zu Hause geblieben.</i> | You have stayed at home. |

TABLE 8 displays the six tenses of a regular (weak) verb in the active voice.

TABLE 8 — REGULAR VERB CONJUGATION

| Tense | German | English |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Present | <i>Ich lache.</i> | I laugh. I do laugh. I am laughing. |
| Past | <i>Ich lachte.</i> | I laughed. I did laugh. I was laughing. |
| Future | <i>Ich werde lachen.</i> | I shall laugh. |
| Present Perfect | <i>Ich habe gelacht.</i> | I have laughed. |
| Past Perfect | <i>Ich hatte gelacht.</i> | I had laughed. |
| Future Perfect | <i>Ich werde gelacht haben.</i> | I shall have laughed. |

VERBS

Present Tense:

The verb stem and ending determine the formation of the correct present tense.

The verb stem is found by dropping the final *-en* or *-n*. These endings are added to this stem to form the present tense:

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| <i>ich</i> | stem + <i>e</i> |
| <i>du</i> | stem + <i>st</i> |
| <i>er/sie/es</i> | stem + <i>t</i> |
| <i>wir</i> | stem + <i>en</i> |
| <i>ihr</i> | stem + <i>t</i> |
| <i>sie</i> | stem + <i>en</i> |
| <i>Sie</i> | stem + <i>en</i> |

If a verb stem ends in *-t* or *-d* or in *-m*, *-gn* or *-n*, add these endings to form the present tense:

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| <i>ich</i> | stem + <i>e</i> |
| <i>du</i> | stem + <i>est</i> |
| <i>er/sie/es</i> | stem + <i>et</i> |
| <i>wir</i> | stem + <i>en</i> |
| <i>ihr</i> | stem + <i>et</i> |
| <i>sie</i> | stem + <i>en</i> |
| <i>Sie</i> | stem + <i>en</i> |

TABLE 9 illustrates the conjugations of regular verbs in the present tense.

TABLE 9 — PRESENT TENSE

| Person | -en, -n ending | -m, -n stem ending |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | (gehen) | (atmen) |
| <i>ich</i> | <i>gehe</i> | <i>atme</i> |
| <i>du</i> | <i>gehst</i> | <i>atmest</i> |
| <i>er/sie/es</i> | <i>geht</i> | <i>atmet</i> |
| <i>wir</i> | <i>gehen</i> | <i>atmen</i> |
| <i>ihr</i> | <i>geht</i> | <i>atmet</i> |
| <i>sie</i> | <i>gehen</i> | <i>atmen</i> |
| <i>Sie</i> | <i>gehen</i> | <i>atmen</i> |

VERBS

| Person | -t stem ending (arbeiten) | -d stem ending (baden) |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>ich</i> | <i>arbeite</i> | <i>bade</i> |
| <i>du</i> | <i>arbeitest</i> | <i>badest</i> |
| <i>er/sie/es</i> | <i>arbeitet</i> | <i>badet</i> |
| <i>wir</i> | <i>arbeiten</i> | <i>baden</i> |
| <i>ihr</i> | <i>arbeitet</i> | <i>badet</i> |
| <i>sie</i> | <i>arbeiten</i> | <i>baden</i> |
| <i>Sie</i> | <i>arbeiten</i> | <i>baden</i> |

Past Tense

To form the simple past tense of a regular (weak) verb whose stem ends in *-t*, *-m*, *-d* or *-n*, the past tense suffix *-et* is added to the stem along with these proper endings:

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>ich</i> | stem + <i>et</i> + <i>e</i> |
| <i>du</i> | stem + <i>et</i> + <i>est</i> |
| <i>er/sie/es</i> | stem + <i>et</i> + <i>e</i> |
| <i>wir</i> | stem + <i>et</i> + <i>en</i> |
| <i>ihr</i> | stem + <i>et</i> + <i>et</i> |
| <i>sie</i> | stem + <i>et</i> + <i>en</i> |
| <i>Sie</i> | stem + <i>et</i> + <i>en</i> |

To form the simple past tense of a regular (weak) verb whose stem does not end in *-t*, *-d*, *-m* or *-n*, the past tense suffix *-t* is added to the stem along with these past tense endings:

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>ich</i> | stem + <i>t</i> + <i>e</i> |
| <i>du</i> | stem + <i>t</i> + <i>est</i> |
| <i>er/sie/es</i> | stem + <i>t</i> + <i>e</i> |
| <i>wir</i> | stem + <i>t</i> + <i>en</i> |
| <i>ihr</i> | stem + <i>t</i> + <i>et</i> |
| <i>sie</i> | stem + <i>t</i> + <i>en</i> |
| <i>Sie</i> | stem + <i>t</i> + <i>en</i> |

TABLE 10 displays the past tense of regular (weak) verbs.

VERBS

TABLE 10 — PAST TENSE

| Person | -en, -n ending (lachen) | other endings (arbeiten) |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ich | lachte | arbeitete |
| du | lachtest | arbeitetest |
| er/sie/es | lachte | arbeitete |
| wir | lachten | arbeiteten |
| ihr | lachtet | arbeitetet |
| sie | lachten | arbeiteten |
| Sie | lachten | arbeiteten |

Irregular verbs

Verbs ending in *-ieren* are regular (weak) and do not require the past participle prefix *ge-* when forming the compound or perfect tenses.

Ich habe studiert.

I have studied.

Verbs (regular and irregular) with inseparable prefixes (*be-*, *emp-*, *ent-*, *er-*, *ge-*, *ver-* and *zer-*) do not require the prefix *ge-* when forming the past participle.

Er hat die Frage beantwortet. He has answered the question.

Verbs (regular and irregular) with separable prefixes take the prefix *ge-* between prefix and verb.

*Sie hat das Fenster
aufgemacht.*

She has opened the window.

An irregular (strong) verb has a vowel change of its stem in the past tense and the past participle.

trinken
trank
getrunken

to drink (infinitive)
drank (past tense)
drunk (past participle)

TABLE 11 illustrates the six tenses of an irregular (strong) verb in the active voice.

TABLE 11 — IRREGULAR VERBS

| Tense | German | English |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Present | <i>Ich gehe.</i> | I go. I do go. I am going. |
| past | <i>Ich ging.</i> | I went. I did go. I was going. |
| Future | <i>Ich werde gehen.</i> | I shall go. |
| Present Perfect | <i>Ich bin gegangen.</i> | I have gone. |
| Past Perfect | <i>Ich war gegangen.</i> | I had gone. |
| Future Perfect | <i>Ich werde gegangen sein.</i> | I shall have gone. |

In German,

Irregular verbs are divided into seven classes according to the vowel changes of their stems in the past tense and the past participial form.

CLASS I verbs change *-ei-* to *-ie-* or they change *-ei-* to *-i-* in the past tense.

CLASS II verbs change *-ie-* to *-o-* in the past tense.

CLASS III verbs change *-i-* to *-a-* in the past tense and *-i-* to *-u-* in the past participial form.

CLASS IV verbs change *-e-* to *-a-* in the past tense and to *-u-* in the past participial form.

The short *-e-* becomes *-i-* and the long *-e-* becomes *-ie-* in the second and third persons singular.

CLASS V verbs change *-e-* to *-a-* in the past tense, but do not change in the participial form.

CLASS VI verbs change *-a-* to *-u-* in the past tense, but do not change in the participial form.

CLASS VII verbs change *-au-* to *-ie-* in the past tense, but do not change in the participial form.

TABLES 12 through 18 display examples of the seven classes of verbs and how they change.

VERBS

TABLE 12 — CLASS I VERBS

| Tense | German | English |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Present | <i>Ich bleibe.</i> | I stay. |
| | | I do stay. |
| | | I am staying. |
| Past | <i>Ich schneide.</i> | I cut. |
| | | I do cut. |
| | | I am cutting. |
| | <i>Ich blieb.</i> | I stayed. |
| | | I did stay. |
| | | I was staying. |
| Past Participle | <i>Ich schnitt.</i> | I cut. |
| | | I did cut. |
| | | I was cutting. |
| | <i>Ich bin geblieben.</i> | I have stayed. |
| | | I have cut. |
| | | |

TABLE 13 — CLASS II VERBS

| Tense | German | English |
|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Present | <i>Er biegt um die Ecke.</i> | He turns the corner. |
| | <i>Ich giesse Wein ins Glas.</i> | I pour the wine in the glass. |
| | | |
| Past | <i>Er bog um die Ecke.</i> | He turned the corner. |
| | <i>Ich goss Wein ins Glas.</i> | I poured the wine into the glass. |
| Present Perfect | <i>Er ist um die Ecke gebogen.</i> | He has turned the corner. |
| | <i>Ich habe Wein ins Glas gegossen.</i> | I have poured wine into the glass. |
| | | |

TABLE 14 — CLASS III VERBS

| Tense | German | English |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Present | <i>Ich singe.</i> | I sing. |
| | | I do sing. |
| | | I am singing. |
| Past | <i>Ich sang.</i> | I sang. |
| | | I did sing. |
| | | I was singing. |
| Present Perfect | <i>Ich habe gesungen.</i> | I have sung. |

TABLE 15 — CLASS IV VERBS

| Tense | German | English |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Present | <i>Ich spreche Deutsch.</i> <i>Du sprichst Deutsch.</i> <i>Ich empfehle den Wein.</i> <i>Du empfiehlst den Wein.</i> | I speak German. You speak German. I recommend the wine. You recommend the wine. |
| Past | <i>Du sprachst Deutsch.</i> <i>Du empfahlst den Wein.</i> | You spoke German. You recommended the wine. |
| Present Perfect | <i>Du hast Deutsch gesprochen.</i> <i>Du hast den Wein empfohlen.</i> | You have spoken German. You have recommended the wine. |

TABLE 16 — CLASS V VERBS

| Tense | German | English |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Present | <i>Ich lese die Zeitung.</i> | I read the newspaper. I do read the newspaper. I am reading the newspaper. |
| Past | <i>Du liest die Zeitung.</i> <i>Du last die Zeitung.</i> | You read the newspaper. You read the newspaper. |
| Present Perfect | <i>Du hast die Zeitung gelesen.</i> | You have read the newspaper. |

TABLE 17 — CLASS VI VERBS

| Tense | German | English |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Present | <i>Ich wasche mir die Hände.</i> | I wash my hands. |
| Present Perfect | <i>Du hast dir die Hände gewaschen.</i> | You have washed your hands. |

VERBS

TABLE 18 — CLASS VII VERBS

| Tense | German | English |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Present | <i>Ich laufe nach Hause.</i> | I run home. I did run home. I am running home. |
| | <i>Du läufst nach Hause.</i> | You run home. |
| Past | <i>Du liefst nach Hause.</i> | You ran home. |
| Past Participle | <i>Du bist nach Hause gelaufen.</i> | You have run home. |

In German,

Irregular weak verbs undergo vowel changes in their past tense, and then they retain those changes and add a *-t* ending to form their past participles.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Er denkt an mich.</i> | He thinks of me. |
| <i>Er dachte an mich.</i> | He thought of me. |
| <i>Er hat an mich gedacht.</i> | He has thought of me. |
| <i>Das Haus brennt.</i> | The house is burning. |
| <i>Das Haus brannte.</i> | The house was burning. |
| <i>Das Haus hat gebrannt.</i> | The house was burned. |

There are three verbs that mean “to know.”

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>kennen</i> | to be acquainted with |
| <i>wissen</i> | to have specific knowledge of |
| <i>können</i> | to have a skill |
| <i>Ich kenne ihn.</i> | I know him. |
| <i>Ich weiss das.</i> | I know that for a fact. |
| <i>Ich kann Deutsch.</i> | I know German. |

Modal Verbs

In German,

There are six modal verbs, (verbs that express moods:) *dürfen* (may), *können* (can), *mögen* (like, want), *müssen* (must, have to), *sollen* (supposed to, ought) and *wollen* (want to, desire).

