

ALL GRAMMAR

Quick Reference Guide for Passing the Sproochentest

BASIC QUESTIONS AND DERIVATIVES

- **Wien?** – *Who?*
- **Mat (vun) wiem?** – *With whom? About whom?*
- **Wiem?** – *To whom?*
- **Wat?** – *What?*
- **Firwat?** – *Why?*
- **Wou?** – *Where?*
- **Vu wou? / Wuer?** – *From where? / Where to?*
- **Wéini?** – *When?*
- **Wéi laang? / Wéi oft?** – *How long? / How often?*
- **Wéi vill? / Um wéi vill Auer?** – *How much? / At what time?*

COUNTRIES & CITIES WITH PREPOSITIONS & ARTICLES

goen, fueren (WHERE TO / WUER?)

- OP / ZU -----> City + Small Country + Village
- AN -----> Country (Masculine / Neuter)
- AN D' -----> Feminine Country* (* d'Ukrain, d'Schwäiz, d'Tiirkei, d'Belsch)

wunnen (WHERE / WOU?)

- ZU -> City/Village
- AN -> Country
- AN DER -> Feminine Country

kommen (FROM WHERE / VU WOU?)

- VUN -> City/Village
- AUS -> Country
- AUS DER -> Feminine Country

PREPOSITIONS: DYNAMICS VS. STATICS

Dynamics (Movement): Prepositions never merge with articles.

- **AN den / AN d'** — *an de Restaurant, an de Café, an d'Kichen, an d'Schoul*
- **OP den / OP d'** — *op de Maart, op d'Plage*

Statics (Location): Prepositions merge seamlessly.

- **am Restaurant / am Café / am Park** (*am = an + dem*)
- **um Dësch / um Stull / um Maart** (*um = op + dem*)
- **op der Plage / an der Kichen** (*der = feminine static*)

GÄR (EXPRESSING "TO LIKE")

Luxembourgish uses the verb **hunn** + the adverb **gär**. For actions, use the **main verb + gär**.

1. Physical objects / People:

- **Ech hunn d'Lili gär.** → *I love/like Lili.*
- **Ech hu Sport net gär.** → *I do not like sports.*

2. Doing actions:

- **Ech maache gär Sport.** → *I like doing sports.*
- **Ech maachen net gär Sport.** → *I do not like doing sports.*

MODAL VERBS CONJUGATION

Verb	ech	du	hien/hatt/si	mir / si	dir	Translation
kënnen	kann	kanns	kann	kënnen	kënnt	can / to be able to
mussen	muss	muss	muss	mussen	musst	must / to have to
sollen	soll	solls	soll	sollen	sollt	should / ought to
däerfen	däerf	däerfs	däerf	däerfen	däerft	may / to be allowed
wëllen	wëll	wëlls	wëll(t)	wëllen	wëllt	to want
wëssen	weess	weess	weess	wëssen	wësst	to know

NEGATION: NET VS. KEEN/KENG

Use **net** for actions, adverbs, or adjectives:

- Verb: **Ech schlofen net.** (*I am not sleeping*)
- Adverb: **Ech lesen net oft.** (*I don't read often*)
- Adjective: **Hien ass net intelligent.** (*He isn't smart*)

Use **keen/keng** to completely negate a noun:

- **Keen** (Masculine & Neuter) / **Keng** (Feminine & Plural)
- Example: **Ech hu keng Zäit.** (*I have no time*)

SENTENCE LAYOUT RULES: BRICK & FUNNEL

1. **"The Brick" (Inversion):** If you start a phrase with a place marker, the verb slides right to the second slot before the subject.

- Normal: **E Meedchen steet virdrun.**
- Inverted: **Virdru steet e Meedchen.**

2. **"The Funnel" (Verb Bracketing):** The direct object is securely bracketed between the main conjugated verb and the action verb at the very end.

- Modal structure: **Ech muss dat maachen.**
- Past Perfect tense: **Ech hunn dat an der Schoul geléiert.**

THE CONSTRUCTION: FIR... ZE...

Used to explain underlying purpose, answering the question **Firwat?** (Why?).

Question: **Firwat gitt Dir an de Kino?**

Answer: **Ech ginn an de Kino fir e Film ze kucken.**

- Insert any specific nouns immediately after **fir**.
- Place **ze** right ahead of your infinitive verb at the very end.
- With separable prefix verbs, link them up smoothly as a single word: **...fir opzemaachen.**