

Pennsylvania German

Vitt Du Deitsh Shvetza?

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Pennsylvania
German
Vitt Du Deitsh Shvetza?

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Pronunciation Guide

SHORT VOWEL SOUNDS

a	---	father, hot, rot, dot	datt, fatt, vass, hatt, glatt, shlang
e	---	get, bed, set, met.....	bett, gevva, geld, vesha, nett
i	---	fit, tip, did, miss, wish	Bivvel, pikk, bisht, biss, hilf
o	---	of, oven, love, shove	Gott, hott, shtobb, kobb, lossa
u	---	put, soot, stood.....	hund, mukk, sunn, butza, dutt
ae	---	rat, bat, sat, cat	daett, maemm, shlaebba

LONG VOWEL SOUNDS

ay	---	hay, say, day, lay.....	gays, flaysh, kays, ayl, dray
ee	---	feet, heel, seed, meet.....	kee, beeble, fees, veetz, dreeb
oh	---	road, toad, Oh my!.....	shohf, broht, roht, bloh, hohf

OTHER VOWEL SOUNDS

au	---	laud, laundry, author.....	gaul, drauva, graut, haut
aw	---	law, saw, claw, flaw	haws, glaws, naws, graws
ei	---	* their, heir, air, hair	Deitsh, meisli, drei, heit, leit
		*In the Bible ei is sometimes pronounced like i in time, example: heilich, reich	
ey	---	height, sight, right.....	feiyah, meiya, sheiyah
oo	---	moon, spoon, soon.....	koo, shtool, goot, boova, hoot
oi	---	join, boy, toy, enjoy.....	Moi, oi, boi, hoi, froiya, groiya

VOWEL GLIDES

(two English sounds put together)

eah	---	(ā+ ah).....	sheah, beah, deah, eah, leah
iah	---	(ē + ah).....	biah, miah, broviah, diah, fiah
oah	---	(ō + ah).....	boah, voahm, goahra, oah
uah	---	(oo + ah).....	fuah, shuah, shnuah, naduah

ENDINGS

a	---	Florida, China, above	lanna, hoffa, nohma, gukka
ah	---	ahh, awl.....	vassah, bessah, dellah, viddah

CONSONANTS

ch	---	(h sound in the back of throat).....	mach, sach, ich, mich, dach
ng	---	song, ring, bang, sing	shpringa, fanga, langa, shlang
tsh	---	(ch sound) child, chin,	Deitsh, hutsh, tshumba, vatsha
z	---	pizza, pretzel, roots	katz, zvay, zeit, butza, zung
r	---	beginning of word, normal r	roht, rawt, rumm, rishta, ratt
r	---	anywhere else, rolled r	goahra, veahra, fiahra, keahra

If a PA-German word begins with r, pronounce it like an English r.

Anywhere else the r is rolled like a Spanish r.

If you can't roll your r, pronounce it like an English d instead.

Chapter One

Dialogue: Greetings

Mose: <i>Hello Eli, vi bisht du?</i>	Hello Eli, how are you?
Eli: <i>Recht goot! 'sis en shaynah dawk heit, is's nett?</i>	Very well. It is a nice day today, isn't it?
Mose: <i>Yau, 'sis really shay heit!</i>	Yes, it is very nice today!

Practice with a classmate, reproduce the dialogue. Take turns playing the roles of Mose and Eli.

Important Words in the Dialogue

es 1. It 2. The (neuter form) 3. She, her (unmarried girls) 4. That (demonstrative pronoun)

es is a useful word with a wide range of meanings. There is something very important to notice about pronunciation of the word **es**. *Es* is often contracted to a **s** sound and connected to the word before or after it. A good example of this is the words “**es is**”, which are contracted to ‘**sis**’ and pronounced exactly like the first syllable in sister. ‘**Sis**’ is a highly used contraction. Here are some of the things you can say with it.

'Sis zeit fa haym gay.	It is time to go home.
'Sis zeit fa in'sbett gay.	It is time to go to bed.
'Sis zeit fa uf shtay.	It is time to get up. (stand up)
'Sis fabei.	It's over.
'Sis grohs.	It/ she is big.
'Sis glay.	It/ she is little.
'Sis fannich.	It/ she is funny.
'Sis kald.	It is cold.
'Sis voahm.	It is warm.

And when your class is over for today you can say:

'Sis zeit fa shtobba.	It is time to stop.
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Greetings and Replies

The following greetings are generally spoken in English and any attempt to say these in PA-German is likely to sound unnatural.

Hello good morning good evening

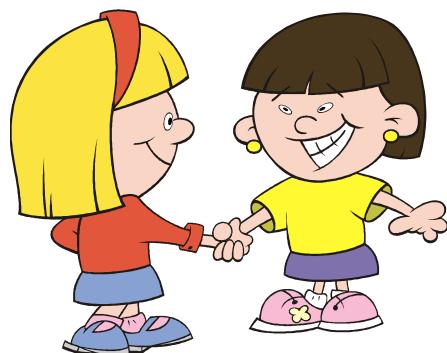
The above greetings are frequently followed by one of the following rhetorical questions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Vass vaysht? | Whats new? (What do you know?) |
| b. Vi gayt's? | How's it going? |
| c. Vi bisht du heit? | How are you today? |
| d. Vass bisht du als am du? | What have you been up to lately? |

Here are some standard replies to the above questions. The letters in front of each reply show which questions would elicit this reply.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| a./d. Nett zu feel. | Not too much. |
| b./c. Zimlich goot. | Pretty good. |
| b./c. Recht goot. | Right well. |
| b./c. Nett zu bad.
(English pronun. for bad) | Not too bad. |

With classmates, practice the greetings, questions and the appropriate replies. At the first opportunity try them out on a PA-German speaker.



What is your name?

There are several ways to ask someone's name. The two are interchangeable.

1. Vass is dei nohma?
2. Vi haysht du?

What is your name?
How are you called?

Either of the two replies below is suitable for either of the two questions above.

1. Mei nohma is _____.
2. Ich hays _____.

My name is _____.
I am called _____.

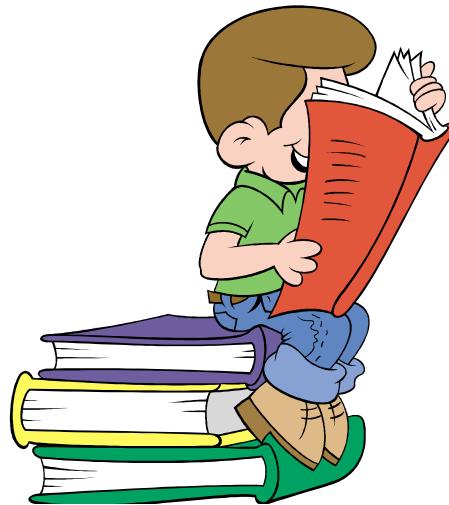
Practice:
Ask and give names with fellow students.



Pronunciation Practice

Turn to the pronunciation guide and study the pronunciations for *a* and *ah*. Then practice the words below. First, read each column down and then read the column across, concentrating on the difference between the *a* and *ah* endings.

If you have a native PA-German speaker to help you have him pronounce the words for you properly, before you try to say them yourself.



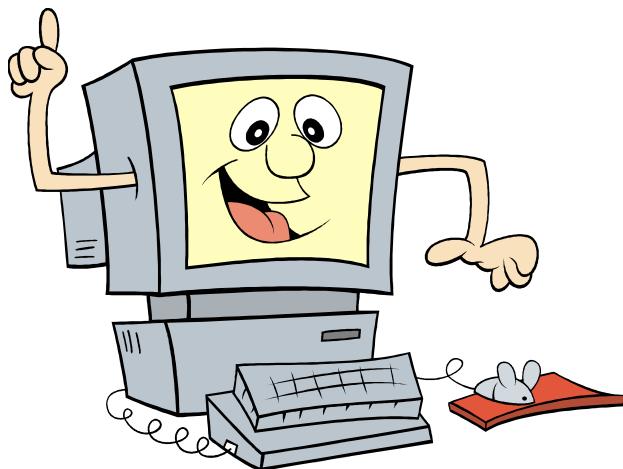
a		ah	
lanna	to learn	lannah	learner
shaffa	to work	shaffah	worker
gevva	to give	gevvah	giver
helfa	to help	helfah	helper
glawva	to beleive	glawvah	beleiver

This has nothing to do with pronunciation, but since we are dealing with *a* and *ah*, we will insert a little information about the meaning of these endings on words.

The *ah* ending is comparable to *er* in English. It means "one who" or "that which" and frequently changes a verb to a noun.

- Words ending in *ah* are usually nouns, adjectives or adverbs.
- Words ending in *a* are usually verbs or adverbs.

Structural Helps



Read the sections titled Gender and Definite Article. If you are unfamiliar with these concepts you will find the information in this section to be helpful.

In the English language nouns do not have a gender (except for animals and people), however, many other languages including PA-German do. Here is the general idea.

- A noun is a person, place or thing.
- All nouns in PA-German have one of the three genders- masculine, feminine, or neuter.
- All masculine nouns can be referred to as *he*, all feminine nouns can be referred to as *she*, and all neuter nouns can be referred to as *it*. For example, *table* in PA-German is masculine. If you are talking about a dog in PA-German, you would use the pronoun *he* when you refer to the dog.
- There is no logic in how the genders are assigned to objects. Even though the objects are labeled masculine, feminine, or neuter, they do not possess attributes which are masculine, feminine, or neuter. In fact, the opposite is often true. The PA-German word for dress is *da rokk* and is masculine in gender.
- When you learn a noun you will want to learn its gender at the same time. A good way to do this is to always learn the noun together with the definite article. In this book, you will normally find the definite articles listed with nouns. If you do not know what a definite article is, you will find out in the next section.

Definite Article *the*, *da*, *di*, *es*

<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
<i>da</i>	<i>di</i>	<i>es</i>

What is a definite article? It is a word *the*, which is used when we are referring to a specific thing or something that has been mentioned before, as opposed to the indefinite articles- *a* and *an*, which refer to a non-specific thing or something that has not been mentioned before.

In English there is only one form of the word *the*, and it can be used in front of any noun. In PA-German there are three forms of the word *the*, and the right form has to be used with the right noun. Each noun is masculine, feminine or neuter in gender and the gender of the definite article must match the gender of the noun to which it refers. See the following example.

<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
da mann the man	di fraw the woman	es kind the child
da hund the dog	di katz the cat	es meisli the mouse

- *Da*, *di* and *es* are not interchangeable. You cannot say *da fraw* or *es mann*.
- When learning a noun, always learn it together with its definite article! This will help you to remember the gender of the noun.

Pronunciation tip

The pronunciation of *da* is actually *dah*, with the pronunciation of *ah* as illustrated on pronunciation page.

Pronunciation tip

The word *es* is often shorted to a sibilant "s" sound and connected to the noun after it. *es kind* is pronounced as one syllable, not two.



Practice:

Some PA-German words are borrowed from English and are included in the list of words below. You already know these words, but you will still want to learn their genders.

da dish	table	da lumba	rag
da shtool	chair	es lefli	spoon
da offa	oven/stove	di gavvel	fork
di shissel	bowl	es messah	knife
di kich	kitchen	es glaws	glass (water)
da shank	cupboard	es dallah	plate
da refrigerator		di sink	

Practice:

This exercise will help you to learn to refer to objects as *eah/he*, *see/she* or *es/it*. Fill in the blanks with nouns from the list above.

-For masculine nouns say:

Da _____ is shay. Eah is shay. (nice/pretty)

-For feminine nouns say:

Di _____ is shay. See is shay.

-For neuter nouns say:

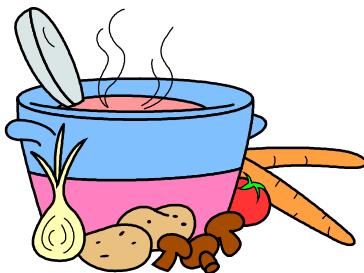
Es _____ is shay. Es is shay.

Repeat the above exercise, replacing the word *shay* with one of the adjectives below.

grohs	big/large	deiyah	expensive
glay	little/small	nett deiyah	not expensive
drekkich	dirty	sauvah	clean

Pronunciation tip

The word *is* means the same thing in PA-German and English, but it is not pronounced the same way. The English word *is* ends with a z sound. The PA-German words *is* ends with an s sound.



Definite Article (plural form) the di

In English there is only one form of the word *the*. In PA-German the word *the* has a plural form- *di*.

You will notice that the plural form *di* is the same as the feminine singular form *di*. The plural form *di* is used with all plural nouns, regardless of gender.

Below are the plurals of the nouns listed in the exercise above.

di disha	di lumba
di shteele	di leflen
di effa	di gavla
di shissela	di messahra
di kicha	di glessah
di shenk	di delra
di refrigerators	di sinks

Practice:

Repeat the sentences below in PA-German, substituting the plural nouns for *disha*.

Di disha sinn shay. Si sinn shay.

The tables are nice. They are nice.

Practice:

Repeat the exercise above, replacing the word *shay* with one of the adjectives given in the prior exercise. Go completely through the exercise with each adjective.

Practice:

Repeat the questions and answers below, substituting the nouns and adjectives with ones from the previous exercise.

Is da dish shay?

Is the table nice?

Sinn di disha shay?

Are the tables nice?

*Yau, eah is shay.
Nay, eah is nett shay.*

Yes, it is nice.
No, it is not nice.

*Yau, si sinn shay.
Nay, si sinn nett shay.*

Yes, they are nice.
No, they are not nice.

Definite Article Dative Case- the em

You have learned three PA-German words for the English word "the" *da*, *di* and *es*. There is a fourth word *-em*. *em* is the dative case of the definite article.

It is not necessary to use *em* in speech. You can get by with always using *da*, *di* and *es*. However, you must understand what *em* means when it is spoken or written.

em is only used before masculine and neuter nouns.

em is used after prepositions. Some prepositions are listed below.

an em	at the	hinnich em	behind the
aus em	out of the	in em	in the
autseid em	outside the	inseid em	inside of the
bei em	by the	ivvah em	over the
deich em	through the	mitt em	with the
fa em	for the	nayvich em	beside the
fannich em	in front of the	ovvich em	above the
funn em	of the, from the	unnich em	under the
geyyich em	toward the	veyyich em	about the
zu em	to the	uf em	on the

Some of the prepositions above may be contracted with *em*.

an em =	am	bei em =	beim
fa em =	famm	funn em =	fumm
in em =	im	ivvah em =	ivvahm
zu em =	zumm		

Pronunciation tip:

When *em* follows a word which ends in a consonant, *em* is pronounced like "m" in "bottom".

Practice:

Create prepositional phrases by adding nouns to prepositions and *em*. Use nouns from this lesson. Remember to use only masculine and neuter nouns after *em*.

Example: *uf em dish*, *nayvich em offa*, *im glaws*

em is also used in masculine and neuter possessive constructions.

Masculine:

<i>em mann sei dish</i>	the man's table (lit. the man his table)
-------------------------	--

Neuter:

<i>em kind sie shtool</i>	the child's chair (lit. the child his chair)
---------------------------	--

Practice:

Use the nouns in this lesson to create possessive constructions.

<i>em mann sei lefli</i>	the mans's spoon
--------------------------	------------------

<i>em kind sei dellah</i>	the child's plate
---------------------------	-------------------

Practice:

Combine possessive and prepositional phrases to create compete sentences.

<i>Em mann sei gavvel is uf em dish.</i>	The man's fork is on the table.
--	---------------------------------

<i>Em kind sei gavvel is im dellah.</i>	The child's fork is in the plate.
---	-----------------------------------



Cultural Notes Names

Definite Article in front of Names

In PA-German when we talk about people, referring to them by name, we use the definite article in front of the name.

Da John is grank.

John is sick.

Di Mary is keiyaht.

Mary is married.

Es Rachel is en baby.

Rachel is a baby.

- Masculine names are preceded by the masculine definite article- *da*.
- Names of married women and older unmarried women are preceded by the feminine definite article-*di*.
- Names of unmarried girls are preceded by the neuter definite article- *es*.

When referring to an entire family, for example Bills, Johns, etc. the neuter article is used in front of the name- 's Bills, 's Johns etc.

Practice:

Fill in the blanks with the correct definite article.

1. ___ *Marlene hott en glay baby.*

Marlene has a little baby.

2. ___ *Mose kann shteik shpringa.*

Mose can run fast.

3. ___ *Linda iahra mann shaft fatt.*

Linda's husband works away.

4. ___ *Lovina is ___ John sei maem.*

Lovina is John's mother.

5. ___ *Rebecca is en glay maydli.*

Rebecca is a little girl.

