



Revised and Updated with 10,000 New Entries

Two Volumes in One Edited by THE LANGENSCHIEDT EDITORIAL STAFF

Contents

How to use this dictionary
How to find a word
Spelling
The different typefaces and their functions
Pronunciation
Symbols and abbreviations
Translations and phraseology
Grammar
German-English Dictionary
English-German Dictionary
Appendix
Proper Names
States and Cantons of Germany, Austria and Switzerland
German Abbreviations
Examples of German Declension and Conjugation
Alphabetical List of the German Irregular Verbs
Alphabetical List of the English Irregular Verbs
Numerals
German Weights and Measures
Conversion Tables for Temperatures
Phonetic Alphabets

How to use this dictionary

This dictionary endeavors to do everything it can to help you find the words and translations you are looking for as quickly and as easily as possible.

To enable you to get the most out of your dictionary in the long term, you will be shown exactly where and how to find the information that will help you choose the right translation in every situation - whether at school or at home, in your profession, when writing letters, or in everyday conversation.

How to find a word

When you are looking for a particular word it is important to know that the dictionary entries are arranged in strict alphabetical order:

- Aal - ab
beugen - biegen
hay - haze

In the German-English section the umlauts ä ö ü are treated as a o u.

Besides the entry words and their derivatives and compounds, the following are also given as individual entries, in alphabetical order:

- a) the various pronoun forms (e.g. ihr, ihnen - her, them)
b) the past tense and past participle of irregular verbs (e.g. ging, gefunden - came, bitten)
c) the irregular plural forms of English nouns in the English-German section (e.g. men)
d) irregular comparative and superlative forms in the English-German section (e.g. better, worst)

Proper names and German abbreviations are given in separate lists at the end of the dictionary.

How then do you go about finding a particular word? Take a look at the words in bold print at the top of each page. These are so-called catchwords and they serve as a guide to tracing your word as quickly as possible. The catchword on the top left gives

- e) When an entry word can be several different parts of speech, the various translations are distinguished by boldface Arabic numerals (see also the section on pp. 8 and 9 concerning the different typefaces):

- geräuschlos 1. adj. noiseless (adjective)
2. adv. without a sound (adverb)
work ... 1. Arbeit f (noun)
2. v/i. arbeiten (verb)
green ... 1. grün (adjective)
2. Grün n (noun)

In the German-English section boldface Arabic numerals are also used to distinguish transitive, intransitive and reflexive verbs (if this affects their translation) and to show that where there is a change of meaning a verb may be differently conjugated:

biegen (irr., ge-) 1. v/t. and v/refl. (h) bend; 2. v/i. (sein): um die Ecke - turn round the corner

Boldface Arabic numerals are also used to indicate the different meanings of nouns which can occur in more than one gender and to show that where there is a change of meaning a noun may be differently inflected:

Bauer ... 1. m (-n/-n) farmer ...; 2. n, m (-s/-) (bird)cage

If grammatical indications come before the subdivision they refer to all translations following:

humpeln ... v/i. (ge-) 1. (h) ...; 2. (sein) ...



COLLINS DEUTSCH-ENGLISCH ENGLISCH-DEUTSCH

von
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Grammatische Angaben

- Geschlecht**
3.1 Alle deutschen Substantive sind in beiden Teilen des Wörterbuches mit der Geschlechtsangabe versehen.
- 3.2 Wo zwei oder mehr deutsche Substantive gleichen Geschlechts als austauschbare Übersetzungen hintereinander stehen, wird das Geschlecht nur nach der letzten Übersetzung in der Folge angegeben.
- 3.3 Wenn eine deutsche Übersetzung aus einem Adjektiv und einem Substantiv besteht, wird das Adjektiv in der unbestimmten Form angegeben, die das Geschlecht erkennen läßt. Für das Substantiv erfolgt daher keine Geschlechtsangabe.
- 3.4 Substantive nach dem Muster *Reisende(r) m/decl as adj* können sowohl männlich wie weiblich sein und haben die gleichen Deklinationsendungen wie Adjektive.
- 3.5 Substantive nach dem Muster *Beamte(r) m decl as adj* haben die gleichen Deklinationsendungen wie Adjektive.

Grammatical Information

- Gender**
3.1 All German nouns are marked for gender in both sections of the dictionary.
- 3.2 Where two or more German nouns of the same gender are given consecutively as interchangeable translations, the gender is given only after the last translation in the series.
- 3.3 Where a German translation consists of an adjective plus a noun, the adjective is given in the indefinite form which shows gender and therefore no gender is given for the noun.
- 3.4 Nouns of the form *Reisende(r) m/decl as adj* can be either masculine or feminine and take the same declensional endings as adjectives.
- 3.5 Nouns of the form *Beamte(r) m decl as adj* take the same declensional endings as adjectives.

trickster n Schwindler, Betrüger m.

große Pause; zweites Frühstück.

3.6 Adjektive nach dem Muster *letzter, s* haben keine unflektierte Form und werden nur attributiv verwendet.

der letzte Mann, ein letzter Mann
die letzte Frau, eine letzte Frau
das letzte Kind, ein letztes Kind

3.7 Nouns of the form Schüler(in f) m are only used in the bracketed form in the feminine.

der/ein Schüler
die/eine Schülerin

3.8 The feminine forms are shown, where relevant, for all German noun headings; unless otherwise indicated, the English translation will be the same as for the masculine form.

Where the feminine form is separated alphabetically from the masculine form but has the same translation it is given as a separate heading with a cross-reference to the masculine form.

Where the feminine form requires a different translation in English it is given as a separate heading.

Where there is no distinction between the translations given for the masculine and feminine forms and yet the context calls for a distinction, the user should prefix the translation with 'male/female or woman or lady'...

male teacher, female or woman or lady teacher

Die weiblichen Formen der deutschen zusammengesetzten Substantive sind nur angegeben, wenn im Englischen eine eigene Übersetzung erforderlich ist.

Substantive
4.1 Substantive mit der Angabe *no pl* werden im allgemeinen nicht im Plural, mit dem unbestimmten Artikel oder mit Zahlwörtern verwendet. *no pl* dient:
(a) als Warnung an den Nicht-Muttersprachler, der das Wort sonst falsch benutzen könnte;
(b) zur Unterscheidung der unzählbaren und zählbaren Bedeutungen in der Ausgangssprache.

4.2 Nouns marked no art are not normally used with either a definite or an indefinite article except when followed by a relative clause.

4.2 Mit *no art* bezeichnete Substantive stehen im allgemeinen weder mit dem unbestimmten noch mit dem bestimmten Artikel, außer wenn ein Relativsatz von ihnen abhängig ist.

4.3 Bei allen deutschen Substantiv-Stichwörtern sind Genitivendung und Plural angegeben, mit Ausnahme bestimmter regelmäßiger Endungen. Diese sind in einer vollständigen Liste auf S. xvii erfaßt.

Die Genitivendung und der Plural sind bei zusammengesetzten Substantiven nur angegeben, wenn das letzte Element der Zusammensetzung nicht als Einzelwort vorkommt.

4.3 The genitive and plural endings are given for all German noun headings except for certain regular noun endings. A complete list of these is given on page xvii.

The genitive and plural endings for German compound nouns are only given where the final element does not exist as a headword in its own right.

4.4 Nouns marked no art are not normally used with either a definite or an indefinite article except when followed by a relative clause.

4.4 Nouns marked *no art* are not normally used in the plural or with an indefinite article or with numerals. *no pl* is used:
(a) to give a warning to the non-native speaker who might otherwise use the word wrongly;
(b) as an indicator to distinguish the uncountable meanings of a headword in the source language.

POAS

CO716-3

fluchtartig

Flugwesen

safety; in wilder or heilloser ~ davonjagen to stampede; jdm zur ~ verhelfen to help sb to escape; auf der ~ erschossen werden to be shot while attempting to escape; sein Heil in der ~ suchen (geh) to take refuge in flight; die ~ nach vorn antreten to take the bull by the horns; die ~ in die Anonymität/die Krankheit/den Trotz/die Öffentlichkeit antreten to take refuge in anonymity/illness/to resort to defiance/publicity; die ~ vor der Verantwortung the abdication of one's responsibilities; die ~ nach Ägypten (Bibl) the flight into Egypt.

(b) (Hunt) leap, bound. eine ~ machen to make a leap or bound. (c) (Häuser~) row; (~linie) alignment. (d) (Zimmer~) suite.

Flucht-: f~artig adj hasty, hurried, precipitate (form); in f~artiger Eile in great haste; ~auto nt escape car; (von Gesetzesbrecher) getaway car; ~burg f refuge.

fluchten (Archit) 1 vt to align. 2 vi to be aligned.

flüchten vi (a) aux sein (davonlaufen) to flee; (erfolgreich auch) to escape. aus dem Land/Südafrika ~ to flee the country/from South Africa; vor der Wirklichkeit ~ to escape reality. (b) auch vr (vi; aux sein) (Schutz suchen) to take refuge.

