

Easy Sproochentest

Luxembourgish Grammar Cheatsheet

Refer to this cheatsheet if you're ever unsure of a grammatical form.
 Don't worry. You'll learn how and when to use all of these forms during the course.

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Personal Pronouns		
Nominative	Accusative	Dative
ech	mech	mir
du	dech	dir
hien	hien	him
si	si	hir
hatt	hatt	him
mir	eis	eis
dir	iech	iech
Dir	lech	lech
si	si	hinnen

Articles				
Gender / Case	Nominative/Accusative		Dative	
	Indefinite	Definite	Indefinite	Definite
M	en	den	engem	dem
N	en	d'	engem	dem
F	eng	d'	enger	der
PL	-	d'	-	den

Possessive Adjectives				
Nominative/Accusative				
Person Gender	M	N	F	PL
ech	mäin	mäin	meng	meng
du	däin	däin	deng	deng
hien	säin	säin	seng	seng
si	hiren	hiert	hir	hir
hatt	säin	säin	seng	seng
mir	eisen	eist	eis	eis
dir	ären	äert	är	är
Dir	Ären	Äert	Är	Är
si	hiren	hiert	hir	hir
Dative				
	M	N	F	PL
ech	mengem	mengem	menger	mengen
du	dengem	dengem	denger	dengen
hien	sengem	sengem	senger	sengen
si	hirem	hirem	hirer	hiren
hatt	sengem	sengem	senger	sengen
mir	eisem	eisem	eiser	eisen
dir	ärem	ärem	ärer	ären
Dir	Ärem	Arem	Arer	Aren
si	hirem	hirem	hirer	hiren

Adjective Declension		
Gender / Case	Nominative/Accusative	Dative
M	...en	...en
N	...t	...en
F	...-	...er
PL	...-	...en

Relative Pronouns		
Gender / Case	Nominative/Accusative	Dative
M	deen	deem
N	dat	deem
F	déi	där
PL	déi	deenen

Demonstrative Pronouns				
Gender / Case	Nominative/Accusative		Dative	
	Close	Further Away	Close	Further Away
M	dësen	deen	dësem	deem
N	dëst	dat	dësem	deem
F	dës	déi	dëser	där
PL	dës	déi	dësen	deenen

Reflexive Pronouns		
Subject	Accusative	Dative
ech	mech	mir
du	dech	dir
hien	sech	sech
si	sech	sech
hatt	sech	sech
mir	eis	eis
dir	iech	iech
Dir	lech	lech
si	sech	sech

Indefinite Noun Negation		
Gender / Case	Nominative/Accusative	Dative
M	keen	kengem
N	keen	kengem
F	keng	kenger
PL	keng	kengen

Movement Sensitive Prepositions	
Movement = Accusative	
No Movement = Dative	
an	in
op	on
un	on
iwwert	above
ënnert	under/below
virun	in front (of)
hannert	behind
tëschent	between
nieft	next to
widdert	against
bei	at/with
baussent	outside

Always Accusative Prepositions	
fir	for/in order to
duerch	through
ouni	without
géint	against
ëm	around
bis	until
laanscht	along

Always Dative Prepositions	
aus	out of/from
mat	with
no	after
zënter	since
vun	from
zu	to/at
wéinst	because of
trotz	despite
virun	before (time)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
al	méi al	am eelsten
jonk	méi jonk	am jéngsten
grouss	méi grouss	am gréissten
héich	méi héich	am héchst
aarm	méi aarm	am äermsten
haart	méi haart	am häertsten
staark	méi staark	am stäerksten
waarm	méi waarm	am wäermsten
schwaach	méi schwaach	am schwächsten
kuerz	méi kuerz	am kierzten
laang	méi laang	am längsten
schaarf	méi schaarf	am schäerfsten
schwaarz	méi schwaarz	am schwäerzten

SIMPLE Past Verbs	
<i>Infinitiv</i>	<i>1.P. Sg. Prét. "ech"</i>
bleiwen - to remain, to stay	blouf
bréngen - to bring	bruecht
däerfen - to be allowed to	duerft
denken - to think	duecht
dierfen - to be allowed to	duerft
duerfen - to be allowed to	duerft
ginn - to give	gouf
goen - to go	goung
hänken - to hang	houng
halen - to hold	houl
hunn - to have	hat
kënnen - can	konnt
kommen - to come	koum
kréien - to get, to receive	krut
leien - to lie	louch
missen - must	musst
mussen - must	musst
sëtzen - to sit	souz
sinn - to be	war
soen - to say	sot
sollen - should	sollt
stoen - to stand	stoung
wëllen - to want	wollt
wëssen - to know	wosst / wousst

Important Indirect Object Verbs	
hëllef	to help
trauen	to trust
vertrauen	to trust
uruffen	to call (by phone)
nolauschten	to listen to
nokucken	to watch (to follow with your eyes)
leeddoen	to evoke so's pity
gratuléieren	to congratulate
follegen	to obey so