6. ___ *Monroe gayt mitt mich*

Monroe goes with me.

7. ___ *Brenda is in di third grade.*

Brenda is in the third grade.

8. ___ *Ada hott drei kinnah.*

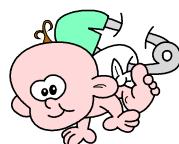
Ada has three children.

9. ___ *Joe sei gaul is shvatz.*

Joe's horse is black.

10. ___ *Melvins henn en koo.*

Melvins have a cow.



Answers: 1.Di 2.Da 3.Di 4.Di,da 5.Es 6.Da 7.Es 8.Di 9.Da 10.'s

When we address people directly, we do not precede the name with the definite article.

Hello, Hennah, vi bisht du?

Hello, Henry, how are you?

Duplicate Names

It is popular for Amish people to give their children Bible names or to name them after a relative. This results in many people with the same first and last names. To identify individual people the following methods may be used:

- Married women are referred to by their first name preceded by their husband's first name.
 - John Miller's wife Mary would be known as "di John Mary."
- Men or women are linked to their parents, parents and grandparents or even to three preceding generations. Eli, the son of Roy would be – 's Roy's Eli. If his grandfather was Melvin, he might be called - 's Melvin's Roy's Eli.
- A man may be known by his first name preceded by his trade.
 - If Reuben were a *shmitt*- blacksmith, he might be known as *shmitt* Reuben, or if a buggy maker -Buggy Reuben.
- Nicknames. Sometimes nicknames are harmless and serve a purpose in identifying someone. Others are derogatory and the use of them could be classed as mockery. Individuals have suffered from being branded with such titles. Christians would abstain from their use.

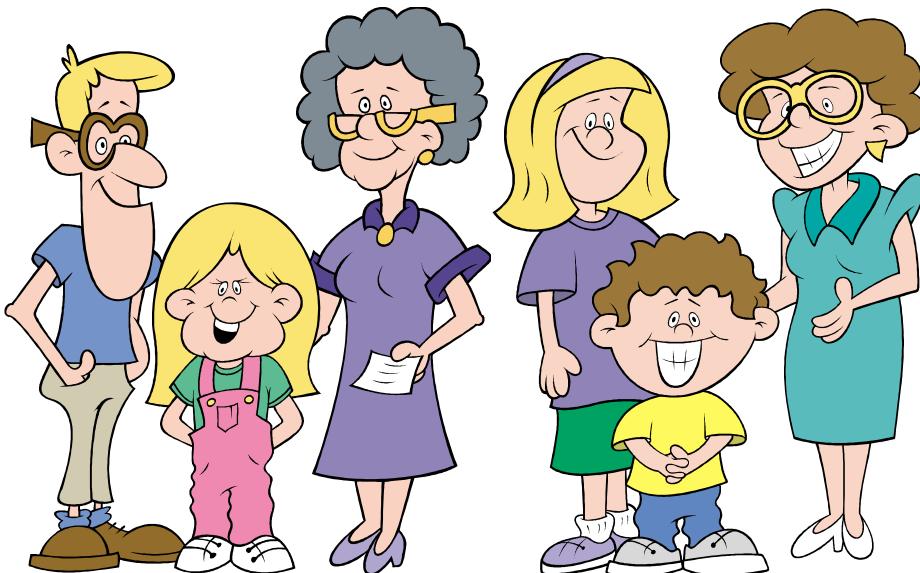


Titles

PA-German speakers address each other by their first names. There are no PA-German words for formal titles such as Mr., Mrs., Sir, and Ma'am. Respect for elders is expressed in tone of voice and body language.

Below are some common family titles:

Father:	Daddy, Dad, Daett
Mother:	Mom, Memm, Maem
Grandfather:	Dawdi
Grandmother:	Mammi



Reading Selection

Psucha

<p><i>John:</i> <i>Hello Eli, Vi bisht du?</i></p>	Hello, Eli, how are you?
<p><i>Eli:</i> <i>Zimlich goot, Un du?</i></p>	Pretty good. And You?
<p><i>John:</i> <i>Yau, ich binn aw goot.</i></p>	Yes, I am also well.
<p><i>Eli:</i> <i>Denksht es gebt reyyah?</i></p>	Do you think it will rain? (give rain)
<p><i>John:</i> <i>Vell, miah kenda samm yoosa.</i></p>	Well, we could use some.
<p><i>Eli:</i> <i>Yau, 'sis really drukka.</i></p>	Yes, it is really dry.
<p><i>John:</i> <i>Vell ich denk ich sett on gay.</i></p>	Well, I think I should go on.
<p><i>Eli:</i> <i>Vell, mach's goot.</i></p>	Well, fare well. (make it good)
<p><i>John:</i> <i>Yau, du aw. Sayn dich shpaydah.</i></p>	Yes, you too. See you later.

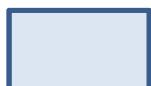
Read the selection above until it is familiar and makes good sense without referring to the English translation. The two most important phrases to remember from this dialogue are “Mach’s goot” and “Sayn dich shpaydah.”



Study Tips

Flash Cards

Get some blank index cards. These are a nice size for personal flash cards. As you go through this book, jot down new words on your cards. When you write down nouns, be sure to include the definite articles with them, so that you learn the genders of the nouns. You can also use different color cards for each gender or put a color border on your card to help you memorize the genders. Blue for masculine, pink for feminine, and yellow for neuter.



Put the PA-German word on one side and the English word on the other side. You can also draw a sketch that reminds you of the word on one side, and the PA-German word on the other side. This will train your mind to think directly in PA-German, instead of translating through the English language first. You can put entire phrases on cards. You are not limited to single words.

Practice the words in both directions- from PA-German to English and from English to PA-German. Your mind does not easily work in the opposite direction, if you only study in one direction. You will need to practice both ways to become fluent.

If you have an electronic device such as a smart phone or tablet, you can download a flashcard app called “Study Blue” and in the app search material for PA-German. There are thousands of words and phrases available for free.

Some repetition is required to firmly lodge the words and phrases in your memory. Words which you remember the next day may be forgotten a week later. Keep separate containers for words which you study daily, weekly and monthly. Move them between the containers as necessary.

Flash Card Games

If you have several people studying together, you can play a game with your flash cards. Lay the cards on a table. Taking turns, each person tries to guess a card. Those who guess correctly can guess again. Make a limit of three guesses per turn. The person with the most cards wins.

You can practice phrases by repeating them each time you make a guess. This type of repetition is sure to drill the phrase into your mind. Here are a few you can use:

Vass is dess?

Vass is sell?

Dess is

Sell is

What is this?

What is that?

This is

That is

Chapter One Review

Say the following phrases in PA-German:

1. Hello Henry. How are you?
2. It's a nice day.
3. It's time to go home.
4. It's warm.
5. It's cold.

Give at least one standard PA-German reply to the following question.

6. Vi gayt's?
7. Vi bisht du heit?
8. Vass is dei nohma?
9. What are the three genders of PA-German nouns?
10. How do you go about learning the gender of a noun?
11. Are the words *es glaws* pronounced with one or two syllables?
12. What are the singular forms of the definite article in PA-German?
13. What is the plural form of the definite article in PA-German?
14. What is the dative form of the definite article in PA-German?
15. Give two examples of prepositions contracted with *em*.
16. Give one example of a possessive construction with *em* in it.

Which definite article would you use in front of these names?

17. Sam 18. Rachel (married) 19. Katherine (not married)

20. By what name would Raymond's wife Alma be known?
21. By what name might Paul's son Caleb be known?
22. By what name might Atlee Yoder the buggy maker by known?

Say the following phrases in PA-German:

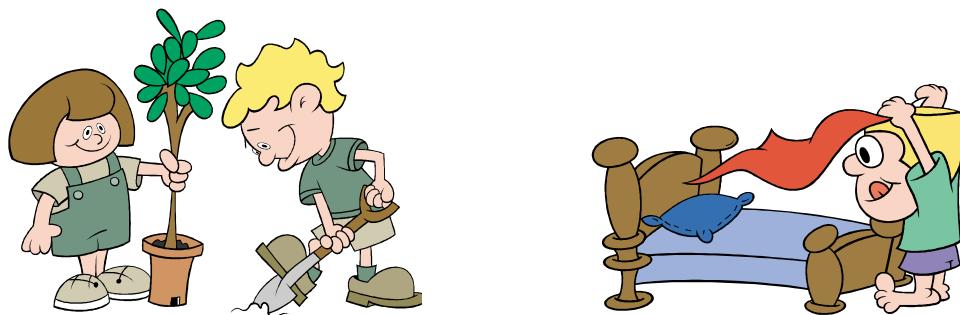
23. Farewell.
24. See you later.

Answers: 1. Hello Hennah. Vi bisht du? 2. 'Sis en shaynah dawk. 3. 'Sis zeit fa haym gay. 4. 'Sis voahm 5. 'Sis kald 6. Zimlich goot 7. Nett zu bad 8. Mei nohma is _____. 9. Masculine/Feminine/Neuter 10. Learn it together with the definite article for each noun. 11. one 12. da, di, es 13. di 14. em 17. da 18. di 19. es 20. Di Raymond Alma 21. 's Paul's Caleb 22. Da Buggy Atlee 23. Mach's goot. 24. Sayn dich shpaydah.

Chapter Two

Dialogue: Vass fikkahsht du?

<p><i>Linda:</i> Vass fikkahsht du am Dinshdawk un am Mitvoch?</p> <p><i>Edna:</i> Am Dinshdawk vill ich goahra blansa un am Mitvoch vill ich en gvild shtikkahra fa uf em Joe seibett du.</p> <p><i>Linda:</i> Ich vill kumma un dich helfa!</p> <p><i>Edna:</i> Nay, du brauchsht nett. Ich vays es du aw bissi bisht.</p>	<p>What do you plan (figure) to do on Tuesday and Wednesday?</p> <p>I want to plant garden on Tuesday and on Wednesday I want to piece a quilt to put on Joe's bed.</p> <p>I want to come and help you!</p> <p>No, you don't need to. I know that you are also busy.</p>
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Important Words in the Dialogue

du you (nominative, singular)

du 1. to do 2. to put

The word *du* has several different meanings. All of them are used in the dialogue. Not counting the title, the word *du* appears four times in the dialogue. Numbering the first definition as 0 and the other two as they are already numbered, list the definition for each time *du* is used.

Answers: 1/2/0/0

em, am

Pronunciation Tip:

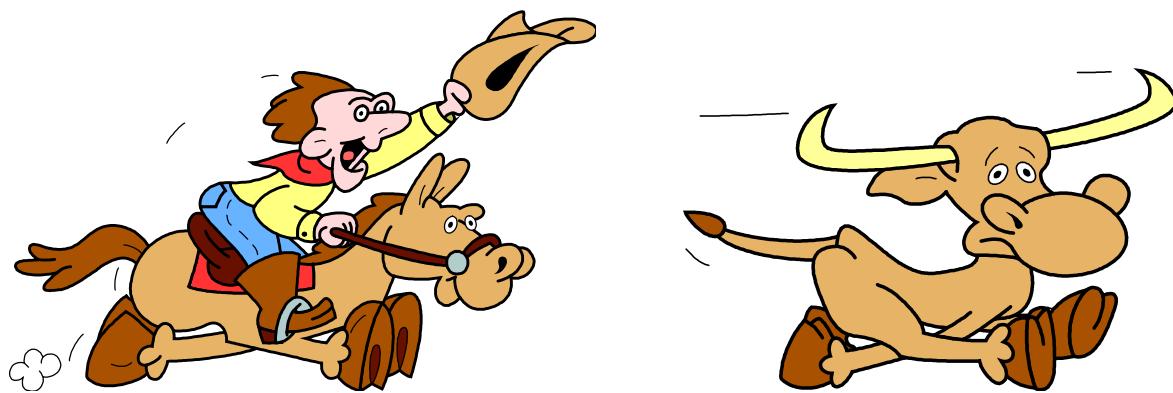
am and *em* are pronounced alike. The pronunciation is similar to that of *um* in *umpire*.

em

em is another word for *the*. It is called the dative case of the definite article and can be used in the following constructions:

- 1. after prepositions- *uf em* on the/ *deich em* through the/ *fa em* for the/ *im* (contraction of *in em*) in the/ *fumm* (contraction of *funn em*) from the.
- 2. to express the indirect object- *Ich gebb da hund zu em boo*. I give the dog to the boy.
- 3. to express possession- *Sell is em Melvin sei koo*. That is Melvin's cow.

em can only be used with masculine and neuter nouns, never with feminine nouns. The use of *em* is declining among the younger generation of PA-German speakers. It is acceptable to use only the three forms of the definite article *da*, *di* and *es* and never to use *em* when you are speaking. After a certain amount of exposure to the language, you will become more familiar and comfortable with the use of *em* and will be able to use it naturally yourself. Right now however, it is only necessary that you know that *em* means *the*.



am

1. present participle, *am* + infinitive, expresses action in progress, similar to *ing* on a verb in English.

2. at the, contraction of 'an em'

The word *am* when it appears in front of a day of the week, has the meaning of definition number two and is translated in English with the word *on*.

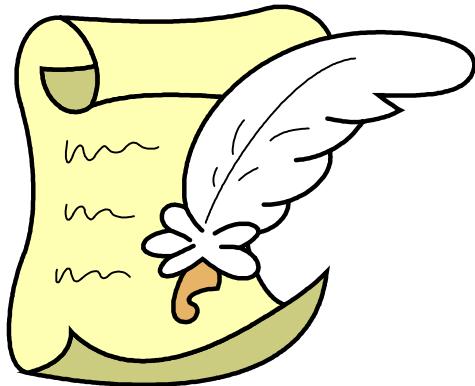
Practice:

Answer the questions below by using the word *am* and one of the days of the week.

Moondawk	Dinshdawk	Mitvoch	Dunnahshdawk	Freidawk	Samshdawk	Sundawk
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

Vellah dawk zaylsht du vesha? am Mundawk	Which day will you do laundry (wash)? on Monday
Vellah dawk zaylsht du bikla?	Which day will you iron?
Vellah dawk zaylsht du hohf maya?	Which day will you mow lawn?
Vellah dawk zaylsht du in di shtatt gay?	Which day will you go to town?
Vellah dawk zaylsht du keahra?	Which day will you sweep?
Vellah dawk zaylsht du butza?	Which day will you clean?
Vellah dawk zaylsht du faddich vadda?	Which day will you get done?
Vellah dawk zaylsht du psuch greeya?	Which day will you get company?
Vellah dawk zaylsht du hoi macha?	Which day will you make hay?
Vellah dawk zaylsht du di sheiyah ausmishta?	Which day will you muck out the barn?





By adding "s" to the day of the week we can indicate that we have a scheduled activity that we always do on that day.

Practice:

Answer the questions below with one of the days listed below.

<i>Moondawks</i>	<i>Dinshdawks</i>	<i>Mitvochs</i>	<i>Dunnahshdawks</i>
<i>Freidawks</i>	<i>Samshdawks</i>	<i>Sundawks</i>	

Vann dusht du als da bodda ufvesha?
Moondawks

When do you generally wash up the floor?
Mondays

Vann dusht du als dei eldra shreiva?

When do you generally write your parents?

Vann dusht du als shtawb butza?

When do you generally dust (clean dust)?

Vann dusht du als da hohf mayya?

When do you generally mow the lawn?

Vann dusht du als broht bakka?

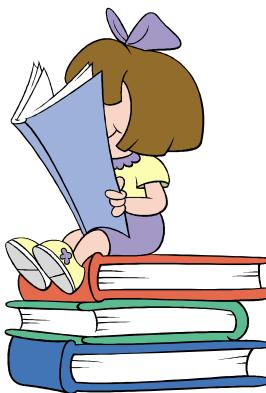
When do you generally bake bread?



Pronunciation Practice

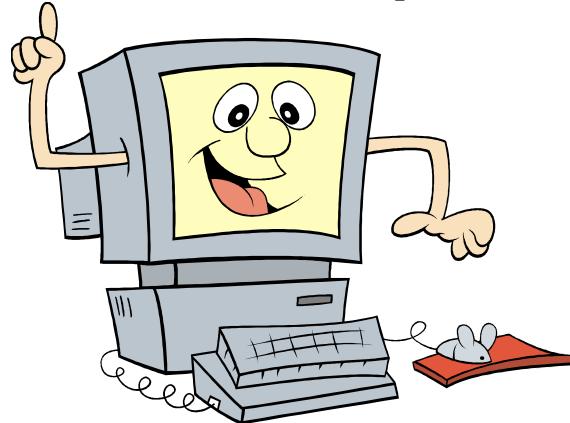
Turn to the pronunciation guide and study the pronunciations for *a* and *au*. Then practice the words below. First, read each column down and then read the columns across, concentrating on the difference between the *a* and *au*.