Flucht-: ~fahrzeug nt escape vehicle; (von Gesetzesbrecher) getaway vehicle; ~gefahr f risk of escape or an escape attempt; ~geld nt money which has been taken out of the country in order that no tax be paid on it; ~geschwindigkeit f (Phys) escape velocity; ~helfer m escape helper; ~hilfe f escape aid; ~hilfe leisten to aid an escape; wegen ~hilfe angeklagt charged with aiding an escape/aiding people to escape; ~hilfeorganisation f escape organization.

flüchtig adj (a) (geflüchtet) fugitive. ~ sein to be still at large; ein ~er Verbrecher a criminal who hasn't been caught. (b) (kurz, schnell vorübergehend) fleeting, brief; Gruß brief. ~ erwähnen to mention in passing.

(c) (oberflächlich) cursory, sketchy. etw ~ lesen to glance or skim through sth; ~ arbeiten to work hurriedly or hastily; jdn ~ kennen to have met sb briefly. (d) (Chem) volatile.

Flüchtige(r) mf decl as adj fugitive; (Ausbrecher) escaper.

Flüchtigkeit f (a) (Kürze) brevity, brevity. (b) (Oberflächlichkeit) cursoryness, sketchiness; (von Arbeit) hastiness; (~sfehler) careless mistake. (c) (Vergänglichkeit) fleetingness, brevity. (d) (Chem) volatility.

Flüchtigkeitsfehler m careless mistake; (beim Schreiben auch) slip of the pen.

Flüchtling m refugee.

Flüchtlings- in cpds refugee; siehe auch Vertriebenen-; ~ausweis m refugee's identity card; ~hilfe f aid to refugees; (inf: ~organisation) (refugee) relief agency; ~lager nt refugee camp.

Flucht-: ~linie f alignment; (einer Straße) building line; ~punkt m vanishing point; ~verdacht m bei ~verdacht if an attempt to abscond is thought likely; es besteht ~verdacht there are grounds for suspecting that he/she etc will try to abscond; f~verdächtig adj suspected of planning to abscond; ~versuch m escape attempt or bid; ~weg m escape route.

fluchwürdig adj (liter) dastardly (old) no adv, execrable (liter).

Flug m -(e)s, -e (alle Bedeutungen) flight; (Ski~) jump. im ~(e) in the air; (bei Vögeln auch) ~asche f flying ashes pl; ~bahn f antreten to take off (nach for); einen ~ stornieren to cancel a booking; der ~ zum Mond (Fliegen) travel to the moon; (spezifische Fahrt) the moon flight or trip; wie im ~(e) (fig) in a twinkling or flash.

Flug-: ~abwehr f air defence; ~abwehrkanone f anti-aircraft gun; ~angst f fear of flying; ~asche f flying ashes pl; ~bahn f (von Vogel, Flugzeug) flight path; (von Rakete, Satelliten auch, von Kugel) trajectory; (Kreisbahn) orbit; ~ball m (Sport) high ball; (Tennis etc) volley; ~basis f (Mil) air base; ~begleiter(in) m steward/stewardess or air hostess; ~benzin nt aviation fuel; ~bereich m operational range no pl; f~bereit adj ready for take-off; ~betrieb m air traffic; den ~betrieb auf einem Flughafen einstellen to close an airport; ~bild nt (Zool) flight silhouette; ~blatt nt leaflet; (als Werbung auch) handbill; ~blattverteiler m distributor of leaflets/handbills; ~boot nt flying boat; ~buch nt logbook; ~(daten)schreiber m flight recorder; ~dauer f flying time; ~deck nt flight deck; ~dichte f density of air traffic; ~dienst m air traffic services pl; (~verkehr) air service; ~echse f siehe ~saurier; ~eigenschaft f usu pl handling characteristic.

Flügel m -s, - (a) (Anat, Aviat) wing. mit den ~n schlagen to beat or flap its wings; einem Vogel/jdm die ~n stützen or beschneiden to clip a bird's/sb's wings; die Hoffnung/der Gedanke verlieh ihm ~ (liter) hope/the thought lent him wings (liter).

(b) (von Hubschrauber, Ventilator) blade; (Propeller~ auch) vane; (Windmühlen~) sail, vane.

(c) (Altar~) sidepiece, wing; (Fenster~) casement (form), side; (Tür~) door (of double doors), leaf (form); (Lungen~) lung; (Nasen~) nostril.

(d) (Mil, Sport: Teil einer Truppe) wing. über den/auf dem linken ~ angreifen to attack up/on the left wing.

(e) (Gebäude~) wing.

(f) (Konzert~) grand piano, grand (inf). auf dem ~ spielen to play the piano; am ~: ... at or on the piano: ...

Flügel-: ~adjutant m (Mil, Hist) aide-de-camp (often of the rank of general); ~altar m winged altar; ~ärmel m hanging sleeve; ~fenster nt casement window; (Verandafenster) French window; f~förmig adj wing-shaped; ~haube f pinner,

cap with upturned lappets; ~horn nt (Mus) flugelhorn; ~klappe f (Aviat) wing flap, aileron (spec); f~lahm adj with injured wings/an injured wing; (fig) Industrie etc ailing; Mensch feeble; f~lahm sein (lit) to have an injured wing/its wings injured; einen Vogel f~lahm schießen to wing a bird; f~los adj wingless; ~mann m (Fibb) wing forward, winger; (Mil) flank man; ~mutter f wing or butterfly nut.

flügeln vt Vogel to wing.

Flügel-: ~rad nt (Rail fig) winged wheel (symbol of the West German railways); ~roß nt (Myth) winged horse; ~schlag m (liter) beat of its wings; den ~schlag der Zeit spüren (liter) to feel the life-pulse of history; f~schlagend adj beating its wings; ~schraube f (a) wing bolt; (b) siehe ~mutter; ~spanne, ~spannweite f wing span; ~stürmer m (Sport) wing forward; ~tür f leaved door (form); (mit zwei Flügeln) double door; (Verandatur) French door.

Flug-: ~entfernung fair or flying distance; ~erfahrung f flying experience; f~fähig adj able to fly; Flugzeug (in Ordnung) airworthy; ~fähigkeit f ability to fly; airworthiness; ~feld nt airfield; ~frequenz f frequency of flights; ~frosch m flying frog; ~fuchs m (Indian) flying fox; ~funk m air radio; ~gast m (air-line) passenger; ~gasträum m passenger cabin.

flügge adj fully-fledged; (fig) Jugendlichen independent. ~ werden (lit) to be able to fly; (fig) to leave the nest.

Flug-: ~gelände nt airfield; ~gepäck nt baggage; erlaubtes ~gepäck 15 Kilo baggage allowance 15 kilos; ~gerät nt, no pl aircraft; ~geschwindigkeit f (von Vögeln, Insekten) speed of flight; (von Flugzeug) flying speed; (von Rakete, Geschöß, Ball) velocity; ~gesellschaft f airline (company); ~gewicht nt all-up weight.

Flughafen m airport; (Mil) aerodrome (Brit), airdrome (US). der ~ Hamburg Hamburg airport; auf dem ~ at the airport.

Flughafen-: ~gebühr fairport charges pl; ~gelände nt airport grounds pl; ~steuer f airport tax.

Flug-: ~höhe f flying height (auch Orn); altitude; unsere or die ~höhe beträgt 10.000 Meter we are flying at an altitude of 10,000 metres; die ~höhe erreichen to reach one's cruising altitude or flying height; ~hörchen nt flying squirrel; ~hund m flying fox; ~ingenieur m flight engineer; ~kanzel f cockpit; ~kapitän m captain (of an/the aircraft); ~karte f (a) (Luft-fahrtkarte) flight or aviation chart; (b) (rare; ~schein) plane ticket; ~kilometer m (air) kilometre; ~körper m projectile; ein unbekannter ~körper an unidentified flying object, a UFO; ~korridor m siehe Luftkorridor; ~kosten pl flying costs pl; ~kunst f airmanship, flying skill; ~künste pl flying skills pl; (Kunststücke) aerobatic feats pl; ~lärm m aircraft noise; ~lage f flying position or attitude (spec); ~lehrer m flying instructor; ~leitsystem nt flight control system; ~leitung f air-traffic or flight control; ~linie f (a) (Strecke) airway, air route; (b) siehe ~gesellschaft; ~loch nt entrance hole; (bei Bienenstock) (hive) entrance; ~lotse m air-traffic or flight controller; ~manöver nt aerial manoeuvre; ~maschine f (a) (Hist: ~zeug) flying machine; (b) (Theat) wires pl; ~meldedienst m (Mil) enemy aircraft warning service; ~meteorologie f aeronautical meteorology; ~minute f nach fünf ~minuten after flying for five minutes; dreißig ~minuten von hier thirty minutes by air from here; ~mission f space mission; ~motor m aircraft engine; ~netz nt network of air routes; ~objekt nt: ein unbekanntes ~objekt an unidentified flying object, a UFO; ~ordnung f flight formation; ~passagier m siehe ~gast; ~personal nt flight personnel pl; ~plan m flight schedule; ~platz m airfield; (großer) airport; ~post f (dated) airmail; ~preis m air fare; ~programm nt schedule or programme of flights; ~prüfung f examination for one's pilot's licence; ~reise f flight; eine ~reise machen to travel by air; ich ziehe ~reisen vor I prefer to travel by air or to fly; ~reisende(r) mf (airline) passenger; ~richtung f direction of flight; die ~richtung ändern to change one's flight course; ~route f air route.

flugs [fluks] adv (dated) without delay, speedily.

