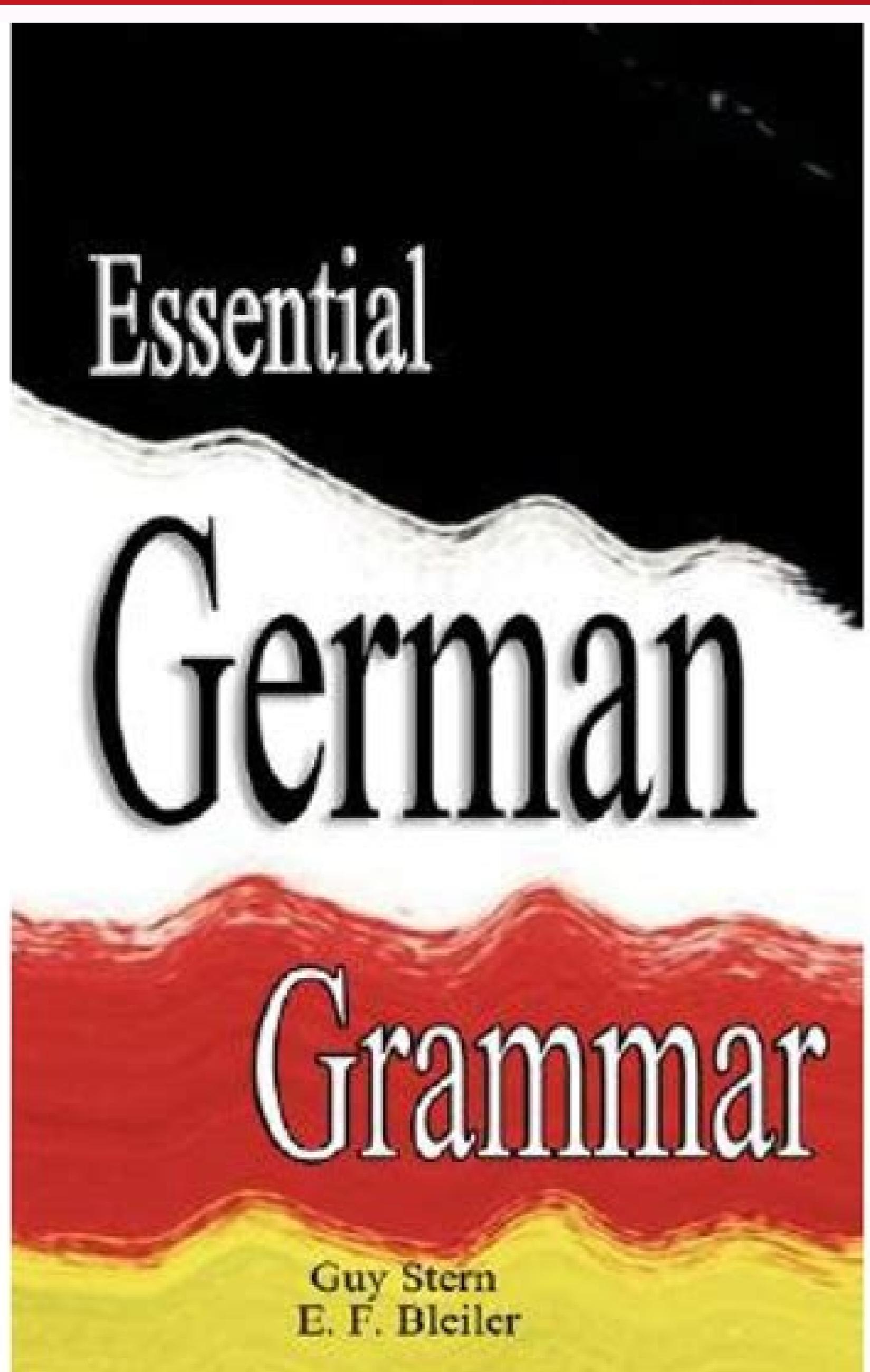
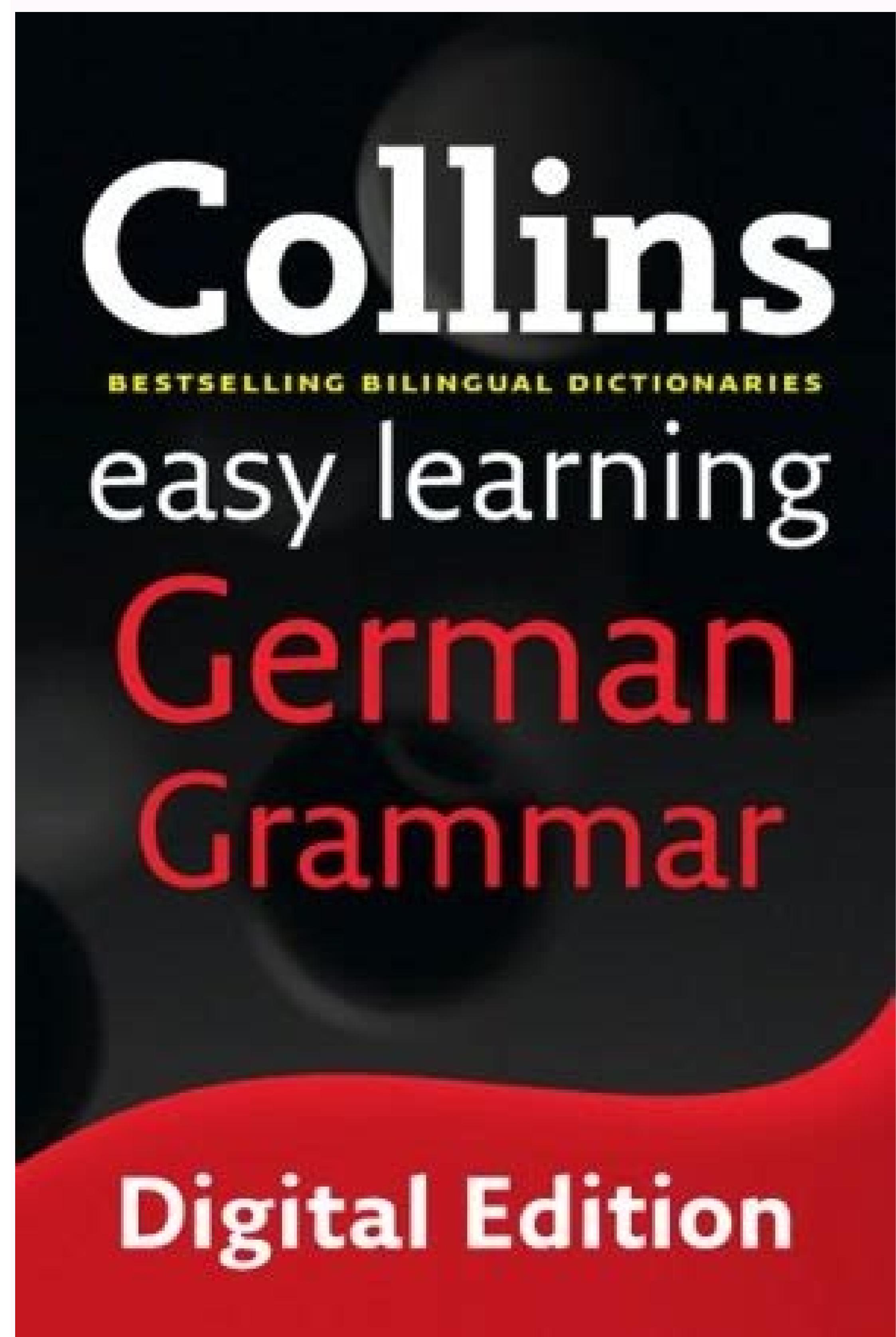
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Ed Swick

