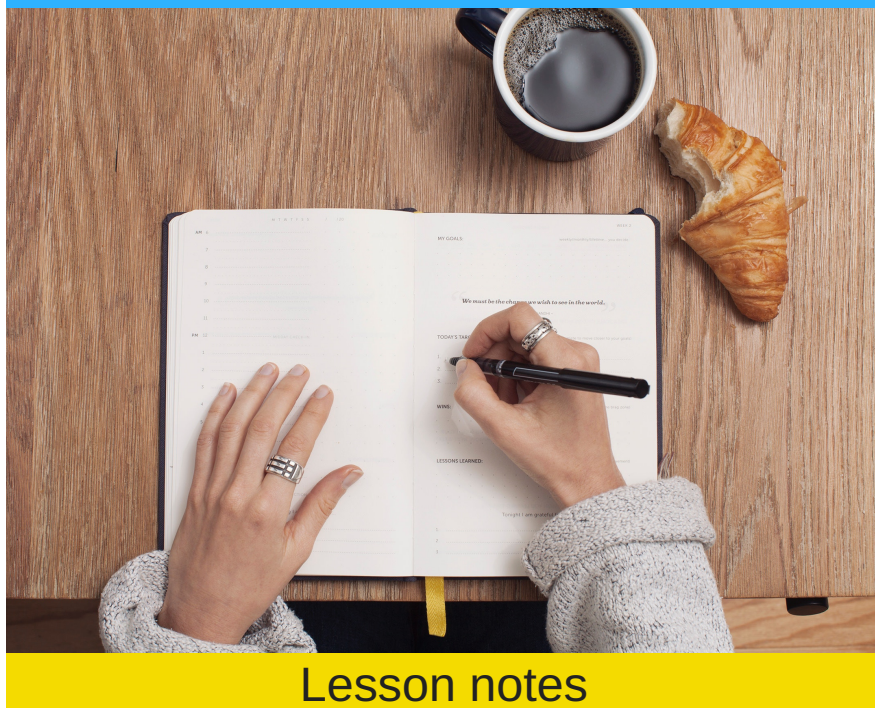


Easy Luxembourgish

Level 2



Lesson notes

Lesson 1

Study notes

Learn to introduce yourself

Learn the different words for nationalities and languages

Review the verbs “kommen”, “schwätzen” and “léieren”

LESSON NOTES

Ech si Lëtzebuerger an ech schwätzen ...

In this lesson of Easy Luxembourgish - Level 2, you'll learn to introduce yourself, as well as the fact that, unlike in English, Luxembourgish normally has a different word for the nationality and the language of a country and you will review the verbs **kommen**, **schwätzen** and **léieren**.

I will start by introducing myself:

Also, mäin Numm ass Anne an ech komme vu Lëtzebuerg aus der Stad. Natierlech sinn ech Lëtzebuergerin. Ech wunnen zu Lëtzebuerg zu Hesper, an zwar um Houwald. Ech si Lëtzebuergesch Proff.

So **mäin Numm ass Anne** is “my name is Anne”. And **also** means “so”. Then you may recall that to say “I come from...” is **ech kommen aus ...**

Ech kommen aus England

I come from England.

Use the preposition **aus** with **kommen**.

Rule

Ech **kommen** **aus** {+ the country}

and

vun {+ the city}

*Ech kommen **aus** Frankräich **vu** Paräis.*

I come from France from Paris.

Exception:

Use the preposition **vu(n)** when telling that you come from Luxembourg: **Ech komme vu Lëtzebuerg**. Remember here the **n-rule**. I And if you are born or if you grew up in Luxembourg city you add **aus der Stad**. So this gives us:

Ech komme vu Lëtzebuerg aus der Stad.

I come from Luxembourg from Luxembourg city.

In my introduction I said **Natierlech sinn ech Lëtzebuergerin**. **Natierlech** means “of course”. Be aware of the word order here **Natierlech sinn ech Lëtzebuergerin**. As we start with **natierlech** you have to respect **verb 2. position order**.

Nationalities

When we are talking about people nationality there is a masculine and a female form. Now I said **ech si Lëtzebuergerin** because I am a woman. But if you are a man you would say: **Ech si Lëtzebuerger**.

Let's look at some other nationalities:

Ech kommen aus Italien. Ech sinn Italiener.

I come from Italy. I am Italian (man).