Flug-: ~sand m drifting sand; ~saurier m pterodactyl; die ~saurier the pterosauria; ~schanze f (Sport) ski-jump; ~schein m (a) pilot's licence; (b) (~karte) plane or air ticket; ~schneise f flight path; ~schreiber m siehe ~(daten)schreiber; ~schrift f pamphlet; ~schüler m trainee pilot; ~sicherheit fair safety; ~sicherung fair traffic control; ~simulator m flight simulator; ~sport m flying, aviation; ~staub m flue dust; ~steig m gate; ~strecke f flying distance; eine große ~strecke zurücklegen to fly a long distance; ~stunde f (a) flying hour; zehn ~stunden entfernt ten hours away by air; (b) (Unterricht) flying lesson; f~tauglich adj Pilot fit to fly; ~technik f (a) aircraft engineering; (b) (~fertigkeit) flying technique; f~technisch adj aeronautical; Bedeutung, Entwicklung, Prinzipien auch aerotechnical; Erfahrung, Fehler flying attr; eine f~technische Ausbildung haben to have been trained in flying; f~technisch ist er perfekt his flying is perfect; ~ticket nt plane ticket; ~touristik f holiday air travel; f~tüchtig adj airworthy; ~tüchtigkeit f airworthiness; f~unfähig adj unable to fly; Flugzeug (nicht in Ordnung) unairworthy; f~untauglich adj unfit to fly; ~unterbrechung f stop; (mit Übernachtung auch) stopover; f~untüchtig adj unairworthy; ~veranstaltung f air display or show; ~verbindung f air connection; es gibt auch eine ~verbindung there are flights there too; ~verbot nt flying ban; nachts besteht ~verbot auf dem Flughafen the airport is closed to air traffic at night; ein ~verbot erlassen to ground; (über bestimmten Gebieten) to ban from flying; jdm ~verbot erteilen to ground sb, to ban sb from flying; ~verkehr m air traffic; ~versuch m attempt to fly or at flight; ~wardienst m siehe ~meldedienst; ~wesen nt, no pl aviation no art, (mit Ballons

flog [flo:k] *past of fliegen.*
floh [flo:] *past of fliehen.*
Flieh zo. [-] *m (-[e]s/-e)* flea; 'markt *m* flea market.
Flor [flor] *m (-s/-e)* on fabric: pile, nap.
Floriet [flo:'ret] *n (-[e]s/-e)* foil.
florieren [flo:'ri:ran] *v/i. (no ge-, h)* flour-ish, prosper.
Floskel ['flɔskəl] *f (-l-n)* empty or cliché(d) phrase.
floß [flɔs] *past of fließen.*
Floß [flɔs] *n (-es/-e)* raft, float.
Flosse ['flɔsa] *f (-l-n)* fin; flipper; swimfin.
flößen ['flɔ:sn] *v/t. (ge-, h)* raft; '2er *m (-s/-)* rafter, raftsmán.
Flöte f. ['flɔ:tə] *f (-l-n)* flute; recorder; '2en *v/t. and v/i. (ge-, h)* play the flute or recorder; bird: warble; F whistle; 'Sengehen *F v/i. (irr. gehen, sep., -ge-, sein)* go to pot, go down the drain.
flott *adj. [flɔt]* brisk; lively, peppy; clothes: smart; car: a racy; & afloat.
Flotte ['flɔ:tə] *f (-l-n)* & fleet; & navy; 'Anstützpunkt & *m* naval base.
'flotmachen *v/t. (sep., -ge-, h)* & get (ship) afloat; fig. get (car, etc.) going again.
Flöz *geol., & [flɔ:t] n (-es/-e)* seam.
Fluch [flʊx] *m (-[e]s/-e)* curse; swear-word; '2en *v/i. (ge-, h)* swear, curse.
Flucht [flʊxt] *f (-l-en)* flight (vor dat. from); escape, getaway (aus from); auf der ~ on the run; die ~ ergreifen take (to) flight; in die ~ schlagen put s.o. to flight; &artig *adv. [-]* hastily.
flüchten ['flʏçtən] *(ge-) v/i. (sein)* and v/refl. (h) flee (nach, zu to), run away; escape, get away.
'Flüchtlinger *m s.o. who smuggles refugees out of a country, escape agent; 'hilfe f (-no pl.); -m ~ leisten* help or smuggle s.o. out of a country.
flüchtig *adj. [-]* fugitive (a. fig.), on the run, at large; fig. superficial; work, etc.: careless; & volatile; -er Blick glance; -er Eindruck glimpse; 'Keltfehler *m* slip (of the pen).
Flüchtling ['flʏçtlɪŋ] *m (-s/-e)* fugitive; pol. refugee; 'Slager *n* refugee camp.
Flug [flʊk] *m (-[e]s/-e)* flight; im ~ (e) fig. rapidly, quickly; 'abwehrakete [-] *f* anti-aircraft missile; 'bahn *f* trajectory (of rocket, etc.); & flight path; 'ball *m* tennis, etc.: volley; 'begleiter *m* flight attendant; 'blatt *n* handbill, leaflet; 'boot & *n* flying boat, seaplane; 'dienst & *m* air service.
Flügel ['flʏ:gəl] *m (-s/-)* wing; of propeller, etc.: a. blade; sail (of windmill, etc.);

& grand piano; 'mutter & *f* wing nut; 'schlag *m* flap(ping) of wings; 'schraube & *f* thumb screw; 'stürmer *m* sports: wing forward; 'tür arch. *f* folding door.
'Fluggast *m* (air) passenger.
flügge *adj. [-]* fledgling.
'Fluggesellschaft *f* airline (company); 'hafen *m* airport; 'hafengebäude *n* terminal; 'körper & *m* flying object; & missile; 'linie *f* air route; airline; 'lotse *m* air-traffic controller; 'plan & *m* flight plan; (flight) schedule; 'platz *m* airfield; airport.
flugs *adv. [flʊks]* quickly; at once.
'Flugschein *m* flight ticket; 'schreiber *m* flight recorder; 'schrift *f* pamphlet; 'sicherung *f* air-traffic control; 'steig & *m* gate; 'verkehr *m* air traffic; air service; 'zelt *f* flying time.
'Flugzeug *n (-[e]s/-e)* aircraft, (air-) plane, esp. Brit. aeroplane; mit dem ~ by air or plane; 'absturz [-] *m* air or plane crash; 'entführung [-] *f* hijacking, skyjacking; 'halle *f* hangar; 'katastrophe *f* air disaster; 'träger *m* aircraft carrier.
Flunder zo. ['flʊndər] *f (-l-n)* flounder.
flunkern F ['flʊŋkɜrn] *v/t. (ge-, h)* fib; brag.
Flunsch F ['flʊŋ] *m (-es/-e); e-n ~ ziehen* make a face.
Fluor & ['flʊ:ər] *n (-s/no pl.) element:* fluorine; agent: fluoride; 'kohlenwasserstoffe pl. CFC's, chloro-fluorocarbons.
Flur [flʊr] *1. m (-[e]s/-e)* hall(way); corridor; *2. lit. f (-l-en)* field, plain; 'garderobe *f* coat rack; coat or hall closet.
Fluß [flʊs] *m (Flusses/Flüsse)* river; stream; flow (a. fig.); im ~ *fig.* in a state of flux; &abwärts *adv. [-]* downstream; &aufwärts *adv. [-]* upstream; 'bett *n* river bed; 'dampfer *m* steamboat, riverboat.
flüssig *adj. [-]* liquid; melted (but-ter, etc.); style, etc.: fluent; money: available; 'skelt *f (-l-en)* liquid; liquid-ity; fluency.
'Flußlauf *m* course of a river; 'pferd zo. *n* hippo(potamus); 'schiffahrt *f* river navigation or traffic; 'ufer [-] *n* riverbank, riverside.
flüstern ['flʏstɜrn] *v/t. and v/t. (ge-, h)* whisper.
Flut [flu:t] *f (-l-en)* flood (a. fig.); high tide; es ist ~ the tide is in; '2en (ge-) *v/t. (sein)* and *v/t. (h)* flood; 'licht & *n* floodlight; 'welle *f* tidal wave.
focht [foxt] *past of fechten.*

