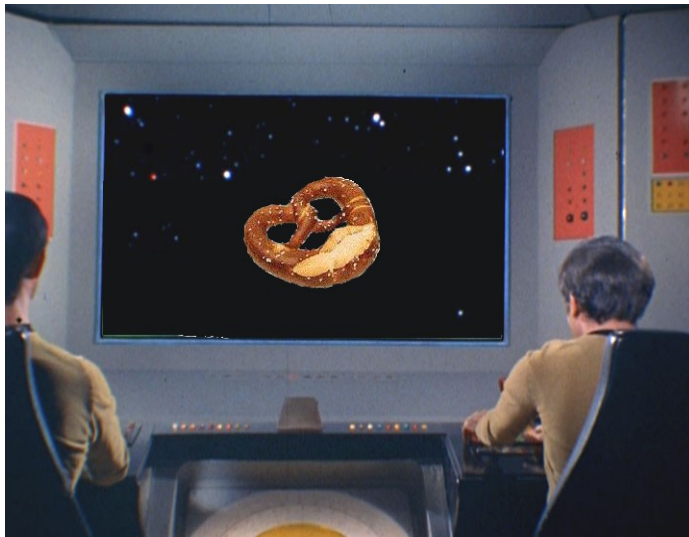


1. Kapitel



Captain Kirk: "Mister Spock, wos is des?"
Mister Spock: "I woäß ned."
Kirk: "Mister Sulu, wos is des?"
Sulu: "I woäß aa ned."
Chekov: "Captain, I woäß!"
Kirk: "Chekov, wos is des?"
Chekov: "Des is a Brezn!"

But the image of a Brezl is only a disguise. Now it is fading and the crew sees the truth:

Sulu: „Na, schau!“
Uhura: „Wos is des?“
Spock: „Des is a Raumschiff!“
Kirk: „Ah so!
Ja, des is a Raumschiff!“

Vokabeln:

erstes	first
Kapitel	chapter
Vokabel	vocab
Erklärung	explanation
Grammatik	grammar
Übung	exercise
wos	what
is	is
des	this
i	I
woaß	know
ned	not
aa	also (aa ned = neither)
a	a
Brezn	Bavarian funny formed roll
na	no
schau!	look!
Raumschiff	spaceship
ah so	oh, right
ja	yes
Bier	beer
Baam	tree
Biache	book



Erklärungen:

In Star Trek, not everything was translated into German. Mister Spock did not, for example, become Herr Spock. And Captain didn't become Kapitän.

You will see later, that other words, too, were just copied. Like phaser, transporter, and many more. And it's the same with Bavarian.

D' Brezn is a typical bavarian bread-like food. It is special formed and ...

Grammatik:

The usual word order is subject – verb – object, as in English. But with other sentence types, the order may change. We will look at this later.

If you do know some German, you will find, that most of the Grammar is the same.

But not all!

Übungen:

Sulu and Chekov are not sure what the thing in front of them is. Fill in the gaps:

Sulu: „W_____ ?“

Chekov: „_____ Brezn.“

Sulu: „Na, _____ R_____!“

Help the crew to find out what the objects are:

Uhura: „Wos is des?“

Chekov: „Des is a Raumschiff.“

Sulu: „_____ ?“

Spock: „_____.“

Chekov: „_____ ?“

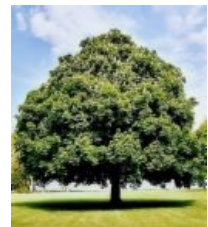
Kirk: „_____.“

Uhura: „_____ ?“

Scotty: „_____.“

Kirk: „_____ ?“

Spock: „_____.“



Listen and put the sentences in the spoken order:



- A) I woäß ned.
- B) Des is a Captain.
- C) Des is a Brezn.
- D) Wos is des?
- E) I woäß des.

2. Kapitel



The captain asks Uhura to open communications.

Captain Kirk: "Griaß God!"
?: „-“
Kirk: „I bin da Captain Kirk.
I kim vo da Föderation.
Wer bist'n du?“
?: „-“
Kirk: „Hallo! Wer bist'n nachad du?“
?: „%&?“§%(&“
Kirk: „Tschuldigung, aber i versteh di ned!“
?: „40987593710“
Kirk: „Na, i versteh di ned!
Uhura, verstehst du des?“
Uhura: „Na.“
Spock: „Captain, I versteh des.“
Kirk: „Aha.“

Spock is implementing a translation algorithm and soon the crew is able to hear the alien:

Resl: „Griaß God!
I bin de Resl.
I kim vo Bayern.“

Vokabeln:

Griab God!	Hello (formal)
i bin	I am
da	the (masculine)
de	the (feminine)
i kim	I come
vo	from (place)
Förderation	Federation
wer	who
du	you
du bist	you are (sg)
bist'n	are (you) (in a question)
Hallo	hello (more informal)
nachad	(urging word)
tschuldigung	excuse me
aber	but
i versteh	I understand
di	you (akkusativ)
du verstehst	you understand
aha	(understanding sound)
Bayern	Bavaria



Erklärungen:

Griab God means litteraly „Greet God!“. In former times the Bavarian people were great religious, this means cathlic. This Greeting is widely and often used. But even as you can say this phrase in Standard German („Grüß Gott“), this is not used outside of Bavaria.

There are several similar forms of this greeting, which we will learn later.

Grammatik:

In Bavarian names are often used with an article. Men use „da“ and women use „de“.
I bin da Captain Kirk. I bin da James. (I'm *the* captain Kirk. I'm *the* James.)
Du bist de Uhura. (You are *the* Uhura.)

Übungen:

Let the girls introduce them. An exemple is given:



Griaß God. I bin de Mare. Wer bist'n du?

Griaß God Mare, i bin de

Now, they want to tell each other where they are from:

Mare (Minga): I kim vo Minga.

Lisa (Regensburg):

Anna (Straubing):

Resi (Hinterhojzn):

Please introduce yourself!

Listen and order the sentences in the order they were said:

- A) Wos, i versteh di ned.
- B) I bin da Xaver.
- C) Griaß de!
- D) I kim vo Hinterdupfing.
- E) Na, i kim ned vo Hinterhojzn.



3. Kapitel



Kirk: „Griaß God Resl!
Wia geht's da?“
Resl: „Mia geht's guat!
Dia aa?“
Kirk: „Ja, mia geht's aa guat.“

Resl sees the others on the bridge. She points to Spock:

Resl: „Wer is'n des?“
Kirk: „Des is da Spock.
Des is mei Freind.“
Resl: „Griaß God Spock.“
Spock: „Griaß God.“
Resl: „Und wer is'n nachad des?“
Kirk: „Des is da Sulu. Und des is da Chekov.“
alle: „Griaß God.“
Resl: „Schee!
I bin aloa!“
Kirk: „O mei!“

Vokabeln:

wia	how
Wia geht's da?	How are you?
mia	me (dativ)
guat	good
Mia geht's guat.	I'm fine.
dia	you (dativ)
dia aa?	are you fine, too?
mei	my
Freind	friend
und	and
alle	all, everyone
schee	nice
aloo	alone
o mei!	Oh no! (poor guy..), oh my



Grammatik:

„Wia geht's da?“ is literally „how goes it (with) you?“ or a little bit more freely „how's going?“

A typical bavarian feature is the „'n“. It is often added on verbs in a question. It stresses the question and implicates a personal curiosity or used when the other does not seem to answer.

It is perfectly correct to leave the 'n out. But you will hear it quite often.

Wer bist du?	=	Wer bist'n du?	(Who are you?)
Wos is des?	=	Wos is'n des?	(What is this?)
Wia geht's da?	=	Wia geht'sn da?	(How are you?)

„Schee!“ is an expression which means that the speaker likes something.

I've painted this picture myself.	- Schee!
This is my new house.	- Schee!
I've got a girlfriend.	- Schee!
It's sunny today.	- Schee!

„Oh mei!“ is used when the speaker regrets something, or feels sympathetic towards the other.

I've lost my wallet.	- O mei!
My dog died.	- O mei!

I'm feeling sick. - O mei!

The Bavarian language has a formal and an informal way of addressing other people. Unlike the English which uses always „you“ to another person, there are two words in Bavarian, just as in German. Although in Bavaria the informal one is used far more often.

