

USAG RP - ARMY COMMUNITY SERVICE

German Language Basics

Overview

2025

ARMY COMMUNITY SERVICE
ACS
Real-Life Solutions for Successful Army Living

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ALPHABET

Letter	Name (Pronounciation)	Example
A	A (ah)	Apfel (apple)
B	Be (bay)	Bein (leg)
C	Ce (tsay)	CD (CD)
D	De (day)	Donnerstag (Thursday)
E	E (ay)	Elefant (elephant)
F	Ef (eff)	Ferien (vacation)
G	Ge (gay)	gehen (to go)
H	Ha (hah)	Haus (house)
I	I (eeh)	Ich (I)
J	Jott or Je (yot)	Jahr (year)
K	Ka (kah)	Kinder (children)
L	El (ell)	lieben (to love)
M	Em (em)	Mittwoch (Wednesday)
N	En (en)	neu (new)
O	O (oh)	Ohr (ear)
P	Pe (pay)	Papier (paper)
Q	Qu or Que (koo)	qualität (quality)
R	Er (err)	rot (red)
S	Es (es)	Sonne (sun)
T	Te (tay)	Tag (day)
U	U (ooh)	Uhr (clock)
V	Vau (fow)	Vater (father)
W	We (vay)	Woche (week)
X	Ix (iks)	Xylofon (xylophone)
Y	Ypsilon (oopsilohn)	typisch (typical)
Z	Zett (tset)	Zeit (time)
Ä	Ä (eh)	Mädchen (girl)
Ü	Ü (uuh)	früh (early)
Ö	Ö (ouh)	möchten (to want)
ß	Eszett (ess-set)	Straße (street)

German Alphabet Pronunciation

Challenging letters for English Speakers

- Ready for some tips and tricks on German alphabet pronunciation?
- **R** is one of the most difficult German letters for English-speakers to get right. The main thing to remember is that you need to soften your **R** sound in German, by moving it farther back in your throat.
- If **R** is at the beginning of a word like Rad (wheel) then it has a stronger sound and can be rolled (some German dialects roll their R's more, so you may hear various versions in different places!). If **R** is at the end of a word then it becomes even softer– almost inaudible– turning into an "uh" sound. Just like Mutter (mother) and Butter – R's are soft!
- Another example of a consonant taking a softer ending is when **G** comes at the end of a word. If you're trying out the greeting Guten Tag, then the **G** at the end of Tag becomes like a soft "**k**" sound, sounding a bit like "tahk".
- **J**, **V**, and **W** easily fool English-speakers because they are pronounced like different letters in English. Here's a cheat sheet for pronunciation: **J** = English **Y** sound – Jogging sounds like "yogging" **V** = English **F** sound – Vielen Dank (thanks so much) sounds like "Feel-en Dank" **W** = English **V** sound – Weg (way) sounds like "vegg"
- While the alphabet pronunciation for **C** is tsay, most words that start with **C** are pronounced with a hard "**k**" sound. That's because they are words from other languages like Cafeteria and Computer. When you notice **C** at the beginning of a word, you can trust your instincts on how to say it!
- Did you know there's a Greek letter in the German alphabet? Ypsilon (**Y**) originates from Greek but is actually rare to come across in German. It's usually found in foreign words and is pronounced like the "ou" sound in "you".

The Eszett: ß

- Ever heard of a ligature? No, it's not a medical term – a ligature is when two sounds or letters are put together to make a new letter. The German letter ß is a ligature and is also called a "scharfes s" (sharp s). But it's simpler than it sounds–it actually just means "ss".
- The best thing about this letter? It sounds exactly like the "s" sound in English!
- When you're typing it's also completely acceptable to replace the ß with "ss", so that Straße becomes Strasse. In fact, Switzerland and Liechtenstein have completely done away with the ß and only use "ss". If you're up for a challenge, it's also über cool to try writing the ß by hand!