Fock & [fɔk] *f (-l-en)* foresail.
Fock zo. ['fɔkə] *f (-l-n)* foal; colt; filly.
Föhn *meteor. [fɔ:n] m (-[e]s/-e)* foehn, warm dry wind.
Folge ['fɔlgə] *f (-l-n)* result, consequence; effect; succession (of events, etc.); (alphabetical, etc.) order; series (a. TV, etc.); sequel, episode; after-effect(s), aftermath.
'folgen *v/i. (ge-) 1. (sein)* (dat.) follow; obey (order, etc.); hieraus folgt, daß from this it follows that; wie folgt as follows; *2. (h)* child, dog, etc.: obey; 'd *adj.* following, subsequent; 'derma-ben *adv. [-]* dar'ma:sn as follows; 'schwer *adj.* of grave consequence, grave.
'folgerichtig *adj.* logical; consistent.
folgerin ['fɔlgɜrn] *v/t. (ge-, h)* conclude (aus from); 'zung *f (-l-en)* conclusion (ziehen draw).
'Folgezeit *f in der ~* afterwards; in fu-ture.
folglich *cf. [fɔklic]* consequently, thus, therefore; 'sam *adj.* obedient.
Folie ['fɔ:li] *f (-l-n)* foil; for projection, etc.: transparency; s. Plastikfolie.
Folter ['fɔltɜr] *f (-l-n)* torture; auf die ~ spannen tantalize; 'bank *f (-l-e)* rack; '2n *v/t. (ge-, h)* torture; fig. a. torment.
Fön TM [fɔ:n] *m (-[e]s/-e)* (hand) hair-dryer.
Fond [fɔ:] *m (-s/-s)* back (of the car); stock (for sauce, etc.).
Fonds *econ. [-] m (-l-)* fund(s).
fönen ['fɔ:nən] *v/t. (ge-, h)* blow-dry (hair).
Fontäne [fɔn'tɛ:nə] *f (-l-n)* jet, spout; gush (of blood).
foppen F ['fɔpən] *v/t. (ge-, h)* tease; fool.
forcieren [fɔr'si:rən] *v/t. (no ge-, h)* force (pace, etc.), push s.th.; speed up s.th.
Förderband ['fɔrdɜr-] *n (-[e]s/-e)* conveyor belt; 'er *m (-s/-)* supporter; sponsor, patron; 'korb & *m* cage; 'lich *adj. (dat.)* beneficial (to), useful (to).
fördern ['fɔrdɜrn] *v/t. (ge-, h)* demand, require, call for; claim (a. st. victims, etc.); econ. ask, charge.
fördern ['fɔrdɜrn] *v/t. (ge-, h)* promote; support (a. univ.), sponsor; improve, stimulate; school: tutor, provide remedial classes for; & mine.
'Forderung *f (-l-en)* demand; claim (a. st. econ. charge; debt (claim)).
'Förderung *f (-l-en)* promotion, advancement; support, sponsorship; univ., etc. grant; school: tutoring, remedial classes; & mining; output.

Forelle zo. [fo'rela] *f (-l-n)* trout.
Forke ['fɔrkə] *f (-l-n)* (pitch)fork.
Form [form] *f (-l-en)* form, shape; sports, etc.: a. condition; & mo(u)ld; &al *adj. [-]* formal; 'alität [-] *adj. [-]* (l-en) formality; 'at [-] *adj. [-]* (l-en) size; esp. book, etc.: format, fig. calibre, Brit. -re; 'el [-] *adj. [-]* (l-n) formula; &el *adj. [-]* (l-n) formal; '2en *v/t. (ge-, h)* shape, form; mo(u)ld (clay, character, etc.); 'enlehre *gr. f* morphology; 'ehler *m* flaw (a. st. &); faux pas; 'ieren [-] *v/t. and v/refl. (no ge-, h)* form (up).
...förmig [-fɜrmɪç] *in compounds:* ...shaped, in the form of ...
förmlich ['fɜrmlic] *1. adj.* formal; fig. regular; *2. adv.* formally; fig. literally, practically.
'formlos *adj.* shapeless; fig. informal; 'schön *adj.* well-designed.
Formular [formu'lɜ:r] *n (-s/-e)* (printed) form, blank.
formulieren *v/t. (no ge-, h)* word, phrase; formulate (rule, etc.); express; wie soll ich es ~? how shall I put it?; 'zung *f (-l-en)* wording, phrasing; for-mulation; expression, phrase.
'formvollendet *adj.* perfectly (shaped).
forsch *adj. [fɔrʃ]* brisk, straightforward; brash, self-confident.
forschen ['fɔrʃən] *v/i. (ge-, h)* research, do research work; & nach search for; '2er *m (-s/-)* explorer; (research) scient-ist; 'zung *f (-l-en)* research (work); 'zungsanstalt [-] *f*, 'zungszentrum *n* research center, Brit. -re.
Forst [fɔrst] *m (-[e]s/-e[n])* forest.
Förster ['fɔrstɜr] *m (-s/-)* forester, forest ranger.
'Forstwirtschaft *f* forestry.
Fort & [fɔrt] *m (-s/-s)* fort.
fort *adv. [fɔrt]* off, away; gone; missing; ich muß ~ I must be off or going; in e-m ~ on and on; und so ~ and so forth; for compounds s.o. weg.
'Fortbestand *m (-[e]s/no pl.)* (contin-ued) existence; survival; 'Bestehen *v/i. (irr. stehen, sep., no -ge-, h)* continue; 'Bewegung *v/refl. (sep., no -ge-, h)* move; 'bewegung *f (-l-no pl.)* moving; (loco)motion; 'Bilden *v/refl. (sep., -ge-, h)* improve one's knowledge or skill; continue one's education or train-ing; 'bildung *f (-l-no pl.)* further educa-tion or training; in-service training; 'dauer *f* continuance; 'fahren *v/i. (irr. fahren, sep., -ge-) 1. (sein)* leave, go away; mot. a. drive off; *2. (h, sein)* continue, go or keep on (et. zu tun doing s.th.); 'fall *m (-[e]s/no pl.) s. Wegfall; 'führen* *v/t. (sep., -ge-, h)*

f) Illustrative phrases in boldface italics are generally given within the respective categories of the dictionary article.
 In the dictionary, words which are typically American are marked *Am.* and those which are predominantly used in British English are marked *Brit.*

Grammar

Knowing what to do with the grammatical information available in the dictionary will enable the user to get the most out of this dictionary. If, for instance, an entry (a verb, adjective or noun) is governed by certain prepositions, these are given in boldface italics and in brackets together with their English or German translations and placed next to the appropriate translation. If the German or English preposition is the same for all or several translations, it is given only once before or after the first translation and then also applies to the translations which follow it.

- abrücken ... 1. *v/t. (h)* move away (von from) ...
- befestigen *v/t. (no -ge-, h)* fasten (an dat. to), fix (to), attach (to) ...
- dissent ... anderer Meinung sein (from als) ...
- distinktilar ... (to) unabhängig (dat.); verschieden (von) ...

With German prepositions which can take the dative or the accusative, the case is given in brackets:

- rütteln ... ~ an (dat.) rattle at ...

Notes on special grammatical conventions used in the Ger-man-English section (see also p. 16):

a) nouns

The inflectional forms (**genitive singular/inominative plural**) follow immediately after the indication of gender. No forms are given for compounds if the parts appear as separate entry words.

The horizontal stroke replaces the part of the word which remains unchanged in the inflexion:

Affäre *f (-l-n)* - Keks *m, n (-[e]s/-e)* (= Keks or Kekses/Keksee)

The sign " indicates that an umlaut appears in the inflected form in question:

Blatt *n (-[e]s/-er)* (= Blätter)

The inflectional forms of German nouns ending in -in are given in the following ways:

Ärztin *f (-l-nenn)*
 Abenteurer(in) *m (f) (-s/-l-/-nenn)* (= Abenteurer *m (-s/-)* and Abenteurerin *f (-l-nenn)*)

00716-7

HOW TO USE
THIS DICTIONARY

HINWEISE FÜR
DEN BENUTZER

The New College
GERMAN & ENGLISH
Dictionary

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Contents

How to Use This Dictionary / Hinweise für den Benutzer	vii
Part One: GERMAN-ENGLISH	1-356
Grammatical Explanations	357-380
German Pronunciation (page 359)	
German Grammar References (page 363)	
German Model Verbs (page 370)	
Die Aussprache des Englischen (page 377)	
Part Two: ENGLISCH-DEUTSCH	1-367
Metric Conversions	369
Labels and Abbreviations / Bezeichnungen der Sachgebiete und Abkürzungen	373

All entry words are treated in a fixed order according to the parts of speech and the functions of verbs. On the German-English side: past participle, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection, transitive verb, reflexive verb, reciprocal verb, intransitive verb, impersonal verb, auxiliary verb, substantive; on the English-German side: adjective, substantive, pronoun, adverb, preposition, conjunction, transitive verb, intransitive verb, auxiliary verb, impersonal verb, interjection.

Alle Stichwörter werden in einheitlicher Reihenfolge gemäß der Wortart und der Verbfunktion behandelt. Im deutsch-englischen Teil: Partizip Perfekt, Adjektiv, Adverb, Pronomen, Präposition, Konjunktion, Interjektion, transitives Verb, reflexives Verb, reziprokes Verb, intransitives Verb, unpersönliches Verb, Hilfsverb, Substantiv; im englisch-deutschen Teil: Adjektiv, Substantiv, Pronomen, Adverb, Präposition, Konjunktion, transitives Verb, intransitives Verb, Hilfsverb, unpersönliches Verb, Interjektion.

The order of meanings within an entry is as follows: first, the more general meanings; second, the meanings with usage labels; third, the meanings with subject labels in alphabetical order; fourth, illustrative phrases in alphabetical order.

Die verschiedenen Bedeutungen sind innerhalb eines Stichwortartikels in folgender Anordnung gegeben: zuerst die allgemeinen Bedeutungen; dann die Bedeutungen mit Bezeichnung der Sprachgebrauchsebene; dann die Bedeutungen mit Bezeichnung des Sachgebietes, in alphabetischer Reihenfolge; zuletzt die Anwendungsbeispiele, in alphabetischer Reihenfolge.