The definitions are given for the words below so that you may see how important their pronunciation is. The word pairs below have quite different meanings, but they are very similar in pronunciation.



a		au	
<i>da hass</i>	hatred	<i>es haus</i>	house
<i>da haffa</i>	pot, crock	<i>da haufa</i>	pile, heap
<i>glatt</i>	smooth	<i>glaut</i>	sounded
<i>satt</i>	kind, variety	<i>di saut</i>	the south
<i>di latt</i>	lath	<i>laut</i>	loud
<i>nass</i>	wet	<i>naus</i>	out
<i>hatt</i>	hard	<i>di haut</i>	skin
<i>di fall</i>	trap	<i>faul</i>	lazy
<i>di gall</i>	gallon	<i>da gaul</i>	horse
<i>shaffa</i>	to work	<i>shaufa</i>	to sharpen
<i>di shtatt</i>	town, city	<i>shtaut</i>	strong
<i>savvah</i>	sour	<i>sauvah</i>	clean

Structural Helps



Personal Pronouns- Nominative Case and Verbs- Present Tense

Personal Pronouns- Nominative Case

A noun names a person, place or thing. A pronoun takes the place of a noun, representing a person, place or thing without naming it.

Personal pronouns show person:

First person = person speaking

Second person = person spoken to

Third person = person spoken of

Personal pronouns also show number:

Singular = one person

Plural = more than one person



The chart below lists the nominative or subjective case of PA-German personal pronouns.

Personal Pronouns		
	Singular	Plural
First person	<i>ich / I</i>	<i>miah / we</i>
Second person	<i>du / you</i>	<i>diah / you</i>
Third person	<i>eah / he</i>	<i>si / they</i>
Third person	<i>see / she</i>	
Third person	<i>es / it</i>	

In order to practice the pronouns it is helpful to know some verbs. In the next section you will learn some verbs. The exercises will then help you to learn both pronouns and verbs.

Verbs- Present Tense

In most languages verbs change form, usually by adding different endings to make them agree with the subject in person (first, second, or third) and number (singular or plural). This is called conjugation. In English verbs don't have as many different forms as some languages.

Example: I go, He goes.

In PA-German, verbs have many forms to agree with the subject in person and number. The present tense forms of a PA-German verb are illustrated below.

<i>lawfa</i> – to walk		
	Singular	Plural
First person	<i>ich lawf</i>	<i>miah lawfa</i>
Second person	<i>du lawfsht</i>	<i>diah lawfet</i>
Third person	<i>eah/see/es lawft</i>	<i>si lawfa</i>

All PA-German verbs which follow the pattern shown above are called regular verbs. Verbs which do not follow this pattern are called **irregular verbs**.

The verb form given at the top- *lawfa*, is called the **infinitive** or **dictionary form**. It is the form you would find in a dictionary. The PA-German infinitive usually ends in a. The English infinitive is usually preceded by the word to. Thus, the PA-German infinitive *lawfa*, is equivalent to the English infinitive *to walk*.

Now let's learn some more verbs to make our practice exercises more interesting.

Some Verb Conjugations

essa	to eat
ess	essa
esht	esset
est	essa

sayna	to see
sayn	sayna
saynsht	saynet
saynd	sayna

shpringa	to run
shpring	shpringa
shpringsht	shpringet
shpringd	shpringa

gukka	to look
gukk	gukka
guksht	gukket
gukt	gukka

shvetza	to talk
shvetz	shvetza
shvetsht	shvetzet
shvetzt	shvetza

hokka	to sit
hokk	hokka
hoksht	hokket
hokt	hokka

kumma	to come
kumm	kumma
kumsht	kummet
kumd	kumma

shlohf	to sleep
shlohf	shlohf
shlohfsh	shlohfet
shlohft	shlohf

gay	to go
gay	gayn
gaysh	gaynd
gayt	gayn

du	to do
du	doon
dusht	doond
dutt	doon

Practice:

Recite each of the verbs above, one form at a time. You would start off by saying- ich lawf, ich ess, ich shpring, ich sayn, ich kumm, ich gukk, ich hokk, ich shvetz, ich shlohf. Next, you would recite the second forms- du lawfsht, du shpringsht, etc. Follow this pattern until you have recited all the forms of the verbs.

Practice:

Fill in the blanks with pronouns and verbs to complete the sentences logically. More than one correct answer is possible.

_____	drei mohl da dawk.	(three times a day)
_____	veyyich es veddah.	(about the weather)
_____	nachts.	(at night)
_____	uf en shtool.	(on a chair)
_____	zvay meil an di eahvet.	(two miles to work)
_____	fa mei shoo.	(for my shoes)
_____	en koo.	(a cow)
_____	so shtiek es en hund.	(as fast as a dog)
_____	veyyich ennich ebbes.	(about anything)

Practice:

Identify which form of pronoun or verb to use with each noun or pronoun, whether first, second or third person, singular or plural. Then say the noun or pronoun with the correct form of the verb *shpringa*.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>eah</i> | 5. <i>da Jake</i> | 9. <i>di koo</i> |
| 2. <i>ich</i> | 6. <i>es</i> | 10. <i>du</i> |
| 3. <i>da gaul</i> | 7. <i>diah</i> | 11. <i>di Miriam</i> |
| 4. <i>see</i> | 8. <i>miah</i> | 12. <i>si</i> |



Answers: 1.3s 2.1s 3.3s 4.3s 5.3s 6.3s 7.2p 8.1p 9.3s 10.2s 11.3s 12.3p

Reading Selection

En Folli Voch

<p><i>Abe: Ich habb en folli voch gepleind fa neksht voch.</i></p> <p><i>Allen: Really! Vass figgahsht du?</i></p> <p><i>Abe:</i> <i>Vell, am Sundawk gayn miah awl nivvah zu mei broodah Eli's fa si psucha. Miah zayla aw bleiva fa sobbah un da ohvet.</i></p> <p><i>Allen:</i> <i>Sell laut vi en langah dawk. Du zaylsht aus-gvoahra sei biss Moondawk meiyet.</i></p> <p><i>Abe:</i> <i>Yau, ich feich aw. Am Moondawk will ich gay mei nochbah helfa hols macha. Ich habb kenn bush selvaht un vann ich een helf, dann gebt eah mich aw en loht.</i></p> <p><i>Allen:</i> <i>Vass hosht du ugleind fa am Dinshdawk?</i></p> <p><i>Abe:</i> <i>Vell, ich dayt gleicha zu em Mervin sei fenyoo gay. Eah hott farm sale un zayld sei gansi herd kee fakawfa. Un em Mitvoch vill ich an di Mt. Hope livestock fenyoo gay. Vann ich haym kumm funn Mt. Hope will ich di kett uf da misht shpreddah fixa.</i></p> <p><i>Allen:</i> <i>Vann zaylsht du dei aykni eahvet shaffa?</i></p> <p><i>Abe:</i> <i>Am Dunnahshdawk will ich misht foahra. Am Freidawk dayt ich gleicha samm maple baym ohboahra fa zukkah vassah. Am Samshdawk gayn ich in di shtatt fa groceries kawfa. Vann ich zeit habb, will ich aw noch samm fens fixa. Un biss no is mei voch fabei.</i></p>	<p>I have planned a full wee for next week.</p> <p>Really! What do you plan (figure) to do?</p> <p>Well, on Sunday we all go over to my brother Eli's to visit them. We will also stay for supper and the evening.</p> <p>That sounds like a long day. You will be worn out by Monday morning.</p> <p>Yes, I am afraid of that too. On Monday I want to go help my neighbor make wood. I have no woods myself and if I help him, then he gives me a load too.</p> <p>What do you have lined up for Tuesday?</p> <p>Well, I would like to go see Melvin's auction. He has farm sale and will sell his entire herd of cows. And on Wednesday I want to go to the Mt. Hope live-stock auction. When I come home from Mt. Hope I want to fix the chain on the manure spreader.</p> <p>When will you do your own work?</p> <p>On Thursday I want to haul manure. On Friday I would like to tap (bore) some maple trees for sap (sugar water). On Saturday I go to town to buy groceries. If I have time, I want to fix some fence yet too. And by then my week is over.</p>
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Before you look at the English translation, see whether you can figure out what Abe is planning to do on each day.

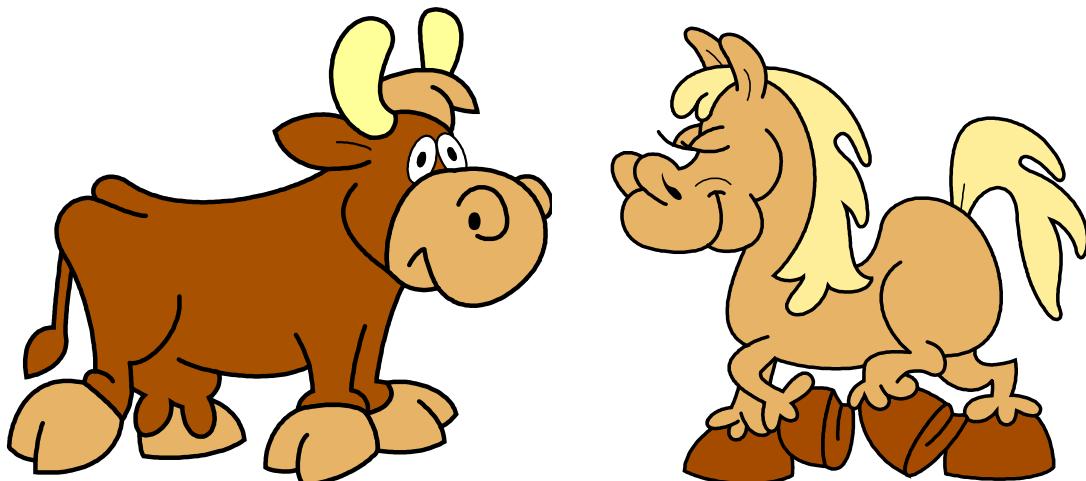
Interesting Words in the Reading

Do not confuse *vill* with the English word *will*. Of course, you frequently *will* do the things that you *want* to do, but the meanings of *vill* and *want* are not the same. *Vill* means *want*. Find all the times that *vill* is used in the dialogue and see how it is translated. *Vill* is an irregular verb. See how it is conjugated below.

vella	to want
vill	vella
vitt	vellet
vill	vella

zayl	will
zayl	zayla
zaylsht	zaylet
zayld	zayla

Find all the times that *zayl* or one of its forms is used in the dialogue and see how it is translated.



vann

vann 1. when 2. if

Find the three times that *vann* appears in the dialogue. Twice it is translated with *when* and once with *if*.

- When used as an adverb, *vann* means *when*.
- When used as a conjunction, *vann* means *if* or *when*.

Here are a few sentences to help clarify the meanings and uses of *vann*.

Vann kumd di bus?

When is the bus coming?

Vann zaylsht du hoi macha?

When will you make hay?

Vann shteaht di fenyoo?

When does the auction start?

Vann du mitt gaysht, gayn ich aw.

If you go along, I will go too.

Vann es shaft, zayl ich 's kawfa.

If it works, I will buy it.

Vann faddich bisht, kansht du shtobba.

If you are done, you can stop.

Ich vays vann eah reddi is.

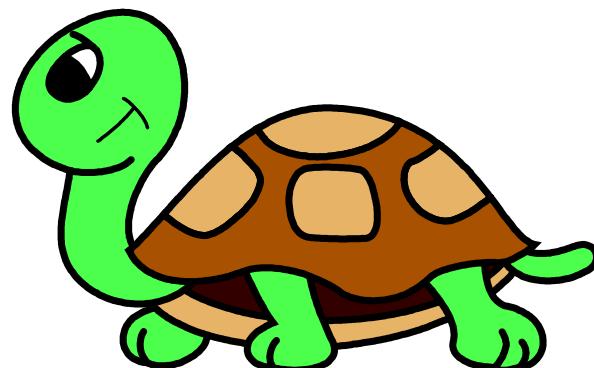
I know when he is ready.

Eah sawkt nett vann eah zrikk kumd.

He doesn't say when he is coming back.

Vann es reyyaht vatt es nass.

When it rains it gets wet.



Study Tips

When doing the practice exercises it is not enough to be able to figure out the correct answer. Your goal is to learn the lesson well enough to say the answers quickly and without hesitation. When you have learned the materials this well, you will be able to use them naturally in normal speech.

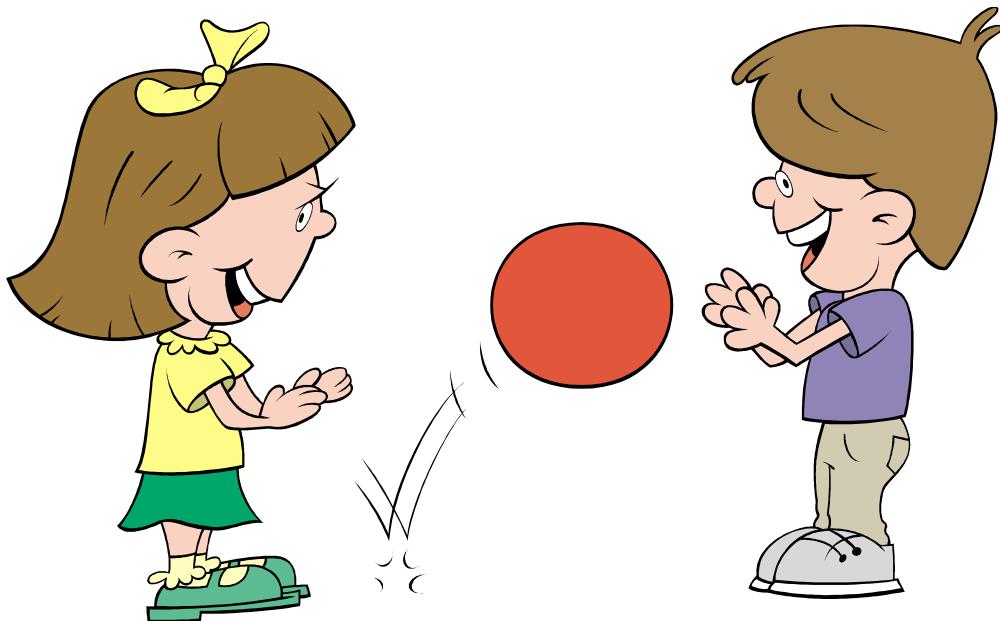
Items which have a sequence such as numbers and the days of the week may be reviewed mentally while in the shower or mowing the grass, etc.

Movement of muscles (as in exercise) enhances learning, because it increases vigilance. As more oxygen is breathed in, the brain is stimulated by the challenge, so there is more activity in the brain and thus makes a deeper impression.

Exercise helps you to remember.

While repeating words or phrases.

- Bounce a balloon or ball.
- Jump rope.
- Juggle scarves.



Chapter Two Review

1. Give three definitions for *du*. _____
2. Recite the seven days of the week in order.
3. *em* means _____
4. *am* when it appears in front of a day of the week means _____
5. What is the definition of
 - First Person _____
 - Second Person _____
 - Third Person _____
6. Verbs that are conjugated according to a certain pattern are called _____
7. Verbs that don't follow the pattern shown in this chapter are called _____
8. In PA-German the infinitive or dictionary form of the verb usually ends in _____
9. Translate into PA-German:

I eat _____	we look _____
you see _____	you (pl) talk _____
he/she/it sits _____	they run _____
10. *vella* means _____
11. *zayl* means _____
12. Give two definitions for *vann* _____

Answers: 1. you / to do / to put 2. Sundawk / Moondawk / Dinshdawk / Mitvoch / Dunnahshdawk / Freidawk / Samshdawk 3. the 4. at the, on 5. person speaking/ person spoken to/ person spoken of 6. regular 7. irregular 8. a 9. ich ess/ du saynsht/ eah, see, es hokt/ miah gukka/ diah shvetzet/ si shpringa 10. want 11. will 12. when/ if.

Pronounce the following words:

hassa	to hate	da havvah	oats
es haus	house	da haufa	pile
dabbah	hurry!	da hash	deer
vakkah	awake	di vasht	sausage



Chapter Three

Dialogue: Aebbeahra Robba

<i>Elsie:</i> <i>Griksht du en lot aebbeahra dess yoah?</i>	Are you getting a lot of strawberries this year?
<i>Elizabeth:</i> <i>Yau, ich grikk zvansich gvoaht alli annah dawk.</i>	Yes, I get twenty quarts every other day.
<i>Elsie:</i> <i>Vi lang nemd's fa si robba?</i>	How long does it take to pick them?
<i>Elizabeth:</i> <i>Ay shtund. Es Susie helft mich.</i>	One hour. Susie helps me.
<i>Elsie:</i> <i>Vi feel roiya hosht du?</i>	How many rows do you have?
<i>Elizabeth:</i> <i>Drei. Di eahsht roi gebt immah may es di zvett un di dritt doon.</i>	Three. The first row always gives more than the second and third does.