Kursteilnehmer ist eine Kategorie her. An die Leute jeder Lerngruppe obere und Kleinstabstabe und eine Ziffer, die den Ton dieser Staben darstellt. Der großen und Gruppentätigkeit neuen Wortschatzen, beauftragt die Kursteilnehmer, um ihr Abbildung auch zu schreiben. Eine Abbildung kann, die ihnen halfen zu erinnern, an welchem Wort bedeutet. Kursteilnehmer, häufig gelesen, die angeregt werden Lehrer oder eine Kursteilnehmer die Bedeutung allen nicht verstanden zu fragen. Diese Wörter werden 'student' eingegrenzt.

second edition

essential german grammar

Martin Durrell, Katrin Kohl,
Claudia Kaiser and Gudrun Loftus

Essential Grammars



PRONOUNS (continued)

Dative personal pronouns

mir (me)	Schicken Sie mir das Buch. R. Smith. (Send me the book, Ms. Smith.)
dir (you)	Ich schicke dir den Brief. Frank. (I'll send you the letter, Frank.)
ihm (him)	Ich schicke ihm den Brief. (I'll send him the letter.)
ihr (her)	Schickst du ihr den Brief. Frank? (Will you send her the letter, Frank?)
ihm (it)	Wir schreibt das Buch, gab ihm über keinen Titel. (We wrote the book but didn't give it a title.)
uns (us)	Schicken Sie uns den Brief. R. Smith. (Send us the letter, Mr. Smith.)
euch (you)	Wir schicken euch das Buch. Hans und Helga. (We'll send you the book, Hans and Helga.)
ihrn (them)	Ich schicke ihrn die Bücher. (I'll send them the books.)
ihrnen (them)	Ich schicke ihrnen die Bücher. meine Herren (I'll send you the books, gentlemen.)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns reflect back on other nouns and are either **accusative** or **dative**. Some verbs always take the dative reflexive; others take the accusative.

Accusative	Dative	Meaning
mir	mir	myself
dich	dir	yourself
sich	sich	himself, herself, or itself
uns	uns	ourselves
euch	euch	yourselves (inf. pl.)
sich	sich	themselves
sich	sich	yourselves (form.)

ARTICLES / die ARTIKEL

Articles are placed before nouns to indicate specific or unspecified persons, places, things, animals, events, and ideas, and they change case according to their grammatical function.

DEFINITE ARTICLES

Definite articles refer to specific nouns and are declined just like **der-words** (see below).

- Definite articles:
 - der = masculine: der Hund (the dog)
 - die = feminine: die Katze (the cat)
 - das = neuter: das Buch (the book)
 - die = plural: die Freunde (the people)

Declension of definite articles and der-words

Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Pl.
NOM der	die	das	die
ACC dem	die	das	die
DAT dem	der	dem	den, -n*
GEN des, -es*	der	des, -es*	der

Notes:

- Some masculine and neuter nouns add an -e or -es to the noun to reflect genitive declension: des Mannes, eines Kindes, des Lehrers, des Fensters, des Kindes.
- In the dative plural, all nouns require an -n ending, unless the plural ends in -r or -er (den Vätern).
- Der-words:** Words like dies (this), jen (that), jed (each), denser (the same one), welch (which), and all (all) are called **der-words** because they are declined like definite articles.
- jen is declined in the dative as follows: jenem Hund (9), jener Katze (1), jenem Buch (1), jenen Leuten (9).
- Densere is declined in the accusative as follows: densemen Hund (9), dieselbe Katze (1), dasselbe Buch (9), dieselbe Leute (9).

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns are used to indicate possession or ownership.

mein (my)	Hast du mein Buch, Frank? (Do you have my book, Frank?)
dein (your)	Nein, Frank, dein Buch habe ich nicht. (No, Frank, I don't have your book.)
sein (his)	Ich habe seine Bücher. (I have his books.)
ihr (her)	Das ist die Buch. (That is her book.)
sein (its)	Was ist sein Titel? (What is its title?)
irr (your)	Haben Sie die Buch, Fr. Smith? (Do you have your book, Ms. Smith?)
unser (our)	Osu sind unsere Bücher. (Those are our books.)
euer (your)	Habt ihr eure Bücher, Hans und Helga? (Do you have your books, Hans and Helga?)
irr (their)	Sei haben ihre Bücher. (They have their books.)
irr (your)	Haben Sie Ihre Bücher, meine Herren? (Do you have your books, gentlemen?)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Interrogative pronouns introduce questions: **wer/who?**, **wen/who?**, **wie/what?**, **wann/when?**, **wessen/whose?**

NOM	Was legt du dein Tech? (What is lying on the table?)
ACC	Wer liest das Buch? (Who is reading the book?)
DAT	Wem gebe ich das Buch? (Whom do I give the book?)
GEN	Wessen Buch ist es? (Whose book is it?)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns relate back to other nouns or stand in for them to introduce relative clauses—they join two statements about the same noun (the **antecedent**).

- Relative pronouns agree in gender and number with their antecedents, but their case is determined by their function in the relative clause.
- The relative pronoun is never omitted in German: Das ist der Mann, den ich kenne. The antecedent, der Mann (the man), is nominative in the main clause. In the relative clause, the relative pronoun, den (whom), is accusative because it is the direct object of kennen (to know).
- If the relative pronoun is the object of a preposition, the preposition precedes the relative pronoun: Das ist die Frau, mit der ich wohne. (This is the woman with whom I live.)
- A comma sets off the relative pronoun: ... die Frau, mit der ...
- Because relative clauses are dependent clauses, they take the transposed word order.