Subject and usage labels (printed in roman and in parentheses) refer to the preceding entry word or illustrative phrase in the source language (printed in boldface), e.g.,

Die Bezeichnungen der Sprachgebrauchsebene und des Sachgebietes (in Antiqua und in Klammern) beziehen sich auf das vorangehende Stichwort oder Anwendungsbeispiel in der Ausgangssprache (halbfett gedruckt), z.B.

mund/tot *adj*—j—n **m. machen** (fig) silence s.o.
Pinke ['pɪŋkə] *f* (-;) (coll) dough

Words in parentheses and in roman coming after a meaning serve to clarify that meaning, e.g.,

Kursiv gedruckte Wörter in Klammern, die nach einer Bedeutung stehen, sollen diese Bedeutung illustrieren, z.B.

überschau/**en** *tr* look over, survey; overlook (*a scene*)

vii

Words in parentheses and in roman type coming after or before a meaning are optional additions to the word in the target language, e.g.,

In Antiqua gedruckte Wörter in Klammern, die nach oder vor einer Bedeutung stehen, sind wahlfreie Erweiterungen des Wortes der Zielsprache, z.B.

Tanne ['tanə] *f* (-; -n) fir (tree)
Pap/**rikaschote** *f* (green) pepper

Meaning discriminations are given in the source language and are in italics, e.g.,

Bedeutungsdifferenzierungen sind in der Ausgangssprache angegeben und kursiv gedruckt, z.B.

überrei/**zen** *tr* overexcite; (*Augen, Nerven*) strain
earn [ɛrn] *tr* (*money*) verdienen; (*interest*) einbringen

Inflections are generally not shown for compound entry words, since the inflections have been shown where the components are entry words. However, when the last component of a compound noun on the German-English side has various inflections depending on meaning, the inflection is shown for the compound, e.g.,

Bei zusammengesetzten Stichwörtern ist die Flexion im Allgemeinen nicht angegeben, da sie unter den als Stichwörter angeführten Teilen des Kompositums angegeben ist. Falls jedoch der letzte Teil eines deutschen Kompositums je nach der Bedeutung verschieden flektiert wird, ist die Flexion für das Kompositum angegeben, z.B.

Ton/**band** *n* (-[e]s; -er) . . .

Fleisch/hacker (-s-) *m*, **Fleisch/hauer** *m* (-s-) butcher
fleischlich [*flaiçliç*] *adj* fleshy; meaty
fleischlich [*flaiçliç*] *adj* carnal
Fleisch/markt *m* meat market
Fleisch/pastete *f* meat pie
Fleisch/saft *m* meat juice, gravy
Fleisch/salat *m* diced-meat salad
Fleisch/spiese *f* meat course
Fleisch/spieß *m* skewer
Fleischverdung [*flaiç'verdʊŋ*] *f* (-s) incarnation
Fleisch/wolf *m* meat grinder
Fleisch/wunde *f* flesh wound, laceration
Fleisch/wurst *f* pork sausage
fliefl [*flais*] *m* (-es) diligence, industri; mit *F.* intentionally
fließig [*flaisiç*] *adj* diligent, hard-working
fliektieren [*fliek'tiəən*] *tr* inflect
fliebschen [*flie'tʃən*] *tr* bare (*reeth*)
Flexion [*flek'sjən*] *f* (-s-en) (gram) inflection
flieken [*fliekən*] *tr* patch, repair || **fliecken** *m* (-s-) patch
Flieck/schuster *m* cobbler
Flieck/werk *n* patchwork; hotchpotch; (*Pfuscherei*) bungling job
Flieck/zeug *n* repair kit
Flieder [*flidəə*] *m* (-s-) lilac
Fliese [*flieç*] *f* (-i-n) fly; (coll) bow tie
fliegen [*flieçən*] *s75 tr* fly, pilot || *intr* (SEIN) fly; (coll) get sacked; in die Luft *f.* blow up
Flie/genfenster *n* window screen
Flie/gengewicht *n* flyweight division
Flie/genwichter [*flieçəŋvɪçtəə*] *m* (-s-) flyweight (boxer)
Flie/genzitter *n* screen
Flie/genklappe *f*, **Flie/genklatsche** *f* fly swatter
Flie/genpilz *m* toadstool
Flie/ger *m* (-s-) flyer
Flieger - *comb.* *fm.* air-force; air, aerial; flying; airman's
Flie/gerabwehr *f* anti-aircraft defense
Flie/geralarm *m* air-raid alarm
Flie/geranriff *m* air raid
Flie/gerhorst *m* (aer) ace
Flie/gerin *f* (-i-nen) flyer
Flie/gerschaden *m* air-raid damage
fliehen [*flie-an*] *s75 tr* run away from; avoid || (SEIN) flee
Fliehkraft *f* (-s) centrifugal force
Fliese [*flize*] *f* (-i-n) tile
Flie/senleger *m* tiler, tile man
Fließband [*flisbānt*] *n* (-[e]s;-er) assembly line
fließen [*flisən*] *s76 intr* (SEIN) flow
fließend *adj* (*Wasser*) running; (fig) fluent
Fließheck [*flishek*] *n* (aut) fastback
Fließpapier [*flispaipiə*] *n* blotting paper
flimmern [*fliməən*] *intr* glimmer; glisten, shimmer; flicker
flink [*flink*] *adj* nimble, quick; **mach mal** *f.* get a move on!
Flinte [*flintə*] *f* (-i-n) shotgun; gun
Flint/tenlauf *m* gun barrel

Flügel [*flyçəl*] *m* (-s-) wing; (*e-r Doppeltür*) leaf; (mus) grand piano
Flü/geladutant *m* aide-de-camp
Flü/gelfenster *n* casement window
Flü/gelstütze *f* wing nut
Flü/gelschlag *m* flap of the wings
Flü/gelschraube *f* thumb screw
Flü/gelschraubmutter *f* wing nut
Flü/geltür *f* folding door
Flü/gast *m* (aer) passenger
Flü/ge [*flyçə*] *adj* (*Vogel*) fledged (fig) ready to go on one's own
Flug; **gesellschaft** *f* airline company
Flug/hafen *m* airport
Flug/hatfenfeuer *f* airport lights
Flug/kapitän *m* captain, pilot
Flug/karte *f* plane ticket; aeronautical chart
flugklar *adj* ready for take-off
Flug/körper *m* missile; space vehicle
Flug/leitung *f* air-traffic control
Flug/linie *f* air route; airline
Flug/meldesystem *n* air-raid warning system
Flug/motor *m* aircraft engine
Flug/ortung *f* (aer) navigation
Flug/plan *m* flight schedule
Flug/platz *m* airfield, airport
Flug/post *f* air mail
Flug/preis *m* air fare
Flugs [*fluks*] *adv* quickly; at once
Flug/schein *m* plane ticket
Flug/schneise *f* air lane
Flug/schrift *f* pamphlet
Flug/strecke *f* flying distance
Flug/stützpunkt *m* air base
flugtauglich, **flugtüchtig** *adj* air-worthy
Flug/techniker - *in* *s6 mf* aeronautical engineer
Flug/verbot *n* (aer) grounding
Flug/verkehr *m* air traffic
Flug/wesen *n* aviation; aeronautics
Flug/wetter *n* flying weather
Flug/zeug *n* airplane; aircraft
Flug/zeugabwehrgeschütz *n*, **Flug/zeugabwehr** *n* none *f* anti-aircraft gun
Flug/zeugführer *m* pilot; **zweiter** *F.*, **co-pilot**, second officer
Flug/zeugführerschein *m* pilot's license
Flug/zeuggeschwader *n* wing, (*consisting of 3 squadrons of 9 planes each*)
Flug/zeugkreuzer *m*, **Flug/zeugmutter-schiff** *n* seaplane tender, seaplane carrier
Flug/zeugtrumpf *m* fuselage
Flug/zeugstaffel *f* squadron (*consisting of 9 planes*)
Flug/zeugträger *m* aircraft carrier
Flug/zeugwerk *m* aircraft factory
Flunder [*flundəə*] *f* (-i-n) flounder
Flunkerer [*flunkəə*] *n* (-s-) fibber
flunkern [*flunkəən*] *intr* fib
flunisch [*flun*] *m*, (-es-) face; **e-n** *F.* ziehen (or **machen**) make a face
Fluor [*flu-ət*] *n* (-s) fluorine
Fluoreszenz [*flu-ores'tsɛns*] *f* (-s) fluorescence; fluorescent light
Fluorid [*flu-ə'rit*] *n* (-[e]s;-e) fluoride
Flur [*flur*] *m* (-[e]s;-e) entrance hall; hallway || *f* (-i-en) open farmland; meadow; community farmland

