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INDUCTIVE GERMAN
METHOD. BOOK THIRD**

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The Werner Modern Language Series. Inductive German Method. Book Third by M. J. Martin

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M. J. MARTIN

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INDUCTIVE
GERMAN METHOD

BY
M. J. MARTIN, A.M.

BOOK THIRD



CHICAGO NEW YORK
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PREFACE.

The grammatical development in connection with the exercises of this Third Book is mainly along the line of verb forms. This subject, however, is too extensive to be fully covered in the available space in a single book arranged on the plan of this method. In fact, some of the forms of the Indicative Mode even are left to be presented in the Fourth and closing book of this series, as well as all the forms of the remaining modes.

In exhibiting the German conjugational system the order of the tenses has been followed, one tense being as fully treated as the compass of the work would allow before another is presented.

Naturally the greatest prominence and extent of treatment has been given to the forms of the Present Tense, and that for the following reasons :

1) The plan of the work as regards its subjects used as object lessons and bases for the German exercises, being mainly descriptive of things which are or are supposed to be, makes greater demand for the use of the Present Tense than of any other.

2) All the irregularities of conjugation are found in the Present Tense and mostly in the Indicative Mode. A full exhibit of these irregularities requires a conjugation *in extenso* of the Present Indicative of all auxiliary verbs and also of many "strong" verbs.

The conjugation of the Present Indicative and the formation of the Principal Parts are the two subjects in connection with German Verb Forms which involve the most labor on the part of the student. Having learned these two subjects thoroughly, he has the remainder easily at command — except the matter of choice in

the use of the auxiliaries *haben* and *sein* in the formation of the perfect tenses, which is itself a subject of no little difficulty and one demanding special attention.

The formation of the Principal Parts of German "Weak" and "Strong" verbs is to a considerable extent analogous to that of "Regular" and "Irregular" verbs in English, and involves about the same amount of labor in mastering. As stated in the body of the book (page 34) the verbs of the "Strong" Conjugation have been variously classified according to the vowel changes observed in forming the principal parts. Such classification is rather curious than practical, having no more reason and foundation in German than in English. Whether classified or otherwise, the principal parts of "Strong" verbs must be learned, like those of English "Irregular" verbs, individually, and the learning of classes simply adds to the student's labor without yielding returns of the slightest practical advantage.

Naturally, in an elementary work limited in its compass, many points of grammar must pass without special notice, as, for instance, the cases governed by particular verbs. Many points, however, not specially noted, are covered by general principles or rules which have been stated, and the observing teacher or pupil will usually find little difficulty in applying the proper principle in each individual case.

CHICAGO, ILL., 1896.

Lesson I.

Auxiliary Verbs.

Auxiliary verbs are of four kinds; viz.:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1) Temporal, | 3) Modal, |
| 2) Passive, | 4) Causal. |

1. A temporal auxiliary is one used in forming the compound tenses; viz.: the perfect and pluperfect (**haben**, **sein**); future and future-perfect (**werden**).

2. A passive auxiliary is one used in making the forms of the passive voice (**werden**).

3. A modal auxiliary is one used with the infinitive of the principal verb to modify its predication by connecting therewith 1) the ideas of permission and authorization (**dürfen**); 2) possibility, ability, knowledge (**können**); 3) concession, inclination, liking (**mögen**); 4) necessity (**müssen**); 5) obligation, hearsay (**sollen**); 6) will, intention (**wollen**).

4. A causal auxiliary is one used with the infinitive of the principal verb to connect with its predication the ideas of causation and permission (**lassen**).

Table of Auxiliary Verbs.

Temporal Auxiliaries.	
sein , to be.	haben , to have. werden , to become.
Modal Auxiliaries.	
dürfen , to be permitted.	müssen , to be compelled.
können , to be able.	sollen , to be obliged.
mögen , to like.	wollen , to will, to intend.
Passive Auxiliary.	Causal Auxiliary.
werden , to become.	lassen , to let, to cause.

Vocabulary.

der Richter (I. 1.), judge.	die Mauer (II.), wall.
" Richterstuhl (I. 4.), bench.	" Stärke , strength.
" Mörder (I. 1.), murderer.	" Kette (II.), chain.
" Raub (es), robbery.	" Kartoffel (II.), potato.
" Mord (I. 3.), murder.	" Kiste (II.), chest.
" Tod (es), death.	" Zwiebel (II.), onion.
" Käfig (I. 3.), cage.	das Urteil (I. 3.), sentence.
" Sperling (I. 3.), sparrow.	" Gitter (I. 1.), grate.
" Gezang (I. 1.), prison.	ausprechen (I.), to pronounce.
" Wille (I. 1.), will.	füttern (II.), to feed.
" Kessel (I. 1.), kettle.	begehen (I.), to commit.
" Koffer (I. 1.), trunk.	begangen , committed.
" Deckel (I. 1.) cover, lid.	gethan , done.
" Riemen (I. 1.), strap.	fogar , even.
die Schwalbe (II.), swallow.	frei , free.
" Taube (II.), dove.	nun , now.

