

The Germanic Phrasebook

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A Collection of 312 Important Phrases, Words and Everyday Expressions in 17 Germanic Languages

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Purpose

The primary purpose of the phrasebook is to provide the reader with a SIMPLE and USEFUL introduction to ALL (including the less well known) Germanic languages and dialects. There is no discussion of grammar and the phrases chosen were based on their usefulness to everyday situations. In addition, the phrasebook helps to demonstrate the remarkable similarities between these closely related speech varieties.

Contributors Wanted for the Second Edition

We need contributors for the upcoming second edition of the phrasebook. We would like to include additional Germanic speech varieties. This list includes Alsatian, Danish (and any relevant dialects), East Franconian, East Low German, Extinct Germanic Languages (like Old English and Old High German), Faeroese, Frisian (North and East), Germanic Pidgins and Creoles, Hessian, Icelandic, Limburgian, North Bavarian, Norwegian (both standard languages and any relevant dialects), Palatinate German, Pennsylvania Dutch, Silesian, Sranan, Swabian, Swedish (and any relevant dialects), Thuringian, Upper Saxon, Yiddish, or any other Germanic language, dialect or speech variety. Those interested in contributing should send me a letter to the above address or email me at craig.ostrander@gmx.de.

Vital Phrases

If you are interested in learning the most important phrases in the shortest period of time then you should review the 28 vital phrases. These are phrases 1 through 16, 29, 34, 35, 95, 97, 98, 102, 153, 154, 155, 156, and 157. This list includes general greetings, simple necessary questions, and polite words.

Errors

While we have done our best to eliminate errors in this phrasebook, there are bound to be some that made it through the this final edition. If you find any or if you think that there is something missing, then please send me a letter to the above address or email me at craig.ostrander@gmx.de and I will make certain that the corrections get made in the next addition. I will make certain that all contribution are acknowledged in future editions.

Pronunciation

Since it is impossible to represent in one language the exact sounds of another we have only attempted to approximate those sounds. The following pronunciation guidelines should help to imitate the sounds of the target language as close as possible. Obviously the best way to learn the sounds of a language is by listening and imitating a native speaker either through recordings or "in person". Remember, however, that effective communication does not require perfect pronunciation and adult language learners will almost always retain a "foreign" accent unless they undertake extensive training and practice.

Standard Afrikaans Pronunciation

Word stress is generally on the first syllable.

Diphthongs and Vowels

A vowel is generally short if followed by two consonants or by one consonant at the end of a word. A vowel is generally long if followed by a vowel or if it is written twice.

Afrikaans Letter(s)/Letter Combination	Afrikaans Word Example	Approximate English Pronunciation
a (long)	water	like a in father
a (short)	dam	like u in fun
aa	Afrikaans	like a in father
ai	baie	like igh in light
ê	sê	like a in dare
e (long)	medium	like ee in beer
e (short)	pen	like e in pen
e (unstressed syllables)	water	like second e in telephone
ei	trein	like ay in say
i (long)	ambisie	like ee in breed
i (short)	bring	like second e in telephone
ie	die	like ee in breed
ô	môre	like o in more
o (long)	open	like oo in door
o (short)	op	like aw in law
oe	boek	like u in put
oei	koei	like oui in Louis
oo	Voortrekker	like oo in door
ooi	mooi	like oi in Moira
ou	jou	like o in no
u (long)	student	like ee in breed (with rounded lips)
u (short)	bus	like y in abyss (with rounded lips)
ui	huis	like ay in say (with rounded lips)
uu	nuus	like ee in breed (with rounded lips)
y	my	like ay in say

Consonants

Afrikaans Letter(s)/Letter Combination	Afrikaans Word Example	Approximate English Pronunciation
b, h, l, m, n, p, t, k		pronounced as in English
ch	chemie	like ch in Scottish loch and almost like English k
d	hand	like t in hunt

djie	baadjie	like English k followed by ee in breed
g	begin	like ch in Scottish loch
gh	gholf	like g in God
j	jy	like y in yellow
r	rond	like English r but trilled
tjie	katjie	like English k followed by ee in breed
v	vul	like f in father
w	wind	like v in version

Bavarian/Austrian Pronunciation

Approximate pronunciation with standard German.. The character å should be pronounced somewhere between a German long a and a German long o.

Standard Dutch Pronunciation

Word stress is generally on the first syllable.

Diphthongs and Vowels

A vowel is generally short if followed by two consonants or by one consonant at the end of a word. A vowel is generally long if followed by a vowel or if it is written twice.

