

## Grammatical Terms

term	German translation	example
adjective	Adjektiv	<i>tall, clever, expensive</i>
adverb	Adverb	<i>well, firstly, clearly</i>
adverb of degree	Gradadverb	<i>quite, too, extremely</i>
adverb of frequency	Häufigkeitsadverb	<i>sometimes, usually, often</i>
adverb of indefinite time	Adverb der unbestimmten Zeit	<i>always, never, before</i>
adverb of manner	Adverb der Art und Weise	<i>slowly, terribly, happily</i>
adverb of place	Adverb des Ortes (der Richtung)	<i>somewhere, here, there</i>
adverbial phrase	zusammengesetzte Adverbialbestimmung	<i>in the evening, without knowing</i>
article	Artikel	<i>the, a, an</i>
definite article	bestimmter Artikel	<i>the</i>
indefinite article	unbestimmter Artikel	<i>a, an</i>
auxiliary	Hilfsverb	<i>can, do, have</i>
comparative	Komparativ, erste Steigerungsform	<i>more expensive, smaller, better</i>
comparison	Steigerung, Vergleich	<i>She is smarter than him.</i>
conditional sentence	Bedingungssatz	<i>You can go if you want.</i>
conjunction	Konjunktion, Bindewort	<i>and, but, after, although</i>
contact clause	Relativsatz ohne Relativpronomen	<i>This is the restaurant I wanted to show you.</i>
direct speech	direkte Rede, wörtliche Rede	<i>Paul asked, "Are we going out tonight?"</i>
future perfect	Futur II, vollendete Zukunft	<i>In June I will have passed my English exam.</i>
future progressive	Verlaufsform der Zukunft	<i>Tomorrow I'll be working from 9 to 5.</i>
gerund	Gerundium	<i>I love skiing. Tom is fond of gardening.</i>
going-to-future	Futur mit <i>going to</i>	<i>We are going to have a party tonight.</i>
if-clause	Nebensatz mit <i>if</i> , <i>if</i> -Satz	<i>Call me, if you need help.</i>
imperative	Imperativ, Befehlsform, Aufforderung	<i>Close your books. Listen to me.</i>
indirect speech	indirekte Rede, nicht wörtliche Rede	<i>Jill told me (that) she was ill.</i>

infinitive	Infinitiv	<i>to talk, to run, to develop</i>
-ing form	-ing-Form des Verbs	<i>leaving, moving, showing</i>
main clause	Hauptsatz	<i>He can't come on Monday,</i> because he has to see the doctor.
modal auxiliary	modales Hilfsverb	<i>can, could, will, would, may,</i> <i>might</i>
modal substitute	modales Ersatzverb (anstelle eines modalen Hilfsverbs)	<i>be allowed to, have to, be able to</i>
negative statement	verneinter Aussagesatz	<i>I don't have enough time. There</i> <i>aren't any more questions.</i>
noun	Substantiv	<i>book, glass, friend, space, time</i>
countable noun	zählbares Substantiv	<i>flower/flowers, book/books</i>
uncountable noun	nicht zählbares Substantiv	<i>money, water, information</i>
object	Objekt, Satzergänzung	<i>She is opening a tin.</i>
direct object	direktes Objekt, Sachobjekt	<i>She gave him the dictionary.</i>
indirect object	indirektes Objekt (meist Personenobjekt)	<i>I like dancing.</i> <i>She bought her father a present.</i>
participle	Partizip	
participle construction	Partizipialfügung, Partizipialkonstruktion	<i>Opening the door, I saw that the</i> <i>room was empty.</i>
passive	Passiv	<i>The book was written by an</i> <i>American author.</i>
impersonal passive	„unpersönliches Passiv“	<i>She is said to quit the job.</i>
personal passive	„persönliches Passiv“	<i>My friend had been offered a job</i> <i>in London.</i>
past participle	Partizip Perfekt	<i>gone, helped, bought, stopped</i>
past perfect	Plusquamperfekt, Vorvergangenheit	<i>Jill couldn't go to the concert,</i> <i>because she had forgotten her</i> <i>ticket.</i>
past perfect progressive	Verlaufsform des past perfect	<i>The passengers had been waiting</i> <i>for two hours when the train</i> <i>arrived.</i>
past progressive	Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit	<i>While he was talking on the</i> <i>phone the doorbell rang.</i>
plural	Plural, Mehrzahl	<i>glass/glasses, mouse/mice,</i> <i>foot/feet, woman/women</i>