Cultural Notes

Use of English Numbers

The younger generation of PA-German speakers tends to use more English than the older generation. This tendency is also noticeable in the use of numbers.

- Numbers 1-10 are most likely to be expressed in PA-German.
- Numbers 10-20 are equally likely to be expressed in PA-German or English
- Numbers above 20 are most likely to be expressed in English

When quoting prices PA-German is sometimes used for round numbers, but rarely if the cents are included.

In Amish church services PA-German is always used to give out page numbers for songs. At the close of the service, if any announcements are made concerning financial matters, these amounts are also given in PA-German.

Numbers

Vi veit kansht du zayla?

How far can you count?

1- ay, ayn, ayns, aynah, ayni

Unlike the other numbers, the number one has several forms.

- When used as a regular adjective before the noun it modifies, the simple form **ay** is used.
- When used as a pronoun, the other forms are used.
- When counting the form **ayn** is used.

1 -ayn	11 -elf	21 -ayn un zvansich	40 -fatzich
2 -zvay	12 -zvelf	22 -zvay un zvansich	50 -fuftzich
3 -drei	13 -dreitzay	23 -drei un zvansich	60 -sechtzich
4 -fiah	14 -fatzay	24 -fiah un zvansich	70 -sivvatzich
5 -fimf	15 -fuftzay	25 -fimf un zvansich	80 -achtzich
6 -sex	16 -sechtzay	26 -sex un zvansich	90 -neintzich
7 -sivva	17 -sivvatzay	27 -sivva un zvansich	100 -ay hunnaht
8 -acht	18 -achtzay	28 -acht un zvansich	101 -ay hunnaht un ayn
9 -nein	19 -neintzay	29 -nein un zvansich	111 -ay hunnaht un elf
10-zeyya	20 -zvansich	30 -dreisich	121 -ay hunnaht ayn un zvansich
200 -zvay hunnaht		1000 -ay dausend	
300 -drei hunnaht		1001 -ay dausend un ayn	
400 -fiah hunnaht		1011 -ay dausend un elf	
500 -fimf hunnaht		1021 -ay dausend ayn un zvansich	
600 -sex hunnaht		1121 -ay dausend ay hunnaht ayn un zvansich	
700 -sivva hunnaht		2000 -zvay dausend	
800 -acht hunnaht		21000 -ayn un zvansich dausend	
900 -nein hunnaht		144,000 -ay hunnaht un fiah un fatzich dausend	

By studying the chart above, you will be able to say or write any number in PA-German, up to 100,000.

As in English, the plurals of hundred and thousand end in s.

hunnahts		hundreds
dausends		thousands
hunnahts funn leit		hundreds of people
dausends funn leit		thousands of people

The other numbers are not expressed in plurals.

Since numbers come in sequence, they are easy to review mentally while you are doing other things which do not require all your attention.

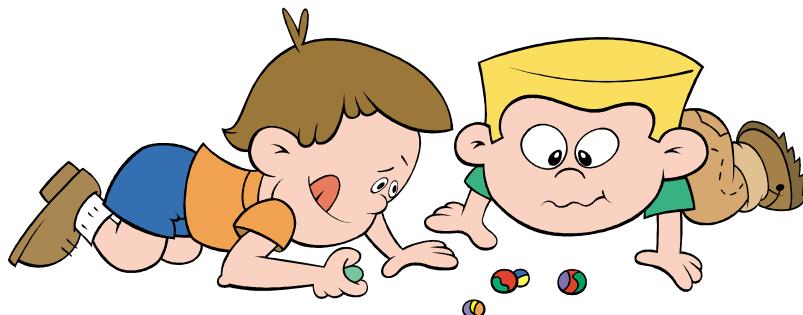
Practice:

Do the following sums out loud in PA-German. Say both the question and the answer.

Example: $1+2=$

Vi feel macht ayn un zvay?	How much are (makes) one and two?
Ayn un zvay macht drei.	One and two are (make) three.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. $2+4=$ | 6. $3+5=$ | 11. $6+9=$ |
| 2. $1+3=$ | 7. $8+1=$ | 12. $8+9=$ |
| 3. $5+4=$ | 8. $2+6=$ | 13. $7+6=$ |
| 4. $5+4=$ | 9. $4+9=$ | 14. $10+10=$ |
| 5. $7+2=$ | 10. $5+8=$ | 15. $8+6=$ |

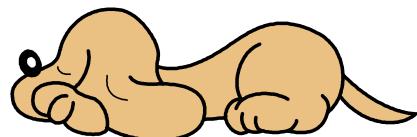


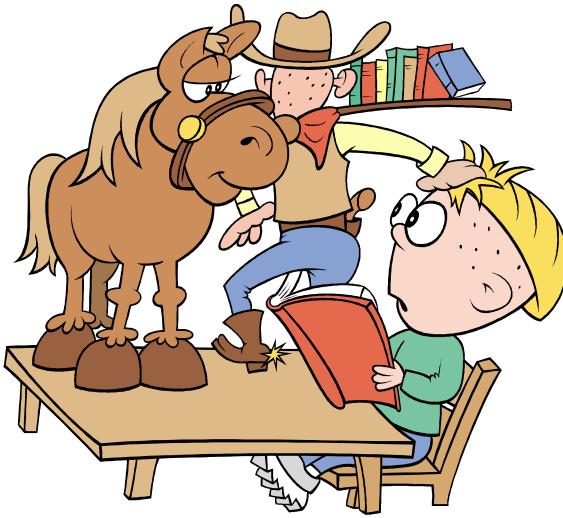


Practice:

Give the names and ages of five people you know for each of these categories below.
Guess if you are not sure of their ages.

Male	<i>Vi ald is da _____?</i> <i>Eah is _____.</i>	How old is____? He is_____.
Married Woman	<i>Vi ald is di _____?</i> <i>See is _____.</i>	How old is____? She is_____.
Unmarried Girl	<i>Vi ald is es _____?</i> <i>Es is _____.</i>	How old is____? She is_____.





Practice:

Complete the following statements about one of the rooms in your house.

If you have only one of the items, say:
'Sis ay (singular form of noun) there is

If you have more than one of the item, say:
Es sinn (the number and the plural form of the noun) there are

Example:
The answer to number one might be:

'Sis ay fenshtah in dee shtubb. or
Es sinn drei fenshtahra in dee shtubb.

1. _____ *fenshtah/ fenshtahra in dee shtubb.*
2. _____ *vand/ vanda in dee shtubb.*
3. _____ *buch/ bichah in de shtubb.*
4. _____ *licht/ lichtah do hinn.*
5. _____ *oowah/ oowahra do hinn.*
6. _____ *deah/ deahra do hinn.*

window/-s in this room

wall/-s in this room

book/-s in this room

light/-s in here.

clock/-s in here.

door/-s in here.

Ordinals

Ordinals are the numbers that show the order of a unit in a series, as first, second, third, fourth, etc.

1. eahsht	11. elft	21. ayn un zvansichsht
2. zvett	12. zvelft	22. zvay un zvansichsht
3. dritt	13. dreitzayt	23. drei un zvansichsht
4. fiaht	14. fatzayt	101. ay hunnaht un eahsht
5. fimft	15. fuftzayt	102. ay hunnaht un zvett
6. sext	16. sechtzayt	221. zvay hunnaht ayn un zvansichsht
7. sivvet	17. sivvatzayt	565. fimf hunnaht fimf un sechtzichsht
8. acht	18. achtzayt	
9. neind	19. neintzayt	
10. zayt	20. zvansichsht	

- From 4-19 ordinals are formed by adding *t* except for 9 which gets a *d*.
- From 20-99 ordinals are formed by adding *sht*.
- Over 100 we say the hundred number first and then the ordinal.



Practice:
Translate the following sentences.

Example:

Tuesday is the 3rd day of the week.
Dinshdawk is da dritt dawk funn di voch.

1. *Tuesday is da _____ dawk funn di voch.*
2. *Saturday is da _____ dawk funn di voch.*
3. *Monday is da _____ dawk funn di voch.*
4. *Sunday is da _____ dawk funn di voch.*
5. *Thursday is da _____ dawk funn di voch.*
6. *Wednesday is da _____ dawk funn di voch.*
7. *Friday is da _____ dawk funn di voch.*

Tuesday is the _____ day of the week.



Answers: 1. *Dinshdawk, dritt* 2. *Samshdawk, sivvet* 3. *Moondawk, zvett* 4. *Sundawk, eahsht* 5. *Dunnahshdawk, fimft* 6. *Mitvoch, fiaht* 7. *Friedawk, sext*

Time Words and their Plural

	Singular	Plural
second	segund	segund / segunda
minute	manutt	manudda
hour	shtund	shtund / shtunda
day	dawk	dawk/ dawwa
week	voch	vocha
month	moonet	moonet / mooneda
year	yoah	yoah / yoahra

Pronunciation Tip:

Segund and *manutt* are accented on the second syllable in all the singular and plural forms. *Moonet* is accented on the first syllable in all the singular and plural forms.

You will notice that some of these time words have more than one plural form. There is a general rule to follow when choosing which plural to use. This rule has its exceptions however, so don't be surprised if you see cases which do not neatly conform to it.

- If the time word is preceded by a number, use the plural form that matches the singular form.
- If the time word is not preceded by a number, use the other plural form.

Examples:

*Da motor shpringt ay **shtund** uf ay tank gas.*

The motor runs one hour on one tank of gas.

*Eah is drei **dawk** geblivva.*

He stayed three days.

*Es hott nett greiyaht fa drei **yoah** un sex **moonet**.*

It didn't rain for three years and six months.

*Da motor shpringt fa **shtunda** uf ay tank gas.*

The motor runs for hours on one tank of gas.

*Samm **dawwa** sinn bessah es anri.*

Some days are better than others.

*Di vindah **mooneda** sinn kald.*

The winter months are cold.

*Di **yoahra** gayn shtiek.*

The years go fast.

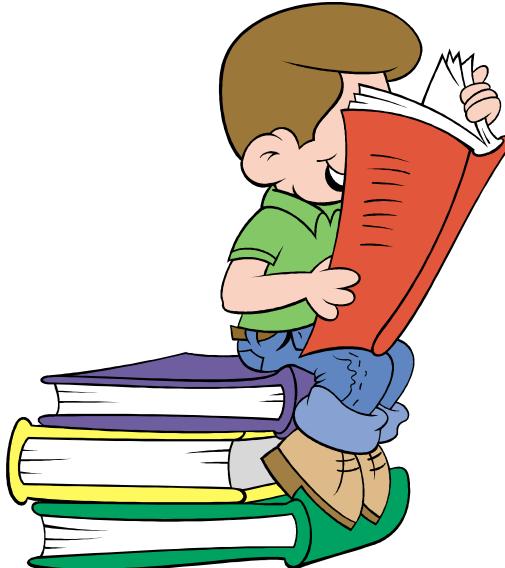
Pronunciation Practice

Turn to the pronunciation guide and study the pronunciation for eah.

The most common error when pronouncing *eah* is to make a glide combining *e* as in *get* and *ah*. The correct pronunciation combines *a* as in *apple* and *ah*.

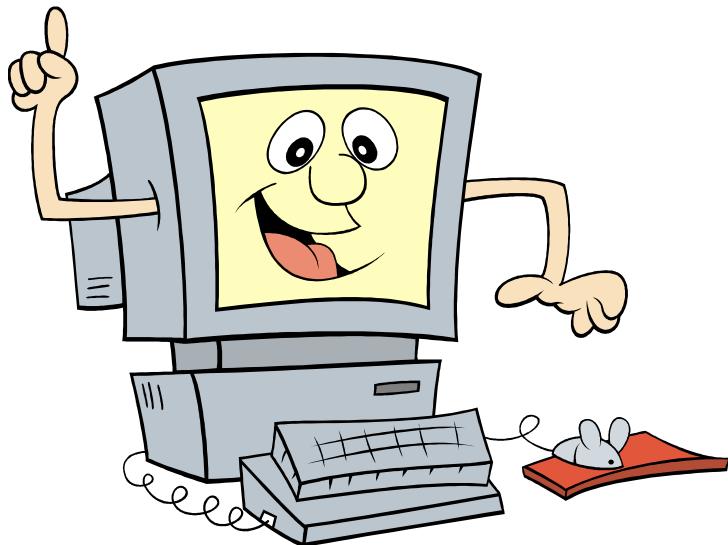
Another common error is to not pronounce the *ah* part of the glide. This error would make the word *veaht* sound like the English word *vat*.

In any case, you will probably need the help of a native PA-German speaker and some practice to get this one right. Here are some words for you to practice.



<i>di deah/ deahra</i>	door	<i>veaht</i>	worth
<i>da beah/ beahra</i>	bear	<i>heahra</i>	to hear
<i>di keah/ keahra</i>	car	<i>veahra</i>	to wear
<i>di feah/ feahs</i>	fair/ carnival	<i>leahra</i>	to pour
<i>da feahsht/ feahshta</i>	verse	<i>keahra</i>	to sweep

Structural Helps



Indefinite Article en (a/ an)

en is an indefinite article. It is used when referring to something non-specific or something that has not been mentioned before.

There is only one form of the word *en*. *en* can be used in front of all nouns, regardless of gender.

en is used exactly the same way as *a* and *an* are in English.

Pronunciation Tip
en is pronounced like *en* in *listen*, *quicken*, and *kitten*.



Irregular Verbs

The most used verb in both English and PA-German is irregular. Its conjugations do not match the pattern of a regular verb. You have already encountered some forms of this verb in previous exercises. The verb is *sei* - to be.

sei	to be
binn	sinn
bisht	sind
is	sinn

Here are some adjectives to use in the next exercise:

<i>glay</i>	little	<i>grohs</i>	big
<i>ald</i>	old	<i>yung</i>	young
<i>shmeaht</i>	smart	<i>dumm</i>	dumb/funny
<i>shaffich</i>	industrious	<i>faul</i>	lazy

Practice:

Say sentence a. *Ich binn _____.*

Fill in the blank with each adjective above in a turn. Repeat with sentences b.-h.

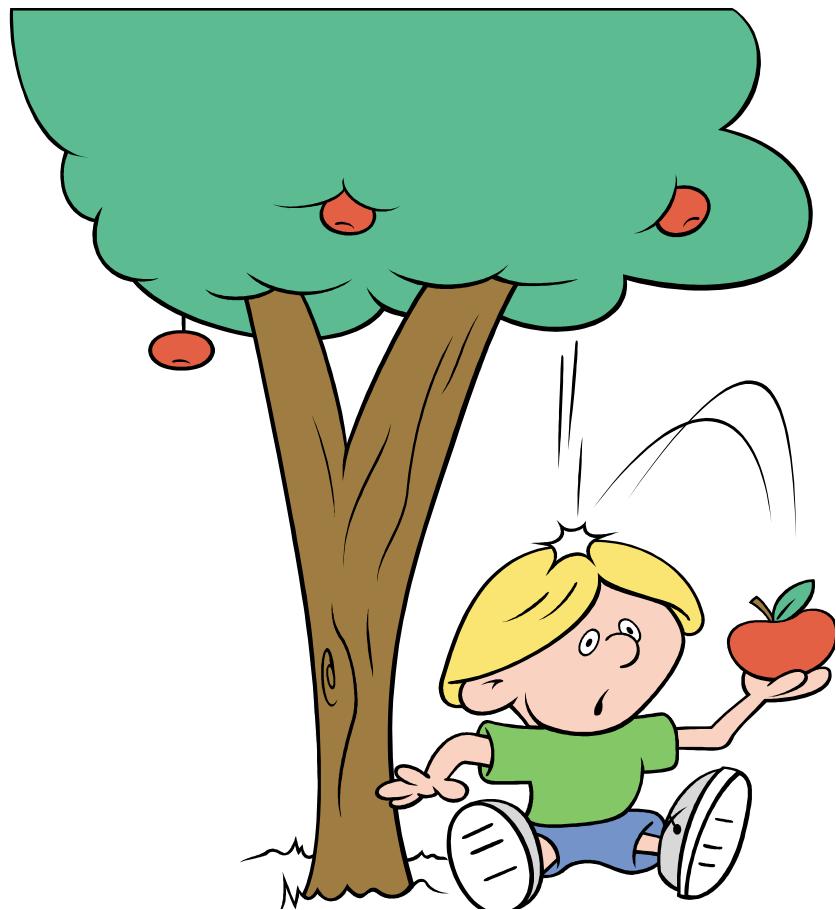
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Ich binn _____. | e. Es is _____. |
| b. Du bisht _____. | f. Miah sinn _____. |
| c. Eah is _____. | g. Diah sind _____. |
| d. See is _____. | h. Si sinn _____. |



Practice:

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb sei.
(In the sentences below, the word avvah means but.)