Greetings / Making Friends / Days / Months / Seasons / Gender Articles

Greetings

English Equivalent	German Phrase
Good morning.	*Guten Morgen.*
Good day; hello. [used from around noon until 6 PM]	*Guten Tag.*
Good evening.	*Guten Abend.*
Good night.	*Gute Nacht.*
Delighted! [used when meeting someone for the first time]	*Sehr erfreut!*
How are you? [Not often asked in formal settings]	*Wie geht es Ihnen?*
Have a nice day!	*Schönen Tag!*
Have a nice weekend!	*Schönes Wochenende!*
Goodbye.	*Auf Wiedersehen.*
Bye!	*Tschüss!*

Making Friends

How are You?	Wie geht es Ihnen?	Fine, and you?	Mir geht es gut, und Ihnen?
What's your name?	Wie heißen Sie?	My name is....	Mein Name ist....
How old are you?	Wie alt sind Sie?	I'm ....years old	Ich bin .... Jahre alt.
I don't speak german.	Ich spreche kein Deutsch.	I don't understand	Ich verstehe nicht.
Where are you from?	Woher kommen Sie?	I come from	Ich komme aus...
Where do you live?	Wo wohnen Sie?	I live in	Ich wohne in...
May I offer you something at the bar?	Darf ich Ihnen etwas an der Bar anbieten?	May I have your phone number?	Darf ich deine Telefonnummer haben?
Hope to hear from you soon!	Ich hoffe, bald von Ihnen zu hören!		

Greetings / Making Friends / Days / Months / Seasons / Gender Articles

Days of the Week

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Montag	Dienstag	Mittwoch	Donnerstag	Freitag	Samstag	Sonntag

Months

January	February	March	April	May	June
Januar	Februar	März	April	Mai	Juni
July	August	September	October	November	December
Juli	August	September	Oktober	November	Dezember



Seasons

Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Frühling	Sommer	Herbst	Winter

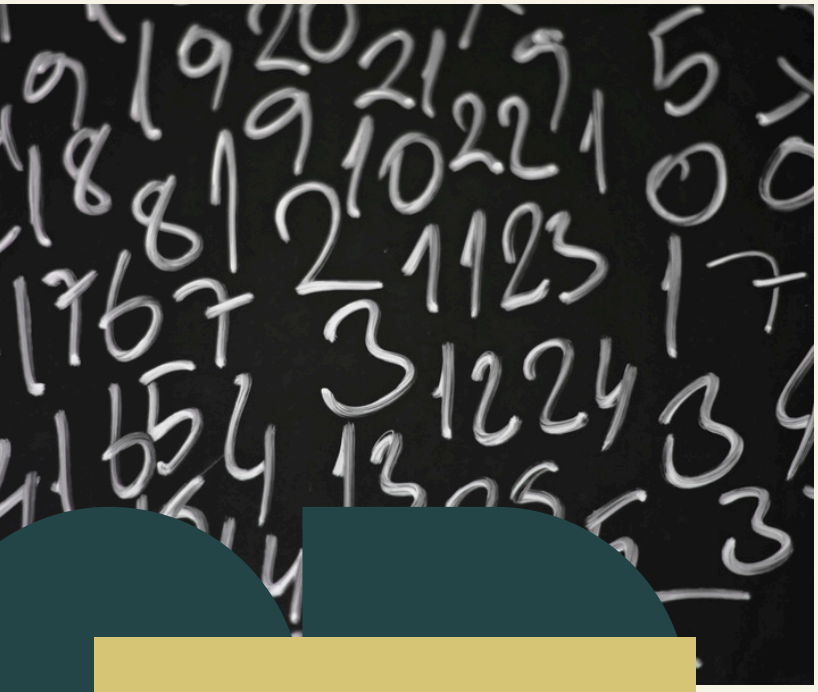
Greetings / Making Friends / Days / Months / Seasons / Gender Articles

Gender Articles (der, die, das)