Informal: du formal: Sie

Not only the pronoun differs, also the verb changes. While speaking formal, you will use the 3rd person plural instead of the 2nd person singular. But we will look at this later. In the early stage of this book, you will only learn the informal version. This is far more used and it is considered more rude to use the formal way towards a friend, than speaking informal towards a stranger.

(Of course when meeting someone new, Kirk should have spoken formal.)

One exception is the greeting. So far you have only learned the formal one. But this is rather important because you will need this far more often. When greeting an unknown person you should use this. For example when entering a shop or talking to any person on the street, in an office. Only people who you know the name and who you have talked to before should be greeted informally.

Formal	Informal	
Griab God	Griab de	Hello
Pfiat Eahna God	Pfiat de (God)	Good bye

Here are the formal versions of the phrases you already have learned:

Formal	Informal	
Wer san Sie?	Wer bist du?	Who are you?
Sie san da Alex.	Du bist da Alex.	You are Alex.
Wia geht's Eahna?	Wia geht's da?	How are you?
Eahna aa?	Dia aa?	You, too?

So far only the pronouns and the verb to be changes:

du → Sie
da → Eahna
dia → Eahna
bist → san

From now on, you will learn both, the formal and the informal words and phrases. But both, the dialogs and the exercises will focus more on informal communication, because you are more likely to need and use this.

Übungen:

Insert the right words in both the conversations. Which one is the formal one?

Herr Huber: „_____ !“
Frau Schmidt: „_____ !“
Herr Huber: „I bin da Herr Huber. Wer _____ ?“
Frau Schmidt: „I bin de Frau Schmidt.“
Herr Huber: „Wia geht's _____ ?“
Frau Schmidt: „Mia geht's guat! _____ aa?“
Herr Huber: „Ja, mia aa.“

Klaus: „_____ !“
Clara: „_____ !“
Klaus: „I bin da Klaus. Wer _____ ?“
Clara: „I bin de Clara.“
Klaus: „Wia geht's _____ ?“
Clara: „Mia geht's guat! _____ aa?“
Klaus: „Ja, mia aa.“

Imagine the following situation:

You and a friend are out in town. Then you meet another friend, but the two don't know each other. Greet the friend and introduce them to each other using „des is da/de“

Listen and order the sentences in the order they were said:

- A) Pfiat Eahna God, Frau Meier.
- B) Des is de Annegret.
- C) Griaß God Frau Meier.
- D) Danke, guat!
- E) Wie geht's Eahna?
- F) Griaß God Frau Siebngartna.
- G) Griaß de Annegret.
- H) Wia geht's da?
- I) Pfiat Eahna God, Frau Siebngartna.



4. Kapitel



Kirk: „Du bist vo Bayern?
Wo is'n des?“

Resl: „I kim vo da Erdn.“

Kirk: „Wos? Du kimst vo da Erdn?
Mia kemma aa vo da Erdn!
Aber Bayern kenn i ned!
Spock, kennst du Bayern?“

Resl: „Des is a kloans Land.“

Kirk: „A so?“

Kirk: „Du bist aloa, Resl?
Des is ned schee!
Mia samma vej.
Kimm umma Resl!“

Resl: „Mei danke!
Da kimm i umme!“

Kirk: „Scotty, beam de Resl umma!“

Scotty: „Ois klar Captain.“

Resl: „Wos is beamen?“



Vokabeln:

wo	where
Erđn	earth
du kimmst	you come
mia	we
mia kemma	we come
aber	but
i kenn	I know (have heard of)
ned	not
du kennst	you know
kloa	little
kloans	little ()
groaß	big
Land	country, land
A so?	Is this so?
mia samma	we are
vej	many, much
kimm!	come! (imperative)
umma	to us
umme	to you
danke	thank you
mei danke	oh thank you
beamen	to beam (with the transporter)
beam!	beam! (imperativ)
ois klar	understood



Grammatik:

Imperativ: The imperativ singular is usually the same as the first person singular.

I kimm → Kimm! (come!)

I beam → Beam! (beam!)

1.pers plural: we The 1.person plural verb form is usually build with -mma. (There is actually another form, too. But this is not relevant for now.)

mia san = we are

mia beamma = we beam sb.

mia kemma = we come (sgl. i kimm)

mia kenma = we know sth.

„ois klar“ is literally: everything ok. But it can also mean to have understand something.

Übungen:

Transform the sentences to imperatives:

Du kimmst umma. → _____ !

Scotty beamt Spock umme. → Scotty, _____ !

Transform the sentences into 1. person plural (mia):

I kimm umme. →

I bin vo da Erdn. →

I beam de Uhura umme. →

Kenn i de Enterprise? →

Describe the items as in the example.

Ex: Des is a kloans Bier.



Listen and order the sentences in the order they were said:



- A) Kimm umma!
- B) Kimm umme!
- C) Mia san vo Bayern.
- D) Mia kenma de Erdn.
- E) Mia kemma ned.

5. Kapitel

The captain explains to Resl what a transporter is, and Scotty beams her on board. Then they go to the messhall to have a chat. But many things look different as Resl is used it. She doesn't recognize them and so she asks...

Resl: „Wos is'n des?
Des kenn i ned.“

Spock: „Des is da Computer.“

Resl: „Ah so.
Und wos is des?“

Spock: „Des is a Dia.“

Resl: „Aber de is so groß!“

Spock: „Ja, des is a große Dia.“

Resl: „Is des a Fenster?“

Spock: „Ja, des is a Fenster.
Aber des is a kloans Fenster.“

Resl: „Is des aa a Fenster?“

Spock: „Na, des is a Buitl.“

Resl: „Des is a scheens Buitl.“

Spock: „Des is des Cafè.“

Kirk: „Des is ned groß, aber schee.“

Resl: „Is des a Disch? Der is so kloa..“

Kirk: „Ja, der is kloa. Aber da is a große Disch!“

Resl: „Is des a Katz?“

Kirk lacht: „Na.“

Spock: „Des is a Tribbel.“



Vokabeln:

Computer	computer
de Dia (f.)	door
so	so
as Fenster (n.)	window
as Buitl (n.)	picture
as Cafè (n.)	café (meant here: messhall)
da Disch (m.)	table
der = da	masculine article
da	there
de Katz	cat
lacht	he/she/it laughs
as Tribbl	tribbel (from the episode: „Trubbel with Tribbels“)



Grammatik:

As you might know, there are 3 genders in Bavarian. Feminine, masculine and neutrum. Every noun has a gender and it is not always logical which. Window is for exemple neutral (as Fenster), but table is masculine (da Disch) and door is feminine (de Dia). There is only one way for this: learn it!

But nobody will be offended if you use the wrong gender. Bavarian people are quite aware of it, that it isn't always easy for foreigner. By the way, because the German language is quite close to the Bavarian, most of the nouns have the same gender. But not all!

The articles for the genders are as follows:

feminine: de masculine: da neutrum: as

Not only for the articles you have to know the gender, also for the adjectives.

Depending on the gender, you bow the adjectives differently.

If you use the definite form of the noun, this will say with the article de/da/as, then the ending is always -e:

Feminine: + (n/s)e : De groaße / kloane / scheene Dia
Masculine: + (n/s)e: Da groaße / kloane / scheene Disch
Neutrum: + (n/s)e: As groaße / kloane / scheene Fenster

If you use the indefinite form of a noun, only with f.exp. „a“, then it differs:

Feminine: + (n/s)e : A groaße / kloane / scheene Dia
Masculine: + (n/s)a: A groaßa / kloana / scheena Disch
Neutrum: + (n/s): A groaß / kloans / scheens Fenster

The gender of all the nouns, we have learned so far:

de Übung, de Vokabel, de Brezn, de Förderung, de Erdn, de Dia, de Katz

da Captain, da Baam, da Freind, da Computer, da Disch

as Kapitel, as Raumschiff, as Bier, as Biache, as Land, as Fenster, as Buitl, as Cafè

When the article is stressed, you might also here „der“ instead of „da“.

You might also have noticed the word order. If it is a normal sentence it is:

S – V – O: I – bin – de Mare. Des – is – a Disch.

But in questions, the verb comes first:

V – S – O: Bin – i – de Mare? Is – des – a Disch?

Übungen:

Change the article to the definite article:

Des is a Biache. → Des is as Biache. (This is a book. → This is the book.)

