

**ESSENTIALS OF  
GERMAN  
GRAMMAR**

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Essentials of German Grammar by J. E. Roessler

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**J. E. ROESSLER**

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OF  
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## PREFACE.

This little volume is sent out in the hope that it may serve many a student who desires to learn German. It is my opinion that grammar study should accompany the reading exercises, so that the forms of all the words of the reading text may be thoroughly understood. While we have several excellent complete German grammars for schools and colleges, yet they necessarily contain a mass of statements and rules alternating with exercises, that make it extremely difficult for the student to get into his mind a good outline, a bird's-eye-view, of all the parts of speech.

In every branch of knowledge there are essentials which should be thoroughly learned, yes, *memorized*, by the student; and he is often puzzled to know just what those essentials are to which he should cling. This book contains a brief outline of the parts of speech, of the word-order, of case-constructions, and of the subjunctive mode; in fact, it gives those things which *every student of German should master sometime early in his course*.

It is not intended that this book should take the place of a complete German grammar, because many details had to be omitted, to keep it within the bounds of "essentials." As the parts of speech are given in regular order, an index was not considered necessary, and is not inserted.

While the outline is my own, I have received valuable hints from the excellent grammars of Whitney, Joynes and Thomas. My aim throughout has been to enable the student to *grasp* the subject more easily and thoroughly.

April 1902.

J. E. R.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather qualitative information, as well as the application of statistical software for quantitative analysis.

3. The third part details the process of identifying and measuring key performance indicators (KPIs). It explains how these indicators are selected based on the organization's strategic goals and how they are used to monitor progress and performance over time.

4. The fourth part discusses the challenges and limitations of data collection and analysis. It highlights issues such as data quality, bias, and the potential for misinterpretation, and offers strategies to mitigate these risks.

5. The fifth part provides a summary of the findings and conclusions drawn from the research. It reiterates the importance of a systematic and rigorous approach to data collection and analysis, and offers recommendations for future research and practice.



# ESSENTIALS OF GERMAN GRAMMAR.

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## 1. a. German Alphabet.

German.	English.	Name.	German.	English.	Name.
A a	A a	ah	N n	N n	enn
B b	B b	bay	O o	O o	oh
C c	C c	tsay	P p	P p	pay
D d	D d	day	Q q	Q q	koo
E e	E e	a	R r	R r	err
F f	F f	eff	S s	S s	ess
G g	G g	gay	T t	T t	tay
H h	H h	hah	U u	U u	oo
I i	I i	ee	V v	V v	fow
J j	J j	yot	W w	W w	vay
K k	K k	kah	X x	X x	iks
L l	L l	ell	Y y	Y y	ipsilon
M m	M m	emm	Z z	Z z	tzet

## b. Pronunciation.

### VOWELS.

- a *long* = a in far.
- a *short* = a in what.
- e *long* = a in mate.
- e *short* = e in met.
- i, ie *long* = ee in feet.
- i *short* = i in fit.
- o *long* = o in note.
- o *short* = the o sounded quickly.
- u *long* = oo in pool.
- u *short* = u in pull.

## MODIFIED VOWELS (Umlaute).

ä = a in care (sometimes "a" in name).

ë = e in her (also "long a" pronounced with mouth in position to say "oo.")

ü = "long e" with mouth in position to say "oo."

## DIPHTHONGS.

ai, ei = i in mine.

au = ou in house.

äu, eu = oi in oil.

## CONSONANTS.

These are pronounced as in English with the following variations:

b final = p.

c before e, i, η, ä, ð = ts.

c before other vowels = k.

ç after a, o, u, au, is guttural.

ç after other vowels is palatal.

ð final = t.

g final after a vowel = ç.

h is silent unless it begins a syllable.

j = English y.

ß alone before a vowel = z.

v = f.

w = about v.

η = i.

ß = ts.

2. **Cases.** There are four cases, and their equivalents in English grammar are given approximately in the following:

1. Nominative = English nominative.
2. Genitive = English possessive, or objective with "of".
3. Dative = English "indirect object," or objective with many prepositions.
4. Accusative = English "direct object," or objective with a few prepositions.

## EXAMPLES:

NOM.—This man is my friend.

Dieser Mann ist mein Freund.

GEN.—Here is the man's hat.

Hier ist des Mannes Hut.

Here is the hat of the man.

Hier ist der Hut des Mannes.

DAT.—He gave the man money.

Er gab dem Manne Geld.

He is in the room with her sister.

Er ist in dem Zimmer bei seiner Schwester.

ACC.—I see the man.

Ich sehe den Mann.

He gave a dollar for the hat.

Er gab einen Thaler für den Hut.

3. **The Article.** There are three genders in German, and they do not always correspond to those in English. The definite and indefinite articles have separate forms for each of them.

## a. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

		Singular.			Plural.
		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	All genders.
NOM.	the	der	die	das	die
GEN.	of the	des	der	des	der
DAT.	to (for) the	dem	der	dem	den
ACC.	the	den	die	das	die

b. Like the definite article are declined *dieser* this, *jener* that, *jeder* each, every, *welcher* which, *solcher* such, *mancher* many a, as follows:

N.	this	<i>dieser</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>diese</i>
G.	of this	<i>dieses</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>dieser</i>
D.	to (for) this	<i>diesem</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>diesem</i>	<i>diesen</i>
A.	this	<i>diesen</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i>	<i>diese</i>