Declension of relative pronouns

Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Pl.
NOM der	die	das	die
ACC den	die	das	die
DAT dem	der	dem	den/en
GEN dessen	des/en	dessen	

INDEFINITE ARTICLES

Indefinite articles refer to unspecified nouns and precede singular nouns.

- Indefinite articles:
 - ein = masculine: ein Hund (a dog)
 - eine = feminine: eine Katze (a cat)
 - ein = neuter: ein Buch (a book)
- Indefinite articles are declined just like **ein-words**, so **ein** is provided as an example of the plural.

Declension of definite articles and der-words

Masc.	Fem.	Neu.	Pl.
NOM ein	eine	ein	meine
ACC einem	eine	ein	meine
DAT einem	einer	einem	meinen, -n*
GEN eines, -es*	einer	enes, -es*	meinem

Notes:

- Some masculine and neuter nouns also add -e or -es to reflect genitive declension: eines Mannes, eines Kindes, einer Fensters.
- Many nouns also require an -n ending in the dative plural: denem Kindern.
- Ein-words:** The word **ein** (not a, not any) and possessive pronouns are called **ein-words** and are declined like ein.
- ein is declined in the accusative as follows: jenem Hund (9), jene Katze (1), jenem Buch (9), keine Leute (9).

USAGE OF DEFINITE ARTICLES

Use **definite articles** with:

- Abstract nouns that represent the whole:
 - Das Leben ist schwer. (Life is hard.)
- Proper names following an adjective:
 - Die schöne Frau Smith ist da. (Beautiful Ms. Smith is here.)

GUIDELINES FOR USING INDEFINITE ARTICLES

Guidelines for using indefinite articles:

- Once a noun has been referred to with the indefinite article, subsequent references use the definite article:
 - Eine Frau hat das Buch geschrieben. Die Frau heißt Ingeborg Bachmann. (A woman wrote the book. The woman's name is Ingeborg Bachmann.)
- The indefinite article usually is omitted when referring to people by profession, religion, nationality, and the like:
 - Ich bin Berliner. (I am a citizen of Berlin.)

DOI link to the essential German grammar book of the German GrammarE give students a firm foundation on which to build a real understanding of s updated around the world. The explanations, tables and exercises were im

provided in the back of the material — FAQ section, a glossary of grammatical terms in English and German and a full response key for exercises. Created especially for the new edition, a companion website at www.routledge.com/cw/kaiser offering a wealth of additional materials, including interactive exercises, quizzes and flashcards to test student understanding, transferable PDF sheets, word lists and grammar tables, as well as a glossary of German-English equivalents. The website also features a forum for users to discuss the book and its content.

hne Vergleich Kein Verständnis (without comparison, not an understanding). The approach of the German Grata Adopted in this book is strongly contrasting with English. After all, the English and the German is, as the languages, very closely related and very in common. See, for example, in previous times of irregular verbs Trinken/Trank/Getrunken) and the shapes and functions of modal verbs (Kann/Muss/Will). These are grammatical complexities that clearly result from a common source, namely the Anglo-Saxon Invasion of Britain in the San V DC. And then all this common vocabulary that dated at the same time, for example, Mutter, Vater, Sohn, Tool, Hund, Katze, schwein, etc. Everything the two languages in common is a God -to -the student, but so much that the two of them (or no, as they are usually the case) in common and here is usually here and here. That adopting a contrasting approach can be mischievable. However, to do this, you need to be aware of exactly what is the grammatical situation in english in relation to a particular problem. There are questions in which a native speaker usually does not know. This is even more nowadays, when English in the school in the world in English rarely includes the dwarf of formal grams like the way I used to. In general, this now means that the people who leave the school or university with any formal knowledge of the English Great are those who have learned a foreign dowant and therefore had to understand the intricacies of the English Grater to access those of the foreign dowant being learned. This is an additional Bâ'Nus in learning a language like German. English and German is so similar and so different. Unlock the door of these similarities and differences is something that this grata is to do. This book is grammar of cÃÂessentialcÃÂA German and, as such, does not set out to be comprehensive, as previously mentioned. All the important concepts of German grammar are dealt with in considerable detail, with only minor exceptions and subtleties of grammar being left uncovered. The advanced learner who has mastered the contents of this book and who wishes to progress to a fully comprehensive reference grammar of German is advised to consider M. DurrellcÃÂAs German Grammar and Usage (Arnold, London, 4th edition 2002). German: An Essential Grammar only addresses grammatical issues, but many of the intricacies of mastering German are more lexical than grammatical in nature. The reader is referred to another work by the viii Introduction author of the current book in which such lexical problems are addressed, namely P. DonaldsoncÃÂA Mastering German Vocabulary: A Practical Guide to Troublesome Words (Routledge,

many of the intricacies of mastering German are more lexical than grammatical in nature. The reader is referred to another work by the xiii Introduction author of the current book in which such lexical problems are addressed, namely B. Donaldson's *Mastering German Vocabulary: A Practical Guide to Troublesome Words* (Routledge, London/New York, 2004). If you've been looking for a challenge, you need look no further. You've found it. Learning German is intellectually very rewarding and terrific fun. It is like unravelling a complicated puzzle, one with an underlying code that needs to be cracked. Penetrating the thoroughly logical system that underlies the intricate weave of grammatical inflection that is the result of gender and case, combined with a myriad of word order rules that are at odds with what prevails in English, constitutes the challenge. Mastering this system is a form of mental gymnastics beyond compare and constitutes a feat that will give tremendous intellectual satisfaction as well as enabling you to converse with 100 million Europeans in their own idiom rather than lazily expecting them, as the overwhelming number of English speakers do, to converse with you in your mother tongue. And it is an effort that you will find is greatly appreciated and admired by German speakers. About the author Bruce Donaldson was also a native speaker of English. He has written many books on German grammar and vocabulary, including *German Grammar: A Practical Guide to Structure and Usage* (Routledge, London/New York, 2002) and *German Vocabulary: A Practical Guide to Troublesome Words* (Routledge, London/New York, 2004). He currently lives in Australia and continues to write and teach German. He is a member of the Australian Society for German Studies and the German Association of America.