Des is a Baam. →

Des is a Computer. →

Des is a Freind. →

Des is a Bier. →

Des is a Buitl. →

Des is a Dia und a Fenster. →

Des is a Disch. →

Des is ned a Brezn. →

Des is ned a Captain. →

Des is a Katz. →

Form sentences. Use once the indefinite form and then the definite form.

Des is a groaße Dia. (This is a big door.) Des is de groaße Dia. (This is the big door.)

Biache, schee →

Baam, groaß →

Brezn, kloa →

Katz, schee →

Raumschiff, groaß →

Freind, schee →

Land, groaß →

Buitl, kloa →

Erdsn, schee →

Fenster, groaß →

Make questions out of these sentences:

Des is a Freind. →

Da Freind kimmt umma. →

Des Buitl is schee. →

Des kenn i ned. →

Mia beamma Scotty umme. →

I woaß des. →

Du bist schee. →

Mia kemma ned. →

6. Kapitel

The captain offers Resl a seat:

Kirk: „Sitz di hi, Resl!“
Resl: „Danke.“
Kirk: „Host an Durscht?“
Resl: „Oiwai!“
Kirk: „Mogst a Helles?“
Resl: „Host du a Weiße aa?“
Kirk: „Na, a Weiße hob i leider ned.“
Resl: „Guat, a Helles mog i aa.“
Kirk: „Host aa an Hunger?“
Resl: „Na, hob i ned.“
Kirk: „Aber a Brezn mogst scho?“
Resl: „Ja, a Brezn scho.“



The captain goes and gets Beers and Brezn and sats them on the table:

Kirk: „Da host a Helles und a Brezn.“
Resl: „Danke Captain!“
Kirk: „Prost!“
Resl: „Prost!“

Resl: „Des is guat!“
Kirk: „Ja, des is a guats Bier.“
Resl: „Und a guade Brezn.“
„Des schmeckt ma!“



Vokabeln:

Sitz di hi!	Take a seat!
sitzn	to sit
du host	you have
da Durscht	thirst
oiwai	always
du mogst	you want
as Helle	pils beer
de Weiße	Weißbier
i hob	I have
leider	unfortunately
i mog	I want
da Hunger	hunger
scho	still, nevertheless
da	here
Prost	Cheers
schmeckt ma	tastes good (for me)
es schmeckt	it tastes



Grammatik:

Now we have learned to new aspects. To want something, and to have something.

If you want something you can simply say: I mog

If you have something you say: I hob ...

I mog a Bier. Du mogst aa a Bier. Und mia megma a Brezn. Du mogst ned a Brezn.

I hob a Raumschiff. Aber i hob ned an Baam. Du host an Disch und mia hobma a Fenster.

You can see here, that „we“ changes the word.

I mog, du mogst, mia megma

Infinitive: megn

I hob, du host, mia hobma (/ ho'ma / homma)

Infinitive: hobm

The „o“ in „du mogst“ and „du host“ is close to an a. Sometimes you will also hear people say „a“ or write it this way: du magst, du hast.

In this example we also meet a new case, the accusative. If you want sth. or have sth. then the object is in the so called accusative. In the cases we have used so far, the nouns don't change. But the indefinite article does with masculine nouns:

da Disch: Des is a Disch. I hob an Disch. I mog an Disch.

Da Computer: Des is a Computer. I hob an Computer. I mog an Computer.

Guat: Some words change their stam when bowing. Guat only changes the last

consonant to a soft consonant when adding a vowel: t → d: guat → guade

Übungen:

Form sentences as in the example:

I mog a Brezn. → Da host a Brezn.

I mog a Bier. →

I mog an Computer. →

I mog an Freund. →

I mog a Fenster. →

I mog a Katz. →

I mog an Captain. →

Translate the following conversation:

Hansi: Hello Doni.

Doni: Hello Hansi. How do you do?

Hansi: Fine, thank you. How are you?

Doni: I'm fine, too.

Hansi: Are you hungry?

Doni: No, but I'm thirsty. I want a beer.

Hansi: I want a beer, too. And a brezn.

Doni: Sit down.

There is a beer and a brezn.

Hansi: Thank you Doni.

Insert the right verb:

_____ (to have) du a Katz?

- Na, _____ i leider ned. Aber i _____ a Katz.

Mia _____ (to want) ned a Katz. Mia _____ (to have) a Katz!

Wos _____ (is) des?

- Des _____ (to know) i ned. _____ (is) des a Computer?

Na, des _____ ned a Computer. Des _____ a Katz.

- I _____ (to want) ned a Katz! I _____ (to want) an Computer!

Listen and order the words in the order they were said:

A) de Katz B) da Computer C) a Computer D) a Weißbier E) da Duscht



7. Kapitel



Now the captain wants to introduce the rest of the (main) crew:

- Kirk: „Du kennst scho an Spock. Der kimmt vo Vulkan.
Der hod lange Ohrn.
Und des is de Uhura vo Afrika.
De hod schworze Haar.
Des da is da Chekov, der kimmt vo Russland.
Der mog an Wodka.
Und des is da Sulu, der kimmt vo Japan.
Aber er is koa Samurai.
Und des is da Pille.
Der is Doktor und a guada Freind.
So, jetzt kennst du alle.
Na, an Scotty kennst du ned.
Aber der is ned da.“
- Resl: „Griaß eich alle mitanand!“
- Pille: „Griaß de Resl, i hoäß Leonhard.
Aber alle sogn Pille.
Sog aa Pille.“
- Resl: „Griaß de Pille.
Du bist a Doktor?
Des is guat!“
- Pille: „Warum? Fajt da ebbs?“
- Resl: „Na na. Mia geht’s guat!“

[BUI TL]

Vokabeln:

scho	already
da Vulkan	vulkan (both the mountain, and the planet)
lang	long
as Ohr	ear (pl. Ohrn)
schwarz	black
as Haar	hair
Afrika	Africa
Russland	Russia
megn	to like; to want
Japan	Japan
koa	no + noun
da D oktor	doctor
jetzt	now
Griaf eich	Hello (plural, informal)
alle	all
miteinand	together
hoaß	to be called
sie sogn	they say
i sog	I say
Pille	pill (But „Bones“ got translated as „Pille“ in German)
Warum?	Why?
Fajt da ebbs?	Is something wrong with you?



Grammatik:

Now it's time to learn the rest of the pronouns and their verb forms:

he / she / it	= er / sie / es	verb + t				
you (plural)	= es	verb + ts				
they	= sie	verb + (a)n				
i bin,	i kenn,	i woafß,	i kimm,	i hob,	i mog,	i sog
du bist,	du kennst,	du woafßt,	du kimmst,	du host,	du mogst,	du sogst
er/sie/es is,	er kennt,	sie woafß,	es kimmt,	er hot,	sie mog,	es sogt
mia san,	mia kenma,	mia wissma,	mia kemma,	mia hob,	mia megn,	mia sognma
es seids,	es kennts,	es wissts,	es kemmts,	es hobts,	es megts,	es sogts
sie san,	sie kennan,	sie wissn,	sie kemman,	sie hobn,	sie megn,	sie sogn

When negating a noun, you can use „koa“.

I mog koa Bier und koa Brezn. I don't like/want beer or brezn.

I bin koa Katz. Und i bin ned da Spock.

You can only use „koa“ with indefinite nouns. Otherwise you need „ned“.

Übungen:

Listen and answer the questions.

1. Wer is des?
2. Wo is de her?
3. Wos mog de?

4. Wer san de andern zwoa? (the other two)
5. Hobn de lange Ohrn?
6. Hobn de schwarze Haar?
7. Wo kemman de her?



Answer the questions with whole sentences:

- Bist du vo Bayern?
Wer is vo Bayern?
Bist du vo da Erdn?
Host du schwarze Haar?
Hast du lange Haar?
Fajt da ebbs?
Mogst du Wodka?
Wos mogst du?
Mog da Kirk Bier?
Wia hoabst du?
Bist du schee?
Kennt da Chekov an Sulu?
Kennan da Pille und da Spock an Kirk?
Mogst du beamen?
Host du a Brezn?
Hobn da Kirk und da Spock a Raumschiff?

Transform the sentences into the plural form:

- i → mia; du → es, er/sie/es → sie
Du host schwarze Haar. → Es hobts schwarze Haar.
I mog a Bier. →
Er hot koane lange Ohrn. →
Du hoabst ned Kirk. →
Sie is ned schee. →
I woab des. →

8. Kapitel

But Dr. McCoy is not convinced.