Dutch Letter(s)/Letter Combination	Dutch Word Example	Approximate English Pronunciation
a (long)	vader	like a in part
a (short)	kat	like o in American English college
aai	draai	like a in mat followed by ee as in meet
ai	ai	like igh in night
au, ou	koud	like ow in cow
e (long)	zee	like a in date
e (short)	bed	like e in fed
e (unstressed syllables)	zitten	like a in about
eeuw	leeuw	like a in date followed by oo as in soon
ei, ij	reis	between a in date and igh in night
eu	deur	like u in fur (with rounded lips)
i (long)	bier	like ee in see
i (short)	kind	like i in pit
l (unstressed syllables)	monnik	like a in about
leuw	nieuw	like ee in meet followed by oo as in soon
o (long)	boot	like oa in boat
o (short)	pot	like aw in saw
oe	hoe	like oo in soon
oei	roeit	like oo as in soon followed by ee as in meet
ooi	nooit	like o in wrote followed by ee as in meet
u (long)	nu	like ee in meet (with rounded lips)
u (short)	bus	like u in fur
ui	huis	like u as in fur followed by ee as in meet (with rounded lips) and may also approximate with ow as in cow

uw	duw	like ee in meet (with rounded lips) followed by oo as in soon
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Consonants

Dutch Letter(s)/Letter Combination	Dutch Word Example	Approximate English Pronunciation
c, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, t, v, x, y, z		pronounced as in English
ch	nacht	like ch in Scottish loch and almost like English k
ch (French loanwords)	cheque	like sh in should
chtj	nichtje	like Dutch ch (almost like English k) followed by Dutch j
d	doe	like d as in deep
d (end of word)	bed	like t in pit
g	goed	like ch in Scottish loch and almost like English k
g (French loanwords)	genie	like s in measure
j	ja	like y in yellow
nj	oranje	like ni in onion
r	warm	like English r but trilled
s	roos	like s in salad
sch	schrijven	like s in salad followed by a Dutch ch (together almost like sk in skin)
sj, stj	meisje	like sh in should
th	thee	like t in tea
tj	katje	like ty in hit you
w	water	like v in version

Standard German Pronunciation

Word stress is generally on the first syllable.

Diphthongs and Vowels

A vowel is generally short if followed by two or more consonants. A vowel is generally long if followed by one consonant or if followed by the letter h.

German Letter(s)/Letter Combination	German Word Example	Approximate English Pronunciation
a (long)	Abend	like a in part
ä (long)	spät	like ai in pair
a (short)	hat	like u in duck
ä (short)	nächst	like e in fed
ai, ay, ei, ey	mein	like igh in night
au	auch	like ow in cow
äu, eu	neu	like oy in toy
e (long)	gehen	like a in date
e (short)	sprechen	like e in met
e (unstressed syllables)	bitte	like a in above
i (long)	ihm	like ee in meet
i (short)	bis	like i in sit
ie	hier	like ee in meet
ö	können	like er in her
o (long)	ohne	like o in wrote
o (short)	voll	like o in dot
ü	über	like ee in meet (with rounded lips)
u (long)	gut	like oo in soon
u (short)	Nuss	like oo in foot

y	Symphonie	like ee in meet (with rounded lips)
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Consonants

German Letter(s)/Letter Combination	German Word Example	Approximate English Pronunciation
b	bis	like b in boy
b (end of word or between a vowel and a consonant)	ab	like p in pit
c	Cafe	like c in car
c (before e, i, ö, ä)	Celsius	like ts in pits
ch	ich	like ch in Scottish loch and almost like English k
d	durstig	like d in dog
d (end of word)	bald	like t in tea
f, h, k, l, m, n, p, t, x		pronounced as in English
g	gehen	like g in God
g (end of word)	weg	like k in kite
g (preceded by i at end of word)	billig	like ch in Scottish loch and almost like English k
j	ja	like y as in yellow
qu	Quark	like k in kite followed by v as in version
r	rot	like r in red (much less pronounced, in the back of the mouth, and often trilled)
s	es	like s in sand
s (before or between vowels)	sie	like z in zoo
s (before p and t)	spät	like sh in ship
sch	schnell	like sh in ship
ß, ss	heiss	like s in sand
tsch	deutsch	like ch in chase
tz	Platz	like ts in pits
v	vier	like f in father
w	wie	like v in version
z	zeigen	like ts in pits

Low Saxon/Low German of Eastern Friesland Pronunciation

Pronunciation is as in standard German, except the letter w is pronounced with the top of the teeth touching the bottom of the bottom lip, thus it almost sounds like an English letter w. The letter v is pronounced as the English letter v, but is not voiced. A final letter g is pronounced like the German letter combination ch (when it doesn't rhyme with the English word dish) or it is not voiced at all. The r is always trilled. A letter d is pronounced with the tongue pressed against the front, top row of teeth and the very front of the palate (rough of the mouth).