NOTE.—**Kar-tof-fel** has the accent on the middle syllable

IDIOMS.

Aus freiem Willen, out of free will = of one's own accord; or, voluntarily; or, of one's own free will.

Accent.

In simple native German words, of whatever number of syllables, the accent, with very few exceptions, is on the radical syllable, which is also the first syllable of the word; as **Sper**-lin-ge, sparrows.

In compound nouns formed from simple nouns the accent is on the radical syllable of the individualizing element, which is generally the first; as **Rich**-ter-stuhl.

Separable verbs have the accent on the prefix element; as **aus**-spre-chen, **aus**-se-hen.

Agreement with Natural Gender.

A pronoun referring to **Weib**, **Fräulein**, or **Mädchen** frequently agrees with the natural sex of the object instead of with the grammatical gender of the noun.



1. Hier ist ein Richter auf seinem Richterstuhl. Was ist der Mann, der vor dem Richter steht? Er ist ein Räuber und Mörder. Was hat er gethan? Er hat Raub und Mord begangen, und nun spricht der Richter das Urtheil des Todes über ihn aus.



2. Hier ist ein Käfig, der vor einem Fenster hängt. Was ist in dem Käfig? Es ist ein Vöglein darin. Ist das Vöglein eine Schwalbe, oder ein Sperling? Es ist weder das eine, noch das andere, es ist eine Taube. Was thut das Mädchen? Sie füttert die Taube.



3. Hier ist ein Kerker. Vor dem Fenster des Kerkers ist ein Gitter. Die Mauern des Kerkers sind sehr dick, und die Thüren sind von Eisen und von großer Stärke. Wohnt man gern in einem Kerker? Nein, aus freiem Willen wohnt man nie in Kerkern.



4. Was ist das hier? Das ist ein großer Kessel. Wo ist der Kessel? Er hängt an einer Kette über einem großen Feuer. Was ist im Kessel? Es sind Kartoffeln, Kohl, Fleisch und Zwiebeln darin. Kocht der Kessel? Ja, er kocht sogar über.



5. Ist das eine Kiste, oder ein Koffer? Das ist ein Koffer. Ist der Deckel des Koffers auf? Nein, er ist zu. Ist ein Schloß am Koffer? Ja, es ist ein kleines Schloß daran. Ist etwas um den Koffer? O ja, es sind zwei starke Riemen um den Koffer.

Vocabulary.

der Flötist (II.), flutist.	die Krücke (II.), crutch.
" Palast (I. 4.), palace.	" Ras (II.), yard.
" Reiche (II.), rich man.	das Futteral (I. 3.), case.
" Arme (II.), poor man.	" Berdeck (I. 3.), deck.
" Krüppel (I. 1.), cripple.	" Lauwerk (es), rigging.
" Mast (I. II.), mast.	" Stet (I. 3.), stern.
" Bug (I. 4.), bow.	blasen (I.), to blow.
die Flöte (II.), flute.	abnehmen (I.), to take off.
" Hütte (II.), hut, hovel.	behalten (I.), to keep.
" Mütze (II.), cap.	stützen (II.), to support.
" Tuchmütze (II.), cloth cap.	draußen , out of doors.
" Kirche (II.), church.	solcher , such.

NORW.—Nouns ending in **ist**, **ast**, **at** have the accent on the last syllable; as **Flöt-ist**, **Pa-last**, **Fut-te-ral**.

IDIOMS.

Er bläst auf der Flöte, he blows on the flute
= he plays on the flute.

Grammatical Notes.

Solcher is declined like **dieser**, **jener**, and **welcher**.

The infinitive used with a modal auxiliary is put at the end of a principal sentence: as **der Krüppel kann nicht ohne Krücken gehen**.

Many verbs of the strong conjugation modify the radical vowel in the second and third persons of the present indicative singular.

Paradigms of Strong Conjugation. Present Indicative.

Blasen , to blow.	Nehmen , to take.	Halten , to hold.
ich blase	ich nehme	ich halte
du bläsest	du nimmst	du hältst
er bläst	er nimmt	er hält
wir blasen	wir nehmen	wir halten
ihr bläst	ihr nehmt	ihr haltet
sie blasen	sie nehmen	sie halten