These modal verbs are irregular in their present tense. When they are used without another verb in the perfect tense, a finite form of *haben* must be used.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Ich muss nach Hause gehen.</i> | I have to go home. |
| <i>Ich musste nach Hause gehen.</i> | I had to go home. |
| <i>Ich habe nach Hause gemusst.</i> | I had to go home. |

VERBS

Command forms

In German,

Commands and requests are expressed by the imperative forms.

Because there are three forms of "you," there must also be three imperative forms.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Kommen Sie!</i> | Come! (formal singular and plural) |
| <i>Komm!</i> | Come! (familiar singular) |
| <i>Kommt!</i> | Come! (familiar plural) |
| <i>Fragen Sie!</i> | Ask! (formal singular and plural) |
| <i>Frag!</i> | Ask! (familiar singular) |
| <i>Fragt!</i> | Ask! (familiar plural) |

Differences exist between written and spoken German in verb tense usages:

The present perfect tense is used when verbally relating an incident which occurred in the past.

The simple past tense is used in written form when relating an incident which occurred in the past.

TRY THESE

| SENTENCES | CODE NUMBERS |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Do you have any messages for me? | 22 |
| 2. Will you keep this in the safe? | 23 |
| 3. Where can I exchange my money? | 44 |
| 4. Please, write it down. | 35 |
| 5. Please repeat. | 36 |

VERBS

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 6. | Do you speak English? | 11 + 202 |
| 7. | I have lost a driver's license. | 5 + 211 + 60 |
| 8. | Wake me at nine. | 14 + 502 |
| 9. | I am departing in the morning. | 4 + 49 |
| 10. | Where can I buy a toothpaste? | 13 + 556 |

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ADJECTIVES

Adjectives modify nouns.

In German,

Adjectives precede nouns.

Adjective endings change when:

1. they precede a noun,

guter Mann

good man

liebes Kind

dear child

2. they follow an article,

der gute Mann

the good man

ein liebes Kind

a dear child

TABLE 19 displays the endings placed on unpreceded adjectives (adjectives that do not follow an article).

TABLE 19 — ENDINGS FOR UNPRECEDED ADJECTIVES

| Case | Adjective Type | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------|--------|--------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| Nominative | -er | -e | -es | -e |
| Genitive | | | | -er |
| Dative | -em | -er | -em | -en |
| Accusative | -en | -e | -es | -e |

TABLE 20 displays endings of adjectives preceded by “*ein*” words or indefinite articles.

TABLE 20 — “EIN” CONTROLLED ADJECTIVE OR INDEFINITE ARTICLE ENDINGS

| Case | Adjective Type | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------|--------|--------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| Nominative | -er | -e | -es | -en |
| Genitive | -en | -en | -en | -en |
| Dative | -en | -en | -en | -en |
| Accusative | -en | -e | -es | -en |

TABLE 21 displays endings of adjectives preceded by “*der*” words.

TABLE 21 — “DER” CONTROLLED ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

| Case | Adjective Type | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------|--------|--------|
| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
| Nominative | -e | -e | -e | -en |
| Genitive | -en | -en | -en | -en |
| Dative | -en | -en | -en | -en |
| Accusative | -en | -e | -e | -en |

ADJECTIVES

In German,

If several adjectives are used consecutively, they all use the ending required by the first.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>der gute, alte, arme Mann</i> | the good, old, poor man |
| <i>ein guter, alter, armer Mann</i> | a good, old, poor man |

Adjectives following the plural words *andere*, *einige*, *mehrere*, *viele* and *wenige* require the endings of these plural words.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>andere schöne Mädchen</i> | other beautiful girls |
| <i>einiger grosser Menschen</i> | of several tall people |

Adjectives following *solche* and *manche* may take *-en* in all cases, or *-e* in the nominative and accusative and *-en* in the genitive and dative cases.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>solche schönen Sachen</i> | such beautiful things |
| <i>mancher alte Mann</i> | many an old man |

Adjectives following the plurals of *alle*, *welche*, and *beide* require *-en* in all cases.

The singular form of *all*, *viel* and *wenig* requires no ending when it precedes singular nouns.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| <i>all mein Geld</i> | all my money |
| <i>viel Geld</i> | much money |
| <i>wenig Geld</i> | little money |

Adjectives following the neuter of *viel*, *wenig*, *etwas* and *nichts* require *-es* endings in the nominative and accusative cases. They also are capitalized.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| <i>viel Neues</i> | much news |
| <i>nichts Gutes</i> | nothing good |
| <i>wenig Neues</i> | little news |

When “*ein*” adjectives are used as pronouns, they are controlled by “*der*” endings.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Das hier ist meiner.</i> | (masculine) That here is mine. |
| <i>Das hier ist meine.</i> | (feminine) That here is mine. |
| <i>Das hier ist meins.</i> | (neuter) That here is mine. |

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives ending in *-el* and *-er* usually delete the *-e* before adding an ending.

dunkel

dark

die dunkle Nacht

the dark night

teuer

expensive

ein teures Buch

an expensive book

Note: When translating the sentences in the Try These section, remember that all adjectives in the *Language Tutor* are masculine and may not agree with the noun. Change those adjectives to agree with the noun they modify and then check your answers on page 58.

TRY THESE

SENTENCES

CODE NUMBERS

1. This is too cold.

10 + 246

2. Where can I buy a large umbrella?

13 + 211 + 268 + 599

3. How far is the large cathedral?

18 + 218 + 268 + 292

4. How much is the silver jewelry?

2 + 218 + 231 + 122

5. Do you have traveler's checks?

1 + 78

ADVERBS

Adverbs modify verbs and adjectives.

In German,

Verbs and pronouns precede adverbs.

If more than one adverb is contained in a sentence, the following priorities for placement within the sentence are observed:

1. adverbs of time
2. adverbs of manner
3. adverbs of place

Sie ist (1. jetzt) (2. leider) nicht (3. zu Hause.)

(2. Unfortunately), she is not (3. at home) (1. right now).

Adverbs do not require endings.

Er fährt schnell.

He drives fast.

Comparative (ie. faster) adverbs require *-er* endings. Superlative (ie. fastest) adverbs require *am* before the adverb and the *-st* plus *-en* endings.

Er fährt schneller.

He drives faster.

Er fährt am schnellsten.

He drives fastest.

Sehr (very) precedes an adjective or adverb to indicate a high degree of a specific attribute.

Der Sportwagen fährt sehr schnell.

The sports car drives very fast.

Many adverbs do not have a corresponding adjective form. The following are examples:

da

there

draussen

outside

drinnen

inside

hoffentlich

hopefully

jetzt

now

natürlich

naturally

täglich

daily

vielleicht

perhaps

Some adverbs translate the speaker's attitude or feelings and cannot be translated directly into English. (The underlined words should be stressed in the sentence.)

- *denn* — expresses interest or impatience

Wo bleibt er denn?

Why, where is he?

ADVERBS

- *doch* — expresses that something happened despite expectations to the contrary.

Er hat es doch getan.

He did it anyway.

Ist er wieder nicht gekommen?

He didn't come, did he?

Doch, er ist hier.

Yes, he is here.

- *ja* — expresses emphasis.

Das ist ja toll.

That is indeed fantastic.

- *noch* — expresses the English equivalent of “yet” and “still” and is used for action that still goes on.

Sie ist noch ein Kind.

She is still a child.

TRY THESE

SENTENCES

CODE NUMBERS

1. I need a doctor quickly.

29 + 278

2. Please repeat slowly.

36 + 279

3. Can you repair this quickly?

46 + 278

4. Please write it down quickly.















35 + 278

5. I am departing tomorrow.

4 + 630
















GUIDE TO GERMAN

Use this guide and your *Language Tutor* to become familiar with German pronunciation. To hear the sound produced in a German word, enter the code number for the word below. Remember, some German sounds are

| GERMAN ALPHABET | PRESS | YOU WILL SEE DISPLAYED: | THE LETTER(S) WILL SOUND LIKE THAT IN: | CODE NUMBER EXAMPLES |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|--|----------------------|
| A |  | A | FATHER | 146 |
| Ä |  | Ä | FAIR* (but longer) | 446 |
| B |  | B | BATH | 415 |
| C |  | C | CAPE | 130 |
| | | | CHEER | 248 |
| D |  | D | DARK | 250 |
| E |  | E | PAY | 332 |
| | | | AGO | 183 |
| | | | FAIR | 251 |
| | | | BED | 126 |
| F |  | F | FIND | 674 |
| G |  | G | GET | 126 |
| H |  | H | HOUSE | 383 |
| I |  | I | IT | 403 |
| | | | MEET | 266 |
| J |  | J | YEAR | 189 |
| K |  | K | KICK | 562 |
| L |  | L | LOVE | 279 |
| M |  | M | MADE | 297 |

PRONUNCIATION

not easily reproduced by English speakers. For this reason, the chart below outlines only those German sounds that have English equivalents.

| GERMAN ALPHABET | PRESS | YOU WILL SEE DISPLAYED: | THE LETTER(S) WILL SOUND LIKE THAT IN: | CODE NUMBER EXAMPLES |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|--|----------------------|
| N |  | N | NONE | 182 |
| O |  | O | LONG | 336 |
| O |  | Ö | DRAW* GO* | 457 292 |
| P |  | P | PUT | 411 |
| Q |  | Q | QUICK | — |
| R |  | R | RABBIT | 660 |
| S |  | S | MISS ROSE | 134 545 |
| T |  | T | TAME | 136 |
| U |  | U | BOOT | 390 |
| Ü |  | Ü | BOOK* | 541 |
| V |  | V | VAST | 216 |
| W |  | W | VAST | 406 |
| X |  | X | BOX | — |
| Y |  | Y | YES (consonant) | — |
| Z |  | Z | ZERO | 376 |

*This is the closest English equivalent.

CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a word that joins words or groups of words within a sentence.

In German,

Conjunctions joining two or more independent clauses are called coordinating conjunctions.

Coordinating conjunctions are *und* (and), *aber* (but, however), *sondern* (on the contrary), *denn* (for), *oder* (or), and *nicht nur . . . sondern auch* (not only . . . but also).

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Er arbeitet, und ich lese.</i> | He works and I read. |
| <i>Er kennt mich, aber ich kenne ihn nicht.</i> | He knows me, but I do not know him. |
| <i>Er weiss aber, wo ich arbeite.</i> | He knows, however, where I work. |
| <i>Die Suppe ist nicht kalt, sondern heiss.</i> | The soup is not cold but, on the contrary, hot. |
| <i>Ich konnte das nicht tun, denn ich war krank.</i> | I was unable to do that for I was ill. |
| <i>Lesen Sie das Buch, oder sehen Sie wenigstens den Film.</i> | Read the book, or at least see the movie. |
| <i>Er ist nicht nur dumm sondern auch faul.</i> | He is not only stupid, but also lazy. |

Certain conjunctions require the clause that follows the conjunctive word to be dependent on the preceding clause. These clauses take dependent word order. (ie. The finite verb goes to the end of the clause.)

If the dependent clause precedes the main clause, the word order of the main clause is inverted. The verb of the main clause follows the preceding dependent clause.

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Nachdem wir gegessen hatten, spielten wir Karten.</i> | After we had eaten, we played cards. |
|--|--------------------------------------|

CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating conjunctions are illustrated below:

als (when — in past tense):

*Es war heiss, als wir
baden gingen.*

It was hot when we went
swimming.

bis (until):

*Ich laufe, bis ich müde
werde.*

I run until I get tired.

da (because):

*Wir konnten nichts
hören, da es zu laut war.*

We could not hear
anything because it was
too noisy.

dass (that):

*Ich weiss, dass er nicht
gern arbeitet.*

I know for a fact that he
does not like to work.

nachdem (after):

*Nachdem wir gegessen
hatten, spielten wir
Karten.*

After we had eaten, we
played cards.

ob (whether):

*Er wollte wissen, ob ich
glücklich wäre.*

He wanted to know
whether I was happy.

während (while):

*Während er auf Urlaub
war, wurde sie krank.*

While he was on
vacation, she became
sick.

wenn (if, when):

*Wenn ich Zeit habe, lese
ich den Roman.*

When I have time, I'll
read the novel.