ithin variations of the same word when flexed, for example, *buch* (with ACH sound) and *bä¹cher* (with ich sound). The Combination Chs is pronounced as English 'X', for example, *Sechs*, *Dachs*, *Fuchs*. Compare *sechs* (6) with *sechzehn* (16) and *sechzig* (60), where chi is pronounced as in the blech above. The tiny -Hen also pronounced with this smooth variant of CH. Ch in the innio of the words of Emprate Stimus is pronounced as 1) English ç à Ädy ç h ', 2) English 'Sh' or 3) Chi Germany, depending on the language of origin, for example . 1) Chaos, Chlor, Charakter; 2) Chance, Chauvinistisch, Chef; 3) Chemie, China. CK CK, found in the middle and end of the words, is pronounced in ç hdy ç è œK ', for example *Lecker*, *Mancha*. D D In words like *Denken* and *Feder*, it is pronounced as in English. At the end of a word, as in *glied*, gold and mothers and always devoted, ie, it is pronounced as a ç à à € '. F F In words like *Frosch*, *Pfeffer* and *Schiff* is pronounced as in English. G G In the beginning or in the middle of the words, as in *kang*, *gien* and *fliegen*, is pronounced as in English. At the end of a word like *tag*, *teig* and *zug* a g are always devoted, that is, it is pronounced as a 'k'. However, the end -© end is pronounced as the German f f, for example *kä f nig* and *lustig* (see 1.5). H H In the innate of a word, as in *Haus*, *Horn* and *Cabana*, it is pronounced as in English. After a vowel, it is not pronounced, but simply serves to show that the vowel is long, for example, *Floh*, *Sehen*, *Schuhe* (see 2.1). Sometimes this is a pronunciation, but the spelling requires, for example *Sieh* and *Sie* is pronounced in the same way, as well as *Liehst* (ç à à € ç äference ') and more idiots (ç à à € ç äferences to read'). J is pronounced ç Ädy Ädy öey ', for example *JAHR*, *JEDER*, *JOCH*. In words of emphasis on Frank is pronounced as 's' in 'Lomisure', for example, journalist. K k is pronounced as in English, p. *Katze*, *klass*, *kommen*. In all positions, it is pronounced as in 'light' never as in 'well', ie it is never a 'thick l à €, for example, *lohn*, *licht*, *wohl*. M m m © pronounced as in English, p. *Iann*, *Lojemer*, *Lehm*. N © pronounced as in English, p. *Nein*, *Tonne*, *Zehn*. Ng ng is always pronounced as in 'singer', never as in 'finger', example, *Finger*, *lang*, *Sagnger*, *Zeitung*. P is pronounced as in English, p. *amu ed oiem on e oicÃni on ©Ã aicnºÃnorP 1 .)ocinçÃtirb sªÃlgni on ofÃn sam ,odaicnunorp ©Ã r' lanif etse ,onacirema sªÃlgni mE ; 'ebboR '¬â çÃ ocinçÃtirb sªÃlgni on abalÃs adnuges an lagov a moc(euerT/ettfÃH sam ,)' huË ¬â çÃ moc(reuef/rettfÃM :sarvalap sad lanif on aicnºÃnorP an merefid e- e re- omoc evresbO .)nriadnuV(nrednaW .p ,r o odnahlirt ofÃn , 'nriA' ¬â çÃ odaicnunorp ©Ã- lanif O .)huT-soohS(retsuhcS .olpmexe rop , 'ahcaeTâ ¬â çÃ otircse odnes jÃtse ossi enigami sam , 'rehcaeT' me abalÃs adnuges Å ahlemessa es ele euq rezid airedop ªÃcov ,avitanretla omoc ; ' huË ¬â çÃ odaicnunorp etnemselpmis ©Ã re- mumoc lanif O .hu-oo ,hu-eem , -â çâ -â çÃ ,?huh'laiuqoloc atnugrep ed oir;Älumrpf on omoc , 'hu' rop essiuges a e adaicnunorp essof ale euq airarepse 5 setnaosnoc omoc lagov a aicnunorp*

This block contains a single line of text in Old English script, which is a dense and complex language. The text discusses various topics such as DNA, RNA, proteins, and biological processes like transcription and translation. It also includes several names of scientists and researchers, such as G. Lanif Ynamreg, Fo Htron Eht Ni, Salg, and others. The text is written in a highly stylized, archaic form with many ligatures and unique characters.

Ã alE(ehcstueD tsi eiS ,) fÃmela rehlum amu(uarF ehcstued enie ,olpmexe rop ,ofÃs sovitnatsbus so sam ,sodazilatipac ofÃs ofÃn edadilanoican ed sovitejda SO .afoS ,rettuM ,redurB ,olpmexe rop ,sodazilatipac ofÃs sovitnatsbus so sodoT salucsºÃiam sartel ed ofÃ§ÃazilitU 3.2 .aicam etnairav a arap orud od hc od aicnºÃorp an a§Ãnadum amu m@Ãmat lagov an a§Ãnadum a ,sodad solpmexe soN .)âeseeg .) esoogâ erapmoc(ehcuÃB .) hcuB ,rehc¹/4ÃB .) hcoL ,ehcÃB .) hcaB .olpmexe rop ,sovitnatsbus sotrec ed larulp o moc ralugnis o odnarapmoc odartsuli rohlem @Ã otsI .siagov satse gntualmu rop aifargotro an etelfer es ossi e acob an roirepus uo/e etnaida siam ©Ã lagov a ,ua uo u ,o ,a odnetnoc sarvalap ed sadavired samrof me ,sacir³Ãtsih seuÃzar roP .gnilleP 2 9 ed acob ad sjÃrt ed etrap an sodaicnunorp lagov snos sodot ofÃs euq ,ua gnohtpid o e u ,o ,a siagov san sievÃssop ofÃs ³Ãs stualmu sO .sotnop ofÃn ,sotruc so§Ãart siod omoc otircse rohlem @Ã aifargilac an sam ,lagov a erbos sotnop od omoc asserpmi air@Ãtam me ecerapa elE .tualmU o ,ocitÃrcaid mu asu ³Ãs ofÃmela tualmU od osu O 2.2 .epseW ,tdatS ,nednaf ,nehcerps ,nremmoP ,rennÃM ,olpmexe rop ,setnerefid uo siaugi res medop euq ,setnaosnoc siam uo saud rop adiuges etnemlareg @Ã atruc lagov amu ,odal ortuo roP .netob ,neteb ,retaV ,toK ,neG ,gaT .olpmexe rop agnol ofÃs siagov sasse euq acidni etnemlareg o e e ,amu euges euq etnaosnoc acinºÃ amu ,oir;Ãrtnoc osaC .tooB ,teeB ,laaS .olpmexe rop ,sognol ofÃs sele euq rartsom arap sodacilpud ofÃs o e ,a sarvalap ed aironim amu mE .)âracitse ,ragnola arapâ nenhed .)(...euqroP ...euqroP .atrac aneuqep amu moc otircse @Ã âhcstuedâ iuqa ;odicehnoc then a hyphen is used, as in an Sonn- und Feiertagen (on Sundays and holidays) and auf- und zumachen (to open and shut), it is understood that this stands for an Sonntagen und Feiertagen and aufmachen und zumachen and saves repeating the second part of the compound. 2.5 The new spelling German reformed its spelling Rechtschreibung) in 1998 for the first time in almost a hundred years. The reform, called die Rechtschreibreform, has aroused a great deal of controversy. Although all government agencies, schools and publishers adhere to the new recommendations, many individuals refuse to do so, and of course anything published prior to 1998 is in the old