Der (masculine)	Die (feminine)	Das (neutral)
Male people der Mann der Lehrer	Female people die Frau die Lehrerin	Small children das Baby das Kind
Days, months, seasons	Most German rivers	Most metals
der Montag der Januar der Sommer	die Ruhr die Donau But: der Rhein	das Gold das Silber
Most weather elements	Most flowers & fruit	Verb initiatives used as nouns
der Schnee	die Rose	das Schwimmen
Many non-German rivers	Nouns ending in...	Diminutives
der Mississippi But: die Themse	-ei (die Brauerei) -schaft (die Freundschaft)	-chen (das Mädchen) - lein (das Kindlein)
	-heit/ -keit (die Gesundheit)	
Nouns ending in...	-ung (die Planung)	Nouns ending in....
-ig (der Konig) -ling (der Liebling) -ant (der Elefant) -us (der Zirkus) Most nouns ending in -en (der Garten)	-tät (die Universität) -ion (die Stadion) -ik (die Musik) - ie (die Philosophie) -ur (die Kultur) Most nouns ending in -e (die Strasse)	-ment (das Experiment) -um (das Museum)


STO

Numbers / Gender Identifying Endings / Common Signs / Directions



The only difference from English is that German puts the ones before the tens. Therefore, instead of saying “eighty-two”, you’ll say zweiundachtzig - literally “two-and-eighty”. Let’s add some dashes to make it easier to read and look at the word again: zwei-und-achtzig.

Numbers

zero — *null*	fourteen — *vierzehn*
one — *eins*	fifteen — *fünfzehn*
two — *zwei*	sixteen — *sechzehn*
three — *drei*	seventeen — *siebzehn*
four — *vier*	eighteen — *achtzehn*
five — *fünf*	nineteen — *neunzehn*
six — *sechs*	twenty — *zwanzig*
seven — *sieben*	thirty — *dreißig*
eight — *acht*	forty — ***vierzig***
nine — *neun*	fifty — ***fünfzig***
ten — *zehn*	sixty — ***sechzig***
eleven — *elf*	seventy — ***siebzig***
twelve — *zwölf*	eighty — ***achtzig***
thirteen — *dreizehn*	ninety — ***neunzig***

Numbers / Gender Identifying Endings / Common Signs / Directions



Gender Identifying Endings

Masculine (der)
-er: (often for male people/professions, but also things) e.g., *der Lehrer* (teacher), *der Computer* (computer)
-en: (sometimes, but be careful as many neuter and feminine nouns also end in -en) e.g., *der Garten* (garden), *der Ofen* (oven)
-el: (similar to -en, sometimes masculine) e.g., *der Apfel* (apple), *der Deckel* (lid)
-ig: e.g., *der Honig* (honey), *der Essig* (vinegar)
-ling: e.g., *der Schmetterling* (butterfly), *der Lehrling* (apprentice)
-or: e.g., *der Motor* (motor), *der Autor* (author)
-us: (often for Latin-derived words) e.g., *der Zirkus* (circus), *der Campus* (campus)
-ismus: e.g., *der Kapitalismus* (capitalism)
-ant: e.g., *der Student* (student)
-ist: e.g., *der Tourist* (tourist)

Numbers / Gender Identifying Endings / Common Signs / Directions

Gender Identifying Endings

Feminine (die)
-e: (about 90% of nouns ending in -e are feminine, but there are notable masculine and neuter exceptions) e.g., *die Lampe* (lamp), *die Straße* (street), *die Blume* (flower)
-ung: e.g., *die Zeitung* (newspaper), *die Übung* (exercise)
-heit: e.g., *die Freiheit* (freedom), *die Gesundheit* (health)
-keit: e.g., *die Möglichkeit* (possibility), *die Einsamkeit* (loneliness)
-schaft: e.g., *die Freundschaft* (friendship), *die Mannschaft* (team)
-ion: e.g., *die Nation* (nation), *die Diskussion* (discussion)
-tät: e.g., *die Universität* (university), *die Aktivität* (activity)
-ik: e.g., *die Musik* (music), *die Fabrik* (factory)
-ei: e.g., *die Bäckerei* (bakery), *die Polizei* (police)
-in: (specifically for female persons/professions, formed from masculine nouns) e.g., *die Lehrerin* (female teacher), *die Studentin* (female student)
-ur: e.g., *die Kultur* (culture)
-enz: e.g., *die Konferenz* (conference)
-anz: e.g., *die Eleganz* (elegance)
-ie: e.g., *die Familie* (family), *die Biologie* (biology)
-sis: e.g., *die Basis* (basis)