Interrogative words, such as *seit wann*, *wann*, *warum*, *wo*, *woher*, *wohin*, *womit* require inverted word order in direct questions.

Wann kommen Sie?

When are you coming?

If interrogative words are used in indirect questions, they function as subordinating conjunctions.

*Ich möchte wissen, wann Sie
kommen.*

I would like to know when you
are coming.

CONJUNCTIONS

TRY THESE

SENTENCES

CODE NUMBERS

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. How much are the alarm clock and batteries? | $3 + 224 + 557 + 213 + 219 + 558$ |
| <hr/> | |
| 2. I am lost and I need help. | $26 + 213 + 30$ |
| <hr/> | |
| 3. Where can I buy bread and cheese? | $13 + 336 + 213 + 382$ |
| <hr/> | |
| 4. Do you have eggs and bacon? | $1 + 314 + 213 + 309$ |
| <hr/> | |
| 5. Do you speak French and English? | $11 + 203 + 213 + 202$ |
| <hr/> | |

PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word used to replace one or more nouns in a sentence.

In German,

There are personal, relative, possessive, reflexive and interrogative pronouns.

Pronouns are used according to case (nominative, genitive, dative and accusative).

TABLE 22 displays personal pronouns in all four cases.

TABLE 22 — PERSONAL PRONOUNS

| English | Nominative | Dative | Accusative |
|---------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| I | <i>ich</i> | <i>mir</i> | <i>mich</i> |
| you | <i>du</i> | <i>dir</i> | <i>dich</i> |
| he | <i>er</i> | <i>ihm</i> | <i>ihn</i> |
| she | <i>sie</i> | <i>ihr</i> | <i>sie</i> |
| it | <i>es</i> | <i>ihm</i> | <i>es</i> |
| we | <i>wir</i> | <i>uns</i> | <i>uns</i> |
| you | <i>ihr</i> | <i>euch</i> | <i>euch</i> |
| they | <i>sie</i> | <i>ihnen</i> | <i>sie</i> |
| you | <i>Sie</i> | <i>Ihnen</i> | <i>Sie</i> |

In German,

The genitive form of the personal pronoun is seldom used, but still exists with certain adjectives, numerals and verbs.

Wir waren unser vier.

There were four of us.

Erbarren Sie sich ihrer.

Pity her.

The pronoun replacing a noun must correspond to the gender of the noun.

Der Bleistift ist blau.

The pencil is blue.

Er ist blau.

It is blue.

There are four forms of the English “you.” *Sie* (singular and plural) is the conventional form of address and *du* (singular) and *ihr* (plural) are the familiar forms of address.

Ich kenne dich.

I know you.

Ich kenne euch.

I know you.

Ich kenne Sie.

I know you.

The indefinite pronoun *es* (there is/there are) is used idiomatically in the following situations.

Es sind viele Leute im Theater.

There are many people in the theater.

Ich bin es.

It is I.

Ist sie es?

Is it she?

PRONOUNS

There are two kinds of relative pronouns (*der, die, das* and *welcher, welche, welches*) both of which mean "who."

Der, die, das, welcher, welche and *welches* have different forms for different cases, numbers and genders.

TABLE 23 illustrates the spelling changes of relative pronouns.

TABLE 23 — RELATIVE PRONOUNS

| Case | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Nominative | <i>der</i> <i>welcher</i> | <i>die</i> <i>welche</i> | <i>das</i> <i>welches</i> | <i>die</i> <i>welche</i> |
| Genitive | <i>dessen</i> | <i>deren</i> | <i>dessen</i> | <i>deren</i> |
| Dative | <i>dem</i> | <i>der</i> | <i>dem</i> | <i>denen</i> |
| Accusative | <i>den</i> <i>welchen</i> | <i>die</i> <i>welche</i> | <i>das</i> <i>welches</i> | <i>die</i> <i>welche</i> |

In German,

The relative pronoun must agree in gender and number with its antecedent; the case in the relative clause is established by its use.

Der Busfahrer, dem (or welchem) ich einen Zwanzigmarkschein gab, hatte kein Kleingeld. The bus driver whom I gave a twenty mark bill had no change.

Das Haus, in dem (or welchem) wir wohnen, hat einen Keller. The house in which we live has a basement.

Frankfurt ist eine Stadt, die (or welche) durch den Buchmarkt bekannt ist. Frankfurt is a city which is known for its book trade.

The relative pronoun *was* is used instead of *das* or *welches* if the antecedent is an indefinite neuter form such as *alles*, (everything), *etwas*, (something), *manches*, (many a thing), *nichts* (nothing) and *vieles* (much).

Alles, was sie tut, ist gut. Everything that she does is good.

Das Beste, was ich gesehen habe, ist die Burg. The best that I saw is the castle.

PRONOUNS

The relative pronouns *wer* and *was* (who and what) never have antecedents.

Was nicht gut ist, ist schlecht. Whatever is not good is bad.

Wer nicht wählt, hat kein Recht zu schimpfen. Whoever does not vote has no right to complain.

The relative pronoun *wo* (which or where) requires the finite verb at the end of the clause in which it is used.

Das ist das Land, wo die Zitronen blühen. That is the country where the lemons blossom.

Possessive pronouns have the same endings as the indefinite article *ein*.

Dein Onkel fliegt nach Deutschland. Your uncle flies to Germany.

Ich kenne deinen Onkel. I know your uncle.

Sie besuchen ihre Verwandten. They visit their relatives.

Das Kind spielt mit seinem Vater. The child plays with its father.

Das Mädchen liest sein Buch. The girl reads her book.

TABLE 24 displays possessive pronoun endings.

TABLE 24 — POSSESSIVE PRONOUN ENDINGS

| Case | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
|------------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Nominative | — | -e | — | -e |
| Genitive | -es | -er | -es | -er |
| Dative | -em | -er | -em | -en |
| Accusative | -en | -e | — | -e |

TABLE 25 illustrates possessive pronouns in the nominative case.

TABLE 25 — POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

| English | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| my | <i>mein</i> | <i>meine</i> | <i>mein</i> | <i>meine</i> |
| your/yours (singular, familiar) | <i>dein</i> | <i>deine</i> | <i>dein</i> | <i>deine</i> |
| his | <i>sein</i> | <i>seine</i> | <i>sein</i> | <i>seine</i> |
| hers | <i>ihr</i> | <i>ihre</i> | <i>ihr</i> | <i>ihre</i> |
| its | <i>sein</i> | <i>seine</i> | <i>sein</i> | <i>seine</i> |
| ours | <i>unser</i> | <i>unsere</i> | <i>unser</i> | <i>unsere</i> |
| your/yours (plural, familiar) | <i>euer</i> | <i>euere</i> | <i>euer</i> | <i>euere</i> |
| your/yours (formal) | <i>Ihr</i> | <i>Ihre</i> | <i>Ihr</i> | <i>Ihre</i> |

PRONOUNS

In German,

When possessive pronouns are used without a noun, they use the endings of *ein* controlled adjectives rather than those of *der* controlled adjectives.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Mein Wagen steht hier. Wo ist deiner?</i> | My car is here. Where is yours? |
| <i>Das ist Ihr Bleistift. Wo ist meiner?</i> | That is your pencil. Where is mine? |

Reflexive pronouns are identical to personal pronouns in dative and accusative case.

No verb is absolutely reflexive although some are used almost exclusively with reflexive pronouns.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Ich rasiere mich.</i> | I shave myself. |
| <i>Du kämmst dich.</i> | You are combing (your hair). |
| <i>Ich wasche mich.</i> | I bathe myself. |

TABLE 26 illustrates some reflexive verbs and pronouns.

TABLE 26 — REFLEXIVE VERBS

| German | English |
|---|---------------------|
| <i>sich amüsieren</i> | to have a good time |
| <i>sich anziehen</i> | to get dressed |
| <i>sich ausziehen</i> | to get undressed |
| <i>sich ärgern über</i> (with accusative) | to be angry |
| <i>sich bewerben um</i> (with accusative) | to apply for |
| <i>sich freuen</i> | to be glad |
| <i>sich freuen auf</i> (with accusative) | to look forward to |
| <i>sich freuen über</i> (with accusative) | to be glad about |
| <i>sich interessieren für</i> (with accusative) | to be interested in |
| <i>sich fürchten vor</i> (with dative) | to be afraid of |
| <i>sich</i> (dative) <i>weh tun</i> | to hurt oneself |

In German,

Interrogative pronouns are *wer* (who? which?) and *was* (what?). They have no plural forms.

TABLE 27 displays changes of *wer* and *was*.

PRONOUNS

TABLE 27 — INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN ENDINGS

| Case | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Nominative | <i>wer</i> | <i>wer</i> | <i>was</i> |
| Genitive | <i>wessen</i> | <i>wessen</i> | <i>wessen</i> (rarely used) |
| Dative | <i>wem</i> | <i>wem</i> | — |
| Accusative | <i>wen</i> | <i>wen</i> | <i>was</i> |

In German,

Was is used almost exclusively in the nominative and accusative cases.

The dative form of *was* is rendered by adding a suitable preposition to *wo*.

Wer ist das?

Who is that?

Wer sind die Herren?

Who are the gentlemen?

Womit kann ich helfen?

With what can I help?

An wen denkst du?

Of whom are you thinking?

Was für Bücher liest du?

What kind of books do you read?

Wem schreiben Sie den Brief? To whom are you writing the letter?

TRY THESE

SENTENCES

CODE NUMBERS

1. Wake me at two in the afternoon.

14 + 495 + 50

2. I would like two.

7 + 495

3. I do not want this today.

21 + 629

4. My name is _____.

8 + _____

5. Do you speak Spanish?

11 + 205

PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word used to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence.

In German,

Prepositions require nouns to be of certain cases (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative).

Some prepositions requiring nouns in the genitive case are:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>statt</i> (or <i>anstatt</i>) | instead of |
| <i>ausserhalb</i> | outside of |
| <i>trotz</i> | despite, in spite of |
| <i>während</i> | during |
| <i>wegen</i> | because |
| <i>um</i> . . . <i>willen</i> | for the sake of |
| <i>diesseits</i> | on this side of |

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Während der Nacht fuhr er heimlich nach Frankfurt.</i> | During the night, he secretly drove to Frankfurt. |
|---|---|

Prepositions requiring nouns in the dative case are:

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| <i>aus</i> | out of, from |
| <i>ausserhalb</i> | except, besides |
| <i>bei</i> | with, near, at |
| <i>gegenüber</i> | across |
| <i>mit</i> | with |
| <i>nach</i> | after, according to |
| <i>seit</i> | since, for |
| <i>von</i> | from, by |
| <i>zu</i> | to |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Er kommt aus dem Haus.</i> | He comes out of the house. |
| <i>Er wohnt seit dem Krieg hier.</i> | He has been living here since the war. |

TABLE 28 displays contractions of prepositions

TABLE 28 — CONTRACTIONS OF PREPOSITIONS

| English | German |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| to the | <i>zu + dem = zum</i> |
| from, by the | <i>von + dem = vom</i> |
| to, at, on the | <i>an + dem = am</i> |
| to the | <i>zu + der = zur</i> |
| with, near, at the | <i>bei + dem = beim</i> |

PREPOSITIONS

In German,

Prepositions requiring nouns in the accusative case are:

| | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| <i>durch</i> | through, by |
| <i>entlang</i> | along |
| <i>für</i> | for |
| <i>gegen</i> | against, about, toward |
| <i>ohne</i> | without |
| <i>um</i> | around |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Wir fahren durch den Tunnel.</i> | We drive through the tunnel. |
| <i>Sie kommt ohne ihren Mann.</i> | She comes without her husband. |
| <i>Er arbeitet für meinen Vater.</i> | He works for my father. |

Some prepositions require the accusative or dative form depending on whether the verb of the sentence implies motion or position.