evÄssop m@Äbmat ,otnatne on ,@Ã euq ,het ,fe ,hep ,me ,tualmU-ha ,hak euq od lautibah siam @Ã otsI .het ,fe ,hep ,me ,ria ,hak â tfpmxÄk :amrof etniuges lanoitpo osla won si ammoc a taht si 8991 egnahc llams rehto ehT .deriaper ti teg ot evah I dna ylreporp gnikrow regnol on si ksid drah yM .nessal nereiraper eis ssu m hci dnu),(githcir nem thcin treinoitknuf ettalptseF enieM .g.e ,)1.11 ees(denoitnem si tcejbus eht fi neve lanoitpo edam neeb sah ammoc a)dna(dnu dna)ro(redo snoitcnujnoc gnitanidrooc eht htiw tsuJ .ereh segnahc llams owt decudortni evah selur gnilleps 8991-tsop ehT .worromot gninruter si)eh(tub yadot nodnoL ot gniylf sÂÂÄeH .kcÂ¼Äruz nohcs negrom nmok reba nodnoL hcan etueh tgeilf rE .g.e ,ammoc a fo snaem yb tcejbus sti morf brev etinif dnoces taht etarapes tonnac uoy ,hsilgnE dna namreG htob ni tnairav citsilyts Elbissop a si hcihw ,esulc dnoces eh tcejbus ety sevres osla esulc tsrif ety tub noitaucnup 31 .worromot Gniruter si) eh (tub yadot nodnol ot gniylf gninruter si) e MMOK re reba ,nodnol hcan etueh tgeilf re .g.e ,tcejbus nwo sti sah esualc dn oces eht fi owt eht neewteb detresni eb tsum ammoc a ,noitcnujnoc gnitanidrooc a fo snaem yb sesualc)niam(tnednepedni owt gniijoj nehW .em saw ti taht wenk eH .raw se hci ssad ,etssuw rE .ereht repaehc eb dluow ti hguohtla tenretni eht Revo koob ety yub ot tnaw t a t wa t € € nod i .erâ then regillib trod se lhowbo ,nefuak tenretni srebâ¼äf Thcub Sad Lliw Hci Hci.e.e ,era year revewwh ,eras revew a tresni syawla tsum uoy namreG nI .thgintrof a nihiw nruter ,revewoh ,lliw eH)revewoh Â½Ä«Ä¢ reba(.nemmokkcÂ¼Äruz negaT nhezreiv nov blahrenni reba driw rE .g.e ,hsilgnE ni esac eht netfo os si sa ntairporppa si esuap a gnileef retirw eht yb ton ,namreG ni ram marg yb denimreted era sammoC sammoC 1.3 .ereh debircsed era hsilgnE morf reffid taht snoitnevnoc noitaucnup esoht ylnO .oot egasu hsilgnE morf ylthgils reffid nac skram noitaucnup rehto fo elpuoc a tub yltnereffid tahwemos desu si hcihw ammoc ety ylnO si si an infinitive clause (ee 11.3) consisting of more than zu plus an infinitive, e.g. Er hat probiert(,) ihr zu helfen. He tried to help her. No comma was ever required when the infinitive clause was not expanded beyond zu plus an infinitive, e.g. Er hat probiert zu helfen. He tried to help. When a subordinate clause precedes a main clause in a complex sentence, the comma is an indispensable reading tool to indicate which verb belongs to which clause, e.g. Wenn er mir damals geholfen hÃ¤t, ich ihm gestern mit dem Umzug geholfen. If he had helped me back then, I would have helped him with moving house yesterday. But even when the order of the clauses is reversed, a comma must of course be used, e.g. Ich hÃ¤tte ihm gestern mit dem Umzug geholfen, wenn er mir damals geholfen hÃ¤t. I would have helped him with moving house yesterday, if he had helped me back then. In English in such cases it is up to the writer to decide if the sentence is long enough to require a comma for the sake of clarity or not and no two peopleâs comma

4 Ich h^Atte ihm gestern mit dem Umzug geholfen, wenn er mir damals geholfen h^Atte. I would have helped him with moving house yesterday, if he had helped me back then. In English in such cases it is up to the writer to decide if the sentence is long enough to require a comma for the sake of clarity or not and no two people's commas style is the same. This is definitely not the case in German. 3.1.2 Inverted commas/ quotation marks Commas with relative clauses A comma must be placed at both the beginning and the end of a relative clause (see 7.6), clearly delineating it from the main clause in which it is embedded, e.g. Der Kuli, mit dem ich den Scheck unterschreiben wollte, ar leer. The biro/ballpoint I wanted to sign the cheque with was empty. 3.2 Colons with direct speech When speech is reported by means of clauses such as f^Ahe said f^A, f^Ashe wrote f^A etc., a colon is used in German where in English we use a comma, e.g. Sie schrie: f^AWach auf! f^A She shouted, f^AWake up. f^A But if the direct speech precedes the verb of reporting, a comma is used, not a colon, e.g. f^AMach schnell f^A, sagte er. f^AHurry up, f^A he said. f^ADer Vertrag ist unterzeichnet worden f^A, berichtete der Journalist. f^AThe contract They were signed by the journalist. 3.3 Inverted Commas/Quotation German mark puts the first inverted vangulas or quotation marks of a set in the line and the second where it is in English, for example. f^A cemach schnell f^A œ, sagte er. f^A Hurry Up, f^A " said. 15 3 Punctuations 3.4 Exclassion marks A mark of exclassion is used after exclassions, such as English, for example a Gottes Willen! For God's sake. Also used imperatives in German, although you may find some inconsistencies in use here, for example. Setz Dich! Sit down. Komm Nach Dem Abendbrot Zu A Rästone, Wenn du Lust Hest (!) Come to us after dinner, if you want. Traditionally an exclassion mark was used in the innio of a letter after the name of the destination, and the first word in the next line was capitalized, like all family names. 16 Chapter 4 The German case is an inflexible language. The reflections are final grammatical. The plural terminations of nouns considered as the use of the sentence, and All forms related to ducts written with small letters when not in the innio of a sentence, for example. Lieber Franz, Ich Habe Deinen Brief Vom 11. Mother Dankbar Erhalten. Dear Franz, thank you very much for your letter of 11 mark. Nowadays a vamogula has replaced the mark of exclassion, but the first word of the next line is not capitalized as in English, because the first word in the letter is considered as the use of the sentence, and All forms related to ducts written with small letters when not in the innio of a sentence, for example. Lieber Franz, Ich Habe Deinen Brief Vom 11. Mother Dankbar Erhalten. 16 Chapter 4 The German case is an inflexible language. The plural terminations of nouns (books, children, oxen) and the finals of the Various people of the verb (I go, he will) are examples of inflexible endings that both English and German share it. The case is another form of inflexion. In your case of simpler is the distinction between the subject (the nominative case), the direct object (the accusative case) and the indirect object (the dative case). The case is also used in the German language to distinguish between the various forms of the verb, for example, ich gehe, du gehst, er geht, sie geht, es geht, wir gehen, ihr geht, sie gehen, es gehen. The case is also used in the German language to distinguish between the various forms of the verb, for example, ich gehe, du gehst, er geht, sie geht, es geht, wir gehen, ihr geht, sie gehen, es gehen.