Numbers / Gender Identifying Endings / Common Signs / Directions



Gender Identifying Endings

Neuter (das)
-chen: (diminutive ending, making things "little"**) Always neuter!** e.g., *das Mädchen* **(**girl - *this is a classic example that often surprises learners because a "girl" is biologically female, but*
-lein: (another diminutive ending) **Always neuter!** e.g., *das Fräulein* (young lady - *though somewhat dated now*)
-ment: e.g., *das Instrument* (instrument), *das Parlament* (parliament)
-um: e.g., *das Museum* (museum), *das Zentrum* (center)
-tum: e.g., *das Eigentum* (property), *das Königtum* (kingdom)
-o: (often for foreign words) e.g., *das Auto* (car), *das Kino* (cinema)
-Ge-... (prefix for collective nouns): Many nouns starting with "Ge-" are neuter, especially collective nouns or nouns formed from verbs. e.g., *das Gebäude* (building), *das Ergebnis* (result)
Infinitives used as nouns: When a verb infinitive is capitalized and used as a noun, it's always neuter. e.g., *das Essen* (the eating/food), *das Schwimmen* (the swimming)
Colors used as nouns: *das Rot* (the red), *das Blau* (the blue)

Numbers / Gender Identifying Endings / Common Signs / Directions

Gender Identifying Endings

Important Considerations:
Exceptions exist! These are general patterns, not unbreakable rules. Always learn a noun with its definite article (*der, die, das*).
Compound Nouns: The gender of a compound noun is determined by the **last** noun in the compound. For example, *der Baum* (tree) + *das Haus* (house) = *das Baumhaus* (treehouse).
Biological Gender: While many words for male people are masculine (*der Mann, der Vater*) and female people are feminine (*die Frau, die Mutter*), this is not always the case (e.g., *das Mädchen*).
Loanwords: The gender of loanwords (words borrowed from other languages) can be unpredictable and may take the gender of a similar German word, or simply become masculine, feminine, or neuter over time.
Learning these patterns will significantly help you in guessing the gender of new German nouns, but the best advice remains: **always learn the noun together with its article!**



Numbers / Gender Identifying Endings / Common Signs / Directions

Vacant	Open	Closed
Frei	Offen	Geschlossen
Entrance	Exit	Sale/Discount
Eingang	Asfahrt	Verkauf
Pull	Push	No Smoking
Ziehen	Drücken	Rauchen verboten
Out of order	One Way	Caution
Außer Betrieb	Ein Weg	Vorsicht
Closed for vacation	For Sale	For Rent
wegen Urlaub geschlossen	zu verkaufen	zu vermieten

Common Signs



Directions



Where is .....?	I am lost	Turn right
Wo ist ...?	Ich bin verloren	Biegen Sie rechts ab
Turn left	Continue straight	Instersection
Biegen Sie links ab	Fahren Sie geradeaus weiter	Überschneidung
North	South	East
Norden	Süden	Ost
West		
West		



Useful Expressions / Going Shopping / Shops



Useful Expressions

Excuse Me	I'm Sorry	I understand	I don't understand	why/because
Entschuldigung	Es tut mir leid	Ich verstehe	Ich verstehe nicht	warum/weil
A little	Some more	Come in	What time is it?	Hold on
Ein bisschen	Noch etwas / Mehr	Kommen Sie herein	Wie spät ist es?	Warten Sie
may I?	Let's go	May I look	Do you understand?	So
Darf ich?	Gehen wir	Darf ich schauen	Verstehen Sie?	Also
Hello (on the phone)	Too much	May I come in or get throug?	I would like...	Yes / No
Hallo	Zu viel	Darf ich hereinkommen?	Ich möchte	Ja / Nein
How can I help you?	Here you go	You are welcome	After you	Please do
Wie kann ich Ihnen helfen?	Bitte schön	Bitte schön	Nach Ihnen	Bitte sehr