These prepositions are:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| <i>an</i> | to, onto, at, on, in |
| <i>auf</i> | onto, on |
| <i>hinter</i> | behind |
| <i>neben</i> | beside |
| <i>über</i> | over, above, across |
| <i>unter</i> | under, below |
| <i>vor</i> | in front of, ago, before |
| <i>zwischen</i> | between, among |
| <i>in</i> | in, during, into |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Er hängt das Bild an die Wand.</i> | He hangs the picture on the wall. |
| <i>Er fliegt in die Schweiz.</i> | He flies to Switzerland. |
| <i>Sie legt das Buch auf den Tisch.</i> | She puts the book on the table. |

TABLE 29 illustrates more contractions of prepositions.

TABLE 29— MORE CONTRACTIONS OF PREPOSITIONS

English

to, onto, at, on, in the
beside the
in front of, before the
to, onto, at, on, in the
over, above, across the

German

an + das = ans
neben + das = nebens
vor + das = vors
an + dem = am
*über + dem = überm**

*colloquial usage

PREPOSITIONS

English

onto, on the
in, during, into the
behind the
under, below the
behind the
under, below the
in, during, into the
in front of, before the

German

auf + *das* = *aufs**
in + *das* = *ins*
hinter + *dem* = *hinterm**
unter + *dem* = *unterm**
hinter + *das* = *hinters**
unter + *das* = *unters**
in + *dem* = *im*
vor + *dem* = *vorm**

In German,

Da compounds are used when referring to things or ideas. They are used without regard to gender.

Sind Sie gegen den Plan?

Are you against the plan?

Ich bin dagegen.

I am against it.

A *wo* compound precedes a preposition in a question. If the preposition begins with a vowel, an *r* is added to the *wo* compound.

Worüber sprechen Sie?

What are you talking about?

TRY THESE

SENTENCES

CODE NUMBERS

1. I am departing in the evening.

4 + 51

2. I would like a room with one bed.

7 + 207 + 433 + 53

3. Wake me at seven in the morning.

14 + 500 + 49

*colloquial usage

WORD ORDER

In German,

Normal word order is SUBJECT — VERB — MODIFIER. An adverb cannot be placed between the subject and the verb.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Ich stehe jeden Morgen um sechs Uhr auf.</i> | I get up every morning at six o'clock. |
| <i>Er spielt nie.</i> | He never plays. |
| <i>Die Tür ist auf.</i> | The door is open. |

Normal word order may be changed to almost any sequence as long as the verb remains in second place. (ie. OBJECT — VERB — SUBJECT)

A question:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Wann stehen Sie auf?</i> | What time are you getting up? |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|

Inflected Verb:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Stehen Sie um sechs Uhr auf?</i> | Are you getting up at six? |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|

Prepositional phrase:

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Nach der Klavierstunde gehe ich schwimmen.</i> | After piano lessons, I go swimming. |
|---|-------------------------------------|

Direct Object:

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| <i>Das Auto habe ich hier geparkt.</i> | I parked the car here. |
|--|------------------------|

Indirect Object:

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Dem Mann gab ich mindestens eine Mark.</i> | I gave the man at least one mark. |
|---|-----------------------------------|

Adverb:

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Heute morgen stand ich nicht wie gewöhnlich um sechs Uhr auf.</i> | I did not get up this morning as usual at six. |
|--|--|

Predicate Adjective:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Langweilig war es nicht.</i> | It was not boring. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|

Direct Quote:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>“Ich komme gern,” sagte sie.</i> | “I come gladly,” she said. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|

Dependent Clause:

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Wenn er Zeit hat, wird er sicher bei uns vorbeikommen.</i> | If he has time, he'll certainly come by our place. |
|---|--|

WORD ORDER

If a sentence contains a direct and an indirect object and both are nouns, the indirect object precedes the direct object. If one object is expressed by a pronoun, then the pronoun-object comes before the noun-object. If both objects are pronoun objects, the direct comes before the indirect object.

If *dass* is omitted from a dependent clause, normal word order is required.

Sie behauptete, dass sie das Auto gekauft hätte. She claimed that she had bought the car.

Sie behauptete, sie hätte das Auto gekauft.

If *wenn* is omitted, inverted word order is required.

Wenn ich zu Hause wäre, würde ich das Buch lesen. If I were at home, I would read the book.

Wäre ich zu Hause, würde ich das Buch lesen.

Adverbs expressing time precede other adverbs. Adverbs expressing place always appear last.

Ich fahre morgen allein nach Hause. I am driving home tomorrow alone.

TRY THESE

SENTENCES

CODE NUMBERS

1. What time is the meeting?

12 + 220 + 153

2. Where is the police station?

15 + 219 + 67

3. How much is the telephone call?

2 + 218 + 72

4. I have lost a return ticket.

5 + 209 + 69

5. How far is the museum?

18 + 220 + 299

ANSWERS

Answers to the Try These sentences in the Grammar section are listed below. Please note that the order in which you enter phrases and words in the *Language Tutor* may be altered in final translations.

NOUNS (page 22):

1. Wieviel kostet ein Ring?
2. Wieviel kosten Erdbeeren?
3. Wo ist die Bettdecke?
4. Wie weit ist das Postamt?
5. Wieviel kostet das Hemd?
6. Wieviel kosten die Briefmarken?
7. Wo ist das Telefon?
8. Wo ist ein Krankenhaus?
9. Haben Sie Briefmarken?

ARTICLES (page 25):

1. Die Heizung funktioniert nicht.
2. Haben Sie eine Zigarre?
3. Ich habe den Schlüssel verloren.
4. Ich möchte den Hummer.
5. Wo kauft man ein Hemd?
6. Ich möchte ein Handtuch.
7. Wie weit ist das Restaurant?
8. Ich habe eine Quittung verloren.

VERBS (page 35):

1. Haben Sie eine Nachricht für mich?
2. Legen Sie das bitte in den Tresor.
3. Wo kann ich Geld wechseln?
4. Schreiben Sie es bitte auf.
5. Wiederholen Sie bitte.
6. Sprechen Sie Englisch?
7. Ich habe einen Führerschein verloren.
8. Wecken Sie mich um neun Uhr.
9. Ich reise am Morgen ab.
10. Wo kauft man Zahnpaste?

ANSWERS

ADJECTIVES (page 39):

Remember you must change the articles and adjectives to agree with the noun.

1. Dies ist (mir) zu kalt.
2. Wo kauft man einen grossen Regenschirm?
3. Wie weit ist der grosse Dom?
4. Wieviel kostet der Silberschmuck?
5. Haben Sie Reiseschecks?

ADVERBS (page 41):

1. Ich brauche schnell einen Arzt.
2. Wiederholen Sie bitte langsam.
3. Können Sie das schnell reparieren?
4. Schreiben Sie es bitte schnell auf.
5. Ich reise morgen ab.

CONJUNCTIONS (page 46):

1. Wieviel kosten der Wecker und die Batterien?
2. Ich habe mich verlaufen, und ich brauche Hilfe.
3. Wo kauft man Brot und Käse?
4. Haben Sie Eier und Speck?
5. Sprechen Sie Französisch und Englisch?

PRONOUNS (page 51):

1. Wecken Sie mich um zwei Uhr am Nachmittag.
2. Ich möchte zwei.
3. Ich will das nicht heute.
4. Ich heisse _____.
5. Sprechen Sie Spanisch?

PREPOSITIONS (page 54):

1. Ich reise am Abend ab.
2. Ich möchte ein Zimmer mit einem Bett.
3. Wecken Sie mich um sieben Uhr am Morgen.

WORD ORDER (page 56):

1. Um wieviel Uhr ist das Treffen?
2. Wo ist die Polizeiwache?
3. Wieviel kostet der Telefonanruf?
4. Ich habe eine Rückfahrkarte verloren.
5. Wie weit ist das Museum?

Occasionally, the Language Tutor will display translations in an order that varies from these answers. However, the answers are correct. Use the information in the grammar section to help you order the words correctly.

VOCABULARY

Phrases included in your Language Tutor are listed in three groups: Phrase I listing consists of complete sentences; Phrase II, incomplete sentences to which individual words may be linked; and Phrase III, phrases that can be linked to incomplete sentences.

Individual words are listed both categorically and alphabetically. All category titles are capitalized in the alphabetical listing. Number and gender of each noun are noted, to the left of the code number, with the abbreviations described below.

ARTICLES:

Often nouns, require the articles *a*, *an* or *the*. In English, articles must correspond, in number only, to the nouns they modify. For example, cat and cats both use the same indefinite article *the*. But in many of the languages translated by the Language Tutor, articles must agree in number and gender. In Spanish, for example, *el gato* (the cat) and *los gatos* (the cats) require different articles. In German, a different article is used depending on whether the noun is the subject or object of a sentence. (See Phrase II in this section for further discussion.) To help determine the proper form of each article, abbreviations for the number or gender of each noun are listed before the word:

m — masculine

n — neuter

f — feminine

p — plural

PHRASE I

With the phrases below you can learn to use a variety of sentences in another language without having to enter each word individually. Just press **☐☐ PHRASE**, the number keys for one of the coded phrases and **⬆ ENTER**. All phrases are spoken.

- 19 What is this?
- 20 What time is it?
- 21 I do not want this.
- 22 Do you have any messages for me?
- 23 Will you keep this in the safe?
- 24 I am happy to meet you.
- 25 I am hungry.
- 26 I am lost.
- 27 I am thirsty.
- 28 I am sick.
- 29 I need a doctor.
- 30 I need help.
- 31 May I have a receipt?
- 32 No smoking.
- 33 Pardon me.
- 34 Do not disturb.
- 35 Please, write it down.
- 36 Please, repeat.
- 37 Thank you.
- 38 No, thank you.
- 39 This belongs to me.
- 40 This does not belong to me.
- 41 This is an emergency.
- 42 This is incorrect.
- 43 What is the rate of exchange?
- 44 Where can I exchange my money?
- 45 Bill, please.
- 46 Can you repair this?

PHRASE II

Complete the sentences in this list with words from the categorical or alphabetical lists or with phrases from the Phrase III list. Be sure to enter the code numbers for phrases first, then the code numbers for completion words or phrases.

Phrase II sentences are divided into two groups:

GROUP I sentences may require nouns used as the subjects of sentences. When a noun is used as a subject, it is in the nominative case.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 How much is _____? | 12 What time is _____? |
| 3 How much are _____? | 14 Wake me at _____. |
| 4 I am departing _____. | 15 Where is _____? |
| 8 My name is _____. | 17 How do you say _____? |
| 9* _____ does not work. | 18 How far is _____? |
| 10 This is too _____. | 47 a ticket to _____ |
| 11 Do you speak _____? | 48* for _____ people. |

When linking nouns to a sentence in this group, select an article (a, an, the) from the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 207 a modifies masculine and neuter nouns | 210 an modifies feminine nouns |
| 208 an modifies masculine and neuter nouns | 218 the modifies masculine nouns |
| 209 a modifies feminine nouns | 219 the modifies feminine nouns |
| | 220 the modifies neuter nouns |
| | 219 the modifies all plural nouns |

GROUP II sentences require different articles. The nouns linked to these sentences are in the genitive case.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Do you have _____? | 7 I would like _____. |
| 5 I have lost _____. | 13 Where can you buy _____? |
| 6 May I present _____? | 16 I need something for _____. |

When linking nouns to these sentences, choose an article from this list:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 211 a modifies masculine nouns | 212 an modifies neuter nouns |
| 212 an modifies masculine nouns | 224 the modifies masculine nouns |
| 209 a modifies feminine nouns | 219 the modifies feminine nouns |
| 210 an modifies feminine nouns | 220 the modifies neuter nouns |
| 211 a modifies neuter nouns | 221 the modifies plural nouns |

*Only words from the alphabetical or categorical listings can be combined with these phrases. Phrases from the Phrase III listing do not link properly.