Pille: „Fajt da echt nix?“

Resl: „Na!

I hob koa starks Kopfweh.

I hob koa hoachs Fieber.

I hob koan schlechtn Magn.

I hob koane hoafn Ohrn.

I hob koane roade Augn.

I hob koan wehan Buckel.

I hob koane schlechte Zehnt.

I hob koan Schnupfn.

Na, mia geht's echt guat!“

Pille: „Ja dann is recht!

Aber pass auf!

Bei uns is grad de Gripp!“

Resl: „Ah so?“

Pille: „Da kriegst dann an rechtn Schnupfn.

Und a starks Kopfweh.

Und du kriegst an wehan Magn,
und roade Augn.

Du host aa a Fieber und hoafn Ohrn.

Aber schlechte Zehnt kriegst neda.“

Resl: „Dann is guad!

I mog koane schlechte Zehnt.

Und de Gripp mog i aa ned!

Gripp is bled!“

Pille: „Ja, des is a blede Gripp.“



Vokabeln:

fajn	to lack, in the meaning to be ill
ebbs	something
nix	nothing
echt	really
stark	strong, heavy
as Kopfweh	headache
hoach	high
as Fieber	fever
schlecht	bad
da Magn	stomach
hoaf	hot
road	red
as Aug	eye (pl Augn)
weh	hurting
da Buckel	back
da Zahn	tooth (pl Zehnt)
neda	ned
da Schnupfn	cold, running nose
dann is recht	all right, that's good
recht	right
Pass auf!	Take care!
aufpassen	to be careful (i pass auf, du passt auf, mia passma auf, ...)
bei uns	here, at ours
grod	just now
de Gripp	influenza
kriagn	to get
dann	then
bled	stupid



Grammatik

In this chapter we have a look at the plural.

The most common plural building form is with adding a **-n**.

as Ohr → 2 Ohrn, as Aug → 2 Augn, de Katz → 2 Katzn

And sometimes a **-t** is added:

da Zahn → 2 Zehnt,

and some words – not that few actually – do not have an extra form:

da Captain → 2 Captain, as Raumschiff → 2 Raumschiffe, da Baam → 2 Baam,

de Brezn → 2 Brezn, da Freind → 2 Freind, as Bier → 2 Bier, as Biache → 2 Biache

Building the adjective is quite simple. Just add an **-e**. (No matter if it's definite or not.)

Da blede Captain. → 2 blede Captain. De scheene Buitln. → 3 scheene Buitln.

koa gets an -e as well: Koa roads Ohr. → Koane roade Ohrn.

Übungen:

Put the right adjectives in the blanks:

Wie geht's da?

- Danke _____. Aber i hob an Schnupfn.

O mei!

- Und wie geht's dia?

Ned so _____. I hob a _____ Kopfweh und an _____ Mang.

I hob aa _____ Ohrn und _____ Augn.

- Host du an _____ Buckel aa, und _____ Zent?

Na, des hob i ned.

- Dann is recht!

Sett into the plural:

Des is a scheens Raumschiff. →

Des is a guade Brezn. →

Des is a roads Biache. →

Des is a groß Bier. →

Des is a bleder Captain. →

Des a weha Zahn. →

Des is a kloane Katz. →

Listen:

Wer is des?

Was fajt dem?



Und wer is des?

Und was fajt der?

Tell how you are and what you have/not have.

9. Kapitel

„Captains Log, Sternzeit 6357,8.
Heit is a scheena Dog.
Mia treffn de Resl.

Mia segn a Brezn, aber des is koa Brezn.
Des is a Raumschiff.
Da is de Resl.
De kimmt vo Bayern.
Des is a kloans Land auf da Erdn.



De Resl is aloa.
Aber mia samma so vej.
Deshoib is de Resl jetzt bei uns.
Bei uns is schee.
Und de Resl is aa schee.
Ganz schee!
I mog de Resl!
Aber da Pille mog de Resl aa.
O mei.

Mia essma zwoa Brezn und
dringma vier Bier.
Des san vej Bier.
Aber de san guat.
De Resl mog aa a Bier.
Ja, de Resl is super!

Captains Log fertig.“

Vokabeln:

da Stern	star (also: as Sterndl)
de Zeit	time
de Sternzeit	stardate
heit	today
da Dog	day
treffn	to meet (i triff, mia treffma)
segn	to see (i sieg, mia segnma)
auf	on
deshoib	therefor
ganz	very
megn	to like, to want
essn	to eat (i iss, du isst, mia essma)
dringa	to drink (i dring, mia dringma)
super	super, wonderful
fertig	finish



1	oans	one
2	zwoa	two
3	drei	three
4	vier	four
5	fünf	five
6	sechs	six
7	siebn	seven
8	acht	eight
9	neun	nine
10	zehn	ten
0	null	zero



Grammatik:

Now we have learned the numbers. Listen closely to the pronunciation, as it differs quite from the writing (which is closer to the Highgerman variant).

When using numbers without a noun, the ones greater than three get an -e at the end.

Des san vier Bier. → Des san viere. Des san sechs Biacha. → Des san sechse.

„Megn“ has two meanings: to want and to like.

„I mog Bier“ can mean that you want a beer, or that you like beer generally. It depends on the situation. Often both is possible and true (as in this example).

„Megn“ can have quite a strong meaning, too. „I mog di!“ means I love you.

Using „aa“ is not quite easy. There are basically two places in the sentence where it can occur. There can be a slight meaning difference (the „aa“ at the end stresses the „aa“ quite a bit), but most often only one version is possible. For the beginning it is best, to always use it right after the verb. Except for phrases you have heard with „aa“ at the end.

Des is aa a Biache.

Des is aa guat.

Des is aa ned guat.

I mog di aa.

I woß des aa.

I woß des aa ned.

I mog di aa. → I like/love you, too.

I mog aa di. → I also like you (not only all the others).

Some verbs change their vowels. e → i:

essn: i iss, du isst, er/sie/es isst, mia essma, es essts, sie essn

segn: i sieg, du siegst, er/sie/es siegt, mia segma, es segts, sie segn

Übungen:

Insert the correct number and the plural form of the noun. Then use the number without the noun:

Des san _____ . (8 Biache) Des san _____ .

Des san _____ . (4 Bier) Des san _____ .

Des san _____ . (6 Disch) Des san _____ .

Des san _____ . (2 Raumschiff) Des san _____ .

Des san _____ . (9 Brezn) Des san _____ .

Des san _____ . (3 Katz) Des san _____ .

Des san _____ . (7 Ohr) Des san _____ .

Des san _____ . (5 Aug) Des san _____ .

Fill in the gaps:

Wos _____ (essn) du?

- I _____ (essn) _____ (5) _____ (Brezn).

Wos? _____ (5)! So vej! Und wos _____ (dringa) du?

- I _____ (dringa) _____ (7) _____ (Bier).

Wos? _____ (7)! So vej!

- O mei, du bist bled! Des is grod a Schmarrn (it's just a joke).

- I _____ (dringa) grod (=just) _____ (2) .

Listen and answer the questions:

What things are in the room and how many of each?



10. Kapitel

Kirk: „Chekov, gib mia an Radi.
Resl, mogst du aa an Radi?“

Resl: „I mog oiwaj an Radi!“

Kirk: „Chekov, gib da Resl aa an Radi.“

Chekov: „Da Resl, i gib dia an Radi.“

Pille: „I mog koan Radi.
I mog nia an Radi, wej der ned guat is.“

Resl: „Pille, warum hoaßt du Pille?“

Pille: „Wej i a Doktor bin.
Und a Doktor gibt oam Pilln.“

Resl: „Ah so, ja.“

Uhura: „I mog scho an Radi.
Aber ned oiwaj.
I mog an Radi, wenn i a Bier dring.
I mog koan Radi, wenn i a Brezn iss.“

Chekov: „Du mogst manchmoj an Radi.“

Uhura: „Ja, da hast recht.
I mog manchmoj an Radi.“

Spock: „Doktor, gib mia a Bier.“

Pille: „Na Spock, du host scho vier Bier.
Vier Bier san vej Bier
I gib dia koa Bier!“

Spock: „I mog aber a Bier!“

Pille: „Du kriegst koa Bier!“



Vokabeln:

gebn	to give (i gib, du gibst, mia gebn)
da Radi	redish
mia	me (dativ)
dia	you (dativ)
oiwaj	always
nia	never
manchmoj	sometimes
wej	because
oam	you (a special unpersonal pronoun)
wenn	when, if



Grammatik:

Today we will have a look at the word order:

I hoab Xavier.	Hoab i Xavier?	Wej i Xavier hoab.
S V O	V S O	S O V

In normal sentences, the word order is Subject – Verb – Object. But in a questions, the verb moves to the first position. In subordinian clauses the verb moves to the end. Even when having more words, it is usually only the verb which moves around. Time adverbs stand usually between the subject and the object (as long they are not stressed).

