
Grammatik Crashkurs

Jonas Jebens



Übersicht

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word types



word class vs. word types

Word class

- Funktion eines Wortes in einem Satz (oder Phrase)
- Subject: Akteur
- Object: das, mit dem gehandelt wird
- Predicate: Handlung, die geschieht
Predicate \neq *Verb* (auch wenn sie gleich aussehen)

Word type

- Grundlegende grammatische Art eines Wortes
- Noun: eine Person/Gegenstand/Konzept
- Verb: eine Handlung
- Adjective: beschreibt eine Person/Gegenstand/Konzept
- Adverb: beschreibt eine Handlung



Nouns

Countable nouns

- house, car, goose

Uncountable nouns

- information, bread, water

Regular plural

- house -> houses, car -> cars, zombie -> zombies

Irregular plural

- goose -> geese, mouse -> mice, sheep -> sheep

Rules for regular plural:

- singular + s= plural (car+s=cars)
- ends on -s/-sh/-ch/-x: add -es (dishes, churches, boxes)
- ends on -y: swap -y with -ies. (babies, parties, dictionaries)
- ends on -f/-fe: swap it with -ves. (wives, knives, shelves)



Nouns

Quantifiers

Countable nouns: many

many + plural

- many countries
- many bottles
- many geese

Uncountable Nouns: much

much + uncountable noun (singular)

- much hair
- much water
- much information

Much wird eher selten in positiven Sätzen verwendet.
Hier ist "a lot of" angebracht: *I drink a lot of coffee.*
Many kann durchgängig in positiven und negativen Sätzen
sowie in Fragen verwendet werden.



Adjectives

- **(abstract) noun + ful:**

successful, youthful, useful, beautiful (having the quality of or full of "noun")

- **(concrete) noun/adjective + ish:**

foolish, boyish, childish, reddish, greenish, youngish (looking or behaving as badly as "noun"/having the quality of "adjective" more or less)

- **(person) noun + ly:**

friendly, cowardly, motherly (having the qualities of "person")

- **noun + less:**

harmless, careless, speechless (not having the quality of "noun")

- **noun + (e)d:**

damaged, pointed, long/red-haired, blue-eyed (having or possessing "noun")

- **verb + ive :**

conservative, impressive, attractive (performs the action of "verb", e.g. impresses you, attracts you)

- **verb + able:**

eatable, drinkable, avoidable (having the quality of "verb") (Im Deutschen erfüllt das Suffix -bar eine ähnliche Funktion)



Adjectives

1. Adjektiv besteht aus einer Silbe: *comparative* und *superlative* mit **-er** und **-est**
2. Adjektiv besteht aus 2 oder mehr Silben: *comparative* und *superlative* mit **more** und **most**

positive	comparative	superlative
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
big	bigger	biggest
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
famous	more famous	most famous
greedy	greedier	greediest
clever	cleverer more clever	cleverest most clever



Adjectives

Wichtigste Ausnahmen:

positive	comparative	superlative
good/well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	further	furthest



Adverbs

Adjektive beschreiben immer Nomen - Adverbien beschreiben....

- ein Verb:

Their freedom is promoted *actively*. (How is it promoted? Actively.)

- ein Adjektiv:

Their freedom is *incredibly* great. (How great is it? Incredibly.)

- ein anderes Adverb:

Their freedom is promoted *incredibly* actively. (How actively is it promoted? Incredibly.)

- einen ganzen Satz als Kommentar zur Sichtweise des Sprechers:

Fortunately/Anyway/ Naturally, their freedom is great.



Adverbs

Bildung

Adjektiv + **ly** = Adverb
(quick + ly = quickly)

Beispiele:

angry - angrily

basic - basically

true - truly

whole - wholly

full - fully

friendly - friendly

lovely - lovely

fast - fast

Ausnahmen

Adjective	Adverb	Adverb (anderer Sinn)
deep	deep	deeply (Emotion)
high	high	highly (Metaphorisch)
late	late	lately (kürzlich)
most	most	mostly (meistens)
near	near	nearly (fast)
pretty	prettily	pretty (ziemlich)
short	short	shortly (bald)
hard	hard	hardly (selten)



Participles



Participles

*“A participle is a word derived from a **verb** that can be used as an **adjective** or to form certain verb **tenses**.”*

There are two main types of participles:

- *Past participles (typically ending in ‘ed,’ ‘-en,’ ‘-n,’ ‘-ne,’ or ‘-t’)* are used for perfect tenses and passive voice constructions.
- *Present participles (always ending in ‘-ing’)* are used for continuous tenses.”



