

Harry – gefangen in der Zeit

Begleitmaterialien

Episode 010 – Grammar

1. Joining main clauses with "und" and "oder"

A main clause contains at least a subject and a conjugated verb. "und" and "oder" are conjunctions that can connect two independent clauses.

No conjunction: *Ich bin in Deutschland.* *Ich mache Urlaub.*
 Bist du dumm? *Bist du klug?*

With a conjunction: *Ich bin in Deutschland* ***und*** *ich mache Urlaub.*
 Bist du dumm ***oder*** *bist du klug?*

If the two clauses share the same subject, then the subject can be omitted from the second main clause. That's shorter:

Shortened form: *Ich bin in Deutschland* ***und*** *mache Urlaub.*

If the subject and conjugated verb are identical in each of the main clauses, then both can be dropped from the second clause.

Shortened form: *Bist du dumm* ***oder*** *klug?*

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2. Adjectives describing a person

German adjectives provide more information about something or someone, an occurrence or a condition. They often describe nouns and personal pronouns. For many adjectives there is an opposite (antonym).

Examples:

*Ich bin nicht **klein**. Ich bin **groß**.*

*Ich bin nicht **dick**. Ich bin **schlank**.*

*Ich bin nicht **hässlich**. Ich bin **schön**.*

*Bist du **klug** oder bist du **dumm**?*

More:

When adjectives are placed after the noun or personal pronoun - like in the examples above - the basic form doesn't change.

If the adjectives precede the noun that they modify, then they are inflected. That means their endings change.

Definite article	<i>der kluge Mann</i>
Indefinite article	<i>ein kluger Mann</i>