Useful Expressions / Going Shopping / Shops

Common Verbs

To work	arbeiten
To eat	essen
To drive	fah ren
To ask	fragen
To go	gehen
To have	haben
To buy	kaufen
To come	kommen
To love	lieben
To make or do	machen
Would like to	mochten
To take	nehmen
To speak	sprechen
To look for	suchen
To drink	trinken
To understand	verstehen
To live	wohnen
To pay	bezahlen

Key Words

What?	Was?	Old	alt
Where?	Wo?	New	neu
When?	Wann?	Good	gut
How?	Wie?	Bad	Schlecht
Why?	Warum?	Easy, light	leicht
Who?	Wer?	Heavy	schwer
How much?	Wie Viel?	Very	sehr
No	nein	beautiful	schon
Yes	ja	always	immer
Big	groB	sometimes	manchmal
Small	klein	never	nie, niemals
With	mit	few	wenig
Without	ohne	great	toll, groBartig
Out	aus	much	viel
In	in		
And But	und aber	or	oder



Useful Expressions / Going Shopping / Shops

Useful Shopping Phrases

Excuse me, do you speak English?	Entschuldigung, sprechen Sie Englisch?
I would like...	lch mbchte...
-a bottle/a piece	-eine Flasche/ein Stuck
-one kilogram(l000g)	-ein Kilo (-gramm)
-one pound (450g)	-ein Pfund (500 Gramm)
-one liter	-einen Liter (1000ml)
-one slice Can I try that?	-eine Scheibe Kann ich "das" probieren?
I'm just looking	Ich schaue nur.
I would like to exchange "this". I would like my money back	lch mbchte "das" umtauschen. lch mochte mein Geld zurUck. .
Do you have...	Haben Sie..
-a different color?	-eine a ndere Farbe?
-a different size?	-eine andere Grosse?
Where is...?	Wo ist...?
-a restroom?	-eine Toilette?
-an ATM	-ein Geldautomat?
Can I use this tax form (VAT FORM) here?	Kann ich hier dieses Steuerformular benutzen?

Useful Expressions / Going Shopping / Shops

Shops / Geschäfte

Bakery	Butcher Shop	Fabric Store	Deli	Pastry Shop
Bäckerei	Metzgerei	Stoffgeschäft	Feinkostgeschäft	Konditorei
Fruit & Veg store	Stationary shop	Jeweler's shop	Shoe store	Tobacco shop
Obst- und Gemüseladen	Schreibwarengeschäft	Juwelier	Schuhgeschäft	Tabakladen
Optometrist	Hardware store	Leather shop	Bookstore	Flower shop
Optiker	Baumarkt	Lederwarengeschäft	Buchhandlung	Blumenladen
Antique shop	Supermarket	Dry Cleaner	Hair dresser	Barber shop
Antiquitätenladen	Supermarkt	Reinigung	der Friseur	Barbier
Auto parts shop	Tire shop	Mechanic	Electrical car repair	Auto body shop
Autoteilegeschäft	Reifengeschäft	Mechaniker	Autoelektrowerkstatt	Karosseriewerkstatt








Carrots
$4.99
Carrots
$1.29
Baby Peeled Carrots #1
$2.09
Eggplant
$2.99
Japanese Eggplant
$6.99
Fresno Chili
$2.99
English Cucumbers
$2.89
PRODUCE SPECIAL
CUCUMBERS
67¢ EA
Cauliflower
$2.99
PRODUCE SPECIAL
ZUCCHINI
$1.27
Yellow Squash
$2.39
Bok Choy
$4.19
Red Bell Peppers
$2.29
Green Onions
89¢
Bunch Red Radishes
$2.29
Celery Root
$5.19
Broccoli Rabe
$5.19
Chinese Cabbage
$2.19
Broccoli Crowns
$2.69
Celery
$1.49
Iceberg Lettuce
$2.29
PRODUCE SPECIAL
RED LEAF LETTUCE
$1.15
PRODUCE SPECIAL
ROMAINE LETTUCE
$1.15