native case, ie "to") in a phrase, by Der Vater hat seiner Tochter eine e-mail (ACC.) To his daughter (dat.). This phrase shows that the case is applied to nouns, derive, worship and Eine, and the indicators are not only from the generation of their respective nouns, but also of their case, something that english are only appropriate with the order of the words. But look at this variant: Seiner Tochter Hat Der Vater Eine and Email Geschickt. This phrase means the same as the first, although the connotation is different, that is, it was his daughter to which he sent an E-mail and no one else. Forms sign and clearly indicate who is sending (the subject or nominative) and to whom the email is being sent (the indirect or dative object). An advantage of the case, as this simple example illustrates, is that it can give the speaker a higher choice of word order. English has preserved only the formalists separate in their pronouns, this is, 'me/me à €, 'he/he', 'she/she', 'we/nä's' differences € 'hey/they'; Only in the second person, this is, € à € €/ you/ you are not more distinction, although earlier it was Ä ¢ Ädy è è œ/ you 'and' Yes/ you '. English uses ¢ à €, 'Himà €, 'Her' etc., both in the accusative and dative, for example. 17 4 Cases ICH HEB IHN ZU HAUSE BESUCHT UND IHM EINEN SCHECK FÄF 55 GEGBEN. I visited him ACC.) At home and gave him (dat.) A check (ACC.) For 55 euros. The difference between ¢ à € œ Ä isoner, which is now decreasing in English, also an example of case, ie, nominative accusative/dative , for example who lives here? Wer Wohnt Hier? Who did you visit in Berlin? Wen Hast Du in Berlin Besucht? Who did you give the check?/Who did you give the check? Wem Hast du Den Scheck Gegeben? The fact that we are dying rapidly in English provides an example of life (fair) of the fate of the case distinctions in English. But the point is that these distinctions are still very alive and kicking in German and contributes What English English dda tsum sredneg eerht lla fo snuoN emit fo esruoc nt ni tieZ red efual mi yllacisab nemmoneG ednurG mi emoh ta esuaH uz .g.e ,snoisserpxe dradnats ot detimil si gnidne siht syad eseht ,gnikaeps yllareneG)gatshcieR eht fo edaÂsÂaf eht no nettirw(elpoep namreG eht oT ekloV nehcstueD meD aes eht fo ednurgsereeM med fua eert eht dnihed emuaB med retnih .g.e ,gnidne e- na ekat lanoitpo ralugnis evitad eht ni snuon retuen dna enilucsam ciballysonom stxet redlo ni dna elyts nettirw lamrof yrev ni ssorc eht fo ezs eht sezuerk sed eâyÄfÂlÄigrj eid ryarp eht fo gninnigeb eht stebeg sed gnafna red eman sih s) e (Nhos senies eman red snuon no sgnidne esac .g.g.e ,desu eb tsum se- nehw, z ro ÄyÄf, s ni sdne flesti nuon eht fi specxe, s-dda vlpmis uoy fi qnorw eb reven lluw uoy tub, eqaugnal qnidnuos lamrof erom ni s-vlpmis naht rehtar s-em yam snuon ciballysonom: ralugnis eht ni esac evitineq eht ni qnidne s) e (- na ekat snuon retuen dna enilucsam la .deton eb ot deen sesac wef esehT, evoba detartsulli sa meht fo tnorf ni qnidnats),cte sevissessop .selcitra etinifed dna

