

**STEIGER'S GERMAN SERIES.
AHN'S SECOND GERMAN BOOK:
BEING THE SECOND DIVISION OF
AHN'S RUDIMENTS OF THE
GERMAN LANGUAGE, PP. 65-187**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649472697

Steiger's German Series. Ahn's Second German Book: Being the Second Division of Ahn's Rudiments of the German Language, pp. 65-187 by P. Henn

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P. HENN

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Second German Book,

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AHN'S
Rudiments of the German Language.

BY

Dr. P. HENN.

NEW YORK:

E. Steiger.

1873.

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NOTE.

This book is, as its title states, the second division of AHN'S *Rudiments of the German Language*, issued separately, for reasons of economy and convenience.

It continues to teach how to *translate* and *speak* German.

Special care has been bestowed upon the Rules and Observations; they are clear and brief, yet fully sufficient for the purposes in view. In order not to confuse the pupil, needless prolixity has been studiously avoided.

The *Exercises* are closely and carefully adapted to the Rules. The matters with which they deal, are such as are familiar to children, and make up the sum of every-day life. These Exercises are very varied, and as the form adopted is mainly colloquial, *Conversation* is taught by them in an easy and attractive manner.

The *Vocabularies* contain all words, both German and English, which occur in the book. Grammatical denominations have not been given in them, as they would rather perplex than aid the pupil at this stage of his progress.

The *Second German Book* is intended for the sixth and fifth grades of such Schools as follow Mr. City Superintendent HENRY KIDDLE'S carefully prepared Plan of Instruction in the German language.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by
E. Steiger,
in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

E. STEIGER, New York,
Printer and Electrotypist.

RECEIVED
GEORGE A. HENNINGSEN
JANUARY 25 1924

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78.	<i>Nominative.</i>	{ der die das	<i>Accusative.</i>	dem die das
		{ the the the	<i>Objective.</i>	the the the
<i>Nominative.</i>	{	der Vater	die Mutter	das Kind
		the father	the mother	the child
<i>Accusative.</i>		dem Vater	die Mutter	das Kind
<i>Objective.</i>		the father	the mother	the child

der Arbeiter, the laborer	lieben, to love
die Hütte, the cottage	brauchen, to want, need
die Aufgabe, the lesson, exercise	bauen, to build
die Lection, the lesson	pflücken, to pluck, gather

1. The German Nominative answers to the English Nominative. It is the case of the Subject of the sentence. The German Accusative answers nearly to the English Objective. It is the case of the Direct Object.

2. The Accusative Singular of the feminine and neuter is like the Nominative.

3. The adverb **nicht**, *not*, is generally placed after the object of the verb.

Dieser Schüler lernt die Aufgabe. Warum lernst du die Lection nicht, Friedrich? Der Kaufmann verkauft das Haus. Wir brauchen die Feder. Brauchst du das Buch? Nein, Carl, ich brauche das Buch nicht, aber ich brauche das Papier. Der Arbeiter baut die Hütte. Der Landmann pflügt das Feld. Der Vater liebt den Sohn, die Mutter liebt die Tochter. Das Kind pflückt die Blume. Wir lieben den Onkel. Hörst du den Sturm? Die Tante verkauft Haus und Garten. Marie und Heinrich frühstücken; sie brauchen Messer und Gabel. Jener Herr lobt den Landmann, ich lobe den Kaufmann.

79.	das Brod, the bread	die Wolle, the wool
	die Butter, the butter	das Tuch, the cloth
	der Bäcker, the baker	besuchen, to visit, call upon
	das Mehl, the flour	öffnen, to open
	die Tinte, the ink	der Bleistift, the pencil

The teacher praises the scholar. We hear the storm. Do you* need the pencil, Sir? Does Henry learn the lesson? No, Sir [he does not]. Do you sell the house, Mr. Williams? Yes, Sir, I sell the house and (the) garden. This merchant buys the house. Does the farmer plow the field? What do you need? We need paper and ink. What do you buy? We buy bread and butter. The baker buys flour and sells bread. This merchant buys wool and sells cloth. Do you visit Mrs. Harris to-day? How is the weather? The sun is very hot to-day. Why do you not open the door?

80.	<i>Nominative.</i>	{ dieser diese dieses	jener jene jenes
		{ this this this	that that that
	<i>Accusative.</i>	diesen diese dieses	jenen jene jenes
	<i>Objective.</i>	this this this	that that that

der Zimmermann, the carpenter	suchen, to seek, look for
das Zimmer, the room	achten, to esteem
das Fenster, the window	strafen, } to punish
sparjam, economical, thrifty	bestrafen, }
reinigen, } to clean	besuchen, to reward
putzen, }	henn, for

* The pupil ought now to be able to determine, for himself, by which of the German pronouns (*du, ihr, er*) the English pronoun *you* should be rendered. The mark * will, therefore, be omitted for the future.

Was suchst du, mein Freund? Ich suche die Feder. Suchst du diese Feder? Wir achten jenen Landmann; er ist fleißig und sparsam. Warum öffnet ihr dieses Fenster? Es ist zu heiß, Mutter. Der Zimmermann baut dieses Haus. Bestraft der Lehrer diesen Schüler? Warum nicht? er ist sehr faul und nachlässig. Die Magd reinigt dieses Zimmer. Mein Freund verkauft diesen Vogel. Warum kaufst du dieses Papier, Friedrich? Es ist sehr gut. Warum lernst du diese Aufgabe nicht? Der Lehrer lobt diesen Schüler, denn er ist fleißig und aufmerksam; er bestraft jenen Schüler, denn er lernt nie die Aufgabe.

81.	der Schreiner, the joiner	machen, to do, make
	das Geld, the money	fürchten, to fear
	der Apfel, the apple	versuchen, to taste, try
	glauben, to believe	sauer, sour
	Fritz, Fred	Georg, George

Our uncle builds this house. Is he [an] architect? Of course. Your teacher praises that scholar; he is always very attentive. What are you doing, Fred? I am playing, mother. I fear you play too much. What is your sister doing? She is working. Does the joiner sell this table? Henry, William, what are you looking for? We are looking for that book. Why do you not taste this apple, George? I believe [it] (he)* is too sour. Why does our neighbor sell that horse? No wonder, he wants money.

* Remember, that words within parentheses () are not to be read, but translated, words within brackets [] are to be read, but not translated.