Participles

- Aktiv:

present -> **eating**

perfect -> **having eaten**

- Passiv:

present -> **being eaten**

perfect -> **having been eaten**

past -> **eaten**

- Present participle drückt Gleichzeitigkeit aus

- Perfect/past participle (2./3. Form oder -ed) zeigt eine Reihenfolge auf

- *(After) Switching on the TV, he **sat** down on the sofa.*

- ***Having been stroked**, the cat **began** to purr.*



Tenses



Simple Present

- Verben in **infinitive** form (ohne *to*)
- 3 Formen von *be*: I **am**; he/she/it **is**; you/we/they **are**.
- Satzbau: **SVO**
- **subject-verb inversion** bei Fragen
(Quasi “der standard Satz”)
- Beispiel:
 - I like beer.
 - She goes home alone.
 - Why is that bad?
- Verneinungen:
 - **not** nach Form von *to be*
 - **not** nach *does* (auxiliary verb). Die folgenden Verben des Satzes sind wieder im infinitiv.
You are not sad at work.
I don't want to leave you behind.

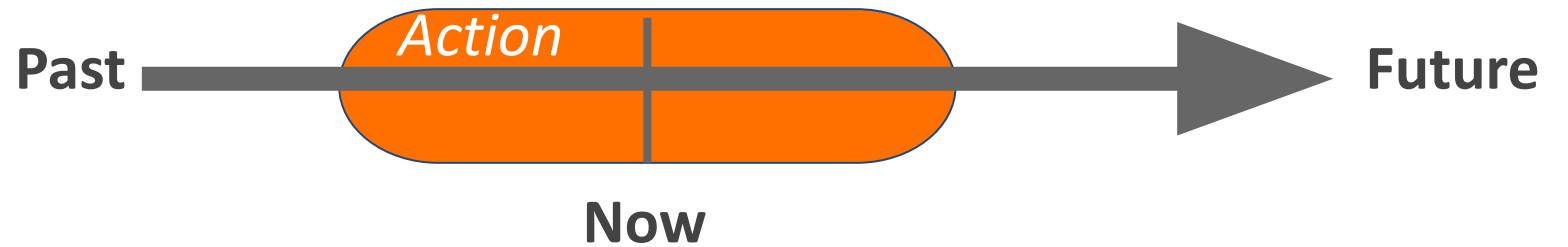
he, she, it - Das S muss mit!



Present Continuous / Present Progressive

- auxiliary verb: *to be* (am, is, are)
- main verb + **ing**

- *I am talking.*
- *He is coming late.*
- *What is he doing?*
- *Why are you running?*
- *You are not listening.*
- *It is not interesting at all.*





Will Future (Future I)

- Promises, spontaneous decisions
- Predictions without influence
- **will + first form of verb** (standard Form)
 - **sing** | sang | sung
- Verneinung: will + not = won't
- !! Versteckt in -'ll !!
 - *It's the image you'll remember - not the words.*
 - *2020 will be an awesome year!*
 - *It won't rain tomorrow.*
 - *That won't hurt in a week anymore.*
 - *Will you marry me?*
 - *Will that be part of the exam?*



“Going To” Future

- Intentional, planned
- Predictions
- *Form von **be + going to + infinitive***

!! Versteckt in -'m, -'re, -'s !!

- *I **am going to work** on my essay.*
- *He's **going to fly** to Miami next month.*

- *Is it **going to work** properly?*
- *When **are you going to visit** Berlin again?*

- *That is **not going to achieve** anything.*
- *I'm **not going to buy** a new laptop anytime soon!*



Future Perfect (Future II)

- Vollendete Events/Aktionen in der Zukunft
- **will + have + third form**
 - sing | sang | sung
- *I will have completed my assignments by Friday next week.*
- *You'll have graduated by then.*
- *Will you have achieved a great deal?*
- *Will we have found the murderer by tomorrow?*
- *You **will not have dealt** with your assignments by Friday next week.*
- *Plastic bags **will not have** decomposed in a 1000 years.*



Simple Past

- main verb + **ed** (regular)
- second form of main verb (irregular)
 - sing | **sang** | sung
- nach *did* Verben wieder in present form
 - do | **did** | done
- *They **went** to France last year.*
- *The monkey **climbed** up the tree.*
- *I **was** there when the fire **started**.*
- *Did you **know**?*
- *No! You didn't **tell** me!*
- *They **weren't** very successful last year.*

- Verb endet auf -e: Hänge nur -d an (achieve - achieved)
- Verb endet auf kurzem Vokal + Konsonant: Endkonsonant wird verdoppelt (travel - travelled)
- Verb endet auf Konsonant + -y: -y wird zu -i (apply - applied)



Past Continuous

- Andauernde Prozesse/Verläufe in der Vergangenheit
- Unsicherheit über Abschluss der Handlung (bei Frage)
- Dauer eines “Events” hervorheben
 - *It **was raining** all day.*
- Ereignisse, die vor einem anderen Ereignis in der Vergangenheit anfangen
- Sehr höfliches Bitten
 - *was wondering if you could help me.*

- Past form von *to be*: **was/were** -> auxiliary verb
- main verb + **ing**
 - *You **were having** a party last night.*
 - *He **was being** nasty for the whole day.*
 - ***Was it raining** heavily?*
 - *No, it **was not raining** heavily last night.*