1. Ich _____ shmeaht, avvah du _____ dumm.
2. See _____ grohs, avvah es _____ glay.
3. Diah _____ yung, avvah miah _____ ald.
4. Miah _____ shaffich, avvah diah _____ faul.



Answers: 1. binn/ bisht 2. is/ is 3. sind/ sinn 4. sinn/ sind

Practice:

Using the list of people and animals as the first word and subject of the sentence, make complete sentences by adding a form of the verb sei and one of the adjectives in this lesson.

Example: Da haws Da haws is glay.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 1. ich | 4. da Mose | 7. diah | 10. du |
| 2. see | 5. di Cora | 8. miah | 11. eah |
| 3. da gaul (horse) | 6. es Katie | 9. si | 12. es meisli (mouse) |

Another important irregular verb is *havva* -to have.

havva	to have
habb	henn
hosht	hend
hott	henn

Here are some animals to use in the next exercise.

<i>da gaul/ geil</i>	horse	<i>es hutshli/ hutshlen</i>	colt
<i>di koo/ kee</i>	cow	<i>es hamli/ hamlen</i>	calf
<i>da gays/ gays</i>	goat	<i>es gaysli/ gayslen</i>	kid
<i>da shohf/ shohf</i>	sheep	<i>es shibli/ shiblen</i>	lamb
<i>da hund/ hund</i>	dog	<i>es hundli/ hundlen</i>	puppy
<i>di katz/ katza</i>	cat	<i>es busli/ buslen</i>	kitten
<i>da hohna/ hohna</i>	rooster	<i>es beeblei/ beeblen</i>	chick
<i>es hinkel/ hinkel</i>	hen		
<i>di glukk/ glukka</i>	setting hen		

Notice that all the animals in the second column end with *li/ len* and are neuter. These are called **diminutives**. They are a smaller version of something bigger. Many nouns in PA-German can be changed to diminutives by adding *li/ len*.

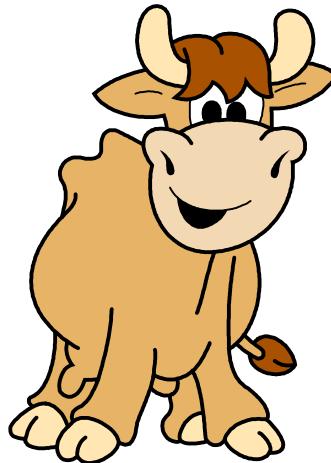
Practice:

Say the sentences below, filling in the blanks with the singular form of each animal in turn.

a. *Ich habb en* _____. Do not use the definite article in front of the noun. For sentence a. you will say: *Ich habb en gaul*. *Ich habb en koo*. etc. Repeat the process with sentences b.-h.

- a. Ich habb en _____.
- b. Du hosht en _____.
- c. Eah hott en _____.
- e. See hott en _____.

- e. Es hott en _____.
- f. Miah henn en _____.
- g. Diah hend en _____.
- h. Si henn en _____.



Practice:

Follow the pattern of the previous exercise, but use the plurals of the animals this time.
Use a number instead of an article in front of the animal.

For sentence a. you would say: *Ich habb zvay geil*. *Ich habb sivva kee*. etc.

Practice:

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb *havva*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Da Atlee _____ dreisich kee. | 5. Si _____ fimf gays. |
| 2. _____ du en koo? | 6. Es _____ fuftzich beeblen. |
| 3. Eah _____ zvay hund. | 7. Miah _____ en hamli. |
| 4. Ich _____ en shibli. | 8. See _____ en katz. |

Answers: 1.hott 2.Hosht 3.hott 4.habb 5.henn 6.hott 7.henn 8.hott

Now lets look at a few more words that express quantity.

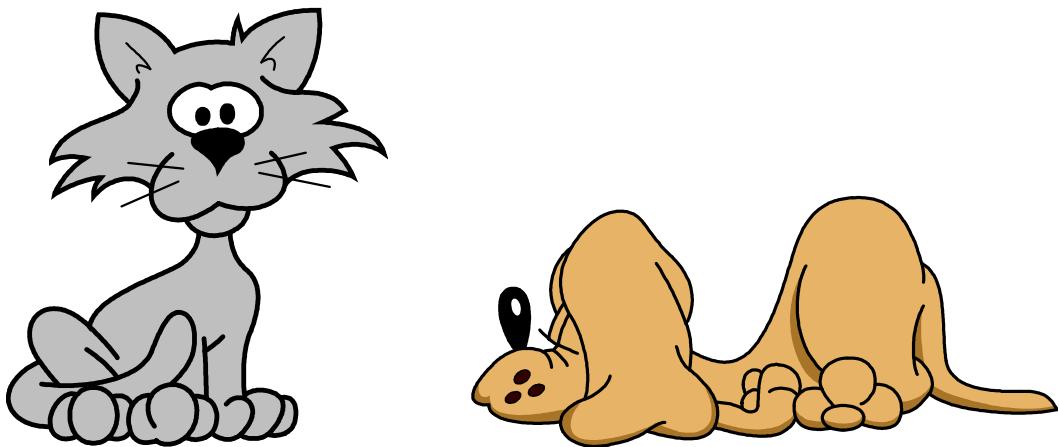
<i>poah</i>	several	<i>en vish</i>	a lot of
<i>en poah</i>	a pair	<i>en latt</i>	a lot of
<i>edlich</i>	quite a few	<i>en bansh</i>	a lot of
<i>samm</i>	some		

Practice:

Using the subjects below, make sentences by adding the correct form of one of the quantity terms above and the plural form of one of the animals.

Example: *miah-* *Miah henn en bansh katza.*

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. diah | 4. di Edna | 7. 's Levis | 10. di Allen Ruth |
| 2. 's Johns | 5. da Jonas | 8. 's Waynes | 11. 's Don's Bill |
| 3. es | 6. si | 9. miah | 12. see |



Reading Selection

En Trip zu Indianna

<p>Aaron: <i>Ich habb keaht du zaylsht gay dei broodah psucha in Indiana.</i></p>	I heard you are going to visit your brother in Indiana.
<p>Amos: <i>Yau, ich vill gay een helfa en shobb uf du.</i></p>	Yes, I want to go help him put up a shed.
<p>Aaron: <i>Vann zaylsht gay?</i></p>	When will you go?
<p>Amos: <i>In zvay vocha.</i></p>	In two weeks.
<p>Aaron: <i>Uf vellah dawk?</i></p>	On which day?
<p>Amos: <i>Da sivvatzyt.</i></p>	The seventeenth.
<p>Aaron: <i>Vi veit is es?</i></p>	How far is it?
<p>Amos: <i>Zvay hunnaht un fuftzich meil.</i></p>	Two hundred fifty miles.
<p>Aaron: <i>Vi zaylsht gay?</i></p>	How will you go?
<p>Amos: <i>Mitt di bus.</i></p>	With the bus.
<p>Aaron: <i>Vi lang nemd es?</i></p>	How long does it take?
<p>Amos: <i>Baut nein shtund. Ich habb en layover in Cincinnati fa zvay shtund.</i></p>	About nine hours. I have a layover in Cincinnati for two hours.
<p>Aaron: <i>Vi feel kinnah hott dei broodah?</i></p>	How many children does your brother have?
<p>Amos: <i>Fiah. Da Roman is 's eldsht, eah is sivva. Da Atlee is 's zvett, eah is fimf. Es Annie</i></p>	Four. Roman is the oldest, he is seven. Atlee is the second one, he is five. Annie is the third one, she is four. And Mervin is the fourth, he

<i>is 's dritt, es is fiah. Un da Mervin is 's fiaht, eah is usht bisli ivvah en yoah ald.</i>	is just a little over a year old.
Aaron: <i>Vi grohs zayld da shobb sei?</i>	How big will the shed be?
Amos: <i>Dreisich foos brayt un fimf un fatzich foos lang.</i>	Thirty feet wide and forty-five feet long.
Aaron: <i>Vass will eah in sei shobb halda?</i>	What does he want to keep in his shed?
Amos: <i>Eah will sei buggy drinn halda un en vauwa un samm tools.</i>	He wants to keep his buggy init and a wagon and some tools.
Aaron: <i>Vell, ich hoff diah hend en goodi zeit beinannah.</i>	Well, I hope you have a good time together.

Interesting Words in the Reading

sei 1. to be 2. his, hers, its

Find the two meanings of *sei* in the dialogue above.

vi 1. how 2. as, like

Only the first definition of *vi* appears in the dialogue. Below are sentences to illustrate the two definitions of *vi*.

1. *Vi shaft sell?*
2. *Es shaft vi dess.*

How does it work?

It works like this.



Study Tips

When learning a new language there is a tendency to equate the new language with the one we already know. We tend to think that for each English word there will be a corresponding one in the PA-German and by replacing all the English words in a sentence with PA-German ones we will be speaking PA-German. This is not the case. Although we need to use English to explain what the PA-German words mean we need to be aware that each language has its own way of expressing things. Individual words, the way they are put together, and the order in which they appear in a sentence will not necessarily match. Both languages can express the same ideas, but they will do it differently.

It is desirable to learn to think in the new language as soon as possible, so that the language expresses its meaning directly, without first being translated into English.

Repetition is a big help here. Structures which seem backward and clumsy at first, will with no other influence but that of repetition come to seem familiar and feel right.



Chapter Three Review

1. What are the different PA-German forms of the number one?

2. Count aloud in PA-German from 1-30.

Translate to PA-German:

3. How old is Dan? He is 19.

4. There is one door in here.

5. There are four books in here.

6. Monday is the second day of the week.

7. two days

8. three weeks

9. some years

10. Does the indefinite article agree in gender with the noun it modifies?

11. Translate to PA-German:

a. I am _____

d. we are _____

b. you are _____

e. you (pl) are _____

c. he/she/it is _____

f. they are _____

12. What endings appear on singular and plural forms of a diminutive?

13. What gender are all singular diminutives?

14. Translate to PA-German:

a. I have _____

d. we have _____

b. you have _____

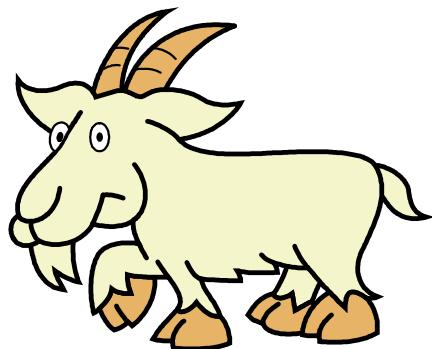
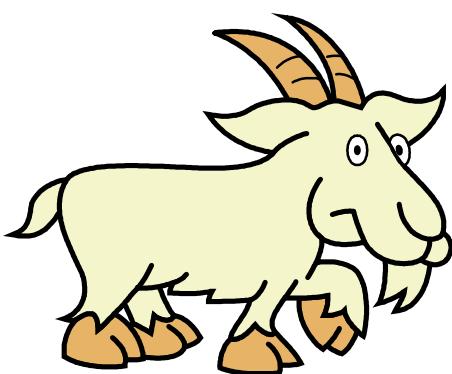
e. you (pl) have _____

c. he/she/it has _____

f. they have _____

15. Translate into PA-German:

I have several goats.



Answers: 1.ay/ ayn/ aynah/ ayni/ ayns 3.Vi ald is da Dan? Eah is neintzay 4.'sis ay deah do hinn. 5.Es sinn fiah bichah do hinn. 6.Mundawk is da zvett dawk funn di voch. 7.zvay dawk 8.drei vocha 9.samm yoahra 10.no 11. a.ich binn b.du bisht c.eah/see/es is d.miah sinn e.diah sind f.si sinn 12.li/ len 13. neuter 14. a.ich habb b.du hosht c.eah/see/es hott d.miah henn e.diah hend f.si henn 15. Ich habb poah gays.

Read these sentences aloud:

Yeah is da Hennah sei daett?

Eah is da Alfred.

Da gays frest kays.

Da haws frest graws.

Alli ebbah is vakkah.

Graut macht em shtaut.

Who is Henry's father?

He is Alfred.

The goat eats cheese.

The rabbit eats grass.

Everyone is awake.

Cabbage makes one strong.



Chapter Four

Dialogue: Vass Zeit?

<i>Ben:</i> <i>Vo shafshet du?</i>	Where do you work?
<i>Arlen:</i> <i>An da Pete Droyah sei pallet shabb.</i>	At Pete Troyer's pallet shop.
<i>Ben:</i> <i>Vass zeit gayshet du an di eahvet?</i>	What time do you go to work?
<i>Arlen:</i> <i>An faddel biss sivva. Miah shteahra an sivva oowah.</i>	At quarter till seven. We start at seven o'clock.
<i>Ben:</i> <i>Vass zeit kumsht du ab funn di eahvet?</i>	What time do you get off work?
<i>Arlen:</i> <i>Miah heahra uf an fiah oowah.</i>	We quit at four o'clock.
<i>Ben:</i> <i>Vass zeit esset diah middawk?</i>	What time do you eat lunch.
<i>Arlen:</i> <i>Miah essa funn elf oowah biss halvah zvelf.</i>	We eat from 11:00 till 11:30.

Important Words in the Dialogue

shaffa/ eahvet -Note that both of these words are translated work in the dialogue. *Shaffa* is a verb and *eahvet* is a noun. Memorize the sentence below to remember these two words.

Ich gay an di eahvet fa shaffa.

I go to work to work.



Vass Zeit is's?
What time is it?

1:00 'sis ay oowah	It's one o'clock.
1:03 'sis drei manudda febei ayn.	It's three minutes past one.
1:05 'sis fimf fabeい ayn.	It's five minutes past one.
1:15 'sis faddel ivvah ayn.	It's a quarter after one.
1:20 'sis zvansich manudda fabeい ayn.	It's twenty minutes past one.
1:30 'sis halvah zvay.	It's one thirty.
1:40 'sis zvansich manudda eb zvay.	It's twenty minutes before two.
1: 45 'sis faddel biss zvay.	It's quarter till two.

- *faddel fabeい* and *faddel ivvah* are interchangeable.
- half hours are expressed as being half of the following hour.
- two more common expressions are: *bisli eb di* and *bisli noch di*.

Examples:

'Sis bisli eb di acht.	It's a little before eight.
'Sis bisli noch di acht.	It's a little after eight.

Practice:

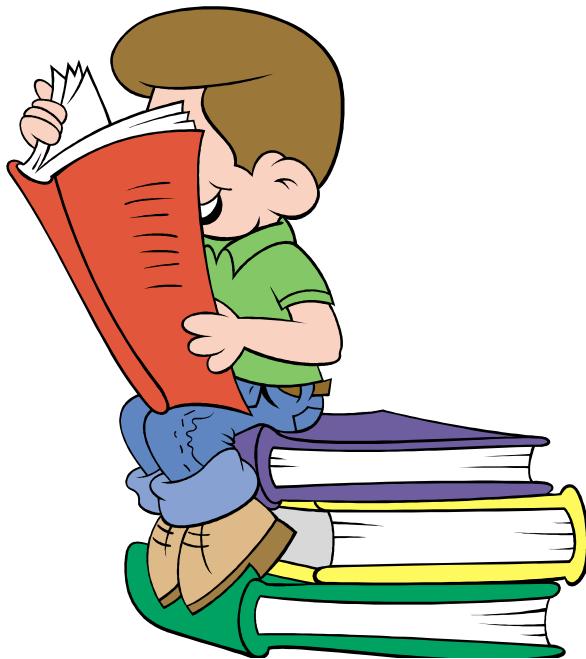
Using the chart above, express the times below in PA-German.
First ask "Vass zeit is's?" then answer in PA-German.