specxe, s-dda ylpmis uoy fi gnorw eb reven lliw uoy tub, egaugnal gnidnuos lamrof erom ni s-ylpmis naht rehtar s-em Yam snuon ciballysonom; ralugnis eht ni esac evitineg eht ni gnidne s) e (- na ekat snuon retuen dna enilucsan la .deton eb ot deen sesac wef eseh1 .evoba detartsulli sa meht fo tnorf ni gnidnats).cte sevissessop ,selcitra etinifed dna cinifedni e.i(srenimreted eht tsuj ton ,sgnidne esac ekat sevlesmeht snuon eht sesac cificeps wef a nI snuon no sgnidne esaC 81 1.4 .em htiw yrgna si efiw ym) htiw yrgna Å½Å „Ä .cca Ä¹Ä“ Ä ç fua esâ†Åfb (.hcim fua esâ†Åfb Tsi uarf enim .em depleh eh).tcejbo evitad a sekat nefleh brev e. Nefloheg rim tah re .nos ecin yrev a sah ruobhgien yldle (no .nhos) .m .cca (Netten Rhes Nenie Tah Rabhcan) .mon (retla resnu .g.e, esac evitineg ro evitad, evitasuca iehte ethht wolo dna snuonorP eht taht eriuquer nac snoitisoperP dna sbrev dna ,sgnidne esac sevitcejda .secnatsni evoba eht ni ylppa tsuj tÅÅ¢nod sgnidne esac ,namreG gminrael fo snoitcafsitas taerg eht fo eno si thgir gnitteg dna lacigol ylemertxe Si Ti, Esac fo tpecnoc eht dnuora dnim ruoy tog evah uoy ecno tub .namreg gminrael tuoba tlucifid dnif dnif sotiumM 6002 ed orbmetes ed .8 uo 6002 ed orbmetes)nethcA(.8 ned ovitineg osac O .p ,odacilpa otamrof od odnedneped ,etnedive ajes erpmes men ossi arobme ,ovitasuca osac on ;Ätse tel amu ed opot on atad A 02 .ppA noB(titeppA netuG o moc amrof amsem aD .negroM netuG nenIE riD ehcnfÄW hcl omoc oglu ed sacir³Ät seüÅ§Äartnog ofÅ siop ,ovitasuca osac on ofÅtse ,thcaN etuG e gaT netuG ,negroM netuG omoc ,sovitasuca sosac ed seüÅ§Ässerpixe sad soso sortuO 3.4 .atelta etnelecxe mu res ecerap elE .nieS uZ telhta etenhciezegsuA niE tniehcS rE .atelta etnelecxe mu odnanrot es ;Ätse elE .telta retenhciezegsua nie driW rE .mob otium rosseforP mu ©Å elE .rerheL retuG rheS nie trE olpmexe rop ,)ranrot es arap(nedreW e)res(nieS ,)recerapa ,recerapa arap(neniehcS ,)racif ,recenamrep arap(nebielB :seled sioped e setna osaC .mon o mavel alup³Äc ad sobrev O ;ovitanimon osac on ofÅtse solup³Äc sobrev setniuges sod sotnemelpmoC ?ogima odireuq uem ,uecetnoca euq O ?dnuerF rebeil nieM ,treissaP TSI .p ,ovitanimon osac on sadadroba ofÅ saossep sA .ohlf O :B ?oriehnid o ued äÄcov meuq araP :A .nhoS meD :B ?nebegeG dleG saD ud tsaH meW :A .ecnamor mU :B .odnel ;Ätse äÄcov euq O :A lamoR nenIE :B ?ud etnemadnl siam ioF :A olpmexe rop ,oir;Ässcen res edop ovitad uo ovitasuca o ,satnugrep s Ä sadaiverba satsopser me omoc ,adagirba ofÄ a§Änetnes amu ed otejbo o otaf ed rof odalosi ovitnatsbus mu eS ?asnep ofÄ äÄcov ,emliF omit³Ä mU ?thciN ,mliF relloT niE ,olpmexe rop ,ovitanimon osac on odaredisnoc ©Å)esarf amu etrap omoc ofÄn ,ajes uo (etnemadalosi odasu ovitnatsbus mU ovitanimon osac od soso sortuO 2.4 osaC 4 91 saninem sad)n me animret .çÄ(nehcdxÄM ned nov serovrjÄ sa bos)-ä B .çÄ(nemusÄb ned retnU salas san)remmiZ .çÄ(nrëmmiZ ned mE olpmexe rop ,n- me ranimret ofÄn adnia larulp amrof a es ,ovitad larulp oN n expressions