I mog *oiwaj* a Bier. Du bist *manchmoj* auf da Erdn. Er hot *nia* Fieber.

Now we also have seen a second object appearing: the dativ object:

Du gibst *mia* a Buitl. Er gibt *dia* an Radi. Gebn mia *am Kirk* a Bier?

The word order is now: S – V – O_{dat} – O_{akk} (V – S – O_{dat} – O_{akk} ?)

Until now, you only have learned the accusative object. The nouns usually don't change their ending, but the articles change from case to case:

Nominativ:	fem.	masc.	neutr.	plural.
definite:	de (Dia)	da (Disch)	as (Fenster)	de (Ohrn)
indefinite:	a (Dia)	a (Disch)	a (Fenster)	
Dativ:				
definite:	da (Dia)	am (Disch)	am (Fenster)	de (Ohrn)
indefinite:	a (Dia)	an (Disch)	am (Fenster)	
Accusativ:				
definite:	de (Dia)	an (Disch)	as (Fenster)	de (Ohrn)
indefinite:	a (Dia)	an (Disch)	a (Fenster)	

Übungen:

Make sentences with „gebn“:

I dia Bier → I gib dia a Bier.

Du mia Brezn →

Kirk Spock Computer →

Doktor Chekov Pilln →

Mia Resl zwoa Biache →

Schnupfn Sulu Kopfweh →

Förderation Captain Raumschiff →

Make questions out of the sentences:

I mog de Resl. →

Du gibst am Spock drei Bier. →

Da Chekov isst oiwaj a Brezn. →

Mia treffma a Raumschiff. →

De Uhura lacht. →

Da Pille woäß des ned. →

Des schmeckt guat. →

Des is a bledda Computer. →

Des san roade Buitl. →

Mia habnma nia de Gripp. →

Answer with the words in the brackets:

Warum hoäßt du Pille? - Wej _____ (Doktor)

Warum dringst du koa Bier? - Wej _____ (dring nia Bier)

Warum gibst du mia an Radi? - Wej _____ (du mogst an R.)

Warum hoäßt de Enterprise? - Wej _____ (is a Raumschiff)

Warum mogst du an Xaver? - Wej _____ (is schee)

Listen and say who gives what to whom.



11. Kapitel

- Resl: „Es is scho spät.
I geh hoam.
Wia spät is es?“
- Kirk: „Es is fünf nach achte.“
- Pille: „Es is no ned spät!
Bleib no!“
- Spock: „Es is genau fünf Minutn und elf Sekundn nach achte.“
- Resl: „Ah so, es is no ned so spät.
Dann bleib i no a weng.“
- Kirk: „Des is recht.“
- Resl: „I geh um neune.“
- Pille: „Oder um zehn nach neune.“
- Kirk: „Oder um hoibe zehne.“
- Pille: „Oder zehn vor zehne.“
- Kirk: „Oder du gehst ned. Du bleibst.“
- Resl: „Na, i geh heit hoam.“
- Uhura: „Kimmst du morgn aa?“
- Resl: „Gern. Is des recht?“
- Kirk: „Freili!“
- Resl: „Ja dann kimm i morgn aa.“
- Pille: „Wann kimmst morgn?“
- Resl: „Um zehne?“
- Kirk: „Na, kimm friara. Kimm um neune.“
- Resl: „Guat, dann kimm i um hoibe zehne.“
- Pille: „Oder viertel nach neune.“
- Resl: „Na, hoibe zehne.“



Vokabeln:

spät	late
gehn	to go (i geh, mia gemma/gegnma)
hoam	home
es	it
nach	after
vor	before
no	not yet, still
bleibn	to stay (i bleib, mia bleibma)
genau	exact
de Minutn	minute
de Sekund	second
de Stund	hour
a weng	a little bit
hoibe	halv (halv to the hours!)
morgn	tomorrow
gern	I'd like to
freili	of course
wann	when
friara	earlier
fria	early
viertel	quarter
de Uhr	clock



oans	one (neutrum; time) (when used without noun)
oane	one (feminin)
oana	one (masculine)
elf	eleven
zwölf	twelve

Grammatik:

Now we've learned the time. It is basically the same as in English, but there is one main difference: You say halv to the hours, not after! (Same as in German by the way)

Es is hoibe achte. = It's halv past seven. (halv an hour to eight)

Es is hoibe drei. = It's halv past two. (halv an hour to three)

The quarters can be tricky, too. But until now, we only look at the easy version:

Es is viertel nach vier. = It's a quarter past four.

Es is viertel vor achte. = It's a quarter to eight.

Although am. and pm. is not common in Bavaria, only the numbers to 12 are used for time in daily conversation. But the 24h time is used for writing. 14:55 = 2.55 pm

To say a time point, use „um“:

I kimm um achte. = I come at eight (o'clock).

Er geht um hoibe oans. = He goes (or leaves) at halv past twelve.

You can also use the word „Uhr“ (clock) to tell the time:

Es is drei Uhr. = It's three o'clock.

But you can't use it for one o'clock. The only way to say here is: Es is oans.

Übungen:

Match the times:

Hoibe siebne.	8:45
Viertel vor neune.	9:15
Zehn nach drei.	6:30
Viertel nach neune.	7:30
Hoibe achte.	4:03
Drei nach vier.	2:56
Vier vor drei.	3:10

Tell the time:

4:05
5:30
9:55
11:12
7:00
3:15
12:45
8:09
1:00

When do you stand up?

When do you go to work/school?

When do you eat lunsj?

When do you get home?

When do you go to bed?

When should Resl go home? Say if it's (too) early or (too) late:

Um hoibe achte. → Des is fria.

Um fünf nach siebne. →

Um drei vor zwölfe. →

Um sechs Uhr. →

Um viertel nach elfe. →

Listen and write the times:



12. Kapitel

Resl: „Chekov, wia vej Uhr is jetzad?“

Chekov: „I glaub, es is glei zehne.“

Resl: „O mei! So spät scho!
I glaub, i muass geh!“

Pille: „O na. Is grod so gmiatli!
Bleib no a weng!“

Resl: „Na, i geh jetzad.“

Kirk: „Wann kimmst jetzad morgn?“

Resl: „I denk, dass i um hoibe zehne kimm.
Passt des?“

Kirk: „Freili passt des!“

Resl: „Dann guat Nacht mitanand.“

Alle: „Guat Nacht Resl!“

Spock: „I beam di umme. Kimm mit.“

Resl: „Danke Spock.“

Sulu: „Glaubst du, dass de Resl morgn nomoj kimmt?“

Chekov: „Moanst ned?“

Sulu: „I woäß ned.“

Chekov: „I glaub, de Resl kimmt morgn gwiss!
Sie sogt, es is schee da.“

Sulu: „Da host aa Recht.“



Vokabeln:

glaubn	to believe (i glaub, du glaubst, mia glaubma)
glei	soon
i muass geh	I have to go
gmiatli	cozy, comfortable
denka	to think (i denk, du denkst, mia denkma)
dass	that
passn	to fit, to be okay (i pass, des passt, mia passma)
guat Nacht	good night
de Nacht	night
mit	with (me)
nomoj	again
moana	to think/believ (i moan, du moanst, mia moanma)
gwiss	for sure



Grammatik:

People in Bavaria use quite frequently phrases like „i glaub, i moan, i denk“. Partly because they don't want to look for sure, in case they're wrong. (There are some people who use such a phrase nearly before every sentence!)

Using such a phrase, the phrase is the main sentence, while the rest becomes a subordinate clause. There are two ways to do this. Just use „i denk“ and then a normal main clause (SVO) (the separation is just a comma here, or a pause when speaking) or to use a separating „dass“ (engl: that) and then a subordinate clause (SOV):

I kimm morgn. → I glaub, i kimm morgn. / I glaub, dass i morgn kimm.