PHRASE III

The words and phrases listed below can be added to phrases from either the Phrase I or Phrase II listing by pressing **PHRASE**, the code number for a phrase, **LINK**, the code number for a linking phrase listed below and **ENTER**.

Nouns in this listing are preceded by the proper designations for article selection. Refer to the grammar section of this book for instructions about article usage.

- 49** in the morning
50 in the afternoon
51 in the evening
52 with a double bed
53 with one bed
54 with two beds
m **55** claim ticket
n **56** collect call
p **57** contact lenses
f **58** credit card
f **59** currency exchange
m **60** driver's license
f **61** fire escape
f **62** first aid
p **63** flash bulbs
p **64** identification papers
m **65** mailbox
f **66** napkin
f **67** police station
m **68** rental car
f **69** return ticket
f **70** sanitary napkin
m **71** stomachache
m **72** telephone call
n **73** telephone directory
f **74** telephone number
f **75** toothbrush
n **76** towel
n **77** travel agency
p **78** traveler's checks

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

Sixteen categories make it easy for you to learn a foreign vocabulary. Learn lists of words, such as the days of the week or months of the year. Or use the categorical listings as an easy way to find related words.

Category titles are capitalized. Words also are divided into subcategories to help you associate smaller groups of words. Subcategory titles appear in parentheses and cannot be translated by your Language Tutor.

Each word in the vocabulary is listed only once to avoid confusion. Its listing in a specific category can help you understand the limits of a word's definition. For example, the word "bill" is listed in the FOOD category under the subcategory "dining." This should alert you to the fact that the translation you receive for "bill" means restaurant bill. Although there is no difference between a restaurant bill and a hotel bill in English, the French use two entirely different words. Try to become familiar with the categories and the kinds of words in each.

REMEMBER, WORDS WITH COLORED CODE NUMBERS ARE SPOKEN.

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Datamath Calculator Museum

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

100 APPAREL

Words in this category deal with parts of clothing and pieces of jewelry.

(clothing)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|---|------------|------------|
| m | 101 | belt | p | 109 | panty hose | m | 118 | slip |
| f | 102 | blouse | f | 110 | purse | p | 119 | socks |
| p | 103 | boots | m | 111 | raincoat | f | 120 | sweater |
| m | 104 | brassiere | p | 112 | sandals | f | 121 | underwear |
| m | 105 | coat | m | 113 | scarf | | | |
| n | 106 | dress | n | 114 | shirt | | | |
| m | 107 | hat | p | 115 | shoes | m | 122 | jewelry |
| f | 108 | necktie | m | 116 | skirt | f | 123 | necklace |
| | | | p | 117 | slacks | m | 124 | ring |
| | | | | | | f | 125 | wristwatch |

(jewelry)

126 BEVERAGES

Words describing beverages and other related words are contained in this category.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------------|---|------------|-------|---|------------|--------|
| n | 127 | beer | f | 132 | cup | m | 137 | liquor |
| f | 128 | bottle | n | 133 | drink | f | 138 | milk |
| m | 129 | bottle opener | n | 134 | glass | m | 139 | tea |
| m | 130 | coffee | n | 135 | ice | n | 140 | water |
| f | 131 | cream | m | 136 | juice | m | 141 | wine |

142 BUSINESS

This category contains words that might be associated with businesses and business transactions.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|---|------------|-----------|---|------------|--------------|
| m | 143 | accountant | m | 149 | employee | f | 155 | receipt |
| f | 144 | appointment | m | 150 | employer | f | 156 | secretary |
| f | 145 | briefcase | p | 151 | expenses | f | 157 | stock market |
| m | 146 | calendar | p | 152 | insurance | f | 158 | tax |
| m | 147 | contract | n | 153 | meeting | f | 159 | typewriter |
| f | 148 | convention | n | 154 | office | | | |

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

160 COMMUNICATION

Words involved in verbal and non-verbal communication can be found in this category.

| | | | (conversation) | | (directions) | |
|---|------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | 161 | airmail | 176 | Cancel. | f 190 | address |
| m | 162 | letter | 177 | Down. | f 191 | city |
| f | 163 | mail | 178 | Goodbye. | n 192 | country |
| f | 164 | operator | 179 | Hello. | f 193 | direction |
| | | [telephone] | 180 | Help! | m 194 | east |
| n | 165 | telegram | 181 | important | 195 | left |
| n | 166 | telephone | 182 | No. | m 196 | name |
| | | (signs) | 183 | Please. | m 197 | north |
| f | 167 | danger | 184 | Pull. | 198 | right |
| m | 168 | entrance | 185 | Push. | f 199 | signature |
| m | 169 | exit | 186 | Stop. | m 200 | south |
| f | 170 | information | 187 | Up. | m 201 | west |
| n | 171 | poison | 188 | urgent | | |
| | 172 | private | 189 | Yes. | | (languages) |
| | 173 | prohibited | | | 202 | English |
| | 174 | public | | | 203 | French |
| | 175 | warning | | | 204 | German |
| | | | | | 205 | Spanish |

206 DESCRIPTORS

Descriptors are words that describe other words. This category includes materials, colors and antonyms. Remember that all adjectives are stored in the vocabulary in their masculine form.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------|---|------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|
| m | 207 | a | f | 219 | the | 231 | silver |
| m | 208 | an | n | 220 | the | 232 | wood |
| f | 209 | a | | 221 | the | | (colors) |
| f | 210 | an | | 222 | the | 233 | black |
| n | 211 | a | | 223 | the* | 234 | blue |
| n | 212 | an | | 224 | the | 235 | brown |
| | 213 | and | | 225 | too (in excess) | f 236 | color |
| | 214 | dozen | | | (materials) | 237 | gray |
| | 215 | enough | | 226 | cotton | 238 | green |
| | 216 | much | | 227 | gold | 239 | red |
| n | 217 | pair | | 228 | leather | 240 | white |
| m | 218 | the | | 229 | linen | 241 | yellow |
| | | | | 230 | silk | | |

*German equivalent does not exist.

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| <i>(opposites)</i> | | |
| 242 | bad | 256 far |
| 243 | good | 257 near |
| 244 | clean | 258 first |
| 245 | dirty | 259 last |
| 246 | cold | 260 happy |
| 247 | hot | 261 sad |
| 248 | correct | 262 hard |
| 249 | incorrect | 263 soft |
| 250 | dark | 264 heavy |
| 251 | light | 265 lightweight |
| 252 | dry | 266 here |
| 253 | wet | 267 there |
| 254 | expensive | 268 large |
| 255 | inexpensive | small |
| | | 270 long |
| | | 271 short |
| | | 272 loose |
| | | 273 tight |
| | | 274 noisy |
| | | 275 quiet |
| | | 276 nothing |
| | | 277 something |
| | | 278 quickly |
| | | 279 slowly |
| | | 280 sour |
| | | 281 sweet |
| | | 282 thick |
| | | thin |

284 ENTERTAINMENT

This category contains words relating to entertainment in general and tourist attractions and sightseeing excursions specifically.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------|---|-----|-------------|---|-----|-----------|
| n | 285 | restaurant | m | 292 | cathedral | m | 300 | park |
| f | 286 | show | m | 293 | cemetery | m | 301 | river |
| | | [performance] | f | 294 | church | n | 302 | sea |
| n | 287 | swimming pool | p | 295 | gardens | n | 303 | stadium |
| n | 288 | television | m | 296 | lake | n | 304 | statue |
| n | 289 | theater | m | 297 | marketplace | n | 305 | village |
| | | | p | 298 | mountains | m | 306 | vineyard |
| | | | n | 299 | museum | m | 307 | waterfall |
| <i>(tourist attractions)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| m | 290 | beach | | | | | | |
| f | 291 | castle | | | | | | |

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

308 FOOD

This category includes words that identify foods. Subcategories include entrees, desserts, side orders, fruits, condiments, snacks and dining. Dining deals with words that might be used to order food, seek service or give instructions for food preparation in a restaurant.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|---------------|---|-----|--------------|---|-----|------------------|----------|
| (entrees) | | | | | | | | | |
| m | 309 | bacon | p | 342 | mushrooms | f | 375 | salad dressing | |
| n | 310 | beef | p | 343 | onions | n | 376 | salt | |
| n | 311 | chicken | f | 344 | potato | m | 377 | sugar | |
| m | 312 | crab | m | 345 | rice | m | 378 | syrup | |
| f | 313 | duck | n | 346 | rolls | m | 379 | vinegar | |
| p | 314 | eggs | m | 347 | salad | | | | |
| m | 315 | fish | m | 348 | soup | | | | (snacks) |
| m | 316 | ham | m | 349 | spinach | p | 380 | appetizers | |
| n | 317 | lamb | m | 350 | toast | f | 381 | candy | |
| m | 318 | lobster | f | 351 | tomato | m | 382 | cheese | |
| n | 319 | meat | p | 352 | vegetables | m | 383 | hamburger | |
| p | 320 | oysters | p | 353 | waffles | p | 384 | nuts | |
| n | 321 | pork | | | | | | | |
| f | 322 | sausage | | | (fruit) | | | | (dining) |
| p | 323 | shrimp | p | 354 | apples | m | 385 | ashtray | |
| n | 324 | steak | f | 355 | banana | | 386 | baked | |
| n | 325 | stew | p | 356 | cherries | f | 387 | bill | |
| m | 326 | tuna | n | 357 | fruit | | 388 | boiled | |
| m | 327 | turkey | f | 358 | grapefruit | n | 389 | breakfast | |
| n | 328 | veal | p | 359 | grapes | m | 390 | chair | |
| | | | f | 360 | lemon | n | 391 | dinner | |
| | | (desserts) | f | 361 | lime | f | 392 | fork | |
| m | 329 | cake | f | 362 | orange | | 393 | fried | |
| m | 330 | dessert | p | 363 | peaches | | 394 | knife | |
| m | 331 | ice cream | p | 364 | pears | n | 395 | lunch | |
| n | 332 | pastry | f | 365 | pineapple | | 396 | order [to order] | |
| f | 333 | pie | p | 366 | strawberries | m | 397 | plate | |
| | | | | | | | 398 | salty | |
| | | (side orders) | | | (condiments) | f | 399 | saucer | |
| m | 334 | asparagus | f | 367 | butter | n | 400 | silverware | |
| p | 335 | beans | m | 368 | garlic | | 401 | spicy | |
| n | 336 | bread | m | 369 | honey | m | 402 | spoon | |
| m | 337 | cabbage | n | 370 | jelly | m | 403 | table | |
| p | 338 | carrots | f | 371 | mayonnaise | m | 404 | waiter | |
| m | 339 | corn | m | 372 | mustard | f | 405 | waitress | |
| p | 340 | green peas | n | 373 | oil | f | 406 | wine list | |
| m | 341 | lettuce | m | 374 | pepper | | | | |

