

German.

A a	Ä ä	a	N n	Ń n	n	Ů ů	Ű ü	ä
B b	B b	b	O o	O o	o	Ö ö	Ö ö	ö
C c	C c	c	P p	P p	p	U u	Ü ü	ü
D d	D d	d	Q q	Q q	q	ch	ch	ch
E e	E e	e	R r	R r	r	ck	ck	ck
F f	F f	f	S s	S s	s	ff	ff	ff
G g	G g	g	T t	T t	t	fi	fi	fi
H h	H h	h	U u	U u	u	fl	fl	fl
I i	I i	i	V v	V v	v	fi	fi	si
J j	J j	j	W w	W w	w	ff	ff	ss
K k	K k	k	X x	X x	x	st	st	st
L l	L l	l	Y y	Y y	y	sz	sz	sz
M m	M m	m	Z z	Z z	z	tz	tz	tz

The vowels are: a ä e i o ö u ü. The diphthongs or compound vowels are: ai ei au äu eu; all other letters are consonants.

Simple vowels.

Every vowel, followed by two consonants, is pronounced short; followed by only one consonant, it is long.

A a is pronounced like *ä* in the English word *father*.

Ä ä is pronounced like *a* in the English word *late*.

E e is pronounced like *e* in the English word *letter*.

I i is pronounced like *i* in the English word *me*.

O o is pronounced like *o* in the English word *hope*.

Ö ö is pronounced like *u* in the English word *murder*.

U u is pronounced like *oo* in the English word *roof*.

Ü ü is pronounced like the French *u*. There is no corresponding sound in the English language.

Y y has the sound of the German *i*, by which it is generally replaced.

Double vowels.

The double vowels *aa*, *ee*, *oo*, are no diphthongs, because only one letter is sounded, and the second only serves to indicate that the syllable is long.

ie is pronounced like *ea* in the English word *meat*.

Diphthongs.

In the German diphthongs, the two vowels must be sounded one after the other, but so quickly as to form only one syllable.

ai and *ei* are pronounced almost alike, and have the sound of the English *i* in the word *fire*.

au is pronounced like *ou* in the English word *house*.

äu and *eu* are both pronounced like *oy* in the English word *joy*.

Consonants.

The pronunciation of the consonants differs but little in the two languages; the scholar should remark the following peculiarities.

C c before *ä e* and *i* is pronounced like *ts*. Before *a o u*, before a consonant and at the end of a syllable it is pronounced like *k*, by which in most cases it may be replaced.

Ch at the beginning of a word is pronounced like *k*, except in words derived from the French, when it preserves the French pronunciation.

In the middle or at the end of a word *ch* has a pronunciation quite peculiar to the German language, and more or less guttural, but for which no corresponding sound can be found in English; it is like the Scotch *ch* in the word *loch* after a *o u au*, but softer after *ä e i ö ü ä u eu*, and after a consonant. *ch* or *chj* is pronounced like *x* when these consonants belong to the root or radical syllable.

But the *ch* preserves its guttural pronunciation, when it stands before the *s* or *f* by contraction or in a composed word.

G g at the beginning of a syllable is pronounced like the English *g* in the word *good*; but between two vowels, in the middle of a word and at the end of a syllable it has a sound like the *g*, only much softened.

After *n* at the end of a word it is pronounced like a very soft *k*.

H h is always aspirated at the beginning of a syllable. The aspiration becomes however almost imperceptible before an *e* in the end-syllables.

After a vowel or a *t*, the *h* is not pronounced, but, only indicates that the syllable is long.

J j only stands at the beginning of a syllable and is pronounced like the English *y* in the word *yet*. *ck* replaces the double *f*, and is pronounced short.

Qu qu has the sound of *qu* in English. S s at the beginning of a syllable is pronounced like the English *s*, at the end of a syllable however like the English *s*.

The long *ss* is placed at the beginning and in the middle, *s* only at the end of syllables. If in a non-composed word there are two *i* one after another, they are written *ii*. *ß* is only placed at the end or in the middle of syllables; it is always preceded by a long vowel, and has the sound of the English *ss*.

sch sh is pronounced like the English *sh*. ft and *pf* are pronounced like *st* and *sp* in English; but in some parts of Germany they pronounce *ft* at the beginning of a word like *sh*, and *pf* like *shp*.

V v has the sound of *f*.

W w is pronounced like the English *v*.

Z z is sounded like *ts*.

tz replaces the double *z* and is pronounced very hard.