Luxembourgish Pronunciation

Approximate pronunciation with standard German.

Northern Low Saxon/Low German (Fehrs Guild Orthography) Pronunciation

The Fehrs Guild Orthography is the most widely used of numerous orthographies for Northern Low Saxon. None of them is official or — with the exception of the Lowlands Orthography (see below) — has completely binding rules. The most commonly used variant of the Fehrs Guild Orthography does not accurately distinguish certain monophthongs and diphthongs and, unlike German orthography, often represents the phonetic output rather than the underlying forms of consonants. Below, Northern Low Saxon phrases are provided in the Fehrs Guild Orthography and in the Lowlands Orthography. A rough pronunciation guide is provided under "Northern Low Saxon/Low German (Lowlands Orthography)."

Northern Low Saxon/Low German (Lowlands Orthography) Pronunciation

Word stress is generally on the first syllable.

Diphthongs and Vowels

A monophthong long vowel is represented by a single character if it occurs in an "open" syllable; i.e., in a syllable that is not closed by a consonant; e.g., *gaven* (*ga-ven*) 'gifts'. It is represented by a double character if it occurs in a closed or final syllable; e.g., *gaav* 'gift', *naa* 'to(ward)'. Short monophthong vowels are always represented by single characters and are distinguished by being followed by two consonants (e.g., *katten* 'cats'), word-finally by a single consonant (e.g., *kat* 'cat') or nothing (e.g., *grote* 'big (ones)'). Any vowel is lengthened if it precedes m, n or l, and it is nasalized before m or n. Long vowels and all diphthongs receive extra length wherever a following, dropped -e is marked by -'; e.g., *ik leev* (< *ik leve*) 'I live', *ik leiv* (< *ik leive*) 'I love'.

Northern Low Saxon Letter(s)/Letter Combination	Northern Low Saxon Word Example	Fehrs Guild Orthography Equivalents	Approximate English Pronunciation
i	tin	Tinn	like i in tin
i(i)	tiden, tiid	Tieden, Tiet	like ee in seem
ue	buen	bün	like ü in German <i>Hütte</i>
uy	suyd	Sü(ü)d	like ü in German <i>Bühne</i>
u	tucht	Tucht	like u in put
u(u)	dusend, tuun	duisent, Tuun	like oo in cool
e (1)	wen	wenn	like e in when
e (2)	groute	grote	like e in German <i>große</i>
e(e)	leven, leev'	Leven, leev('), Läven, lääv(')	like e in German <i>geben</i>
oe	poeppel	Pöppel	like ö in German <i>Götter</i>
eu	euver	över, oever	like ö in German <i>größer</i>
o	pop	Popp	like o in pot
o(o)	brood, dode	Broot, dode	like o in German <i>groß</i>
a	fadder	Vadder	like a in German <i>Ratte</i>
a(a)	maal, palen	maal, Pahlen, mo(o)l, Pohlen	slightly rounded, like "posh" British a in part
ei	leiv'	Leev	like ay in pray
oy	koym	Kööm	somewhat like ui in Dutch <i>huis</i>
ou	bouk	Book	like oa in goat
ai	tain	teihn	like i in fine, but somewhat lengthened
au	gau	gau	like ow in cow, but somewhat lengthened

Consonants

Voiceless stop consonants (p, t, k) are aspirated (as in English) only in word-initial position; e.g., *paal*, *tiid*, *katten*. Voiced consonants are devoiced at the end of a syllable, except when followed by ' ; e.g. *tiid* is pronounced as though it were written *tiit*, and *hev* is pronounced as though it were written *hef*, but *leev* is not pronounced as though it were written **leef*. In many dialects, the *d* is not pronounced before ' ; e.g., *luyd* is pronounced as though it were written *luy*. Like in most non-American dialects of English, syllable-final *r* assimilates to the preceding low vowel (e.g., *part*) or is pronounced as a low vowel (e.g., *geur*). At the end of a syllable, *l* is pronounced as in 'ball', elsewhere as in 'leak'. *Sp* and *st* are pronounced as in English (not like German *schp* and *scht* respectively). The suffix -en is pronounced as a single consonant: as m after p, b, m, f and v (e.g., *leven* [le:vm]), as ng after k, g, ch, and ng (e.g., *lachen* [laχng]), and as n elsewhere (e.g., *wassen* [vasn]).