Du mogst a Bier. → I moan, du mogst a Bier. / I moan, dass du a Bier mogst.

Er hod de Gripp. → Er denkt, er hod de Gripp. / Er denkt, dass er de Gripp hod.

The difference between „denka, glaubn, moana“ is not really big. Often they are interchangeable. „denka“ is more related to rational thoughts, while „glaubn“ implies more a feeling. „moana“ implies a personal opinion. But you can't do much wrong, if you mix them up.

„wissn“ works the same way, but is rarely used. You have to be quite sure of a fact, when using it:

I woß (gwiss), er is vo Bayern. (I'm pretty sure / I really know, he's from Bavaria)

„Jetzad“ literally means „now“. But it is often used in different contexts as well. As to stress something. It is hard to explain, but you'll get a feeling for it after a while.

Kimm jetzad! Come now! Hurry up!

Wann kimmst jetzad? When do you come (have you finally decided)? (inquiring)

Wos is jetzad des? What is this? (being quite surprised)

Is des jetzad echt a Gripp? Is this (now) really an influenza? (can't believe it)

Übungen:

Add „i mean / i denk / i glaub“ to the sentences (without „dass“):

Heit is a scheena Dog. →

Du host de Gripp. →

Des is a Brezn. →

Na, des is a Raumschiff. →

Es is scho spät. →

Da Xaver kimmt vo Bayern. →

Der Radi is kloa. →

Du bist gwiss de Resl. →

Du kriegst koa Bier. →

Des is a scheens Buitl. →

Add „i mean / i denk / i glaub“ to the sentences (with „dass“):

Du bist bleed. →

Des is Recht. →

Des is koa guada Radi. →

Es is hoibe viere. →

Da Bruno und da Martin san Freind. →

I hob Hunger. →

Du gibst mia a Brezn. →

Sie kemman heit neda. →

Es seids oiwaj spät. →

Es megts koa Bier.

Try to add a „jetzad“ to the following sentences and think what it implies:

Was is des?

Bist du vo da Erdn, oder neda?

Es is spät. I geh hoam.

I mog koa Bier.

Is des a Raumschiff?

I hob koan Hunger.

Wann kimmst umme?

Es is drei vor viere.

Listen and answer the questions:



Who are they talking about? Is he to come or not to come?

13. Kapitel

When Resl returns to her ship, everyone is leaving as well.

Kirk: „Ja de Resl is a super Wej!“
Pille: „Da host Recht!“
Kirk: „I glaub, de mog mi!“
Pille: „Des glaub i ned!“
Kirk: „Ha? Warum?“
Pille: „I glaub, de Resl mog mi liaber!“
Kirk: „Di? Na! I bin doch vej scheener!“
Pille: „Ja, du bist vielleicht schneener ois i,
aber i bin gscheider!“
Kirk: „Wos bitte? I bin doch da Captain!
I bin am gscheidstn!“
Pille: „Na, i bin da Doktor.
Und a Doktor is am aller gscheidstn!“
Kirk: „Aber de Resl mog an scheena Mo!
Und i bin am scheenstn!
Du bist so oid! I bin jünger.
De Resl mog gwiss an junga Mo!“
Pille: „Aber i bin netter und lieber.“
Kirk: „So a Schmarrn!
I bin vej netter und lieber ois wia du!“
Pille: „Ha! Des moanst du!
Aber de Resl moant des ned!“
Kirk: „Geh! Mia streitma jetzad neda!“
Pille: „Ja. Mia zwoa san zwoa bleede!“
Kirk mumbeling when going out of the door:
„Aber du bist bleeder....“



Vokabeln:

as Wej	woman
de Frau	woman (modern)
da Mo	man
mi	me(accurativ)
di	you (accurativ)
lieber megn	to like someone more / to prefer
vielleicht	maybe
ois (wia)	then
gscheid	smart
Wos bitte?	What are you saying? Are you crazy?
oid	old
jung	young
nett	nice
liab	lovely/nice/cute
da Schmarrn	nonsense
streitn	to argue (i streit, du streitst, mia streitma)
zwoa = zwei	two



Grammtik:

This time we will have a look at the comparative and superlativ.

The comparative is usually built with adding „-er“ (sometimes also written as „-a“):

lieb → lieber (lieba), bleed → bleeder, gscheid → gscheider, schlecht → schlechter

Des is scheener. (this is more beautiful)

Er is scheener ois wia du. (he is more beautiful than you)

„ois wia“ means „than“ in a comparative. You can use either word alone as well, or both together:

Mia samma gscheider ois sie. Mia samma gscheider wia sie. (we are smarter then them)

The superlativ is built with „-(n/e)stn“ and an „am“ before the adjective.

schee → am scheenstn, bleed → am bleedstn, schlecht → am schlechtestn

You can insert an „aller“ before the adjective to stress that it is the most of all:

Du bist am aller gscheidstn. (you are the smartest person of all)

Mia san am aller bleedstn. (we are the most stupid person ever)

There are some slightly unregular adjectives as well:

guat → besser → am bestn

groaß → grösser → am grösstn

kloa → kleaner → am kleanstn

stark → stärker → am stärksten

hoaß → heaßer → am heaßastn

Übungen:



Tell who of the boys is nicer,
smarter, most beautiful,

Der Max is _____ ois da Franz.

Da Lugge is am _____ .

....

....

Tell something about you. Who is more stupid than you. Who is more beautiful. What are you best in? Which person you know is the smartest

Transform the sentences in comparatives and then superlatives.

Des Buitl is schee. → Des Buitl is scheener. → Des Buitl is am scheenstn.

De Brezn is guat. →

Da Captain is gscheid. →

De Gripp is bleed. →

As Raumschiff is schee. →

De Ohrn san hoäß. →

Da Disch is groß. →

As Cafè is kloa. →

Da Spock is stark. →

De Uhura is nett. →

De Katz is liab. →

Listen and answer the questions.

Wer is am gscheidstn?

Wer is am bleedstn?

Wer is am scheenstn?

Wer is am liabstn?

Wer is am grösstn?



Lösungen:

Kapitel 1

Sulu: „*Wos is des?*“
Chekov: „*Des is a Brezel.*“
Sulu: „*Na, des is a Raumschiff!*“
Uhura: „*Wos is des?*“
Chekov: „*Des is a Raumschiff.*“
Sulu: „*Wos is des?*“
Spock: „*Des is a Brezel.*“
Chekov: „*Wos is des?*“
Kirk: „*Des is a Bier.*“
Uhura: „*Wos is des?*“
Scotty: „*Des is a Baam.*“
Kirk: „*Wos is des?*“
Spock: „*Des is a Biache.*“

Listen: *D – B – A – E – C*

Kapitel 2

Griaß God. I bin de Mare. Wer bist'n du?
Griaß God Mare, i bin de Lisa. Wer bist'n du?
Griaß God Lisa und Mare, i bin de Anna. Wer bist du?
Griaß God Anna, i bin de Resi.

Mare (Minga): I kim vo Minga.
Lisa (Regensburg): *I kim vo Regensburg.*
Anna (Straubing): *I kim vo Straubing.*
Resi (Hinterhojzn): *I kim vo Hinterhojzn.*

Griaß God. I bin da/de I kim vo

Listen: *C – B – D – A – E – D*

Kapitel 3

Herr Huber: „*Griaß God!*“
Frau Schmidt: „*Griaß God!*“
Herr Huber: „*I bin da Herr Huber. Wer san Sie?*“
Frau Schmidt: „*I bin de Frau Schmidt.*“
Herr Huber: „*Wia geht's Eahna?*“
Frau Schmidt: „*Mia geht's guat! Eahna aa?*“
Herr Huber: „*Ja, mia aa.*“

Klaus: „*Griaß de!*“
Clara: „*Griaß de!*“
Klaus: „*I bin da Klaus. Wer bist du ?*“
Clara: „*I bin de Clara.*“
Klaus: „*Wia geht's da?*“
Clara: „*Mia geht's guat! Dia aa?*“

Klaus: „Ja, mia aa.“

Griaf de Tom. Tom, des is da Karli. Karli, des is da Tom.

Listen: F – C – E – D – B – G – F – H – D – A – I

Kapitel 4

Du kimmst umma. → *Kimm umma!*

Scotty beamt Spock umme. → *Scotty, beam Spock umme!*

I kimm umme. → *Mia kemma umme.*

I bin vo da Erdn. → *Mia san vo da Erdn.*

I beam de Uhura umme. → *Mia beamma de Uhura umme.*

Kenn i de Enterprise? → *Kenma mia de Enterprise?*

Ex: Des is a kloans Bier,

Und des is a groaf Bier.

