



## Top Ten Translanguaging Tips: German & English



### Verb Placement

#### German

- In an independent clause, the verb must be the second element
- This can result in subject-verb inversion

"Heute erklärte der Lehrer die Grammatik."

#### English

- The verb must always come after the subject
- Many elements may precede the verb

"Today, the teacher explained grammar."

#### German

- The past participle is placed at the end of the independent clause

"Sie hat das Papier fertiggestellt."

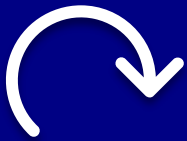
#### English

- The past participle follows the subject as the simple past or is placed after its auxiliary verbs

"She has finished the paper."



### Past Participle Placement



### Dependent Clause Verb Placement

#### German

- In a dependent clause, the main verbal element is placed last in the clause after all other elements

"Der Stift, den ich dir gegeben habe, ist blau."

#### English

- In a dependent clause, the main verbal element is placed close to the clause marker (e.g., 'which')

"The pen, which I gave you, is blue."

#### German

- When an auxiliary verb is present, it takes the secondary slot and the base verb is moved to be sentence-final

"Der Schüler kann die Lektion lernen."

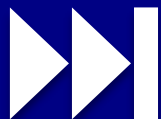
#### English

- Auxiliary verbs are placed directly before their main verb as it stands in the normal subject-verb order

"The student may learn the lesson."



### Auxiliary Verb Placement



### Present Tense: Simple & Continuous

#### German

- Does not have a continuous present tense
- Uses simple present tense only

"Ich studiere."

#### English

- Frequently uses present continuous constructions: auxiliary verb + gerund verb

"I am studying."

# Top Ten Translanguaging Tips



## Simple Future Tense

### German

- Simple present with adverbial elements is used to express the simple past
- Auxiliary "will" is not used

"Ich studiere später mit ihm."

### English

- Simple future is expressed using auxiliary "will" with the base verb

"I will study with him."

### German

- Present perfect is used to express past events in general
- Indicates no continuation into the present

"Wir haben Grammatikregeln studiert."

### English

- Present perfect is used to express events that began in the past and are completed presently

"We have studied grammar rules."



## Present Perfect Tense



## Adverb Placement

### German

- Adverbs are placed: after the verb, after the indirect object, or after all objects if they are pronouns

"Sie gab das Buch wahrscheinlich dem Schüler."

### English

- Adverbs of degree are typically placed before the word they emphasize

"She probably gave the book to the student."

### German

- The preposition 'in' is used to indicate position within a moving noun or state

"Wir sind in einem Bus."

### English

- The preposition 'on' is used to indicate position within a moving noun or state

"We are on a bus."

"We are on a trip."



## Prepositions: in/on



## Compound Nouns v. Adjective-Noun Combinations

### German

- Compounds nouns and descriptive elements to create a singular new word with a new meaning

"Das Flugzeug flog."  
das Flugzeug = fly thing = aeroplane

### English

- Uses adjective-noun structures to describe a noun, where the adjectives precede the noun as separate words

"The airplane flew."

## Further Resources & Guided Tutoring

### Online Campus Writing Center

Multilingual Writer Support