1. 1:30	4. 2:45	7. 6:10	10. a little past two
2. a little before nine	5. 7:05	8. 10:06	11. 3:00
3. 2:15	6. 8:08	9. 11:30	12. 12:00

Answers: 1.'sis halvah zvay 2.'sis bisli eb di nein 3.'sis faddel ivvah zvay 4.'sis faddel biss drei 5.'sis fimf manudda febei sivva 6.'sis acht manudda fabeい acht 7.'sis zeyya manudda fabeい sex 8.'sis sex manudda fabeい zeyya 9.'sis halvah zvelf 10.'sis bisli fabeい zvay 11.'sis drei oowah 12.'sis zvelf oowah

Pronunciation Practice

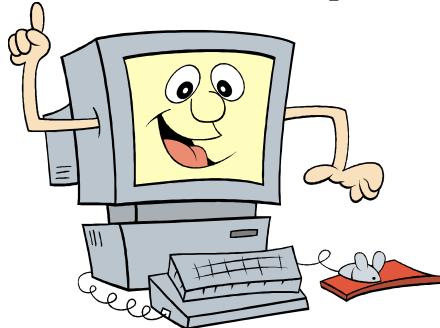
Turn to the pronunciation guide and study the pronunciations for *ei* / *eiy*. Pronounce the words aloud, going down each column first. Then read across the columns to get the contrast.



<i>leida</i>	to suffer	<i>da meiyet/ meiyeda</i>	morning
<i>'s meisli/ meislen</i>	mouse	<i>meiya</i>	tomorrow
<i>fareisa</i>	to tear apart	<i>feiyahra</i>	to fire
<i>beisa</i>	to bite	<i>beiya</i>	to rock a baby
<i>da ebbel seis</i>	apple sauce	<i>heiyahra</i>	to marry
<i>glei</i>	soon	<i>di sheiyah/ sheiyahra</i>	barn

Pronunciation Tip: *fareisa* is accented on the second syllable.

Structural Helps



Past Tense of *sei* Accusative case of pronouns

Past Tense of *sei*

The past tense of *sei* is *voah*.

voah	was/were
voah	voahra
voahsht	voahret
voah	voahra

Practice:

By looking at the example below, you will be able to translate all the sentences in this exercise.

Example:

Where were you? I was home. | Vo voahsht du? Ich voah dihaym.

1. Were were you? I was home.
2. Where was he? He was at home.
3. Where were they? They were at home.
4. Where were you (pl)? We were at home.
5. Where was she? She was at home.
6. Where was it? It was at home.

Pronunciation Tip:
dihaym is accented on the last syllable

Pronunciation Tip:
o in vo is pronounced like o in rode

Answers: 1.Vo voasht du? Ich voah dihaym. 2.Vo voah eah? Eah voah dihaym. 3.Vo voahra si? Si voahra dihaym. 4.Vo voahret diah? Miah voahra dihaym. 5.Vo voah see? See voah dihaym. 6.Vo voah es? Es voah dihaym.

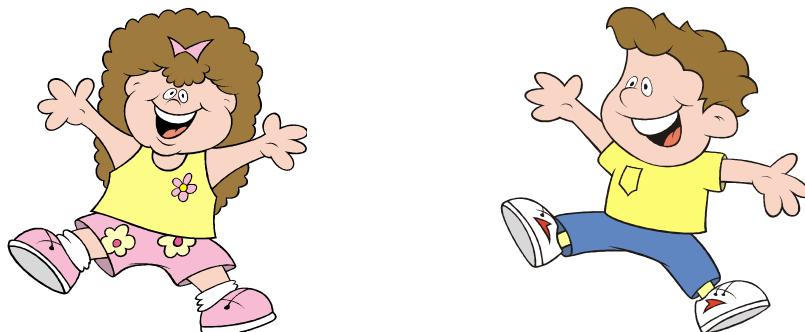
Accusative Case of Personal Pronouns

<u>Nominative Case</u>		<u>Accusative Case</u>	
<i>ich</i>	I	<i>mich</i>	me
<i>du</i>	you	<i>dich</i>	you
<i>eah</i>	he	<i>een</i>	him
<i>see</i>	she	<i>see</i>	her
<i>es</i>	it	<i>es</i>	it
<i>miah</i>	we	<i>uns</i>	us
<i>diah</i>	you (pl)	<i>eich</i>	you (pl)
<i>si</i>	they	<i>si</i>	them

Practice:

The conjugations for the verb *sayna* (to see) are given on page 28. Translate the sentences below. I would recommend doing this exercise once daily for several weeks till all the pronouns come easily and without effort.

1. I see you and you see me.
2. He sees her and she sees him.
3. You (sing.) see them and they see you.
4. We see you (pl) and you see us.
5. I see her (unmarried girl) and she sees me.
6. You (sing.) see us and we see you.
7. She sees them and they see her.
8. We see him and he sees us.



Answers: 1.*Ich sayn dich an du saynsht mich.* 2.*Eah saynd see un see saynd een.* 3.*Du saynsht si un si sayna dich.* 4.*Miah sayna eich un diah saynet uns.* 5.*Ich sayn es un es saynd mich.* 6.*Du saynsht uns un miah sayna dich.* 7.*See saynd si un si sayna see.* 8.*Miah sayna een un eah saynd uns.*

Practice:

Repeat the previous exercise, replacing the verb *sayna* with the verb *helfa* (to help).



helfa	to help
helf	helfa
helfsht	helfet
helft	helfa

And here is a word of wisdom about helping each other:

Ay hand vesht di annah.

One hand washes the other.



Reading Selection

Vitt du mitt mich gay?

<p><i>Betty:</i> <i>Ich habb en dentist appointment in di shtatt meiya.</i></p> <p><i>Clara:</i> <i>Really! Vass zeit?</i></p> <p><i>Betty:</i> <i>Am halvah fimf. Vitt du mitt mich gay?</i></p> <p><i>Clara:</i> <i>Oh, sell dayt mich so goot sooda. Vaysht du vann da duch shtoah zu macht?</i></p> <p><i>Betty:</i> <i>Ich glawb si sinn uf biss acht oowah.</i></p> <p><i>Clara:</i> <i>Vass zeit piksht du mich uf?</i></p> <p><i>Betty:</i> <i>Andem bisli noch di fiah.</i></p> <p><i>Clara:</i> <i>Vell ich sawk grohs dank.</i></p> <p><i>Betty:</i> <i>Du bisht welcome. Ich binn yusht froh fa ebbah havva fa mitt mich gay.</i></p>	<p>I have a dentist appointment in town tomorrow.</p> <p>Really! What time?</p> <p>At four-thirty. Do you want to go with me?</p> <p>Oh, that would suit me so well. Do you know when the fabric store closes?</p> <p>I believe they are open till eight o'clock.</p> <p>What time will you pick me up?</p> <p>Probably a little after four.</p> <p>Well, I say many thanks.</p> <p>You are welcome. I am just glad to have someone to go with me.</p>
--	--

Pronunciation Tip:
andem is accented equally on both syllables.

Questions:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Favass vill di Betty in di shtatt gay? | Why does Betty want to go to town? |
| 2. Veah gayt mitt di Betty? | Who will go with Betty? |
| 3. Vi shpoht is da duch shtoah uf? | How late is the fabric store open? |
| 4. Is di Betty froh es di Clara mitt gayt? | Is Betty glad that Clara is going along? |

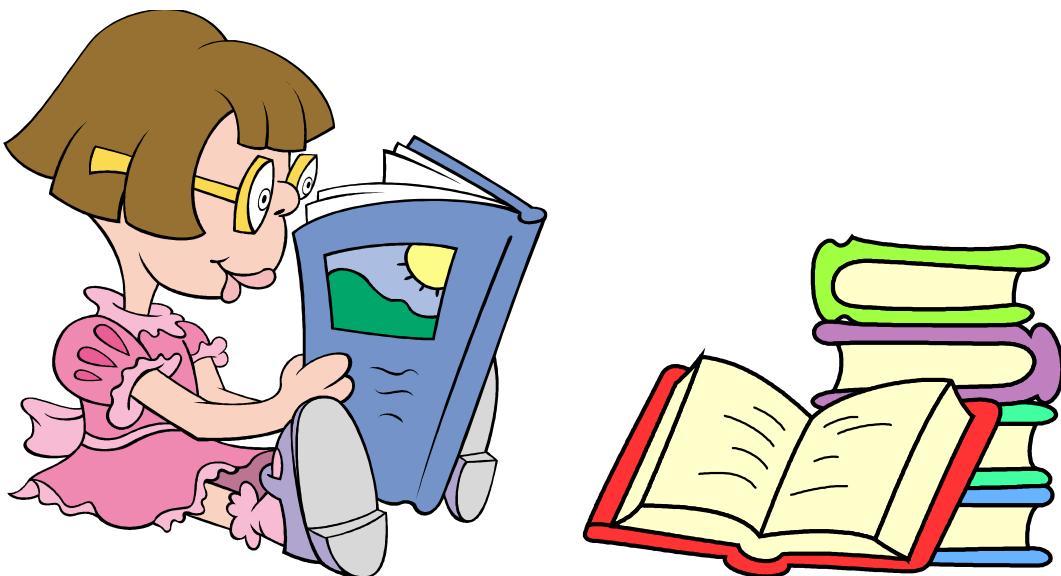
Answers: 1. See *hott en dentist appointment*. 2. *Di Clara* 3. *biss acht oowah* 4. *Yau*

Study Tips

When studying languages it is helpful to have a variety of materials. When you get tired of one book you can switch to another one for a while and then return to the first one. Different books can provide different perspectives on the same material.

The first book that I would recommend to purchase is *Di Heilich Shfift*- PA-German translation of *The Bible*. You want to read the Bible every day, why not spend a little time with the PA-German version? Also available is the PA-German Dictionary, PA-German Phrase book as well as a writing book *Ich Kann Pennsylvania Deitsh Shreiva*. The spelling system in these books is the same as what is used in this textbook. The vocabulary matches the everyday usage of PA-German in Holmes County, OH.

Other grammar books and dictionaries are also available. However most of these use a different spelling system and some use an older style of sentence structure which is not how modern day PA-German is spoken.

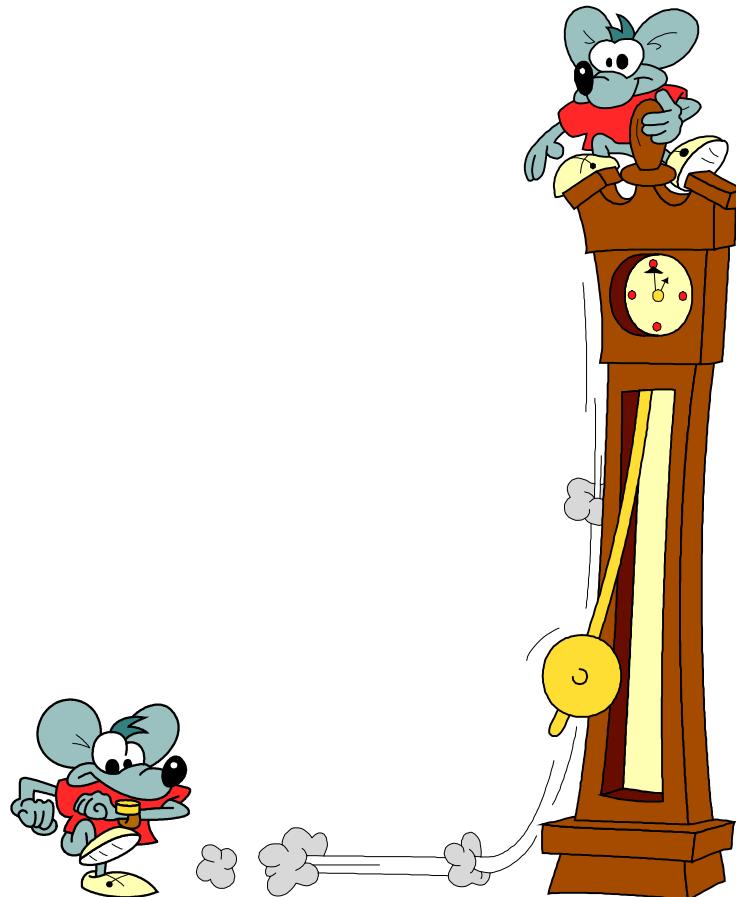


Chapter Four Review

1. What PA-German noun means *work*?
2. What PA-German verb means *work*?

Translate into PA-German:

3. What time is it?
4. It's three o' clock.
5. It's three-thirty.
6. It's quarter after four.
7. It's quarter till five.
8. It's a little after six.
9. I was at home.
10. I see them.
11. They help us.



Answers: 1.eahvet 2.shaffa 3.Vass zeit is's? 4.'Sis drei oowah. 5.'Sis halvah fiah. 6.'Sis faddel ivvah fiah. 7.'Sis faddel biss fimf. 8.'Sis bisli noch di sex. 9.Ich voah dihaym. 10.Ich sayn si. 11.Si helfa uns.

Read these sentences aloud:

Eiyah sheiyah is uf feiyah.

Di leit sinn nett ksheit.

Sellah beah is shveah.

Sell vassah is sauvah.

Eitz vo is ebbes letz.

Is di keah leah?

Eah hott nett zeit heit.

Vemm sei gaul is haus?

Deah thseah is leah.

Your barn is on fire.

The people are crazy.

That bear is heavy.

That water is clean.

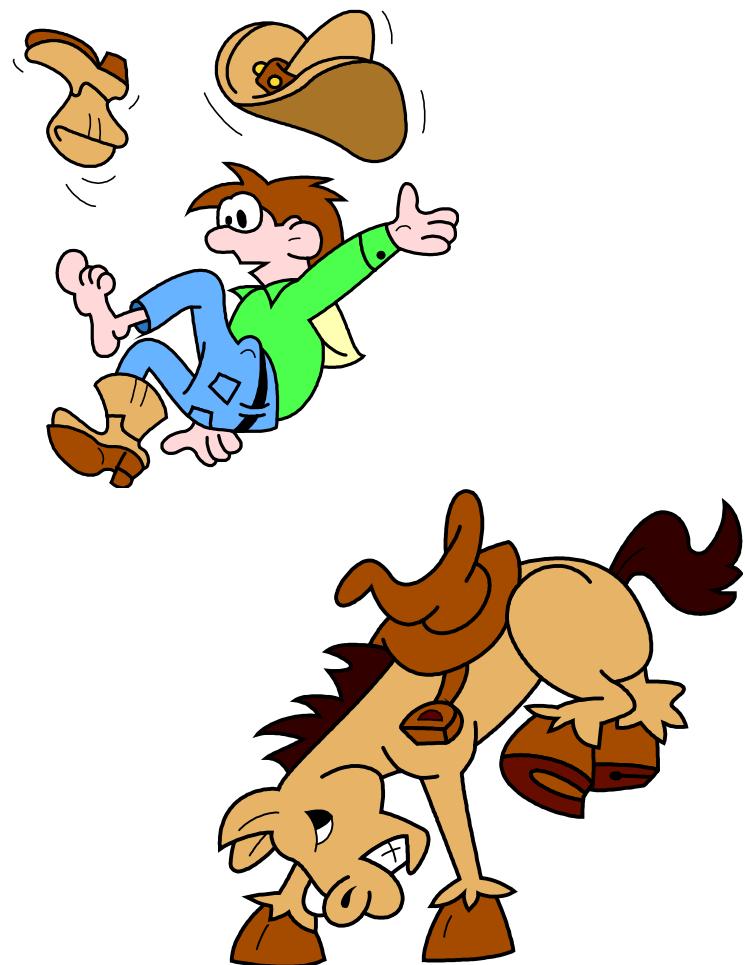
Somewhere something is wrong.

Is the car empty?

He doesn't have time today.

Whose horse is out?

This jar is empty.

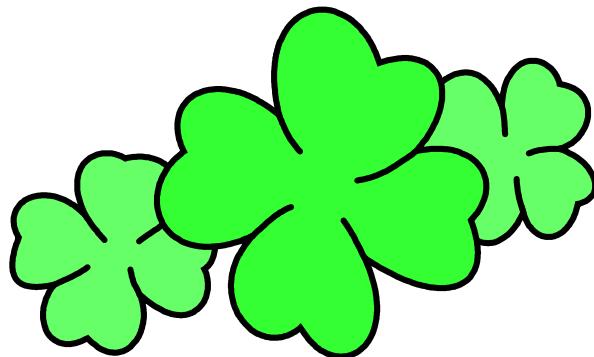


Chapter Five

Dialogue: Geshtah

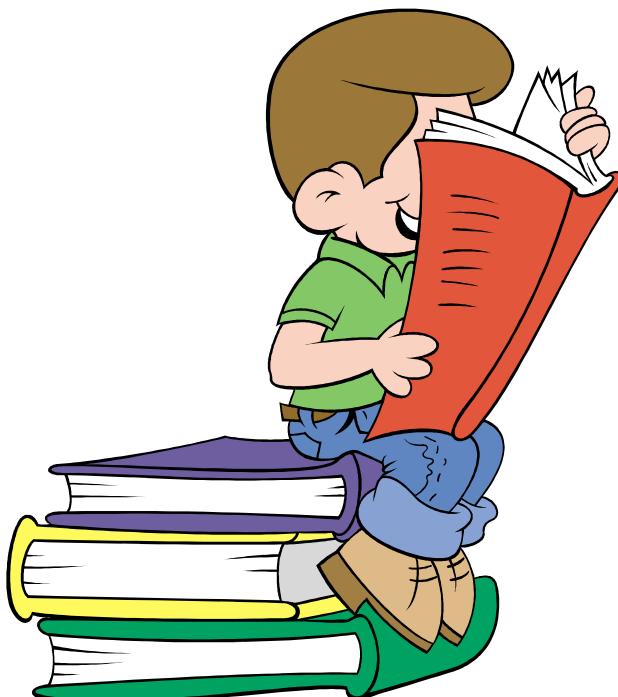
<i>Aaron:</i> <i>Vass hosht du gedu geshtah?</i>	What did you do yesterday?
<i>Henry:</i> <i>Ich habb da hohf gmayt.</i>	I mowed the lawn.
<i>Aaron:</i> <i>Voahsht du faddich eb's greyyaht hott?</i>	Were you finished before it rained?
<i>Henry:</i> <i>Es hott yusht kshteaht vi ich faddich vadda binn.</i>	It just started as I got done.