Flur/garderobe *f* hallway closet
Fluß [*flus*] *m* (Flusses; Flüsse) river; flow; (metal) fusion; (phys) flux
flußab/wärts *adv* downstream
flußauf/wärts *adv* upstream
Flußbett *n* riverbed, channel
Flußchen [*flʏsçən*] *n* (-s-) rivulet
flußig [*flʏsiç*] *adj* liquid; fluid; (*Gelder*) ready; **f. machen** convert into cash || *adv* fluently
Flüssigkeit *f* (-i-en) liquid; fluid; (fig) fluency; (fin) liquidity
Flüssigkeitsmaß *n* liquid measure
Fluß/pieler *n* hypotamus
flüstern [*flʏstəən*] *tr* & *intr* whisper
Fluß/sterparole *f* rumor
Flut [*flut*] *f* (-i-en) flood; waters; high tide
fluten [*fluten*] *tr* flood || *intr* (SEIN) flow, pour
Flut/frenze *f* high-water mark
Flut/licht *n* floodlight
Flut/linie *f* high-water mark
Flut/wasser *n* tidewater
Flut/welle *f* tidal wave
Flut/zeit *f* flood tide, high tide
focht [*foçt*] *pret* of **fechten**
Focksegel [*fok'seçəl*] *n* (-s-) foresail
fohlen [*folan*] *intr* foal || **Fohlen** *n* (-s-) foal
Folge [*folçə*] *f* (-i-n) sequence; consequence; succession; series; (*e-s Romans*) continuation; (*e-r Zeit-schrift*) number; **die Folgen tragen** take the consequences; **in der F.** subsequently
folgen [*folçən*] *intr* (dat) obey || *intr* (SEIN) (dat) follow; (dat) succeed; (aus) ensue (from) || **Folgendarmasen** **folgendermaßen** [*folçəndəəmasən*] *adv* in the following manner, as follows
fol/genscher *adj* momentous, grave
fol/gerichtig *adj* logical, consistent
fol/gern [*folçən*] *tr* infer, conclude
Fol/gerung *f* (-i-en) inference, conclusion
Fol/gesetz *m* (gram) result clause
Fol/geswidrig *adj* inconsistent
Fol/ter [*fol'təə*] *n* (-s) rack
Fol/terbank *f* (-i-e) rack
foltern [*fol'təən*] *tr* torture
Fol/terqual *f* torture
Fol/terverhör *n* third degree
Fön [*fön*] *m* (-[e]s;-e) hand hair-dryer
Fond [*fɔŋ*] *m* (-s;-s) background; rear, back; (culin) gravy
Fonds [*fɔŋ*] *m* (-s [fɔŋ] -s [fɔŋ]) fund
Fontäne [*fɔn'te:nə*] *f* (-i-n) fountain
foppen [*fɔpən*] *tr* tease; bamboozle
Forperei [*fɔpə'rei*] *f* (-i-en) teasing
forcieren [*fɔ're:ʃiən*] *tr* force; speed up
Förderband [*fɔ'dəəbānt*] *n* (-s;-er) conveyor belt

flirren [*flirən*] *intr* shimmer
Flirt [*flirt*] *m* (-s-s) flirtation; boy-friend, girlfriend
flirten [*flirtən*] *intr* flirt
flirter [*flitəə*] *n* (-s-) sequins; (*Schmuckstein*) flashiness
flit/terglanz *m* flashiness
flit/tergold *m* gold tinsel
flit/terkrum *m* trinkets
flit/terstaat *m* flashy clothes
flit/terwochen *pl* honeymoon
flitzen [*flitsən*] *intr* (SEIN) flit
flocht [*flɔçt*] *pret* of **flechten**
Flocke [*flɔkə*] *pret* of **flogen** || **Floh** *m*
flög [*flɔk*] *pret* of **flogen**
floh [*flo*] *f* (-i-n) flea; tuft
floh [*flo*] *f* (-i-n) flea; tuft
floh [*flo*] *f* (-i-n) flea; tuft
setzen put a bug in s.o.'s ear
Floh/hüpfspiel *n* tidilywinks
Flor [*flɔə*] *m* (-s;-e) bloom || *m* (-s;-e) & -e) gauze; (tex) nap, pile
Flor/band *n* (-[e]s;-er) crepe; mourning band
Florett [*flɔ'ret*] *n* (-s;-e) foil
florieren [*flɔ'viəən*] *intr* flourish
florskel [*flɔskəl*] *f* (-i-n) rhetorical ornament, flowery phrase
Flöß [*flɔs*] *n* (-es;-e) raft
Flosse [*flɔsə*] *f* (-i-n) fin; (aer) stabilizer
flößen [*flɔsən*] *tr* float
Flöte [*flɔtə*] *f* (-i-n) flute; (cards) flush
flöten [*flɔtən*] *tr* play on the flute || *intr* play the flute; **f. gehen** (fig) go to the dogs
flott [*flɔt*] *adj* afloat; brisk, lively; gay; chic, dashing
Flotte [*flɔtə*] *f* (-i-n) fleet
Flot/tenstützpunkt *m* naval base
flott/gehend *adj* (com) brisk, lively
Flottille [*flɔ'tri:lə*] *f* (-i-n) flotilla
flott/machen *tr* set afloat; (fig) get going again
Flöz [*flɔts*] *n* (-es;-e) (min) seam
Fluch [*flux*] *m* (-[e]s;-e) curse
fluchen [*fluxən*] *intr* curse
Flucht [*fluxt*] *f* (-i-en) flight; escape; straight line, alignment; (*Häuser*) row; (*Spielraum*) space, leeway; (*Zimmer*) suite; **außerhalb der F.** out of line; **in die F. schlagen** put to flight
flüchten [*flyçtən*] *ref* (an acc, in acc) take refuge (in); have recourse (to) || *intr* (SEIN) flee; escape; (*vor dat*) run away (from)
flüchtig [*flyçtiç*] *adj* fugitive; fleet-ing; cursory, superficial; hurried; (chem) volatile; **f. sein** be on the run; **f. werden** escape, flee
flüchtig/tüchtigfehler *m* oversight, slip
Flüchtling [*flyçtliŋ*] *m* (-s-) fugitive; refugee
Flücht/lingslager *n* refugee camp
Flug [*fluk*] *m* (-[e]s;-e) flight
Flug/abwehr *f* anti-aircraft defense
Flugabwehr - *comb.* *fm.* anti-aircraft
Flug/anschluß *m* plane connection
Flug/aufgabe *f*, **Flug/auftrag** *m* (aer) mission
Flug/bahn *f* line of flight; trajectory
Flug/blatt *n* leaflet, flyer

Easy Learning German Dictionary

fliegen → **Föhn**

[2] **bow tie** ◊ *Er trug eine Fliege.* He was wearing a bow tie.
fliegen VERB (IMPERFECT **flog**, PERFECT **ist geflogen**)
fliehen VERB (IMPERFECT **floh**, PERFECT **ist geflohen**)
die Fliese NOUN
 tile
das Fließband NOUN (PL die **Fließbänder**)
 assembly line
fließen VERB (IMPERFECT **floss**, PERFECT **ist geflossen**)
 to flow
fließend ADJECTIVE, ADVERB
 [1] **running** ◊ *fließendes Wasser* running water
 [2] **fluent** ◊ *Sie spricht fließend Englisch.* She is fluent in English.
flink ADJECTIVE
 nimble
die Flitterwochen FEM PL NOUN
 honeymoon
flitzen VERB (PERFECT **ist geflitzt**)
 to dash
die Flocke NOUN
 flake ◊ *eine Schneeflocke* a snowflake
flog VERB *see fliegen*
der Floh NOUN (PL die **Flöhe**)
 flea
der Flohmarkt NOUN (PL die **Flohmärkte**)
 flea market
die Flökel NOUN
 set phrase
floss VERB *see fließen*
die Flosse NOUN
 [1] **fin** ◊ *die Flosse eines Hais* a shark's fin
 [2] **flipper** ◊ *Er hat seine Flossen mit ins Schwimmbad genommen.* He took his flippers with him to the swimming baths.
die Flöte NOUN
 [1] **flute** ◊ *Cordula spielt Flöte.* Cordula plays the flute.
 [2] **recorder** ◊ *Phil spielt Flöte.* Phil plays the recorder.
fluchen VERB
 to curse
flüchtig ADJECTIVE
 at large ◊ *Der Einbrecher ist noch flüchtig.* The burglar's still at large.
 ◊ **jemanden nur flüchtig kennen** to know somebody only superficially
der Flüchtling NOUN (PL die **Flüchtlinge**)
 refugee
der Flug NOUN (PL die **Flüge**)
 flight ◊ *Der Flug nach Atlanta ist verspätet.* The flight to Atlanta's been delayed.
das Flugblatt NOUN (PL die **Flugblätter**)
 leaflet
der Flügel NOUN (PL die **Flügel**)

[1] **wing** ◊ *die Flügel des Adlers* the eagle's wings
 [2] **grand piano**
der Flugast NOUN (PL die **Flugäste**)
 airline passenger
die Fluggesellschaft NOUN
 airline
der Flughafen NOUN (PL die **Flughäfen**)
 airport
der Fluglotse NOUN (GEN des **Fluglotsen**, PL die **Fluglotsen**)
 air traffic controller
der Flugplan NOUN (PL die **Flugpläne**)
 flight schedule
der Flugplatz NOUN (GEN des **Flugplatzes**, PL die **Flugplätze**)
 [1] **airport** ◊ *Wir bringen dich zum Flugplatz.* We'll take you to the airport.
 [2] **airfield** ◊ *Dieser Flugplatz ist nur für Privatflugzeuge.* This airfield is only for private planes.
der Flugschein NOUN (PL die **Flugscheine**)
 plane ticket
das Flugticket NOUN (PL die **Flugtickets**)
 plane ticket
das Flugzeug NOUN (PL die **Flugzeuge**)
 aeroplane
die Flugzeugentführung NOUN
 hijacking
das Fluor NOUN
 fluorine
der Flur NOUN (PL die **Flure**)
 corridor
Be careful! Flur does not mean floor.
der Fluss NOUN (GEN des **Flusses**, PL die **Flüsse**)
 river
das Flüsschen NOUN (PL die **Flüsschen**)
 little river
flüssig ADJECTIVE
 liquid
die Flüssigkeit NOUN
 liquid
das Flussufer NOUN (PL die **Flussufer**)
 river bank ◊ *am Flussufer* on the river bank
flüstern VERB
 to whisper
die Flut NOUN (PL die **Fluten**)
 [1] **flood** ◊ *Wir haben eine Flut von Briefen bekommen.* We received a flood of letters.
 [2] **high tide** ◊ *Das Schiff läuft bei Flut aus.* The ship sails at high tide.
Flutlicht NOUN (PL die **Flutlichter**)
 floodlight
der Föhn NOUN (PL die **Föhne**)
 [1] **foehn wind** ◊ *Heute ist Föhn.* There's a foehn wind blowing today.
 [2] **The foehn wind is a dry, warm wind usually found to the north of the Alps.**

[2] **hair dryer**

föhnen VERB
 to blow-dry

die **Folge** NOUN

[1] **result** ◊ *Er starb an den Folgen des Unfalls.* He died as a result of the accident.