Des is a groaf Raumschiff.

Aber des is a kloans Raumschiff.

Des is a kloans Biache.

Des is a groaf Land.

Listen: C – B – A – E – D

Kapitel 5

Des is a Biache. → Des is as Biache. (This is a book. → This is the book.)

Des is a Baam. → *Des is da Baam.*

Des is a Computer. → *Des is da Computer.*

Des is a Freind. → *Des is da Freind.*

Des is a Bier. → *Des is as Bier.*

Des is a Buitl. → *Des is as Buitl.*

Des is a Dia und a Fenster. → *Des is de Dia und as Fenster.*

Des is a Disch. → *Des is da Disch.*

Des is ned a Brezn. → *Des is de Brezn.*

Des is ned a Captain. → *Des is da Captain.*

Des is a Katz. → *Des is de Katz.*

Des is a groaf Dia. (This is a big door.) Des is de groaf Dia. (This is the big door.)

Biache, schee → *Des is a scheens Biache. Des is as scheene Biache.*

Baam, groaf → *Des is a groafa Baam. Des is da groafe Baam.*

Brezn, kloa → *Des is a kloane Brezn. Des is de kloane Brezn.*

Katz, kloa → *Des is a kloane Katz. Des is de kloane Katz.*

Raumschiff, groaf → *Des is a groaf Raumschiff. Des is as groafe Raumschiff.*

Freind, schee → *Des is a scheena Freind. Des is da scheene Freind.*

Land, groaf → *Des is a groaf Land. Des is as groafe Land.*

Buitl, kloa → *Des is a kloans Buitl. Des is as kloane Buitl.*

Erdn, schee → *Des is a scheene Erdn. Des is de scheene Erdn.*

Fenster, groaf → *Des is a groaf Fenster. Des is as groafe Fenster.*

Des is a Freind. → *Is des a Freind?*

Da Freind kimmt umma. → *Kimmt da Freind umma?*
Des Buitl is schee. → *Is des Buitl schee?*
Des kenn i ned. → *Kenn i des ned?*
Mia beamma Scotty umme. → *Beamma mia Scotty umme?*
I woäß des. → *Woäß i des?*
Du bist schee. → *Bist du schee?*
Mia kemma ned. → *Kemman mia ned?*

Kapitel 6

I mog a Brezn. → *Da host a Brezn.*
I mog a Bier. → *Da host a Bier.*
I mog an Computer. → *Da host an Computer.*
I mog an Freind. → *Da host an Freind.*
I mog a Fenster. → *Da host a Fenster.*
I mog a Katz. → *Da host a Katz.*
I mog an Captain. → *Da host an Captain.*

Translate the following conversation:

Hansi: *Griäß de Doni!*
Doni: *Griäß de Hansi! Wia geht's da?*
Hansi: *Guat, Danke. Und dia? / Und wia geht's dia?*
Doni: *Mia geht's aa guat.*
Hansi: *Host du Hunger?*
Doni: *Na, aber i hob Durscht. I mog a Bier.*
Hansi: *I mog aa a Bier. Und a Brezn.*
Doni: *Sitz di hi.*
Da is a Bier und a Brezn.
Hansi: *Danke Doni!*

Host du a Katz?

- Na, *hob* i leider ned. Aber i *mog* a Katz.
Mia *megma* ned a Katz. Mia *hobma* a Katz!

Wos *is* des?

- Des *woäß* i ned. *Is* des a Computer?
Na, des *is* ned a Computer. Des *is* a Katz.
- I *mog* ned a Katz! I *mog* an Computer!

Listen: B – D – E – A – C

Kapitel 7

1. Wer is des? - *Des is de Uhura.*
2. Wo is de her? - *De is vo Afrika.*
3. Wos mog de? - *De mog a Bier. (De mog koan Wodka und koan Whiskey.)*
4. Wer san de andern zwoa? (the other two) – *Des san da Chekov und da Sulu.*
5. Hobn de lange Ohrn? - *Naa.*
6. Hobn de schwarze Haar? - *Naa.*
7. Wo kemman de her? - *De kemman vo da Erdn. (Aber de kemman ned vo Bayern.)*

Bist du vo Bayern? - *Ja, i bin vo Bayern / Na, i bin ned vo Bayern.*
 Wer is vo Bayern? - *De Resl is vo Bayern.*
 Bist du vo da Erdn? - *Ja, i bin vo da Erdn.*
 Host du schwarze Haar? - *Ja, i hob schwarze Haar. / Na, i hob koane schwarze Haar.*
 Hast du lange Haar? - *Ja, i hob lange Haar. / Na, i hob koane lange Haar.*
 Fajt da ebbs? - *Ja. (Ja, mia fajt ebbs.) / Na. (Na, mia fajt nix.)*
 Mogst du Wodka? - *Ja, i mog Wodka. Na, i mog koan Wodka.*
 Wos mogst du? - *I mog Bier/Rum/...*
 Mog da Kirk Bier? - *Ja, da Kirk mog Bier.*
 Wia hoaßt du? - *I hoaß*
 Bist du schee? - *Ja, i bin schee. / Na, i bin ned schee.*
 Kennt da Chekov an Sulu? - *Ja, da Chekov kennt an Sulu.*
 Kennan da Pille und da Spock an Kirk? - *Ja, da Pille und da Spock kennan an Kirk.*
 Mogst du beamen? - *Ja, i mog beamen. / Na, i mog beamen ned.*
 Host du a Brezn? - *Ja, i hob a Brezn. / Na, i hob koa Brezn.*
 Hobn da Kirk und da Spock a Raumschiff? - *Ja, da Kirk und da Spock hobn a Raumschiff.*

I mog a Bier. → *Mia megn a Bier.*
 Er hot koane lange Ohrn. → *Sie hobn koane lange Ohrn.*
 Du hoaßt ned Kirk. → *Es hoaßts ned Kirk.*
 Sie is ned schee. → *Sie san ned schee.*
 I woäß des. → *Mia wissma des.*

Kapitel 8

Wia geht's da?
 Danke *guat*. Aber i hob an Schnupfn.
 O mei!
 - Und wia geht's dia?
 Ned so *guat*. I hob a *starks* Kopfweh und an *schlechtn* Mang.
 I hob aa *hoäße* Ohrn und *roade* Augn.
 - Host du an *wehan* Buckel aa, und *schlechte* / *wehe* Zent?
 Na, des hob i ned.
 - Dann is recht!

Des is a scheens Raumschiff. → *Des san scheene Raumschiffe.*
 Des is a guade Brezn. → *Des san guade Brezn.*
 Des is a roads Biache. → *Des san roade Biache.*
 Des is a groaß Bier. → *Des san groaße Bier.*
 Des is a bleder Captain. → *Des san bleede Captain.*
 Des a weha Zahn. → *Des san wehe Zehnt.*
 Des is a kloane Katz. → *Des san kloane Katz.*

Wer is des? *Des is da Xaver.*
 Was fajt dem? *Der hod an Schnupfn und a hoachs Fieber.*

Und wer is des? *Des is de Mare.*
 Und was fajt der? *Der geht's guat. De hod koane roade Augn und koane hoäßn Ohrn. Und de hod aa koan schlechtn Magn.*

Kapitel 9

Des san *acht Biache*. Des san *achte*.
Des san *vier Bier*. Des san *viere*.
Des san *sechs Disch*. Des san *sechse*.
Des san *zwoa Raumschiff*. Des san *zwoa*.
Des san *neun Brezn*. Des san *neune*.
Des san *drei Katz*. Des san *drei*.
Des san *siebn Ohr*. Des san *siebne*. (pronounced: siemme)
Des san *fünft Aug*. Des san *fünfe*.

Wos isst du?

- Iiss *fünf Brezn*.

Wos? *Fünfe!* So vej! Und wos *dringst* du?

- I *dring siebn Bier*.

Wos? *Siebne!* So vej!

- O mei, du bist bled! Des is grod a Schmarrn (it's just a joke).

- I *dring grod (=just) zwoa* .

What things are in the room and how many of each?

8 Fenster, 2 Dian, 4 Disch, 7 Buitl, 3 Katz, koa Doktor

10. Kapitel

I dia Bier → I gib dia a Bier.