Notice that in the dialogue above all the action takes place in the past. PA-German generally requires more words to express past events than English does. PA-German uses a compound verb tense to express past events. This means the verb has several parts. In the structural helps section of this chapter you will learn how to express past events in PA-German.

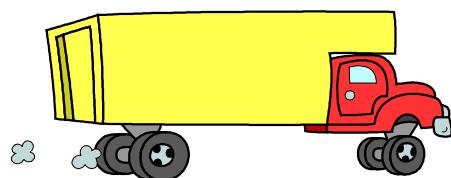


Pronunciation Practice

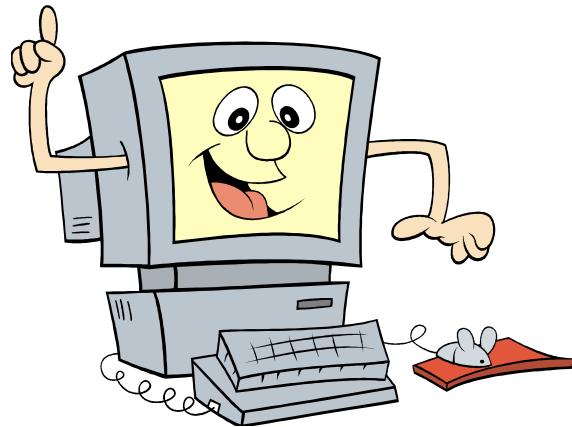
Turn to the pronunciation guide and study the pronunciation for *oah* and *uah*. Pronounce the words aloud, going down each column first. Then read across the columns to get the contrast.



es oah /oahra	ear	di uah /uahra	clock
di hoah	hair	di huah	prostitute
foahra	to drive	di fuah /fuahra	team (horses)
soah	sore	shuah	sure
fafroahra	frozen	da ufruah /ufruahra	uproar



Structural Helps



Turn back to page 28 in Chapter Two. In the verb charts we see the verb infinitive listed at the top of each chart and the present tense conjugations listed underneath. One verb form is still missing in each of these charts. The Past Participle, this is the part that is used to form the past tense. In English the past participle is usually the letters *ed* attached to the verb. In PA-German it is not that simple, usually the word changes to form the past participle.

Here are the past participles for these verbs:

<u>Ifinitive</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
essa	gessa
shpringa	kshprunga
sayna	ksenna
kumma	kumma
gay	ganga

<u>Ifinitive</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
gukka	gegukt
hokka	kokt
shvetza	kshvetzt
shlohra	kshlohra
du	gedu

Pronunciation tip:
gedu is accented on the second syllable.

Present Perfect Tense of Verbs (Similar to English Past Tense)

In PA-German, past events are usually expressed with the **present perfect tense**. This is a compound tense, which means that the verb consists of more than one word or part. The two parts are called the **main verb** and the **helper** verb.

- The **main verb** uses the **past participle** in all persons.
- The **helper verb** is conjugated to agree with the subject in person and number.

Only three verbs with their conjugations are used as helper verbs. They are *sei*, *voahra*, and *havva*. Certain main verbs use *sei* or *voahra* as a helper and other main verbs use *havva* as a helper.

We choose the correct helper verb by looking at the main verb. We use a form of *sei* or *voahra* as a helper verb if the main verb shows:

1. travel or change of position.

Examples:

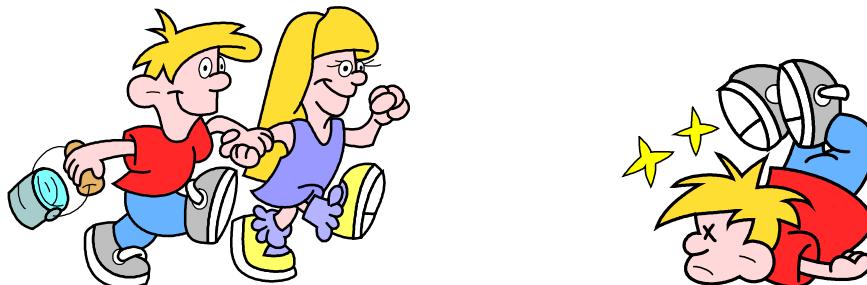
lawfa	to walk	shpringa	to run
gay	to go	falla	to fall

2. change of condition

Example:

vadda	to become
-------	-----------

All other main verbs use a form of *havva* as the helper.



In the following examples you will notice that the verb consists of two parts:

1. the conjugated form of the helper verb
2. the past participle of the main verb

binn ganga

	<u>went</u>			
<i>ich</i>	binn ganga	I went	<i>miah</i>	sinn ganga
<i>du</i>	bisht ganga	you went	<i>diah</i>	sind ganga
<i>eah</i>	is ganga	he went	<i>si</i>	sinn ganga
<i>see</i>	is ganga	she went		
<i>es</i>	is ganga	it went		

voah ganga

	<u>went</u>			
<i>ich</i>	voah ganga	I went	<i>miah</i>	voahra ganga
<i>du</i>	voahsht ganga	you went	<i>diah</i>	voahret ganga
<i>eah</i>	voah ganga	he went	<i>si</i>	voahra ganga
<i>see</i>	voah ganga	she went		
<i>es</i>	voah ganga	it went		

habb gessa

	<u>ate</u>			
<i>ich</i>	habb gessa	I ate	<i>miah</i>	henn gessa
<i>du</i>	hosht gessa	you ate	<i>diah</i>	hend gessa
<i>eah</i>	hott gessa	he ate	<i>si</i>	henn gessa
<i>see</i>	hott gessa	she ate		
<i>es</i>	hott gessa	it ate		

Practice:

Look at the list of main verbs and their past participles. Divide the verbs into two groups - those which use a form of *sei/voahra* as a helper and those which use a form of *havva* as a helper.



Answers: *sei/voahra*= *kshprunga, kumma, ganga*
havva = *gessa, ksenna, gegukt, kokt, kshvetzt, kshlohfia, gedu*

Practice:

Recite the past tense first person singular form of all the verbs which use *sei* as a helper-
Ich binn kshprunga/ Ich binn kumma/ Ich binn ganga. Then recite the second person singular form. Recite the entire conjugation this way.



Practice:

Repeat the previous exercise, using the same main verbs and *voahra* as a helper.

Practice:

Repeat the previous exercise with the main verbs that use *havva* as a helper.

Practice:

Translate these sentences to PA-German.

1. What did you do yesterday?
2. What did he see yesterday?
3. What did they eat yesterday?
4. When did they go?
5. We ran.
6. When did you come?
7. I ate.
8. I have eaten.
9. He slept.
10. He has slept.



Answers: 1. *Vass hosht du gedu geshtah?* 2. *Vass hott eah ksenna geshtah?* 3. *Vass henn si gessa geshtah?* 4. *Vann sinn si ganga?* 5. *Miah sinn kshprunga.* 6. *Vann bisht du kumma?* 7. *Ich habb gessa.* 8. *Ich habb gessa.* 9. *Eah hott kshlohfha.* 10. *Eah hott kshlohfha.*

Position of Direct Objects and Adverbs in Present Perfect Tense

In present perfect tense, direct objects and adverbs appear between the helper verb and the main verb.

Present Tense

Ich ess middawk.

I eat lunch.

Present Perfect Tense

Ich habb middawk gessa.

I ate lunch.

Eah shpringt shteik.

He runs fast.

Eah is shteik kshprunga.

He ran fast.

Practice:

Change the sentences below from present tense to present perfect tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Eah est mosh. | He eats mashed potatoes. |
| 2. Miah gayn mitt. | We go along. |
| 3. Si kumma mitt. | They come along. |
| 4. Es gukt meet. | She looks tired. |
| 5. Ich shlohf shpoht. | I sleep late. |
| 6. Ich hokk goot. | I sit comfortably. |
| 7. Eah shvetzt laut. | He talks loud. |
| 8. Si gayn haym. | They go home. |
| 9. Ich sayn en hund. | I see a dog. |
| 10. Eah dutt nix. | He does nothing. |



Answers: 1. *Eah hott mosh gessa.* 2. *Miah sinn mitt ganga.* 3. *Si sinn mitt kumma.* 4. *Es hott meet gegukt.* 5. *Ich habb shpoht kshlohfha.* 6. *Ich habb goot kokt.* 7. *Eah hott laut kshvetzt.* 8. *Si sinn haym ganga.* 9. *Ich habb en hund ksenna.* 10. *Eah hott nix gedu.*

General Questions and Replies in Present Perfect Tense

General questions are those which may be answered with yes or no. When answering a general question in present perfect tense, the main verb may be omitted in the reply.

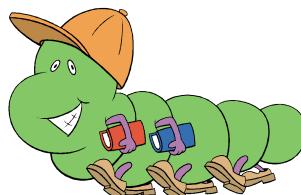
Hosht du shund gessa? *Yau, ich habb.* *Nay, ich habb nett.*
Have you eaten already? Yes, I have. No, I have not.

Bisht du kshprunga? *Yau, ich binn.* *Nay, ich binn nett.*
Did you run? Yes, I did. No, I did not.

Practice:

With a partner, ask and answer the following questions. Use both positive and negative answers.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Sind diah mitt ganga?</i> | Did you go along? |
| 2. <i>Host du gegukt fa da balla?</i> | Did you look for the ball? |
| 3. <i>Hosht du selli keah ksenna?</i> | Did you see that car? |
| 4. <i>Voahsht du dihaym geshtah?</i> | Were you at home yesterday? |
| 5. <i>Hend diah feel kshvetzt?</i> | Did you talk much? |
| 6. <i>Hott eah lang kshlohfha?</i> | Did he sleep long? |
| 7. <i>Henn si sell gedu?</i> | Did they do that? |
| 8. <i>Hosht du do kokt?</i> | Did you sit here? |
| 9. <i>Sind diah da gans vayk kshprunga?</i> | Did you run all the way? |
| 10. <i>Is eah mitt kumma?</i> | Did he come along? |



These answers are given randomly in positive and negative, both kinds of answers would be possible for all the questions.

1.Yau, miah sinn. 2.Yau, ich habb. 3.Nay, ich habb nett. 4.Yau, ich voah. 5.Yau, miah henn. 6.Nay, eah hott nett. 7.Yau, si henn. 8.Yau, ich habb. 9.Nay, miah sinn nett. 10.Yau, eah is.

Reading Selection

Read the questions and concentrate on answering them as you go through the reading. The questions themselves are important. Notice the interrogative words *-veah, vi, vass*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Veah hott fenyoo katt?</i> | Who had an auction? |
| 2. <i>Veah voah datt gvest?</i> | Who was there? |
| 3. <i>Veah voah da groiyah?</i> | Who was the auctioneer? |
| 4. <i>Vi is da Hennah Vayvah freind mitt da Atlee?</i> | How is Henry Weaver related to Atlee? |
| 5. <i>Vass fa machinery hott da Hennah katt fa fakawfa?</i> | What kind of machinery did Henry have to sell? |

Di Fenyoo

<p><i>Ervin:</i> <i>Voahsht du an da Atlee Vayvah sei fenyoo gvest letsht Samshdawk?</i></p>	Were you at Atlee Weaver's auction last Saturday?
<p><i>Marvin:</i> <i>Yau, ich voah.</i></p>	Yes, I was.
<p><i>Ervin:</i> <i>Voahra en latt leit datt?</i></p>	Were a lot of people there?
<p><i>Marvin:</i> <i>Yau, es voah en zimlichi grohsy crowd.</i></p>	Yes, it was a pretty big crowd.
<p><i>Ervin:</i> <i>Veah voah da groiyah?</i></p>	Who was the auctioneer?
<p><i>Marvin:</i> <i>Da Hennah Vayvah. Eah is em Atlee sei first cousin.</i></p>	Henry Weaver. He is Atlee's first cousin.
<p><i>Ervin:</i> <i>Hott eah ennich machinery katt?</i></p>	Did he have any machinery?
<p><i>Marvin:</i> <i>Yau. Eah hott sei hoy baylah, misht shpreddah, hoy recha, hoy mayah un sei beindah fakawft.</i></p>	Yes. He sold his hay baler, manure spreader, hay rake, hay mower, and his binder.

Interesting Words in the Reading

da groiyah/ pl. groiyah -This word means auctioneer. It is slightly archaic. You will probably find young PA-German speakers who do not know this word.

freind -This word can mean friend, but it often means 'related to'.

sei 1.to be 2.his, hers, its Notice how *sei* is used in the reading to show possession.

gvest/ katt -These two words indicate a past perfect tense.

Past Perfect Tense of Verbs

The past participle of *sei* and *voah* is *gvest*

The past participle of *havva* is *katt*

The past perfect tense consists of three parts:

- the past participle of the main verb
- the conjugated form of *sei*, *voahra*, or *havva*
- the word *gvest* or *katt*

Example of PA-German of past perfect tense verbs:

voah ganga gvest

	<u>voah ganga gvest</u>	<u>had gone</u>
<i>ich</i>	voah ganga gvest	I had gone
<i>du</i>	voahsht ganga gvest	you had gone
<i>eah</i>	voah ganga gvest	he had gone
<i>see</i>	voah ganga gvest	she had gone
<i>es</i>	voah ganga gvest	it had gone
<i>miah</i>	voahra ganga gvest	we had gone
<i>diah</i>	voahret ganga gvest	you had gone
<i>si</i>	voahra ganga gvest	they had gone

had gone



Study Tips

Learning Vocabulary

There are various tools that you may use to firmly fix a word and its definition in your memory.

1. Repetition If you are making and using flash cards as explained in Chapter One, you are using this tool.

2. Association Connecting the word with the one you already know.

Perhaps the word sounds like an English word with a similar meaning.

Example: *falla* to fall

Perhaps it sounds like an English word with a different meaning. In this case you will need to tie the meanings of the two words together in one mental picture, so that when you think of one meaning it will remind you of the other word.

Example: *hokka* to sit

hokka sounds like the English word 'hug'. Picture a mother sitting and hugging her baby.

Forming associations forces you to concentrate on a word. Associations provide you with links to remember a word. However, they are also extra baggage. You will find that as you learn the word more fluently, the associations will drop away.

3. Classifying Our minds classify and group information. The more groups and categories you place a word in, the more possibilities you have of recalling it. Classifying also helps you to identify and differentiate between similar words. Below are some samples of questions that you can use to classify words. When you ask these questions you are repeating the word you want to learn. This adds the benefit of repetition. You will need the help of a native speaker for this type of practice.

Do any other words sound like _____?

Do any other words have a meaning similar to _____?

Is there any word opposite in meaning to _____?

What other words could we put in a group with _____?

What is _____ made of?

What parts does _____ have?

What is _____ a part of?

Who uses _____?

What words could you use to describe _____?

What things does _____?

What does _____ do?

How do you use _____?

4. Use the word The emotional impact of participating in a conversation is more valuable than many weary hours of study. To utter some strange sounds and see it produce meaning in the listeners mind provides great motivation to more effort.

Chapter Five Review

1. What is the past participle of a verb?
2. List the past participles for these verbs:
essa
shpringa
sayna
kumma
gukka
3. What are the two parts of a PA-German present perfect tense or past tense verb?
4. Which of these two parts is conjugated?
5. Which of these two parts is not conjugated?
6. List the three helper verbs that are used in PA-German present perfect tense or past tense constructions:

Translate to PA-German:

7. I slept.
8. He ate.
9. In a PA-German present perfect or past tense sentence, where do direct objects and adverbs appear?