Clothes / Groceries

Clothes / Bekleidung

Belt	Bikini	Blouse	Bra	Sweater
Gürtel (der)	Bikini (der)	Bluse (die)	BH (der)	Pullover (der)
Coat	Fur	Gloves	Dress	Hat
Mantel (der)	Pelz (der)	Handschuhe (die, plural)	Kleid (das)	Hut (der)
Jeans	Jacket	Shoes	Tie	Nightgown
Jeans (die)	Jacke (die)	Schuhe (die)	Krawatte (die)	Nachthemd (das)
Panties	Underware	Pajamas	Scarf	Shirt
Höschen (das)	Unterwäsche (die)	Pyjama (der) / Schlafanzug (der)	Schal (der)	Hemd (das)
Shorts	Skirt	Socks	Pants	Pantyhose
kurze Hose (die)	Rock (der)	Socken (die)	Hose (die)	Strumpfhose (die)
Singlet	Suit	Lady's suit	T-shirt	Swimsuit
Unterhemd (das)	Anzug (der)	Hosenanzug (der)	T-Shirt (das)	Badeanzug (der)

***Friendly Tip*:** When shopping for clothes in Germany, understanding German clothing sizes is key. Generally, Germany uses the European standard, which is a number-based system. For women, sizes typically range from 32 to 58, and for men, from 40 to 64. It's helpful to compare your body measurements to the size charts provided by the retailer, as sizes can vary between brands. If you're unsure, it's a good idea to measure yourself and check the specific size chart for the brand you're interested in. .

Clothes / Groceries

Bacon	Butter	Margarine	Coffee	Honey
Speck	Butter	Margarine	Kaffee	Honig
Cheese	Bread	Flour	Jam	Eggs
Käse	Brot	mehl	Marmelade	Eier
Milk	Tea	Salt	Pepper	Sugar
Milch	Tee	Salz	Pfeffer	Zucker
Water	Oregano	Corn	Apple	Apricot
Wasser	Oregano	Maiz	Apfel	Aprikose
Cherry	Fig	Banana	Grape	Cauliflower
Kirsche	Feige	Banane	Traube	Blumenkohl
Artichoke	Arugula	Sage	Basil	Blackberry
Artischcke	Ruccola	Salbei	Basilikum	Brombeere
Garlic	Red Chili	Onion	Tomato	Fennel
Knoblauch	Rote Chili	Zwiebel	Tomate	Fenchel
Peach	Melon	Orange	Watermelon	Pineapple
Pfirsich	Melone	Orange	Wassermelone	Ananas
Blueberry	Pear	Raspberry	Strawberry	Asparagus
Heidelbeere	Birne	Himbeere	Erdbeere	Spargel
Currant	Broccoli	Cabbage	Carrot	Celery
Johanisbeere	Brokkoli	Kohl	Karotte	Sellerie
Eggplant	Cilantro	Chestnut	Zucchini	Lettuce
Aubergine	Corriander	Kastanie	Zucchini	Salat
Mushrooms	Walnut	Smoked Ham	Bologne	Salami
Pilze /	Walnuss	Räucherschink	Mortadella	Salami
Bell Pepper	Potatoe	Spinach	Parsley	Tangerine
Paprika	Kartoffel	Spinat	Petersilie	Mandarine