Du mia Brezn → *Du gibst mia (a) Brezn*.

Kirk Spock Computer → *Da Kirk gibt am Spock an Computer*.

Doktor Chekov Pilln → *Da Doktor gibt am Chekov Pilln*.

Mia Resl zwoa Biache → *Mia gebn da Resl zwoa Biache*.

Schnupfn Sulu Kopfweh → *Da Schnupfn gibt am Sulu (a) Kopfweh*.

Förderung Captain Raumschiff → *De Förderung gibt am Captain a Raumschiff*.

I mog de Resl. → *Mog i de Resl?*

Du gib am Spock drei Bier. → *Gibst du am Spock drei Bier?*

Da Chekov isst oiway a Brezn. → *Isst da Chekov oiway a Brezn?*

Mia treffma a Raumschiff. → *Treffma mia a Raumschiff?*

De Uhura lacht. → *Lacht de Uhura?*

Da Pille woäß des ned. → *Woäß da Pille des ned?*

Des schmeckt guat. → *Schmeckt des guat?*

Des is a bledda Computer. → *Is des a bledda Computer?*

Des san roade Buitl. → *San des roade Buitl*.

Mia haben nia de Gripp. → *Habma mia nia de Gripp?*

Warum hoaßt du Pille? - Wej *i a Doktor bin*.

Warum dringst du koa Bier? - Wej *i nia a Bier dring*.

Warum gibst du mia an Radi? - Wej *du an Radi mogst*.

Warum hoaßt de Enterprise? - Wej *des a Raumschiff is*.

Warum mogst du an Xaver? - Wej *der schee is*.

Listen and say who gives what to whom.

Da Sulu gibt da Resl an Radi.

Da Doktor gibt an Spock Pilln.

Mia gebnma da Katz Brezn.

*Es gebts mia a Helles.
Sie gebn am Xaver a guats Bier.*

11. Kapitel

Hoibe siebne.	6:30
Viertel vor neune.	8:45
Zehn nach drei.	3:10
Viertel nach neune.	9:15
Hoibe achte.	7:30
Drei nach vier.	4:03
Vier vor drei.	2:56

Tell the time:

4:05	<i>Füüf nach viere.</i>
5:30	<i>Hoibe sechse.</i>
9:55	<i>Füüf vor neune.</i>
11:12	<i>Zwölf nach elfe.</i>
7:00	<i>Sieben Uhr. / Siebne.</i>
3:15	<i>Viertel nach drei.</i>
12:45	<i>Viertel vor oans.</i>
8:09	<i>Neun nach achte.</i>
1:00	<i>Oans.</i>

When do you stand up?	<i>Um sechse. / Um siebn Uhr. ...</i>
When do you go to work/school?	<i>Um hoibe achte. / Um viertel nach siebne. ...</i>
When do you eat lunsj?	<i>Um oans. / Um hoibe oans.</i>
When do you get home?	<i>Um zwölfte. / Um hoibe viere.</i>
When do you go to bed?	<i>Um neune. / Um hoibe elfe.</i>

When should Resl go home? Say if it's (too) early or (too) late:

Um hoibe achte.	→ <i>Des is fria.</i>
Um fünf nach siebne.	→ <i>Des is fria.</i>
Um drei vor zwölfte.	→ <i>Des is spät.</i>
Um sechs Uhr.	→ <i>Des is fria.</i>
Um viertel nach elfe.	→ <i>Des is spät.</i>

Listen and write the times:

8:11	<i>Elf nach achte.</i>
5:45	<i>Viertel vor sechse.</i>
11:30	<i>Hoibe zwölfte.</i>
9:55	<i>Füüf vor zehne.</i>
1:15	<i>Viertel nach oans.</i>
6:01	<i>Oans nach sechs.</i>
9:50	<i>Zehn vor neune.</i>

Kapitel 12

I moan/glaub/denk, heit is a scheena Dog. (the best fitting answer is given first)
I glaub/moan/denk, du host de Gripp.
I glaub/moan/denk, des is a Brezn.
Na, I glaub/denk/moan, des is a Raumschiff.

I moan/glaub, es is scho spät.
I glaub/denk/moan/woaß gwiss, da Xaver kimmt vo Bayern.
I moan (denk/glaub), der Radi is kloa.
I moan/glaub (denk) / woaß, du bist gwiss de Resl.
I glaub/moan/denk/woaß gwiss, du kriegst koa Bier.
I moan (glaub/denk), des is a scheens Buitl.

Du bist bleed. → I moan (denk/glaub/woaß), dass du bleed bist.
Des is Recht. → I glaub/moan/denk, dass des Recht is.
Des is koa guada Radi. → I glaub/moan/denk, dass des koa guada Radi is.
Es is hoibe viere. → I glaub/denk/moan, dass es hoibe viere is.
Da Bruno und da Martin san Freind. → I glaub/denk/moan/woaß gwiss, dass da Bruno und da Martin Freind san.
I hob Hunger. → I glaub/moan/denk/woaß gwiss, dass i (an) Hunger hob.
Du gibst mia a Brezn. → I glaub/denk/moan, dass du mia a Brezn gibst.
Sie kemman heit neda. → I glaub/denk/moan/woaß gwiss, dass sie heit neda kemman.
Es seids oiwaj spät. → I moan (denk/glaub/woaß gwiss), dass es oiwaj spät seids.
Es megts koa Bier. → I moan/denk/glaub/woaß gwiss, dass es koa Bier megst.

Wos is <i>jetzad</i> des?	surprise
Bist du <i>jetzad</i> vo da Erdn, oder neda?	inquiring, after not answering
Es is (<i>jetzad</i>) spät. I geh <i>jetzad</i> hoam.	now; now/I've decided
I mog <i>jetzad</i> koa Bier.	now/ little bit upset
Is des <i>jetzad</i> a Raumschiff?	not sure
I hob <i>jetzad</i> koan Hunger.	now (might imply that the speaker is unsettled by the offer)
Wann kimmst <i>jetzad</i> umme?	inquiring
Es is <i>jetzad</i> drei vor viere.	now

Listen:

They are talking about Max. The first person thinks Max is coming, the other one isn't sure.

Dialog:

Kimmt da Max morgn?

- I woaß ned. I glaub ned, dass er kimmt.

Moanst ned? Aber er sagt, dass er oiwaj kimmt.

- Ja, aber morgn kimmt er ned. I glaub ned.

I moan scho, dass da Max kimmt.

I moan gwiss, dass er kimmt.

Der kimmt gwiss da Max!

- Wenn du moanst ...

Kapitel 13

For exemple:

Da Max is scheener ois da Franz.

Aber da Girgl is scheener ois wia da Max.

Da Lugge is am aller scheenstn.

Da Franz is gscheider ois wia da Max.

Und da Franz is aa gscheider wia da Girl und da Peter.

Da Franz is am aller gscheidstn.

Da Lugge is netter ois wia da Peter.

Aber da Peter is liaber ois wia da Lugge.

Da Stefan is am bleedstn.

Des Buitl is schee. → Des Buitl is scheener. → Des Buitl is am scheenstn.

De Brezn is guat. → *De Brezn is besser.* → *De Brezn is am bestn.*

Da Captain is gscheid. → *Da Captain is gscheider.* → *Da Captain is am gscheidstn.*

De Gripp is bleed. → *De Gripp is bleeder.* → *De Gripp is am bleedstn.*

As Raumschiff is schee. → *As Raumschiff is scheener.* → *As Raumschiff is am scheenstn.*

De Ohrn san hoäß. → *De Ohrn san hoäßer.* → *De Ohrn san am hoäßestn.*

Da Disch is groß. → *Da Disch is grösser.* → *Da Disch is am grösstn.*

As Cafè is kloa. → *As Cafè is kleaner.* → *As Cafè is am aller kloanstn.*

Da Spock is stark. → *Da Spock is stärker.* → *De Spock is am aller stärkstn.*

De Uhura is nett. → *De Uhura is netter.* → *De Uhura is am nettestn.*

De Katz is liab. → *De Katz is liaber.* → *De Katz is am liabstn.*

Listen and answer the questions.

Wer is am gscheidstn? *Da Hans*

Wer is am bleedstn? *Da Franz*

Wer is am scheenstn? *Da Max*

Wer is am liabstn? *De Lisl*

Wer is am grösstn? *Da Max*