Translate to PA-German:

10. I saw nothing.
11. We went home.
12. He has come along.

Answers: 1.the part that is used to for the past tense. 2.gessa/ kshprunga/ ksenna/ kumma/ gegukt 3.helper verb/ main verb 4.helper verb 5.main verb 6.sie/ voahra/ havva 7.Ich habb kshlohra. 8.Eah hott gessa. 9.between the helper verb and the main verb 10.Ich habb nix ksenna. 11.Miah sinn haym ganga. 12.Eah is mitt kumma.

Read the sentences aloud:

Miah henn en shaynah reiyah katt.

We had a nice rain.

Hend diah reifa katt dimeiya.

Did you have frost this morning?

See hott fiah graut kebb in iahra kellaah.

She has four heads of cabbage in her cellar.

Ich habb nett zeit fa dich helfa heit.

I don't have the time to help you today.

Da dau leit uf's graws.

The dew lies on the grass.



Chapter Six

Dialogue: Hawsa

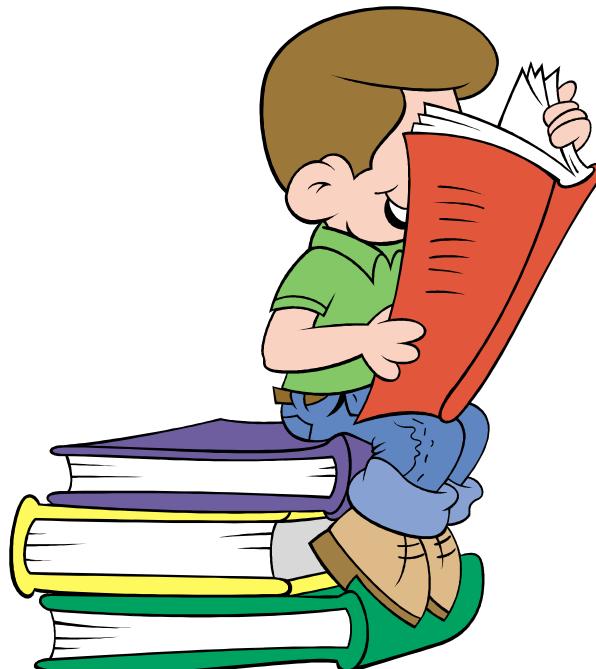
<p><i>Michael:</i> <i>Hosht du ennichi hawsa?</i></p>	Do you have any rabbits?
<p><i>Abe:</i> <i>Yau, mei daett hott mich fiah grikt, en grohsah bokk, en grohsa doh, un zvay glenni hawsa.</i></p>	Yes, my father got me four, a big buck, a big doe, and two little rabbits.
<p><i>Henry:</i> <i>Vass kollah sinn si?</i></p>	What color are they?
<p><i>Abe:</i> <i>Da bokk is veis, di doh is shvatz un veis, ay glay hawsli is brau un veis un es anra is gans ivvah brau.</i></p>	The buck is white, the doe is black and white, one little rabbit is brown and white and the other one is brown all over.

In the dialogue above, notice that the words for big and little have several different endings. In the structural helps section of this chapter, you will learn about the different forms of adjectives.



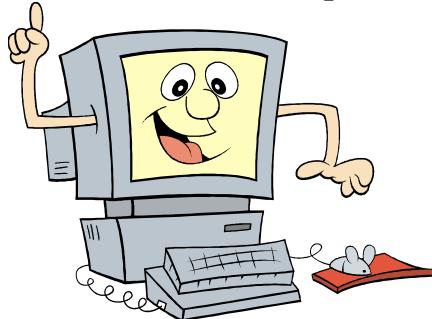
Pronunciation Practice

Turn to the pronunciation guide and study the pronunciation for a and o. Pronounce the words aloud, going down each column first. Then read across the columns to get the contrast.



<i>badda</i>	to benefit	<i>da boddə/ boddə</i>	floor
<i>es dach/ dechah</i>	roof	<i>doch</i>	after all, still
<i>di fall/ falla</i>	trap	<i>foll</i>	full
<i>di grabb/ grabba</i>	crow	<i>grobb</i>	coarse
<i>di kabb</i>	cap	<i>da kobb</i>	head
<i>hakka</i>	to hoe	<i>hokka</i>	to sit
<i>shabba</i>	to shop	<i>da shobb/ shobba</i>	shop

Structural Helps



Gender Endings and Adjectives

1. Adjectives agree in gender with the nouns they modify. They show gender by adding suffixes in the following situations:

- a. When they are preceded by the indefinite article (the word *en*).
- b. When they are preceded by a possessive adjective (words like *my, your, his*).

<u>Masculine -ah</u>	<u>Feminine -i</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
<i>en gaylah balla</i>	<i>en gayli sheiyah</i>	<i>en gayl haus</i>
a yellow ball	a yellow barn	a yellow house
<i>mei gaylah balla</i>	<i>dei gayli sheiyah</i>	<i>sei gayl haus</i>
my yellow ball	your yellow barn	his/ her/ its yellow house

2. When adjectives are preceded by other words they do not add suffixes to show gender.

<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
<i>da gayl balla</i>	<i>sell gayl sheiyah</i>	<i>dess gayl haus</i>
the yellow ball	that yellow barn	this yellow house

3. When adjectives modify plural nouns they always add the feminine suffix *-i*

<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
<i>di gayli balla</i>	<i>di gayli sheiyahra</i>	<i>di gayli heisah</i>
the yellow balls	the yellow barns	the yellow houses

Here is a list of colors and also a few other important adjectives to use in the next exercise:

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
red	<i>rohdah</i>	<i>rohdi</i>	<i>roht</i>
orange	<i>orange-ah</i>	<i>orange-i</i>	<i>orange</i>
yellow	<i>gaylah</i>	<i>gayli</i>	<i>gayl</i>
green	<i>greenah</i>	<i>greeni</i>	<i>gree</i>
blue	<i>blohah</i>	<i>blohi</i>	<i>bloh</i>
purple	<i>purple-ah</i>	<i>purple-i</i>	<i>purple</i>
black	<i>shvatzah</i>	<i>shvatzi</i>	<i>shvatz</i>
white	<i>veisah</i>	<i>veisi</i>	<i>veis</i>
brown	<i>braunah</i>	<i>brauni</i>	<i>brau</i>
gray	<i>grohah</i>	<i>grohi</i>	<i>groh</i>
golden	<i>goldichah</i>	<i>goldichi</i>	<i>goldich</i>
silver	<i>silvahrah</i>	<i>silvahri</i>	<i>silvah</i>
pink	<i>pinkah</i>	<i>pinki</i>	<i>pink</i>
pretty/ nice	<i>shaynah</i>	<i>shayni</i>	<i>shay</i>
big	<i>grohsah</i>	<i>grohs</i>	<i>grohs</i>
small	<i>glennah</i>	<i>glenni</i>	<i>glay</i>
funny/ strange/ dumb	<i>dummah</i>	<i>dummi</i>	<i>dumm</i>
smart	<i>shmeahdah</i>	<i>shmeahdi</i>	<i>shmeaht</i>
long	<i>langah</i>	<i>langi</i>	<i>lang</i>
short	<i>katzah</i>	<i>katzi</i>	<i>katz</i>
hard/ difficult	<i>haddah</i>	<i>haddi</i>	<i>hatt</i>
easy	<i>eesiyah</i>	<i>eesiyi</i>	<i>eesi</i>

If you compare the neuter forms above with the masculine and feminine forms, you will notice something interesting. Sometimes when the neuter forms ends in a vowel sound, an extra consonant is inserted before adding the endings -ah and -i. This makes the word easier to pronounce.

English adjectives which have no PA-German form retain the English spelling and sound. The PA-German gender endings are added to the English adjectives.

Here is a list of nouns to use in the next exercises:

<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Feminine</u>		<u>Neuter</u>	
hund/ hund	dog	blumm/ blumma	flower	ding/ dingah	thing
shtekka/ shtekka	stick	keah/ keahra	car	duch/ dichah	fabric
shtrumb/ shtrimb	sock	daub/ dauva	dove	awk/ awwa	eye
gnobb/ gnebb	button	oowah/ oowahra	clock	messah/messahra	knife
bohm/ baym	tree	katz/ katza	cat	haus/ heisah	house

Practice:

Going down the columns of nouns, use three different adjectives to describe each one. Precede the adjective with the word 'en'.

Example: *hund en shvatzah hund/ en veisah hund/ en grohsah hund*

Practice:

Repeat the above exercise, substituting the words 'da, di, es' for the word 'en'. Note that you will use only the neuter forms of the adjectives in this exercise.

Example: *hund da shvatz hund/ da veis hund/ da grohs hund.*

Practice:

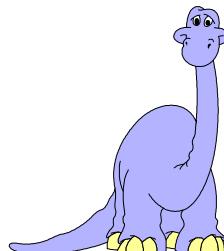
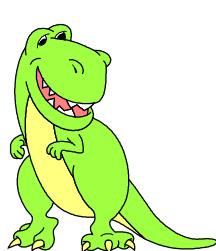
Going across the columns, use one adjective for each row of nouns. Precede the adjectives with the word 'en'. Note that you will change the endings of the adjectives to match the different genders.

Example: *en shvatzah hund/ en veisi blumm/ en grohs ding*

Practice:

Going across the columns, use one adjective for each of the plural nouns. Precede the adjective with 'di'.

Example: *di shvatzi hund/ di veisi blumma/ di grohs dingah*



Comparative and Superlative of Adjectives

The suffixes *-sh* and *-sht* are added to adjectives to form the comparative and superlative of adjectives. These suffixes may also be accompanied by changes in the roots of the words. Note that when you are using comparative or superlatives forms, the suffixes indicate degree, not gender. No gender is shown in comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.

Below is a list of adjectives, with the comparative and superlative forms.

	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
red	<i>roht</i>	<i>rohdah</i>	<i>rohtsht</i>
orange	<i>orange</i>	<i>orange-ah</i>	<i>orange-sht</i>
yellow	<i>gayl</i>	<i>gaylah</i>	<i>gaylsht</i>
green	<i>gree</i>	<i>greenah</i>	<i>greesht</i>
blue	<i>bloh</i>	<i>blohah</i>	<i>blohsht</i>
purple	<i>purple</i>	<i>purple-ah</i>	<i>purple-sht</i>
black	<i>shvatz</i>	<i>shvatzah</i>	<i>shvatzsht</i>
white	<i>veis</i>	<i>veisah</i>	<i>veisht</i>
brown	<i>brau</i>	<i>braunah</i>	<i>brausht</i>
gray	<i>groh</i>	<i>grohah</i>	<i>grohsht</i>
golden	<i>goldich</i>	<i>goldichah</i>	<i>goldichsht</i>
silver	<i>silvah</i>	<i>silvahrah</i>	<i>silvahsht</i>
pink	<i>pink</i>	<i>pinkah</i>	<i>pinksht</i>
pretty/ nice	<i>shay</i>	<i>shennah</i>	<i>shensht</i>
big	<i>grohs</i>	<i>graysah</i>	<i>graysht</i>
small	<i>glay</i>	<i>glennah</i>	<i>glensht</i>
funny/ strange/ dumb	<i>dumm</i>	<i>dummah</i>	<i>dumsht</i>
smart	<i>shmeaht</i>	<i>shmeahdah</i>	<i>shmeahtsht</i>
long	<i>lang</i>	<i>lengah</i>	<i>lengsht</i>
short	<i>katz</i>	<i>katzah</i>	<i>katzsht</i>
hard/ difficult	<i>hatt</i>	<i>haddah</i>	<i>hatsht</i>
easy	<i>eesi</i>	<i>eesiyah</i>	<i>eesisht</i>

Demonstrative Adjectives- this and that

For the next exercise we will want to learn the PA-German words for this and that. Since these words are used as adjectives, they show gender.

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
this	<i>deah</i>	<i>dee</i>	<i>dess</i>
that	<i>sellah</i>	<i>sell<i>i</i></i>	<i>sell</i>

Sample Sentences- Masculine

<i>Deah hund is shay.</i>	This dog is nice.
<i>Sellah hund is shennah.</i>	That dog is nicer.
<i>Sellah hund is es shensht funn awl.</i>	That dog is the nicest of all.

Sample Sentences- Feminine

<i>Dee blumm is shay.</i>	This flower is nice.
<i>Selli blumm is shennah.</i>	That flower is nicer.
<i>Selli blumm is es shensht funn awl.</i>	That flower is the nicest of all.

Sample Sentences- Neuter

<i>Dess haus is shay.</i>	This house is nice.
<i>Sell haus is shennah.</i>	That house is nicer.
<i>Sell haus is es shensht funn awl.</i>	That house is the nicest of all.

Practice:

For each of the nouns in the list on page 81 of this lesson, choose one of the adjectives and make three sentences, following the pattern of the sample sentences above.



Changing Adjectives and Pronouns

Adjectives can be changed to pronouns by adding one of the following three endings. Note that the masculine and feminine endings are identical to the ones you have already learned. The 'es' ending for the neuter form is a new one that you have not yet learned.

Masculine –ah

Sellah balla is gayl.

Sell is en gaylah.

That ball is yellow.

That is a yellow one.

Feminine –i

Selli sheiyah is gayl.

Sell is en gayli.

That barn is yellow.

That barn is a yellow one.

Neuter –es

Sell haus is gayl.

Sell is en gayles.

That house is yellow.

That is a yellow one.

The es ending is also used after the word something.

Ich sayn ebbes groheses.

Eah hott ebbes dummes.

I see something big.

He has something funny.



All the nouns and adjectives in the exercises below were taken from the lists in this lesson.

Practice:

Translate these sentences to English.

1. *Da shtekka is brau.*
2. *Da shtekka is en braunah.*
3. *Di gnebb sinn glay.*
4. *Sell is en grohs.*
5. *Es messah is roht.*
6. *Es is en rohdes.*
7. *Selli keah is shay.*
8. *Dess is en glennes.*
9. *Di daub is en grohi.*

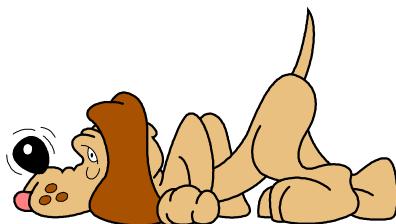


Answers: 1.The stick is brown. 2.The stick is a brown one. 3.The buttons are small. 4.That is a big one. 5.The knife is red. 6.It is a red one. 7.The car is pretty. 8.This is a small one. 9.The dove is a gray one.

Practice:

Translate these sentences to PA-German.

1. This tree is a big one.
2. The clock is a gold one.
3. His eyes are green.
4. The flowers are pretty.
5. These sticks are long ones.
6. The dog is a smart one.
7. The socks are purple.



Answers: 1.*Deah bohm is en grohsah.* 2.*Di oowah is en grohs.* 3.*Sei awwa sinn gree.* 4.*Di blumma sinn shay.* 5.*Dee shtekka sinn langi.* 6.*Da hund is an shmeahdah.* 7.*Di shtrimb sinn purple.*

Dative Form of Adjectives and Pronouns

The dative form of adjectives and pronouns can be identified by the ending 'a'. In the following sentences all the words ending in 'a' are in the dative case.

Vell haus gleichsht du es besht, es grohsa adda es glenna?

Which house do you like the best, the big one or the small one?

Ich gleich es glenna es besht.

I like the small one the best.

Gebb dess buch zumm grohsa kind.

Give this book to the big child.

Es glenna layst noch nett.

The small one doesn't read yet.

Im eahshta shtoah havvich duch gekawft, un im zvedda havvich groceries grikt.

In the first store I bought fabric, and in the second one I bought groceries.



Chapter Six Review

1. What is the gender ending on adjectives for masculine nouns?
2. What is the gender ending on adjectives for feminine nouns?
3. What is the gender ending on adjectives for neuter nouns?
4. What is the gender ending on adjectives for plural nouns?

Translate to PA-German

5. A black dog.
6. A big cat.
7. A white house.

8. What endings do comparative adjectives get?
9. What endings do superlative adjectives get?

10. What are the three forms of the demonstrative adjective “this”?
11. What are the three forms of the demonstrative adjective “that”?

12. When changing an adjective to a pronoun, what is the neuter gender ending?
13. What ending do dative case adjectives and pronouns get?

Answers: 1.ah 2.i 3.- 4.i 5.*En shvatzah hund.* 6.*En grohs i katz.* 7.*En veis haus.* 8.ah 9.sht
10.deah/ dee /dess 11.sellah/ selli/ sell 12.es 13.a

Read the sentences aloud:

Glenni grodda henn aw gift.	Little toads are poisonous too.
Sei awwa sinn graysah es sei mawwa.	His eyes are bigger than his stomach.
Da graysht fish kumd immah vekk.	The biggest fish always gets away.