◊ **etwas zur Folge haben** to result in something ◊ *Deine Faulheit wird schlechte Noten zur Folge haben.* Your laziness will result in bad marks.

◊ **Folgen haben** to have consequences ◊ *Das wird schlimme Folgen haben.* That'll have serious consequences.

[2] **episode** ◊ *Hast du die letzte Folge der "Lindenstraße" gesehen?* Did you see the latest episode of "Lindenstraße"?

◊ **ein Roman in Folgen** a serialized novel

folgen VERB (PERFECT **ist gefolgt**)

to follow ◊ *Uns ist ein grünes Auto gefolgt.* We were followed by a green car. ◊ *Folgen Sie dem Wagen da.* Follow that car.

◊ **Ich konnte ihm nicht folgen.** I couldn't follow what he was saying.

◊ **Meine Kinder folgen nicht immer.** My children don't always do what they're told.

folgend ADJECTIVE
 following

die **Folgerung** NOUN

conclusion

folglich ADVERB

consequently

folgsam ADJECTIVE

obedient

die **Folie** NOUN

foil

foltern VERB

to torture

der **Fön** (R) NOUN (PL die **Föne**)

hair dryer

You have to substitute *ich spiele* for the infinitive form *spielen*. You will often have to adapt the infinitive in this way, adding the correct ending to the verb for **ich**, **du**, **er** etc and choosing the present, future or past form. For help with this, look at the German verb tables in the middle of the dictionary. **Spielen** is a regular verb so it follows the same pattern as **machen**, which is set out on page 344.

8 How would you say "We played football"?

Phrases containing nouns and adjectives may also need to be adapted. You may need to make the noun genitive, plural or dative plural, or the adjective feminine, neuter or plural. Remember that some nouns have irregular genitive or plural forms and that this information is shown in the entry.

9 How would you say "The red flowers are beautiful"?

The underlining points out all the main translations, the numbers tell you there is more than one possible translation and the words in brackets in *italic* help you choose which translation you want.

6 How would you translate "I like playing pool"?

Never take the first translation you see without looking at the other. DON'T OVERUSE THE DICTIONARY Always look to see if there is more than one translation underlined.

Phrases in **bold type** preceded by a black diamond ♦ are phrases which are particularly common or important. Sometimes these phrases have a completely different translation from the main translation; sometimes the translation is the same. For example:

cancer NOUN
 der Krebs (GEN des Krebses) ♦ He's got cancer. Er hat Krebs.
 ♦ I'm Cancer. Ich bin Krebs.

abgemacht ADJECTIVE
 agreed ♦ Wir trafen uns zur abgemachten Zeit. We met at the agreed time.
 ♦ Abgemacht! OK!

When you look up a word, make sure you look beyond the main translations to see if the entry includes any **bold phrases**.

7 Look up "fahren" to help you translate the sentence "Ich werde morgen mit dem Zug fahren".

► MAKING USE OF THE PHRASES IN THE DICTIONARY

Sometimes when you look up a word you will find not only the word, but the exact phrase you want. For example, you might want to say "What's the date today?" Look up **date** and you will find the exact phrase and its translation. Sometimes you have to adapt what you find in the dictionary. If you want to say "I play darts" and look up **dart** you will find:

dart NOUN
 der Pfeil (PL die Pfeile)
 ♦ to play darts Darts spielen



10 How could you say "The Black Forest is huge" without looking up the word "huge"?

Use particular examples instead of general terms. If you are asked to describe the sports facilities in your area, and time is short, you could say something like "In our town there is a swimming pool and a football ground."

Use negatives: if the cake you made was a total disaster, you could just say that it wasn't very good.

Use a word with a similar meaning. This is particularly easy with adjectives, as there are a lot of words which mean good, bad, big etc and you're sure to know at least one.

It takes time to look up words so try to avoid using the dictionary unnecessarily, especially in exams. Think carefully about what you want to say and see if you can put it another way, using the words you already know. To rephrase things you can:

11 Try NOT to use your dictionary to work out the meaning of the sentence "Das Mädchen schreibt ihrer Brieffreundin einen Brief auf Deutsch".

DICTIONARY SKILLS

Using a dictionary is a skill you can improve with practice and by following some basic guidelines. This section gives you a detailed explanation of how to use the dictionary to ensure you get the most out of it.

The answers to all the checks in this section are on page 16.

▶ MAKE SURE YOU LOOK IN THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE DICTIONARY

The German-English side comes first, followed by the English-German. The middle pages of the book have a blue border so that you can see where one side finishes and the other starts.



- 1 Which side of the dictionary would you look up to translate "das Fahrrad"?

▶ FINDING THE WORD YOU WANT

When you are looking for a word, for example **froh**, look at the first letter - **f** - The main translation of a word is shown on a new line and is underlined to make and find the **F** section in the German-English side. At the top of each page, you'll find it stand out from the rest of the entry. If there is more than one main translation find the first and last words on that page. When you find the words for a word, each one is numbered. If an entry continues over the page there is a starting with **fr**, scan down the page until you find the word you want. Remember: signpost to indicate this **fr**.

That even if a word has an umlaut on it, for example **für**, it makes no difference to the alphabetical order.

- 2 On which page will you find the word - "gestern"?
- 3 Which comes first - "Bruder" or "Brötchen"?

▶ MAKE SURE YOU LOOK AT THE RIGHT ENTRY

An entry is made up of a **word**, its translations and, often, example phrases to example, a **pool** can be a puddle, a pond or a swimming pool; **pool** can also be show you how to use the translations. If there is more than one entry for the same game. When you are translating from English into German, be careful to choose word, then there is an information box to tell you so. Look at the following exam-: he German word that has the particular meaning you want. The dictionary offers ple entries:

flat ADJECTIVE

see also flat NOUN

1 flat \diamond flat shoes flache Schuhe

2 flat roof ein Flachdach NEUT

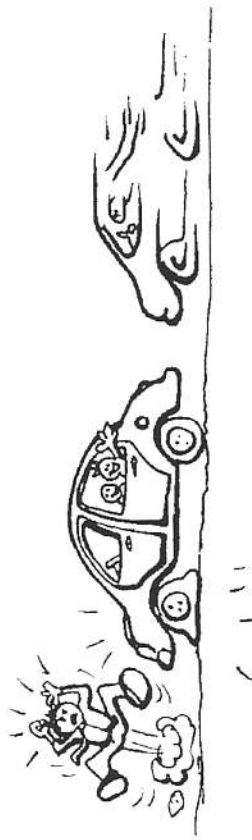
3 flat tyre \diamond I've got a flat tyre. Ich habe einen platten Reifen.

flat NOUN

see also flat ADJECTIVE

4 flat die Wohnung \diamond She lives in a flat. Sie wohnt in einer Wohnung.

- 4 Which entry for "flat" should you look at if you want to translate the phrase "My car has a flat tyre"?



Always pay attention to information boxes - they tell you if there is more than one entry for the same word, give you guidance on grammatical points, or tell you about differences between German and British life.

▶ CHOOSING THE RIGHT TRANSLATION

The main translation of a word is shown on a new line and is underlined to make it stand out from the rest of the entry. If there is more than one main translation for a word, each one is numbered. If an entry continues over the page there is a signpost to indicate this **fr**.

Often you will see phrases in *italics*, preceded by a white diamond \diamond . These help you choose the translation you want because they show how the translation they follow can be used.

- 5 Use the phrases given at the entry "hard" to help you translate:
"This bread is hard".

PARTS OF SPEECH

If you look up the word **flat**, you will see that there are two entries for this word as it can be a noun or an adjective. It helps to choose correctly between the entries if you know how to recognize these different types of words.

► NOUNS

Nouns often appear with words like *a, the, this, that, my, your* and *his*. They can be singular (abbreviated to **SING** in the dictionary):

his dog her cat a street



or plural (abbreviated to **PL** in the dictionary):

the facts those people his shoes our holidays

They can be the subject of a verb:

Vegetables are good for you

or the object of a verb:

I play tennis

I bought my mother a box of chocolates.

12 Which three words in this sentence are nouns?

13 Which of the nouns is plural?

German nouns all start with a capital letter and can be either masculine, feminine or neuter (abbreviated to **MASC**, **FEM** or **NEUT** in the dictionary).