If you are a woman, say: **Ech sinn Italienerin.**

Ech sinn Englänner.

I am English (man).

Ech sinn Englännerin.

I am English (woman).

Ech sinn Ungar.

I am Hungarian (man).

Ech sinn Ungarin.

I am Hungarian (woman).

Ech si Pol

I am Polish (man).

Ech si Polin.

I am Polish (woman).

Ech sinn Amerikaner

I am American (man).

Ech sinn Amerikanerin.

I am American (woman).

Ech si Fransous

I am French (man).

Ech si Franséisin.

I am French (woman).

Ech sinn Inder

I am Indian (man).

Ech sinn Inderin.

I am Indian (woman).

Ech si Spuenier

I am Spanish (man).

Ech si Spuenierin.

I am Spanish (woman).

Ech si Fransous

I am French (man).

Ech si Franséisin.

I am French (woman).

So you notice that the female form is ending with **-in**. But this is not always the case. I am German is: **Ech sinn Däitschen** and a woman would say **Ech sinn Däitsch**.

Ech si Belsch

I am Belgian (man).

Ech si Belsch.

I am Belgian (woman).

Let's come back to my presentation where I said **Ech wunnen zu Lëtzebuerg zu Hesperange, an zwar um Houwald. Ech wunnen zu Lëtzebuerg, zu Hesper** is "I live in Luxembourgish in Hesper". For Hesperange we say Hesper. And **an zwar** means "more precisely".

Rule

Ech **wunnen** **an** {+ the country}

and

zu {+ the city}

*Ech wunnen **an** Amerika **zu** Los Angeles.*

I live in America in Los Angeles.

Exception:

Use the preposition **zu** when telling that you live in Luxembourg:
Ech wunnen zu Lëtzebuerg. And if you live in Luxembourg city
you add **an der Stad**. So this gives us:

Ech wunnen zu Lëtzebuerg an der Stad.

I live in Luxembourg in Luxembourg city.

And I finished my introduction by saying: **Ech si Lëtzebuergesch Proff** meaning “I am a Luxembourgish teacher”. Remember that in Luxembourgish we **don’t** say **a** teacher.

Languages

We use different words for the nationalities and languages whereas in English it is exactly the same word. For example:

Ech si Lëtzebuergerin an ech schwätze Lëtzebuergesch. You can see that these are 2 different words. So

Ech si Lëtzebuergerin.

I am Luxembourgish

Ech schwätze Lëtzebuergesch.

I speak Luxembourgish

When talking about languages you add **-(e)sch** at the end: Lëtzebuerg**esch**, Engles**ch**, Spuenes**ch**, Franséi**sch**, Polnes**ch**, Portugises**ch**, Italienes**ch**, Däits**ch**, Indes**ch** ...

Conjugating Verbs

kommen is an irregular verb

kommen: to come (present tense)	
ech kommen	mir kommen
du kënnst	dir / Dir kommt
hien / hatt / Si kënnst	si kommen

The participle is: **komm**: Ech sinn ze spéit op d'Aarbecht **komm**.

schwätzen is a regular verb

schwätzen: to speak (present tense)	
ech schwätzen	mir schwätzen
du schwätz	dir / Dir schwätzt
hien / hatt / Si schwätzt	si schwätzen

The participle is: **geschwat**: Meng Kanner hu gëschter Owend vill **geschwat**.

léieren is a regular verb

léieren: to learn (present tense)	
ech léieren	mir léieren
du léiers	dir / Dir léiert
hien / hatt / Si léiert	si léieren

The participle is: **geléiert**: Ech hu gëschter eng Stonn Lëtzebuergesch **geléiert**.

Summary

1. Ech **kommen** **aus** {+ the country} **vun** {+ the city}

Example:

Ech kommen aus Russland vu Moskau

I come from Russia from Moscow.

MEE:

Ech komme vu Lëtzebuerg aus der Stad.

I come from Luxembourg from Luxembourg city.

2. Ech **wunnen** **an** {+ the country} **zu** {+ the city}

Example:

Ech wunnen a Frankräich zu Metz.

I live in France in Metz.

MEE:

Ech wunnen zu Lëtzebuerg an der Stad.

I live in Luxembourg in Luxembourg city.

3. Ech si **Lëtzebuerger** oder **Lëtzebuergerin** an ech schwätze **Lëtzebuergesch**.