

LUXEMBOURGISH



WITH ANNE

The Basics of Luxembourgish

Sentence Structure

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Dag 1: Wichtig Termen

Day 1: Important terms



Subject

The **subject** is a person, animal or thing that is acting / acted upon / or described.

You have to ask the

Question: Wien / Wat ass, mécht ...? (*who / what is, does?*)

- **Den Hond** ass léif.
→ **Wien** ass léif? → **Den Hond**
- **D'Haus** vun den Noperen ass nei.
→ **Wat** ass nei? → **D'Haus**

Pronouns

Pronouns are small words that take the place of the noun. We use them to avoid repetition:

Personal Pronoun:

- De Mann ass frëndlech. **Hien** ass mäin Noper.
- Dat ass meng Fra. **Hatt** mécht vill Sport.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions combine words, phrases, sentence elements, or entire sentences with each other.

1) **Coordinating Conjunctions: an, oder, mee & awer** do not change the sentence structure:

- Meng Fra **an** ech wunne säit 6 Joer zu Lëtzebuerg.
- Ech ginn akafen **oder** ech ginn direkt heem.
- Ech muss eng Paus maachen, **mee** ech hunn elo keng Zäit.

Conjunctions

2) **Subordinating Conjunctions: well, wann, datt, ob ... do change the sentence structure: the verb comes at the end of the sentence.**

- Ech gi bei den Dokter, **well** ech Féiwer hunn.
- Ech ginn an de Park, **wann** d'Wieder schéin ass.
- Ech mengen, **datt** ech muer an d'Schwämm ginn.