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

407 HOTEL

The Hotel category contains words most often associated with hotels — hotel service and accommodations.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------------|---|------------|-----------------|---|------------|--------------|
| m | 408 | adapter | m | 420 | faucet | f | 430 | registration |
| n | 409 | bed | f | 421 | heating[system] | f | 431 | reservation |
| p | 410 | beds | m | 422 | key | f | 432 | restroom |
| m | 411 | bellboy | f | 423 | lamp | n | 433 | room |
| f | 412 | blanket | m | 424 | light switch | p | 434 | rooms |
| m | 413 | closet | n | 425 | lock | m | 435 | safe |
| m | 414 | clothes hanger | n | 426 | maid | p | 436 | sheets |
| f | 415 | confirmation | n | 427 | pillow | f | 437 | shower |
| m | 416 | desk | m | 428 | plug [electric] | p | 438 | stairs |
| m | 417 | dining room | | 429 | register | f | 439 | view |
| m | 418 | elevator | | | [to register] | | | |
| m | 419 | fan (electric) | | | | | | |

440 MEDICINE

This category contains health-related words to help in communicating with doctors and nurses when seeking medical advice or assistance.

| | | <i>(medical aid)</i> | | | <i>(body parts)</i> | | | <i>(symptoms)</i> |
|---|------------|----------------------|---|------------|---------------------|---|------------|-------------------|
| m | 441 | bandage | m | 449 | ankle | p | 469 | backache |
| m | 442 | dentist | m | 450 | arm | f | 470 | blister |
| m | 443 | doctor | f | 451 | chest | f | 471 | burn |
| m | 444 | emergency | n | 452 | eye | f | 472 | constipation |
| p | 445 | glasses | p | 453 | eyes | m | 473 | cough |
| n | 446 | hospital | m | 454 | finger | m | 474 | cramp |
| f | 447 | nurse | m | 455 | foot | m | 475 | diarrhea |
| m | 448 | optician | f | 456 | hand | p | 476 | earache |
| | | | m | 457 | head | n | 477 | fever |
| | | | n | 458 | knee | p | 478 | headache |
| | | | n | 459 | leg | f | 479 | indigestion |
| | | | f | 460 | lip | f | 480 | infection |
| | | | m | 461 | mouth | f | 481 | nausea |
| | | | m | 462 | neck | m | 482 | pain |
| | | | f | 463 | nose | n | 483 | sinus |
| | | | f | 464 | shoulder | m | 484 | sunburn |
| | | | p | 465 | skin | p | 485 | toothache |
| | | | n | 466 | throat | | | |
| | | | f | 467 | toe | | | |
| | | | f | 468 | tongue | | | |

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

486 MONEY

This category contains words related to money and the exchange of money.

| | | |
|---|-----|-------------|
| f | 487 | bank |
| n | 488 | change |
| n | 489 | coin |
| f | 490 | money order |
| n | 491 | tip |

492 NUMBERS

Use the numbers category to learn to count from one to 1,000.

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|-----------|-------|----------|
| 493 | zero | 503 | ten | 513 | twenty |
| 494 | one | 504 | eleven | 514 | thirty |
| 495 | two | 505 | twelve | 515 | forty |
| 496 | three | 506 | thirteen | 516 | fifty |
| 497 | four | 507 | fourteen | 517 | sixty |
| 498 | five | 508 | fifteen | 518 | seventy |
| 499 | six | 509 | sixteen | 519 | eighty |
| 500 | seven | 510 | seventeen | 520 | ninety |
| 501 | eight | 511 | eighteen | 521 | hundred |
| 502 | nine | 512 | nineteen | 522 | thousand |
| | | | | f 523 | number |

524 PEOPLE

These words describe relatives and people whose professions may not be service oriented. Service-oriented professions are listed in the Services category.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----------|---|-----|-------------|---|-----|----------|
| n | 525 | baby | m | 532 | friend | m | 540 | manager |
| m | 526 | brother | p | 533 | gentlemen | f | 541 | mother |
| m | 527 | cashier | m | 534 | grandfather | p | 542 | parents |
| p | 528 | children | f | 535 | grandmother | m | 543 | salesman |
| f | 529 | daughter | p | 536 | ladies | f | 544 | sister |
| f | 530 | family | m | 537 | Mr. | m | 545 | son |
| m | 531 | father | f | 538 | Mrs. | m | 546 | student |
| | | | n | 539 | Miss | | | |

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

547 PURCHASES

The words in this category describe toiletries (consumable items), sundries (small non-consumable items) and items related to shopping in general (locations and larger more durable items).

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----------------|---|-----|--------------|---|-----|------------------|
| (toiletries) | | | | | | | | |
| n | 548 | deodorant | m | 565 | film | m | 584 | tape |
| m | 549 | lipstick | f | 566 | hair brush | m | 585 | thread |
| f | 550 | lotion | n | 567 | handkerchief | m | 586 | tobacco |
| p | 551 | make-up | f | 568 | magazine | | | |
| m | 552 | powder | p | 569 | matches | | | (shopping) |
| n | 553 | shampoo | f | 570 | nail file | p | 587 | antiques |
| f | 554 | shaving cream | f | 571 | needle | n | 588 | book |
| f | 555 | soap | f | 572 | newspaper | m | 589 | bookstore |
| f | 556 | toothpaste | m | 573 | pen | f | 590 | camera |
| | | | m | 574 | pencil | p | 591 | candy store |
| | | (sundries) | f | 575 | photograph | m | 592 | department store |
| m | 557 | alarm clock | f | 576 | pipe | p | 593 | flowers |
| p | 558 | batteries | p | 577 | postcards | n | 594 | gift |
| p | 559 | cards [playing] | m | 578 | razor | f | 595 | liquor store |
| f | 560 | cigar | f | 579 | scissors | n | 596 | package |
| p | 561 | cigarettes | m | 580 | shoe laces | p | 597 | souvenirs |
| m | 562 | comb | p | 581 | stamps | p | 598 | toys |
| p | 563 | diapers | n | 582 | stationery | m | 599 | umbrella |
| p | 564 | envelopes | f | 583 | string | f | 600 | wallet |

601 SERVICES

The words in this category describe both service locations and people who might have service-oriented jobs.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|--------------|---|-----|-----------------|
| m | 602 | babysitter | m | 610 | lawyer |
| f | 603 | bakery | f | 611 | library |
| m | 604 | barber | f | 612 | pharmacy |
| m | 605 | beauty salon | p | 613 | police |
| f | 606 | dry cleaner | n | 614 | post office |
| f | 607 | embassy | f | 615 | service station |
| m | 608 | florist | f | 616 | university |
| f | 609 | laundromat | | | |

CATEGORICAL LISTINGS

617 TIME

Learn the times of the day, months of the year, days of the week and the seasons in this category.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----------|---|-----|---------------|-----|-----------|------------|
| n | 618 | date | n | 633 | year | 647 | June | |
| m | 619 | day | | 634 | yesterday | 648 | July | |
| | 620 | early | | | (days/months) | 649 | August | |
| f | 621 | hour | | 635 | Sunday | 650 | September | |
| | 622 | late | | 636 | Monday | 651 | October | |
| f | 623 | midnight | | 637 | Tuesday | 652 | November | |
| f | 624 | minute | | 638 | Wednesday | 653 | December | |
| m | 625 | month | | 639 | Thursday | | | |
| m | 626 | noon | | 640 | Friday | | (seasons) | |
| | 627 | now | | 641 | Saturday | m | 654 | spring |
| f | 628 | season | | 642 | January | m | 655 | summer |
| | 629 | today | | 643 | February | m | 656 | autumn |
| | 630 | tomorrow | | 644 | March | m | 657 | winter |
| | 631 | tonight | | 645 | April | m | 658 | holiday |
| f | 632 | week | | 646 | May | | 659 | New Year's |

660 TRAVEL

Travel words deal with traveling in general and specific words that pertain to air, land and sea travel.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------------|---|------------|------------------|---|------------|---------|
| m | 661 | accident | f | 674 | ticket | m | 688 | guide |
| f | 662 | arrival gate | m | 675 | ticket window | f | 689 | map |
| n | 663 | baggage | m | 676 | timetable | m | 690 | mileage |
| m | 664 | customs | | | (air) | m | 691 | porter |
| f | 665 | departure | n | 677 | airplane | f | 692 | street |
| n | 666 | downtown | m | 678 | airport | f | 693 | subway |
| f | 667 | first class | m | 679 | flight | f | 694 | token |
| f | 668 | one-way ticket | f | 680 | flight attendant | f | 695 | tour |
| m | 669 | passport | m | 681 | gate | m | 696 | train |
| m | 670 | seat | m | 682 | automobile | | | |
| f | 671 | second class | n | 683 | bicycle | | | (sea) |
| p | 672 | stops | m | 684 | bus | n | 697 | dock |
| p | 673 | suitcases | f | 685 | bus stop | f | 698 | island |
| | | | m | 686 | driver | n | 699 | ship |
| | | | n | 687 | gasoline | | | |

ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS

A

| | | |
|---|---------|--------------|
| m | 207/208 | a, an |
| f | 209/210 | a, an |
| n | 211/212 | a, an |
| m | 661 | accident |
| m | 143 | accountant |
| m | 408 | adapter |
| | | [electrical] |
| f | 190 | address |
| | 161 | airmail |
| n | 677 | airplane |
| m | 678 | airport |
| m | 557 | alarm clock |
| | 213 | and |
| m | 449 | ankle |
| p | 587 | antiques |
| p | 100 | APPAREL |
| p | 380 | appetizers |
| p | 354 | apples |
| m | 144 | appointment |
| | 645 | April |
| m | 450 | arm |
| f | 662 | arrival gate |
| m | 385 | ashtray |
| m | 334 | asparagus |
| | 649 | August |
| m | 682 | automobile |
| m | 656 | autumn |

B

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|
| n | 525 | baby |
| m | 602 | babysitter |
| p | 469 | backache |
| m | 309 | bacon |
| | 242 | bad |
| n | 663 | baggage [place] |
| | 386 | baked |
| f | 603 | bakery |
| f | 355 | banana |
| m | 441 | bandage |
| f | 487 | bank |
| m | 604 | barber |
| p | 558 | batteries |
| m | 290 | beach |
| p | 335 | beans |

| | | |
|---|-----|-------------------|
| m | 605 | beauty salon |
| n | 409 | bed |
| p | 410 | beds |
| n | 310 | beef |
| n | 127 | beer |
| m | 411 | bellboy |
| m | 101 | belt |
| p | 126 | BEVERAGES |
| n | 683 | bicycle |
| f | 387 | bill [restaurant] |
| | 233 | black |
| f | 412 | blanket |
| f | 470 | blister |
| f | 102 | blouse |
| | 234 | blue |
| | 388 | boiled |
| n | 588 | book |
| m | 589 | bookstore |
| p | 103 | boots |
| f | 128 | bottle |
| m | 129 | bottle opener |
| m | 104 | brassiere |
| n | 336 | bread |
| n | 389 | breakfast |
| f | 145 | briefcase |
| m | 526 | brother |
| | 235 | brown |
| f | 471 | burn |
| m | 684 | bus |
| f | 685 | bus stop |
| m | 142 | BUSINESS |
| m | 367 | butter |

C

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|
| m | 337 | cabbage |
| m | 329 | cake |
| m | 146 | calendar |
| f | 590 | camera |
| | 176 | Cancel. |
| f | 381 | candy |
| p | 591 | candy store |
| p | 559 | cards [playing] |
| p | 338 | carrots |
| m | 527 | cashier |
| f | 291 | castle |
| m | 292 | cathedral |

| | | |
|---|-----|----------------|
| m | 293 | cemetery |
| m | 390 | chair |
| n | 488 | change [money] |
| m | 382 | cheese |
| p | 356 | cherries |
| f | 451 | chest |
| n | 311 | chicken |
| p | 528 | children |
| f | 294 | church |
| f | 560 | cigar |
| p | 561 | cigarettes |
| f | 191 | city |
| | 244 | clean |
| m | 413 | closet |
| m | 414 | clothes hanger |
| m | 105 | coat |
| m | 130 | coffee |
| n | 489 | coin |
| | 246 | cold |
| f | 236 | color |
| m | 562 | comb |
| f | 160 | COMMUNICA- |
| | | TION |
| f | 415 | confirmation |
| f | 472 | constipation |
| m | 147 | contract |
| f | 148 | convention |
| m | 339 | corn |
| | 248 | correct |
| | 226 | cotton |
| m | 473 | cough |
| n | 192 | country |
| m | 312 | crab |
| m | 474 | cramp |
| f | 131 | cream |
| f | 132 | cup |
| m | 664 | customs |