Masculine nouns are shown by **der**:

der Hund der Zug der Arm

feminine nouns are shown by **die**:

die Katze

die Milch

die Tür

neuter nouns are shown by **das**:

das Auto

das Kind

das Sofa

The plural form of **der, die** and **das** is **die**. The plural of most feminine German nouns is made by adding **en** or **n**:

die Katzen

die Türen

die Familien

Many German nouns, however, do not add **en** or **n** in the plural, so the plural of these nouns is shown in the entry:

die Hunde die Häuser die Autos die Wagen die Mütter

German **der, die** and **das** (and also **ein** and **eine**) may change when the noun they precede is used in another case, for example in the accusative, genitive or dative case (abbreviated to **ACC**, **GEN** and **DAT** in the dictionary). It is important to learn when you should use each case in German.

The **nominative** case is used to show the subject of a sentence – the **dog** is chasing the cat. All German nouns are shown in the nominative case in the dictionary:

Ich esse ein Eis.

Die Katze schläft.

Der Ball ist im Garten.

The **accusative** case is used to show the direct object of a sentence – I love chocolate – and after certain prepositions e.g. *durch, ohne*:

Ich sehe den Hund.

Sie liebt mich.

Wir gingen durch den Wald.

The **genitive** case is used to show that something belongs to somebody – my father's hat – and after certain prepositions e.g. *wegen*:

das Auto des Mannes

der Hund meiner Mutter

wegen des schlechten Wetters

The **dative** case is used to show the indirect object of a sentence – she told me the news – and after certain prepositions e.g. *mit, aus*:

Ich gebe dem Lehrer das Heft.

Er schreibt mir einen Brief.

Sie spielen mit dem Ball.

The rules for the changes to **der, die, das, ein** and **eine** are shown here:

	MASC SING	FEM SING	NEUT SING	PL
NOM	der	die	das	die
ACC	den	die	das	die
GEN	des	der	des	der
DAT	dem	der	dem	den

Wie, bitte?

INTRODUCTORY GERMAN FOR PROFICIENCY

CLASS TEXT

*NY: Wiley,
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William B. Fischer

Portland State University

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Linfield College

The Glossary is organized to encourage you to learn as you look up a word. Decide first whether it is a *noun* – a word that names a person, place or thing. That decision is easier to make in German than in English or most other languages, since in printed German *nouns are capitalized*.

If the word is not a noun, look for it under the category "OTHER." If the word is a noun, look in the "NOUNS" section under its gender heading *der*, *die*, or *das*. The noun lists are organized that way because gender is a basic feature of German. Failure to learn the gender of commonly used words will cause you severe problems in managing other structures. You should also acquire the ability to guess gender by the "shape" of the word and by anything you can derive from the context in which the word is used. So you may have to guess the gender of the noun you are looking up. But the Glossary pages are organized so that you will not have to look very far.

Plurals: Like English, German has several major patterns of pluralization that a speaker learns to apply by reflex. Truly irregular plural forms and patterns of lesser frequency are learned as exceptions. In the Glossary, the two common regular patterns of plural formation are not indicated; instead, you are expected to supply them. The two general principles are:

If the word ends in **-e**, add **-n** **die Fahrkarte**, pl. **Fahrkarten**

If the word does not end in **-e**, add **-e** **der Tag**, pl. **Tage**

In all other cases the plural is indicated, or else the abbreviation "no pl" will tell you that the plural form either does not exist or is uncommon.

The indication of umlaut in the pluralization symbols needs explanation.

¨ = umlaut the stem vowel and then add any other indicated letters:

der Mann, ¨er pl. = **Männer**

The umlaut applies to the last word in a compound noun:

der Sommermantel, ¨ pl. = **Sommermäntel**

(not Sömmermantel)

The double vowel *au* is umlauted to *äu*:

das Haus, ¨er pl. = **Häuser**

*↑ end-of-book Glossary
(see example on other side)*

00716-13

der Körper

- der Kopf
- das Haar (Haare)
- das Auge (Augen)
- die Brille
- die Kontaktlinse(n)
- das Ohr (Ohren)
- die Nase
- der Mund
- die Lippe (-n)
- der Zahn (Zähne)
- das Kinn
- der Hals
- das _____ Bein = _____ bone
- organs: das Herz die Lunge die Leber

For other parts: Use the official medical term, but with German pronunciation

*inside
front
covers*

Groß- = grand-
Ur- = great-
Schwieger- + _____ = _____ -in-law

(or use der/die X von _____)

mein _____
dein _____
sein _____
etc.

die Familie (-n)

- die Mutter
- der Vater
- die Eltern
- das Kind (Kinder)
- die Tochter (Töchter)
- der Sohn (Söhne)
- die Schwester (Schwestern)
- der Bruder (Brüder)
- der Onkel
- die Tante

cousin: der Vetter (-n), die Kusine (-n)
grandchild: das Enkelkind (der Enkel, die Enkelin)
relative: der Verwandte, die Verwandte plural: die Verwandten
die Angehörigen (kin)

F

NOUNS

plural only

Ferien vacation (general) 13
»Urlaub

der

Fabrikarbeiter, - factory worker (male) 22

Fahkartenaufomat, -en ticket vending machine 6

Fahrkartenschalter, - ticket counter, window 3

Fahrplan, -e schedule (transportation) 11

Fahrschein transit ticket 16

Familiennamen last name, family name P1

die

Fabrik, -en factory 22

Fähre ferryboat 9

Fahrkarte ticket (train, etc.) 1

Fahrt, -en trip (vehicular) 7

Familie family (singular!) 4

Farbe color 17

Feinwäsche *no pl* delicate laundry 25

Fete party

Flamme flame 11

Wie, bitte?

00716-14

Dürer, Albrecht (°1471, †1528), Maler
— Nürnberg, St. Johannsriedhof

Faschismus *no pl* fascism 22

Faschist, -en fascist 22

Februar *no pl* February 8

Fehler, - mistake, error

Feiertag holiday FF

Film film (camera or movie) 10

Fisch fish 2

Flüchtling refugee 22

Flug, -e flight (airplane)

Flur entrance hall, hallway 15

Fluß, Flüsse river 7

Franken, - Swiss Franc 1

Freitag Friday P2

Freund friend (male), boyfriend 4

Frühling spring (season) 4

Führer, - guidebook, guide, leader 16

Fünziger, - fifty (banknote or stamp) 6

Fuß, -e foot 14 »zu Fuß

Fußgänger, - pedestrian 8

Flasche bottle 1

Fotoentwicklung, -en film developing 25

Frage question 10

Frau, -en Mrs., Ms. P1; woman 3; wife 4

Freiheit, -en freedom 22

Freizeit *no pl* free time, leisure time 19

Fresse trap, mug, "kisser" 26

Freundin, -nen friend (female), girlfriend 25

Freundschaft, -en friendship

Funktion, -en function 1

Fußgängerzone pedestrian zone(s) 8

Fütterung, -en feeding (animals) 11

das

Fachgeschäft specialty shop 19

Fahrrad, -er bicycle 21

Farbdia, -s color slide(s) 10

Farbfoto, -s color photo 25

Faß, Fässer barrel, vat 20

Fenster, - window 7

Ferngespräch long-distance call 12

Fest festival FF

Fieber *no pl* fever (98.6°F = 37.1°C) 13

Fleisch *no pl* meat, flesh 17

Flugzeug airplane 19

Formular form, blank 12

Foto, -s photograph 10

Fotogeschäft camera store 10

Fräulein, - Miss, Ms.; waitress! P1

Freibad, -er open-air swimming pool 19

Freilichttheater, - open-air theater 20

Friesland *no pl* Frisia (northwest German coastal regions & islands) 17

Frühstück breakfast 2

Fundbüro, -s lost and found office 18

OTHER

fahren (fährt, fuhr, ist gefahren) travel, drive 4; radfahren ride a bicycle 13

fallen (fällt, fiel, ist gefallen) fall; die in battle 24

fällig due 15

falsch wrong, incorrect (of things) 16 (you're wrong = Sie haben unrecht)

fangen (fängt, fing, gefangen) catch 11

fantastisch fantastic, great 2

fast almost 10

faul lazy; rotten (fruit) 11

feiern celebrate 11

fein fine 17

fern far, distant, tele- 10

fernsehen (sieht fern, sah fern, ferngesehen) watch TV 10

fertig finished, ready 12

fest firm, solid

finanzieren finance 17

finden (findet, fand, gefunden) find 3

fliegen (fliegt, flog, ist geflogen) fly

fliehen (flieht, floh, ist geflohen) flee, escape 23

folgend following, subsequent 21

fotografieren photograph, take pictures 7

fragen ask (inquire) 3; ask (request) = bitten

französisch French *adj* 17 (Frenchman = der Franzose, Frenchwoman = die Französin)

frei free 4

frei-halten (hält frei, hielt frei, freigehalten) hold, keep open, keep clear 15

freitags on Fridays 21

fremd strange, foreign fremd sein be a stranger 16

fressen (frißt, fraß, gefressen) eat (animal activity), feed 11

freuen please, make happy 11; freut mich sehr: pleased to meet you 17; sich freuen auf + acc look forward to 19

frisch fresh (foods) 11

früh early 7 »morgen früh

fühlen feel, sense; sich fühlen: Ich fühle mich besser I feel better

führen lead 8

funktionieren work, function, operate, run 5

für acc for; in favor of 2

furchtbar horrible 8