Butcher Shop / Metzgerei

Beef	Chicken	Duck	Pork	Veal
Rindfleisch	Hähnchen	Ente	Schweinefleisch	Kalbfleisch
Turkey	Lamb	Baby Goat	Rabbit	Fillet
Pute	Lamm	Zicklein	Kaninchen	Filet
Chicken Wings	Chicken Breast	Chicken Thighs	Chicken Legs	Sausage
Hähnchenflügel	Hähnchenbrust	Hähnchenschenkel	Hähnchenkeulen	Wurst
Chops	Ground Beef	T-Bone Steak	Ribeye	Ribs
Koteletts	Hackfleisch	T-Bone Steak	Rib-eye Steak	Rippchen
Marrow Bone	Meat Rolls	Pork Loin	Roast	Hamburger
Markknochen	Rouladen	Schweinelende	Braten	Hamburger

Useful phrases:

Can you please cut it thin? *Können Sie es bitte dünn schneiden?*
Can you please cut it thick? *Können Sie es bitte dick schneiden?*



Fish and Shellfish / Fisch und Schalentiere

Grouper	Mackerel	Cod	Bass	Catfish
Zackenbarsch	Makrele	Kabeljau	Barsch	Welsfisch
Anchovies	Sardines	Scampi	King Prawns	Shrimp
Sardellen	Sardinen	Scampi	Riesengarnele	Garnele
Lobster	Crab	Tuna	Swordfish	Octopus
Hummer	Krabbe	Thunfisch	Schwertfisch	Oktopus
Cuttlefish	Squid	Salmon	Smoked Fish	Red Fish
Sepia	Tintenfisch	Lachs	Räucherfisch	Rotbarsch
Perch	Snapper	Sole	Eel	Red Mullet
Flussbarsch	Schnapper	Seezunge	Aal	Meerbarbe
Scallops	Mussels	Clams	Oysters	
Jakobsmuschel	Muscheln	Venusmuscheln	Austern	

Useful phrases:

Can you please clean it for me?
Können Sie es mir bitte reinigen?
Can you please put some ice?
Können Sie bitte Eis dazugeben?





Useful Phrases at the Restaurant

Good evening, a table for two please	Guten Abend, einen Tisch für zwei bitte
The menu please	die Speisekarte bitte
A bottle of wine please (red/white)	Eine Flasche Wein bitte (rot/weiß)
Is this seat available?	1st hier frei?
Smoker/non-smoker	Raucher/Nichtraucher
Reserviert	Reserved
Table for regular customers	der Stammtisch
Would you like something to drink/eat?	Mbchten Sie etwas trinken/essen?
Can I have a glass of tapwater, please?	Kann ich bitte l(ein) Glas Leitungswasser haben?
Enjoy your meal/thanks likewise Cheers!	Guten Appetit/Danke ebenso Prost!
The waiter/waitress The service	der Kellner/die Kellnerin die Bedienung
For here?/To Go?	Zurn hier essen? / Zurn mitnehmen?
Together/separate	zusammen/getrennt
Tip	das Trinkgeld
I would like to pay please? Keep the change	lch mbchte bezahlen, bitte. Stimmt so.
Anything else?/That's all Was everything okay?	Sonst noch etwas?/Das ist alies. War alles in Ordnung?
Did you enjoy it?	Hat es geschmeckt?

In many restaurants, you should book in advance to guarantee a seat. This is particularly recommended in larger cities, at weekends or on public holidays. Unlike in some other countries, in Germany you usually wait at the restaurant entrance until you are allocated a seat.

To avoid disturbing your meal, the service staff do not always ask if you need anything else. If you would like to order something else, you can draw attention to yourself by making eye contact and waving discreetly, for example.



Useful Phrases at the Restaurant

Butter	Salt & Pepper	Oil & Vinegar
Butter	Salz & Pfeffer	Öl & Essig
Bread	Bread Sticks	Hot pepper
Brot	Brotstange	Peperoni
Fork	Knife	Spoon
Gabel	Messer	Löffel
Teaspoon	Napkin	Plate
Teelöffel	Serviette	Teller
Glass	Ice	Sugar
Glass	Eis	Zucker
Chair	Table	Toothpick
Stuhl	Tisch	Zahnstocher
Still Water	Sparkling Water	
Stilles Wasser	Sprudelwasser	

Tipping when eating out:
A sign of appreciation
Although tipping is not obligatory in Germany – as it is in the USA, for example – it is considered a sign of appreciation for the service. In general, tipping is between 5 and 10 percent of the bill. It is polite to tip directly when paying by rounding up the amount or adding a small amount to the bill.