D

| | | |
|---|-----|----------|
| f | 167 | danger |
| | 250 | dark |
| n | 618 | date |
| f | 529 | daughter |
| m | 619 | day |
| | 653 | December |
| m | 442 | dentist |

ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|--------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|
| n | 548 | deodorant | 254 | expensive | p | 445 | glasses [eye] | |
| m | 592 | department store | n | 452 | eye | 227 | gold | |
| f | 665 | departure | p | 453 | eyes | 243 | good | |
| p | 206 | DESCRIPTORS | F | | | 178 | Goodbye. | |
| m | 416 | desk [hotel] | f | 530 | family | m | 534 | grandfather |
| m | 330 | dessert | m | 419 | fan [electric] | f | 535 | grandmother |
| p | 563 | diapers | m | 256 | far | f | 358 | grapefruit |
| m | 475 | diarrhea | m | 531 | father | p | 359 | grapes |
| m | 417 | dining room | m | 420 | faucet | | 237 | gray |
| | | [hotel] | m | 643 | February | | 238 | green |
| n | 391 | dinner | n | 477 | fever | p | 340 | green peas |
| f | 193 | direction | | 508 | fifteen | m | 688 | guide |
| | 245 | dirty | | 516 | fifty | H | | |
| n | 697 | dock | m | 565 | film [camera] | f | 566 | hair brush |
| m | 443 | doctor | m | 454 | finger | m | 316 | ham |
| | 177 | Down. | | 258 | first | m | 383 | hamburger |
| fn | 666 | downtown | f | 667 | first class | f | 456 | hand |
| n | 214 | dozen | m | 315 | fish | n | 567 | handkerchief |
| n | 106 | dress | | 498 | five | | 260 | happy |
| n | 133 | drink | m | 679 | flight | | 262 | hard |
| m | 686 | driver | f | 680 | flight attendant | m | 107 | hat |
| | 252 | dry | m | 608 | florist | m | 457 | head |
| f | 606 | dry cleaner | p | 593 | flowers | p | 478 | headache |
| f | 313 | duck | f | 308 | FOOD | f | 421 | heating [system] |
| E | | | m | 455 | foot | | 264 | heavy |
| p | 476 | earache | f | 392 | fork | | 179 | Hello. |
| | 620 | early | | 515 | forty | | 180 | Help! |
| m | 194 | east | | 497 | four | | 266 | here |
| p | 314 | eggs | | 507 | fourteen | m | 658 | holiday |
| | 501 | eight | | 203 | French | m | 369 | honey |
| | 511 | eighteen | | 640 | Friday | n | 446 | hospital |
| | 519 | eighty | | 393 | fried | | 247 | hot |
| m | 418 | elevator | m | 532 | friend | n | 407 | HOTEL |
| | 504 | eleven | n | 357 | fruit | f | 621 | hour |
| f | 607 | embassy | G | | | | 521 | hundred |
| m | 444 | emergency | p | 295 | gardens | I | | |
| m | 149 | employee | m | 368 | garlic | n | 135 | ice |
| m | 150 | employer | n | 687 | gasoline | m | 331 | ice cream |
| | 202 | English | m | 681 | gate [airport] | | 181 | important |
| | 215 | enough | p | 533 | gentlemen | | 249 | incorrect |
| f | 284 | ENTERTAIN- MENT | | 204 | German | f | 479 | indigestion |
| m | 168 | entrance | n | 594 | gift | | 255 | inexpensive |
| p | 564 | envelopes | n | 134 | glass | f | 480 | infection |
| m | 169 | exit | | | | | | |
| p | 151 | expenses | | | | | | |

ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS

p **170** information
p **152** insurance
f **698** island

J

642 January
n **370** jelly
m **122** jewelry
m **136** juice
648 July
647 June

K

m **422** key
n **458** knee
n **394** knife

L

p **536** ladies
m **296** lake
n **317** lamb
f **423** lamp
268 large
259 last
622 late
f **609** laundromat
m **610** lawyer
228 leather
195 left
n **459** leg
f **360** lemon
m **162** letter
m **341** lettuce
f **611** library
251 light [shade]
m **424** light switch
265 lightweight
f **361** lime
229 linen
f **460** lip
m **549** lipstick
m **137** liquor
p **595** liquor store
m **318** lobster
n **425** lock
270 long

272 loose
f **550** lotion
n **395** lunch

M

m **537** Mr.
f **538** Mrs.
n **539** Miss
f **568** magazine
n **426** maid
f **163** mail
p **551** make-up
[cosmetics]
m **540** manager
f **689** map
644 March
m **297** marketplace
p **569** matches
646 May
f **371** mayonnaise
n **319** meat
p **440** MEDICINE
n **153** meeting
f **623** midnight
m **690** mileage
f **138** milk
f **624** minute
636 Monday
n **486** MONEY
f **490** money order
m **625** month
f **541** mother
p **298** mountains
m **461** mouth
216 much
n **299** museum
p **342** mushrooms
m **372** mustard

N

f **570** nail file
m **196** name
f **481** nausea
257 near
m **462** neck [back]

f **123** necklace
f **108** necktie
f **571** needle
f **572** newspaper
659 New Year's

502 nine
512 nineteen
520 ninety
182 No.
274 noisy
m **626** noon
m **197** north
f **463** nose
276 nothing
652 November
627 now
f **523** number
p **492** NUMBERS
f **447** nurse
p **384** nuts

O

651 October
n **154** office
n **373** oil [salad]
494 one
f **668** one-way ticket
p **343** onions
f **164** operator
[telephone]
m **448** optician
f **362** orange [fruit]
396 order [to order]
p **320** oysters

P

n **596** package
m **482** pain
n **217** pair
p **109** panty hose
p **542** parents
m **300** park [noun]
m **669** passport
n **332** pastry
p **363** peaches
p **364** pears

ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------|---|----------|-----------------|---|-----|--------------|
| m | 573 | pen | m | 124 | ring [noun] | n | 231 | silver |
| | 574 | pencil | m | 301 | river | n | 400 | silverware |
| | 524 | PEOPLE | n | 346 | rolls [food] | | 483 | sinus |
| | 374 | pepper | n | 433 | room | f | 544 | sister |
| | 612 | pharmacy | p | 434 | rooms | | 499 | six |
| | 575 | photograph | | S | | | 509 | sixteen |
| f | 333 | pie | | 261 | sad | p | 517 | sixty |
| | 427 | pillow | m | 435 | safe [noun] | m | 465 | skin |
| f | 365 | pineapple | m | 347 | salad | p | 116 | skirt |
| f | 576 | pipe | f | 375 | salad dressing | p | 117 | slacks |
| m | 397 | plate | m | 543 | salesman | m | 118 | slip [half] |
| | 183 | Please. | n | 376 | salt | | 279 | slowly |
| m | 428 | plug [electric] | | 398 | salty | f | 269 | small |
| n | 171 | poison | p | 112 | sandals | p | 555 | soap |
| p | 613 | police | | 641 | Saturday | | 119 | socks |
| n | 321 | pork | f | 399 | saucer | | 263 | soft |
| m | 691 | porter | f | 322 | sausage | | 277 | something |
| n | 614 | post office | m | 113 | scarf | m | 545 | son |
| p | 577 | postcards | f | 579 | scissors | f | 348 | soup |
| f | 344 | potato | n | 302 | sea | m | 280 | sour |
| m | 552 | powder | f | 628 | season | m | 200 | south |
| | 172 | private | m | 670 | seat | p | 597 | souvenirs |
| | 173 | prohibited | f | 671 | second class | | 205 | Spanish |
| | 174 | public | f | 156 | secretary | m | 401 | spicy |
| | 184 | Pull. | | 650 | September | m | 349 | spinach |
| p | 547 | PURCHASES | f | 615 | service station | m | 402 | spoon |
| f | 110 | purse | p | 601 | SERVICES | m | 654 | spring |
| | 185 | Push. | | 500 | seven | n | 303 | stadium |
| | Q | | | 510 | seventeen | p | 438 | stairs |
| | 278 | quickly | | 518 | seventy | p | 581 | stamps |
| | 275 | quiet | n | 553 | shampoo | n | 582 | stationery |
| | R | | f | 554 | shaving cream | n | 304 | statue |
| m | 111 | raincoat | p | 436 | sheets | n | 324 | steak |
| m | 578 | razor | n | 699 | ship | n | 325 | stew |
| f | 155 | receipt | n | 114 | shirt | f | 157 | stock market |
| | 239 | red | m | 580 | shoe laces | | 186 | Stop. |
| | 429 | register | p | 115 | shoes | p | 672 | stops |
| | | [to register] | | 271 | short | p | 366 | strawberries |
| f | 430 | registration | f | 464 | shoulder | f | 692 | street |
| f | 431 | reservation | f | 286 | show | f | 583 | string |
| n | 285 | restaurant | | 437 | [performance] | m | 546 | student |
| f | 432 | restroom | f | 323 | shrimp | f | 693 | subway |
| m | 345 | rice | p | 199 | signature | m | 377 | sugar |
| | 198 | right | f | 230 | silk | p | 673 | suitcases |
| | | | | | | m | 655 | summer |
| | | | | | | m | 484 | sunburn |

ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS

f **635** Sunday
f **120** sweater
f **281** sweet
n **287** swimming pool
m **378** syrup

T

m **403** table
m **584** tape
f **158** tax
m **139** tea
n **165** telegram
n **166** telephone
n **288** television
f **503** ten
m **218** the
f **219** the
n **220** the
p **224** the
n **289** theater
n **267** there
f **282** thick
f **283** thin
f **506** thirteen
f **514** thirty
f **522** thousand
m **585** thread
f **496** three
m **466** throat
f **639** Thursday
f **674** ticket
m **675** ticket window
f **273** tight
f **617** TIME
m **676** timetable
p **491** tip
m **350** toast
m **586** tobacco
f **629** today
f **467** toe
f **694** token
f **351** tomato
f **630** tomorrow
f **468** tongue
f **631** tonight

225 too [in excess]
p **485** toothache
f **556** toothpaste
f **695** tour
p **598** toys
m **696** train
n **660** TRAVEL
f **637** Tuesday
m **326** tuna
m **327** turkey
f **505** twelve
f **513** twenty
f **495** two
f **159** typewriter

U

m **599** umbrella
f **121** underwear
f **616** university
f **187** Up.
f **188** urgent

V

n **328** veal
p **352** vegetables
f **439** view
n **305** village
m **379** vinegar
m **306** vineyard

W

p **353** waffles
m **404** waiter
f **405** waitress
f **600** wallet
f **175** warning
n **140** water
m **307** waterfall
f **638** Wednesday
f **632** week
f **201** west
f **253** wet
f **240** white

m **141** wine
f **406** wine list
m **657** winter
f **232** wood
f **125** wristwatch

Y

n **633** year
f **241** yellow
f **189** Yes.
f **634** yesterday

Z

493 zero

SERVICE INFORMATION

SERVICE INFORMATION

IN CASE OF DIFFICULTY

In the event that you experience difficulty with your product, the following instructions will help you to analyze the problem. You may be able to correct the problem without returning the unit to a service facility. If the suggested remedies are not successful, contact the Consumer Relations Department by mail or telephone (refer to the "If You Need Service Information" section).