positive statement	bejahter Aussagesatz	<i>I can do that for you.</i> <i>He's got a sister.</i>
possessive determiner	Possessivbegleiter (besitzanzeigender Begleiter)	<i>my, your, his, her, its, our, their</i>
prefix	Präfix, Vorsilbe	<i>in-, un-, re-, dis-</i>
preposition	Präposition	<i>about, under, above, because</i>
present participle	Partizip Präsens, Partizip I	Tom is <i>writing</i> an article.
present perfect	present perfect (Perfekt, vollendete Gegenwart)	He <i>has opened</i> the window.
present perfect progressive	Verlaufsform des present perfect	The group <i>has been travelling</i> for two days.
present progressive	Verlaufsform des present (der Gegenwart)	Joe <i>is reading</i> the newspaper.
progressive form	Verlaufsform des Verbs	<i>He's watching</i> television. <i>They have been waiting</i> for hours.
pronoun	Pronomen, Fürwort	
personal pronoun	Personalpronomen (persönliches Fürwort)	<i>I, you, he, she, it, me, him, them</i>
possessive pronoun	Possessivpronomen	<i>mine, yours, his, hers, ours,</i> <i>theirs</i>
reflexive pronoun	Reflexivpronomen	<i>yourself, himself, herself</i>
relative pronoun	Relativpronomen, bezügliches Fürwort	<i>that, who, which, whose</i>
prop-word	Stützwort	the first <i>one</i> and the second <i>one</i>
quantifier	Mengenbezeichnung	<i>some, any, much, a little, few</i>
question	Frage(satz)	<i>Do you know where it is?</i>
question tag	Frageanhängsel	Paul is at home, <i>isn't he?</i> Your aren't driving, <i>aren't you?</i>
question word	Fragewort	<i>who? what? when? how?</i>
relative clause	Relativsatz, Bezugssatz	That's the man <i>who lives next</i> <i>door.</i>
defining relative clause	bestimmender / notwendiger Relativsatz	The teacher <i>who told you that</i> was right.
non-defining relative clause	nicht bestimmender Relativsatz, nicht notwendiger Relativsatz	Yesterday I talked to the man <i>who is living next door.</i>
reported speech	indirekte Rede, nicht wörtliche	Michael said ( <i>that</i> ) <i>he didn't</i>

	Rede	<i>know.</i>
<i>s</i> -genitive	<i>s</i> -Genitiv	<i>my father's car, Anne's address</i>
simple past	einfache Form der Vergangenheit	<i>He went to the pub.</i>
simple present	einfache Form der Gegenwart	<i>They listen to the news.</i>
singular	Einzahl, Singular	pencil, event; I, you, he
sub-clause, subordinate clause	Nebensatz	<i>We couldn't go to the cinema because we didn't have enough money.</i>
subject	Subjekt	<i>Anne lives in Manchester. His car is red.</i>
subject question	Subjektfrage, Frage nach dem Subjekt	<i>Who gave you the book? What happened?</i>
superlative	Superlativ, höchste Steigerungsform	<i>highest, most interesting, most carefully</i>
verb	Verb	<i>(to) help, (to) consider, (to) develop</i>
full verb	Vollverb	<i>wait, ask, laugh</i>
irregular verb	unregelmäßiges Verb	<i>be/was/been; lay/laid/laid</i>
regular verb	regelmäßiges Verb	<i>work/worked/worked</i>
verb of motion	Verb der Bewegung	<i>(to) come, (to) go</i>
verb of perception	Verb der Wahrnehmung	<i>(to) see, (to) watch, (to) listen, (to) notice</i>
verb of rest	Verb der Ruhe	<i>(to) stay, (to) sit, (to) lie, (to) stand</i>
<i>will</i> -future	Futur mit <i>will</i>	<i>He'll go to France in February.</i>
yes/no question	Entscheidungsfrage	<i>Can you help me? Are you from Canada?</i>