Many Germans simply round up the amount to be paid instead of calculating a certain percentage. For example, if the bill is 27 euros, you could give 30 euros and tell the waitress to keep the rest.

Eating out in Germany is more than just a meal – it becomes a social and culturally enriching experience thanks to the relaxed atmosphere and varied menu selection. If you follow the tips and rules described above, nothing will stand in the way of a relaxed restaurant visit with your German friends or work colleagues.

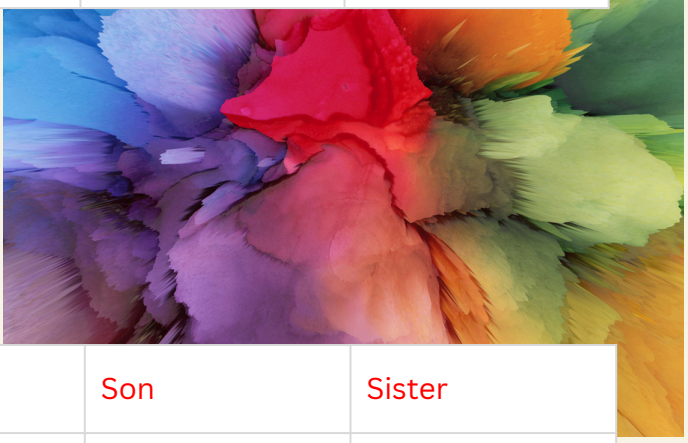



Hamburg
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Oder
Vienna
AUSTRIA
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Colors / Family / Map of Germany / Symbol of Rheinland Pfalz / Kaiserslautern

Colors/ Farbe

White	Black	Red	Pink	Yellow
Weiß	Schwarz	Rot	Rosa	Gelb
Green	Brown	Light brown	Silver	Gold
Grün	Braun	Hellbraun	Silber	Gold
Violet	Gray	Orange	Blue	Light blue
Violett	Grau	Orange	Blau	Hellblau



Family / Familie

Mother	Father	Daughter	Son	Sister
Mutter	Vater	Tochter	Sohn	Schwester
Brother	Grandma	Grandpa	Aunt	Uncle
Bruder	Oma	Opa	Tante	Onkel
Father in Law	Mother in Law	Wife	Husband	Brother in Law
Schwiegervater	Schwiegermutter	Frau	Mann	Schwager
Sister in Law				
Schwägerin				

Colors / Family / Map of Germany / Symbol of Rheinland Pfalz / Kaiserslautern

Map of Germany



Rheinland-Pfalz Coat of Arms



Today, the state of Rhineland-Palatinate turns 78. On May 18, 1947, the constitution for Rhineland-Palatinate was approved in a referendum, thus creating the state. After the Second World War, present-day Rhineland-Palatinate was part of the French occupation zone. It emerged from the former Bavarian Rhine Palatinate, the administrative districts of Koblenz and Trier of the former Prussian Rhine Province, the parts of the Rhine-Hesse province on the left bank of the Rhine, which formerly belonged to the People's State of Hesse, and parts of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau (Montabaur).

Colors / Family / Map of Germany / Symbol of Rheinland Pfalz / Kaiserslautern





Kaiserslautern Coat of Arms

Kaiserslautern became a city already in the 12th century. The oldest seal is known since 1262 and shows a pale between two towers behind walls. The pale probably is the Lauter river, but can also be derived from the arms of the Lords of Hohenecken, who used a silver pale in red, flanked on each side by 5 golden billets.
In a seal from 1373 two fish are added on the pale, and one tower is transformed into a church. In the 17th century the buildings are removed and only one fish is shown, identical to the present arms.



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