1. Check to make sure that the learning aid is ON. If the AC adapter is used, be sure it is connected to a live outlet.
2. Check for low battery indications:
 - a. erratic or dim display
 - b. indistinct word pronunciation or unusual and unexpected sounds or tones
 - c. unusual or inconsistent operation
 - d. no response when the keys are pressed.
3. Remove and insert the Language Module to be sure it is connected properly.
4. If display is blank and pressing the keys has no effect, remove all batteries and re-install. If operation is not restored, replace the batteries.
5. If the batteries are new and properly installed, review the operating instructions to be certain that operating steps are followed correctly.

If none of the preceding procedures corrects the difficulty, return the product PREPAID to the applicable SERVICE FACILITY listed in this information guide. For conditions and terms of in-warranty repairs, refer to the Warranty. An optional exchange service is also available (a handling fee is required) in some locations.

For your protection, the product should be sent insured; Texas Instruments cannot assume responsibility for loss or damage during shipment.

Please include information on the difficulty experienced with the unit, as well as return address information including name, address, city, state, and zip code. Also include the Language Module or AC adapter if in use when the difficulty occurred. The shipment should be carefully packaged and adequately protected against shock and rough handling.

SERVICE INFORMATION

IF YOU NEED SERVICE INFORMATION

If you need service information about the Language Tutor language aid, write the Consumer Relations Department at:

Texas Instruments Incorporated

P.O. Box 53

Lubbock, TX 79408

or call Consumer Relations at 800-858-1802 (toll-free within all contiguous United States, except Texas) or 800-692-1353 (toll-free within Texas). If outside contiguous United States call 806-747-3841. (We regret that we cannot accept collect calls at this number.)

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS CONSUMER SERVICE FACILITIES

The following mail-in addresses apply to in-warranty repair of products as referenced in the Warranty. An optional exchange service is also available in some locations as indicated in these instructions, however, a handling fee may be required. Out-of-warranty products will be repaired or replaced with the same or equivalent reconditioned model (at TI's option) for a flat fee based on the latest repair rates, which will not exceed 50 percent of the latest suggested retail price. Because our Service Facility serves the entire United States, it is not feasible to hold units while providing repair estimates. To obtain the charges for a particular model call our toll-free number listed in the previous section.

U.S. Residents:

Texas Instruments Repair Service

P.O. Box 2500

Lubbock, TX 79408

Texas Instruments Repair Service

2305 North University Drive

Lubbock, TX 79415

Canadian Residents Only:

Geophysical Service Incorporated

41 Shelley Road

Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C5G4

Telephone: (416) 884-9181

Consumers in California, Oregon and Hawaii may contact the following Texas Instruments offices for additional assistance or information.

Texas Instruments

Consumer Service

831 South Douglas Street

El Segundo, CA 90245

Telephone: (213) 973-1803

Texas Instruments

Consumer Service

10700 Southwest Beaverton Highway

Park Plaza West

Beaverton, OR 97005

Telephone: (503) 643-6758

Texas Instruments

Consumer Service

1600 Kapiolani Blvd.

Pan Am Bldg., Suite 1420

Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Telephone: (808) 955-6808

SERVICE INFORMATION

EXCHANGE SERVICE

If your Texas Instruments Electronic Language Aid and/or Module requires service, instead of sending the unit to a TI Service Facility or exchanging the unit at your dealer, you may elect to exchange the product for a factory reconditioned device of the same or equivalent model (specified by TI) by bringing the product IN PERSON to the nearest Texas Instruments exchange office listed on the next page. PLEASE CALL THE EXCHANGE CENTER FOR AVAILABILITY OF YOUR MODEL. Out-of-warranty products will be exchanged for a flat fee based on the latest repair rates, which will not exceed 50 percent of the latest suggested retail price of the product and the exchange unit will be in warranty for six (6) months.

The following terms and conditions apply for in-warranty devices:

1. Exchange service is offered to the original purchaser or end user and is not available to retailers or dealers.
2. Exchange is offered for repairable, defective Texas Instruments brand name products ONLY. Products damaged by accident or misuse will not be exchanged.
3. The exchanged product will be in warranty for the remainder of the original warranty period or for six (6) months, whichever is longer. A HANDLING CHARGE WILL BE MADE AT THE TIME OF THE EXCHANGE AFTER 90 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF PURCHASE.
4. With proof of purchase during the first 90 days exchanges will be made at no charge either at the nearest Texas Instruments exchange office or at the dealer where you purchased the product.
5. Exchanges must be made in person unless the exchange facility is specifically designated to have a mail-in service.

EXCHANGE SERVICE CENTERS

NOTE: Do not mail units to these addresses. Before going to the Exchange Center, it is advisable to telephone the exchange office for information regarding office hours and availability of specific models.

Arizona

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
8102 North 23rd Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85017
Telephone: (602) 249-1503

California

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
3186 Airway Drive, Bldg. K
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
Telephone: (714) 540-7190

Texas Instruments Consumer Service
831 South Douglas Street
El Segundo, CA 90245
Telephone: (213) 973-1803

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
4333 View Ridge Avenue, Suite B
San Diego, CA 92123
Telephone: (714) 279-2622

SERVICE INFORMATION

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
100 California Street, Suite 480
San Francisco, CA 94111
Telephone: (415) 392-6840

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
776 Palomar Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Telephone: (408) 735-1261

Colorado

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
9725 East Hampden Avenue
Denver, CO 80231
Telephone: (303) 751-2266

Florida

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
2765 N.W. 62nd Street
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309
Telephone: (305) 973-8513

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
1850 Lee Road, Suite 115
Winter Park, FL 32789
Telephone: (350) 647-4125

Georgia

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
3300 N.E. Expressway, Bldg. #9
Atlanta, GA 30341
Telephone: (404) 451-8558

Hawaii

Texas Instruments Consumer Service
1600 Kapiolani Blvd.
Pan Am Bldg., Suite 1420
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Telephone: (808) 955-6808

Illinois

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
515 West Algonquin Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
Telephone: (312) 437-5660

Massachusetts

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
504 Totten Pond Road
Waltham, MA 02154
Telephone: (617) 890-1106

Michigan

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
26211 Central Park Blvd., Suite 215
Southfield, MI 48076
Telephone: (313) 353-5343

Minnesota

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
7625 Parklawn Avenue
Edina, MN 55435
Telephone: (612) 830-1616

New Jersey

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
1255 Westfield Avenue
Clark, NJ 07066
Telephone: (201) 574-9800

New York

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
#1 Huntington Quadrangle, Suite 3C10
Melville, LI., NY 11747
Telephone: (516) 546-8666

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
1210 Jefferson Road
Rochester, NY 14623
Telephone: (716) 275-9750

North Carolina

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
One Woodlawn Green, Suite 160
Charlotte, NC 28210
Telephone: (704) 527-1068

Ohio

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
23412 Commerce Park Road
Beachwood, OH 44122
Telephone: (216) 464-5288

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
4124 Linden Avenue
Dayton, OH 45432
Telephone: (513) 258-3163

Oklahoma

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
3105 East Skelly Drive, Suite 110
Tulsa, OK 74105
Telephone: (918) 749-5724

Oregon

Texas Instruments Consumer Service
10700 Southwest Beaverton Hwy.
Park Plaza West
Beaverton, OR 97005
Telephone: (503) 643-6758

SERVICE INFORMATION

Pennsylvania

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
420 Rouser Road
Coraopolis, PA 15108
Telephone: (412) 771-8112
Texas Instruments Exchange Center
675 Virginia Drive
Ft. Washington, PA 19034
Telephone: (215) 646-5459

Texas

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
1106 Clayton Lane
Twin Towers West Bldg., Suite 305
Austin, TX 78723
Telephone: (512) 458-5408
Texas Instruments Exchange Center
13531 N. Central Expressway
Keystone Gardens, Suite 2700
Dallas, TX 75243
Telephone: (214) 238-6551
Texas Instruments Exchange Center
8585 Commerce Park, Suite 518
Houston, TX 77036
Telephone: (713) 777-4450

Virginia

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
1745 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Crystal Square 4, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202
Telephone: (703) 553-2232

Washington

Texas Instruments Exchange Center
700 112th Avenue N.E.
Bellevue, WA 98004
Telephone: (206) 455-0157

*Canada**

Geophysical Services Incorporated
640-12th Ave. South West
Calgary, Alberta T2R0H5
Telephone: (403) 264-0900
Geophysical Services Incorporated
90-10451 Shellbridge Way
Richmond, British Columbia V6X 2W8
Telephone: (604) 278-4871
Geophysical Services Incorporated
41 Shelley Road
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C5G4
Telephone: (416) 884-9181
Geophysical Services Incorporated
945 McCaffrey Street
St. Laurent, Quebec H4T1N3
Telephone: (514) 341-5225

*Canadian Residents Only

ONE-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY FOR ELECTRONIC LANGUAGE AID AND/OR MODULE

THIS TEXAS INSTRUMENTS ELECTRONIC LANGUAGE AID WARRANTY EXTENDS ONLY TO THE ORIGINAL CONSUMER PURCHASER OF THE PRODUCT.

WARRANTY DURATION: This Texas Instruments consumer product is warranted to the original consumer purchaser for a period of one (1) year from the original purchase date.

WARRANTY COVERAGE: This Texas Instruments product is warranted against defective materials and construction. This warranty covers the electronic and case components of the product or software module. These components include all semiconductor chips and devices, plastics, boards, wiring and all other hardware contained in this device or module ("the Hardware"). This limited warranty does not extend to the programs contained in the software module and in the accompanying book materials ("the Programs"). **THE WARRANTY IS VOID IF THE PRODUCT HAS BEEN DAMAGED BY ACCIDENT OR UNREASONABLE USE, NEGLIGENCE, IMPROPER SERVICE OR OTHER CAUSES NOT ARISING OUT OF DEFECTS IN MATERIALS OR CONSTRUCTION.**

WARRANTY DISCLAIMERS: ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES ARISING OUT OF THIS SALE, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE ABOVE ONE YEAR PERIOD. TEXAS INSTRUMENTS SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR LOSS OF USE OF THE PRODUCT OR OTHER INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL COSTS, EXPENSES, OR DAMAGES INCURRED BY THE CONSUMER OR ANY OTHER USER.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of implied warranties or consequential damages, so the above limitations or exclusions may not apply to you.

LEGAL REMEDIES: This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state.

WARRANTY PERFORMANCE: During the above one (1) year warranty period, your defective product will either be repaired or replaced with a reconditioned model of an equivalent quality (at TI's option) when the product is returned, postage prepaid, to Texas Instruments Service Facility listed in this guide. The repaired or replacement unit will continue the warranty of the original unit or six (6) months, whichever is longer. Other than the postage requirement, no charge will be made for such repair, adjustment and/or replacement. TI strongly recommends that you insure the product for value prior to mailing.

Let your *Language Tutor* put the world of language at your fingertips. With the German module as the "voice" of your *Language Tutor*, you not only see the translations of words, you hear them pronounced.

The *Language Tutor* with German module is ideal for beginning language learners who might need help recognizing the spoken language. It also can help those who want to practice their German before going abroad. Together the *Language Tutor* and German module can provide you with:

- over 600 German words and phrases that can be combined with approximately 50 sentences to make over 3,000 common statements and questions.
- a vocabulary translated by native German linguists who considered the cultural implications of each word and phrase. These precise translations are standard and can be understood readily in the majority of German speaking countries and regions.
- pronunciations of words in High (standard) German by a native German speaker. All phrases and a variety of words are spoken. Some words in the vocabulary are not spoken to encourage you to use the *Language Tutor* only as a guide for pronunciation. A pronunciation guide in the center of this Word/Phrase Study Guide can provide further help when learning to pronounce the language.

With the *Language Tutor* and the German module, learning to communicate in German takes on exciting, new dimensions.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
INCORPORATED
DALLAS, TEXAS