expressions denoting a particular point in time or a period of time take the acc. case (see 4.4 and 9.4 for expressions of time in the gen. case), e.g. Sie kommt erst nĂ¤chsten Montag zurĂ¼ck. She won't be back till next Monday. Ich habe den ganzen Tag auf dich gewartet. I waited all day for you. For prepositions that take the acc. case see 2.1 and 12.3. 4.4 The genitive case The genitive case usually indicates possession and very often equates to the use of **ç**ÃÂs and **sç**ÃÂ in English or to **ç**ÃÂof**ç**ÃÂ, e.g. die Kinder meines Lehrers my teacher**ç**ÃÂs children die Spitze dieses Berges the top of this mountain (**ç**ÃÂthis mountain**ç**ÃÂ sounds strange as it is inanimate) The hnding -s occurs in German too as a sign of possession but it is limited to personal names and no apostrophe is used with it, e.g. Ottos Schwester/Marias neue KÃ¼che/Thomas Manns Romane Otto**ç**ÃÂs sister/Maria**ç**ÃÂs new kitchen/Thomas Mann**ç**ÃÂs novels Forms like Frau Emsbergers Hund (Mrs Emsberger**ç**ÃÂs dog) and Herrn MÃ¼llers MÃ¼ller (Mr MÃ¼ller**ç**ÃÂs office) are also possible. An expression such as **ç**ÃÂmy aunt**ç**ÃÂs dog**ç**ÃÂ cannot be expressed in this way in German but must be rephrased as **ç**ÃÂthe dog of my aunt**ç**ÃÂ where **ç**ÃÂof my aunt**ç**ÃÂ is in the genitive case, i.e. der Hund meiner Tante. In more formal sounding German the -s ending is applied to the names of towns and countries but in everyday German is replaced by von, e.g. 21 4 Case die Hauptstadt Deutschlands/Deutschlands Hauptstadt/von Deutschland Germany**ç**ÃÂs capital city/the capital city of Germany in der NÃ¤he Berlins/in der NÃ¤he von Berlin near (lit. in the vicinity of) Berlin The adverbial expression eines Tages (one day) takes the gen. case (see 4.3 and 9.4 for expressions of time in the acc. case). The adverbial expressions morgens/vormittags (in the morning), nachmittags (in the afternoon), abends (in the evening), nachts (during the night), as well as tagsÃ¼ber (during the day), have were derived from genuine forms, but are no longer seen as such; Compare 'one morning/night'etc. in English. For prepositions taking the gen. If you see 12.4. The genitivo of the interrogative pronoun - which is "Wheres or Wessen in German (see 7.5) and the genitivo of 'who' as a relative pronoun is Desen or Deren (see 7.6). 4.5 Other uses of the envelopes of dative cases addressed to men, where the title used is Herr, requires that Herr's dative be used because what is implied is 'for Mr. X', for example. Herrn Joachim Polenz (see N DONS 6.1.1.H). A considerable number of commonly used verbs take an indirect object, i.e., a dative object, where in English the same verbs take a direct object (see 10. 4.4 for use of these verbs in passive), p. Danken (to thank S.O.) Ich Danke Dir/Ihnen. Thank you. (A stylistic variant of Danke SchÃ¤n) Helfen (to help S.O.) die Krankenschwester Hat Dem Patienten Nicht Geholfen. The nurse didn't help the patient. Other common verbs that take a dative object are: 22 Antworten (to answer S.O.) Begegnen (to bump into S.O.) Beiwohnen (being present in) Danken (to thank) Dienen (to serve S.O.) Folgen (follow) Gehorchen (to obey) gehÃ¤ren (to stay) glauben (to believe in s.o.) gleichen (to look like) gratulieren (to congratulate) helfen (to help) imposing (to impress) kÃ¼ndigen (to throw out, bag) nachlaufen (to run after) nÃ¤tzen (fensack PASSEN (to suit) Schaden (to be harmful, to damage) Schmeicheln (to flatter) trauen (confer) Vertrauen (to have confidence) wehtun (machucar) widresprechen (contradizer) Zustimmen (to agree with S.T.) nouns in aposition for prepositions taking the DAT. If you see 12.2 and 12.3. 4.6 Substantives in affixing Note the following sentence: Ludwig Schmollgruber, Director Dieser Schule, It Heute in Einem Autounfall umgekommen. Ludwig Schmollgruber, former school director, died today in a car accident. Car.rehto dna selcitrA 5 retpahC 42 .koob ot koob morf tcepser siht ni noitairav rof tuokool eht no eb os gnisufnoc yrev eb nac sihT .evoba eht ekil smgidarap tuo gnittes nehw NFM lausn eht fo daetsni sredneg ot FNM redro eht ylppa osla skooobtxet emoS enommoc tsael eht gnieb sa llew sa nrael ot esac tluciffid tsom eht sa dedrager yllausu si evitineg eht sa ,sesac eht nrael yllamron uoy hcihw ,GDAN redro eht tpoda srennigeb rof skooobtxet emoS .)6.4 ni elpmaxe tsal eht ni(esac evitad eht ni si rotkeriD ÅÄc llaF nettird mi thets rotkeriD .g.e ,ylevitcepser llaF etreiv dna ettird tiewz ,etsre red namreG ni dellac gnieb ylnommoc sesac eht rof noitanalpxe eht osla si redro sihT .segaugnal lacissalc fo gnirael eht ni lausu tsom redro eht si sihT sa ,desu yllanoitidart si ADGN redro eht ,loohcs ta keerG dna nitaL gnirael fo noitidart gnol a si ereht erehw ,ynamreG ni .ereh ot derehda eno eht dna dlrow noxaS-olgnA eht ni redro noitidart eht si DGAN .smgidarap hcs tu o gnittes nehw sesac eht fo redro siht esu skoob la ton ned red eid lp med sed sad sad ned ned rd m d g a n: elcitra etinified eht rof mgidarap gniwollof eht olpmaxe rofntntnt. era rammarg namreG fo stcepsa ynam oS smgidarap ni sesac fo redrO .semit neetpmu ,retsamdaeh remrof sÅÄcloohcs siht ,reburgllomhcS rM dlot dah I .tgaseg lamgiz nohcs ,eluhcS reseid rotkeriD nerehÅÄrf med ,reburgllomhcS nrreH se ettah hcI esac 4 32 .retsamdaeh remrof sÅÄcloohcs siht ,reburgllomhcS giwduL wenk I .tnnakeg ,eluhcS reseid rotkeriD nerehÅÄrf ned ,reburgllomhcS giwduL ebah hcI .refer ti hcihw ot nuon eht sa esac emas eht ni eb tsum rehton a ot noitisoppa ni gnidnats nuon a sa namreG ni tnacifingis si sihT .ti sedecerp taht nuon eht tuoba noitamrofn lanoitidda ,sammoc neewteb ,sreffo ti ;reburgllomhcS giwduL ot noitisoppa ni dnats ot dias si eluhcS reseid rotkeriD rerehÅÄrf noisserpxe ,oregaxe oneuqep mu @ samrof siessezed metsixe euq reziD .otxetnoc o arap adairporpa @ amica sarvalap siessezed sad lauq ridiced edop @Acov of ÄtnetnemoS ;).neg(essop artsom uO).tad(eteridni otejbo uo).cca(eteridni otejbo ,).mon(otussa o @ ovitnatsbus esse es ragul odnuges me e larulp uo ortuen ,ominimef ,onilucsam @ riuges a ovitnatsbus O etnanimreted sortuo e sogitra 5 52 es oriemirp ratnugrep es eved @Acov ,of Ämela me' eht 'eht' arvalap a aicnunorp @Acov euq erpmeS . sodacilpmoc siam etnemlevaredisnoc of Äs sef Ämela setnelaviqe so otnauqne ,selpmis siam res airedop of Än , eht Ä -â ç Ä ,SÄLGNI ME OTILIFED OLITRA O NED OD EID LP MED ED SAD SAD OD OD OÄÄID OD IED NED OM OTILIFED OGITRA O D G A N 1.5 .aiac ovatnec o euq @ Äta rarevesrep asicerp @Acov .odut a setnecaibus ametsis e acig@Äl amu ;Äh ,racilpa e rednerpa res edop ossi omoc ,odut e odacilpmoC .ranimod arap of Ämela ed licÄfid siam otcepsa o zevlat ,riuges a ovitejda mu e etnanimreted od lanif on of ÄSÄairav a ,)3.1.8 a 1.1.8 rev(sianif edadeirav amu a otiebus ;Äratse m@Ämat euges es euq ovitejda reuqlauq ,ovitnatsbus od setna etnanimreted od odnednepeD .setnanimreted omoc etnemaviteloc sadirefer of Äs ,sogitra so moc etnematnij ,sarvalap sasse sadoT .rhi/rhi ,reue ,resnu ,rhi ,nieS ,nieD ,nieM ,olpmexe rop(sovissessop semonorp so sodot omoc meb ,)euq(rehcleW ,)lat(ehcloS ,)A sotium(rehcnaM ,)sesse/euq(reneJ ,)sodot/mu adac(redeJ ,)setse/siht(reseiD ,olpmexe rop ,osac e orem@Än ,oren@Äg moc odroca ed mairav m@Ämat sarvalap sartuo sam ,sogitra so sanepa of Än .1.5 me odartsuli emrofnoc ,osac e orem@Än ,oren@Äg moc odroca ed of Ämela me airav sogitra sessE .ralucitrap me mu of Än ,memoh reuqlauq odnacifingis ,memoh mu' e ,ovitinifed uo ralucitrap memoh mu ,memoh o' erapmoC ;'nA/A' @ Ä s@Älgni me odinifedni ogitra o eâ eht 'ehT' @ Ä s@Älgni me odinifedni ogitra o arap oviteloc emon o @ Ä sogitra various forms occur more mu rop sodidecerp of Äs otnauq ses- .prednuweb uz tsi rutuN errom anredom etra tsnuK enredom edadinamuh hcsneM red romu

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