

## Episode 028 – Grammar

### 1. The modal verb "wollen"

You've already learned nearly all the modal verbs: "müssen", "können", "möchten", "sollen" and "dürfen". There's one more - "wollen". Like all the other modal verbs, it is usually used in conjunction with a second verb, the main verb.

The modal verb "wollen" means to want to or intend to do something.

Example:

Harry **will** frühstücken.

### Conjugation

The conjugation of "wollen" is irregular. Pay particular attention to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular:

Singular	ich	<i>wollen</i>
	du	<b><i>will</i></b>
Plural	er/sie/es	<b><i>willst</i></b>
	wir	<b><i>will</i></b>
	ihr	<b><i>wollen</i></b>
	sie	<b><i>wollt</i></b>
		<b><i>wollen</i></b>

# Harry – gefangen in der Zeit

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## The difference between "wollen" and "möchten"

"wollen" and "möchten" are similar in meaning. They both describe the intention and desire to do something, but with different intensities.

"möchten" expresses a wish or desire and sounds more polite.

"wollen" is stronger and more concrete.

Examples:

Bedienung: "*Was **möchten** Sie?*"

(= The waitress politely asks what Harry would like.)

Harry: "*Ich **will** Kaffee, Brötchen, Wurst und Käse.*"

(= Harry is hungry and wants to eat now.)

# Harry – gefangen in der Zeit

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## 2. The demonstrative determiners "dieser", "diese", "dieses"

Demonstrative determiners are used to refer more specifically to someone or something or to differentiate a particular person or object from a larger group. For example, when Harry discovers a few strands of gray hair, he can point to one of them and use the word "diese" - indicating "this one" or "that one". The demonstrative determiners answer the questions "Welcher?", "Welche?" and "Welches?" ("which one" in the three gender classes respectively).

*Masculine:*        *Welcher Mann?* – **Dieser** Mann.  
*Feminine:*        *Welche Waffe?* – **Diese** Waffe.  
*Neuter:*            *Welches Haar?* - **Dieses** Haar.

As with definite and indefinite articles, the demonstrative articles precede the nouns they modify and are governed by the gender, number and case of those nouns.

### More:

Demonstrative articles follow the same patten of declension as definite articles. The following chart shows how they are inflected according to gender and case.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural
Nominative	<b>dieser</b> Mann der Mann	<b>diese</b> Waffe die Waffe	<b>dieses</b> Haar das Haar	<b>diese</b> Tabletten die Tabletten
Accusative	<b>diesen</b> Mann den Mann	<b>diese</b> Waffe die Waffe	<b>dieses</b> Haar das Haar	<b>diese</b> Tabletten die Tabletten
Dative	<b>diesem</b> Mann dem Mann	<b>dieser</b> Waffe der Waffe	<b>einem</b> Haar dem Haar	<b>diesen</b> Tabletten den Tabletten
Genitive	<b>dieses</b> Mannes des Mannes	<b>dieser</b> Waffe der Waffe	<b>dieses</b> Haares des Haares	<b>dieser</b> Tabletten der Tabletten