Past Perfect

- Abgeschlossene Aktionen in der Vergangenheit
-> stellt Reihenfolge dar:
*The patient **had died** when the doctor arrived.*
- main verb + **ed** (regular)
- third form of main verb (irregular)
 - sing | sang | **sung**
- **had** + “3rd form verb/-ed”

Beispiele:

- *She **had dealt** with it but then another problem came up.*
- *What **had they realised**?*
- *She **had not dealt** with it properly.*



Present Perfect Progressive

- Handlung, die in der Vergangenheit startete und immer noch stattfindet
- **have/has + been + ing-form**

Beispiele:

- *Larry and Tina **have been living** together for a year.*
- *How long **have** Larry and Tina **been living** together?*
- *Larry and Tina **have not been living** together for two years.*



Past Perfect Progressive

- Handlung, die in der Vergangenheit startete und nicht mehr stattfindet
- **had + been + ing-form**

Beispiele:

- Churchill **had been thinking** of delaying his resignation.
- **Had** John Locke **been working** on the Essay since about 1660?
- John Locke **had not been working** on the Essay since 1650.



IV

Passive



Passive

- Etwas ist nicht der Akteur einer Handlung, sondern unterläuft diese Handlung
- kann mit allen Zeitformen verbunden werden!
- Form von *to be* und die dritte Verbform oder **-ed**
 - sing | sang | **sung**

- *I **was treated** badly. (simple past passive)*
- *I **am being treated** badly. (present progressive/simple passive)*
- *The tune **was sung** perfectly. (simple past passive)*
- *Plastic bags will not have **been decomposed** in a 1000 years. (future perfect passive)*



V

Relative Clauses



Relative Clauses

- defining relative clauses geben eine genauere Beschreibung des Gegenstandes ab.
 - *I want to work with **people** who want to have a good time.*
- Defining relative clause ist inhaltlich relevant für den Satz
 - > kann nicht ausgelassen werden
- **Who** (für Personen), **which** (für Gegenstände und Tiere*) oder **that** (beides)
- !! **that** kann nur in defining relative clauses verwendet werden.
- Diese Pronomen können auch weggelassen werden (nicht immer)
 - *The person that I love is beautiful.*
 - *The person I love is beautiful.*

Kein Komma bei defining relative clauses!

*Außer diese haben einen Namen (Haustiere). Dann wird **who** benutzt.



Relative Clauses

- non-defining relative clauses liefern zusätzliche Informationen
 - *Is Darth Vader, who kills Obi Wan, stricken with remorse?*
- Relative clause ist eine Zusatzinformation
 - > kann ausgelassen werden
- **Who** (für Personen), **which** (für Gegenstände und Tiere*) oder **that** (beides)

Komma bei non-defining relative clauses!

- eignen sich gut dafür, Hintergrundwissen über Charaktere sowie andere zusätzliche Informationen mit einzubringen
- wenn ein Eigenname benutzt wird handelt es sich meist um ein non-defining relative clause

*Außer diese haben einen Namen (Haustiere). Dann wird **who** benutzt.



Conditional Clauses *aka. If-Clauses*



Conditional Clauses / If-Clauses

- Drei Typen:

Typ I - Wahrscheinlich

DE: Wenn..., dann...

if + present, (then) + will + present

If I lose my job, (then) I will find a new one.

If it rains tomorrow, (then) I will stay inside.



Conditional Clauses / If-Clauses

Typ II - Eher unwahrscheinlich / vorstellbar

DE: Falls..., dann...

if + past, (then) + would + present

If I lost my job, (then) I would find a new one.

If I played video games all night, (then) I wouldn't get enough sleep for school.



Conditional Clauses / If-Clauses

Typ III - Unmöglich, da in der Vergangenheit

Hätte, hätte, Fahrradkette...

if + **past perfect**, (then) + *would have* + **past participle**

If I had lost my job, (then) *I would have found* a new one.

If Elvis hadn't died, (then) he *would have been* president.

If her brother hadn't picked her up, then she *would have walked* home

If clauses können auch getauscht werden:

I will stay inside, *if* it *rains* tomorrow.

I would cook dinner for my mum, *if* I *got* home early.

We *would have won* the tournament, *if* I *had played* better.



VII

Indirect Speech



Indirect Speech

- She said, "I am going to France" -> She said (that) she was going to France.
- She said, "I am not going to France" -> She said (that) she was not going to France.
- from present to past form!

direkte Rede	indirekte Rede
<u>Simple Formen</u>	
Simple Present	Simple Past
Simple Past	Past Perfect
Present Perfect	“
Past Perfect	“
Will	Would
<u>Progressive Formen</u>	
am/are/is	was/were
was were	had been
has been & had been	“



Fragen?

?????

Was ist unklar?

Soll etwas wiederholt werden?

?????



Ende

Vielen Dank für eure Zeit und Aufmerksamkeit!