Northern Low Saxon Letter(s)/Letter Combination	Northern Low Saxon Word Example	Fehrs Guild Orthography Equivalents	Approximate English Pronunciation
p	pind, top	Pint, Topp	like p in pin
b	buen	bün	like b in bin
f	fiin, af	fien, af	like f in fin
v	leven, hev	Leven, heff, Leben, hebb	medially like v or b, finally like f or p
m	miin, dam	mien, Damm	like m in my
t	tiid, kat	Tiet, Katt	like t in time
d	dood, kleid	doot, Kleed	like d in dime, finally like t in at
ss	danss	danz, danß	like s in grass
s	susen, huus	susen, Huus	like s in rose, finally like s in gross
sch	schoyn, basch	schöön, basch	like sh in ship
n	negen	negen, nägen	like n in nine
l	ball, leiv'	Ball, Leev	like l in ball and lead
r	raar	raar	like r in (Standard British) <i>rare</i> , trilled where sounded

k	klaar, trek	klaar, Treck	like c in cat
g	glas, wegen, weg, dag	Glas, Wegen, Weg, Dag	like g in gagging, finally as <i>ch</i>
ch	lachen, hecheln	lachen, hecheln	like <i>ch</i> in German <i>lachen</i> or <i>fächeln</i>
j	jaar	Jahr	like y in yes, or like j in jet
ng	bring	bring	like ng in bring
h	hoog	hooch	like h in high

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German) Pronunciation

Approximate pronunciation with standard German.

Scots Pronunciation

Scots is traditionally a language used between people who know one another, many of the phrases which are intended for use between strangers conducting business might be slightly unrealistic.

Word stress is generally on the first syllable.

Diphthongs and Vowels

The following tables should help with stressed vowels. Unstressed vowels should sound neutral like the endings of cracker or letter

Scots Letter(s)/Letter Combination	Scots Word Example	Approximate English Pronunciation
a	crack	like a in bat
ae, ai, a (with e at word end)	faither	like ay in say
au, aw	baw	like aw in saw
ay, i (with e at word end)	five	like ay in say
e	gleg	like e in pet
ei, ee, ea	freen	like ee in feel
eu	neuk	like ou in you
ey, y (with e at word end)	aye	between e in pet and i in pine
i	clivver	like i in pit or u in cut
o	knock	like o in pot or oa in boat
oa, o (with e at word end)	joco	like oa in boat
oo, ou, u (with e at word end)	stoor	like oo in foot
ow, owe	lowp	like ou in mouth
u	cup	like u in cut
ui	guid	like <i>eu</i> in French <i>peu</i> or <i>oe</i> in German <i>schoen</i> (some dialects like ay in say or ee in feel)

Consonants

Most consonants are pronounced as in standard (British) English. The letter t in Scots is usually replaced with a glottal stop when it is present in the middle or end of words.

Scots Letter(s)/Letter Combination	Scots Word Example	Approximate English Pronunciation
ch	loch	pronounced like ch in chicken at word beginnings and hard throaty ch in all other cases
h	haver	almost always pronounced and rarely silent
ng	ingin	like ng in king (g is not pronounced as in finger)
r	fower	always pronounced and often rolled at word beginnings

wh	whit	like <i>ju</i> in Spanish <i>Juan</i> (sounds like the letters hw combined)
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Swiss German of Bern Pronunciation

Approximate pronunciation with standard German. All letters must be pronounced. To emphasize this we have added a dash between letters which must be separately pronounced. Vowels are lengthened with two characters instead of one.

Swiss German of Zurich Pronunciation

Approximate pronunciation with standard German. All letters must be pronounced. To emphasize this we have added a dash between letters which must be separately pronounced. Vowels are lengthened with two characters instead of one. In the first version certain letters are written as ë and they represent something in between the German letter ä and the German letter e.

One particularity of Swiss German is the use of gender in counting (one and two). For example: än Maa (one man/a man), ä Frau (one woman/a woman), às Chind (one child/a child). The same applies for two. For example: zwee Mannë (two men), zwoo Frauë (two women), and zwei Chind (two children).

Westerlauwer Frisian Pronunciation

Word stress is generally on the first syllable.

Diphthongs, Triphthongs, and Vowels

Vowels are long in open syllables (those that end in a vowel) and in the case of double vowels. Vowels are short in closed syllables (those that end in one or more consonants).

Frisian Letter(s)/Letter Combination	Frisian Word Example	Approximate English Pronunciation
a (long), ae, aa	skaden, skaed	like a in father
a (short), o (short)	dat, rot	like o in (Standard British) hot
â, ô	hân, tôle	like a in tall
ai, ei, aei, aai	baitsje, heit, faei, draai	like i in night
au, ou	gau	like ow in cow
e (in the prefix ge-)	gebet	like a in tuba
e (long), ee	genede, klead	like a in say
e (short)	stel	like e in set
ea	leane	like ea in head
eau	skreau	like <i>eau</i> in French <i>beau</i>
eo	freon	like uh in the interjection uh
eu	fleur	like <i>eu</i> in French <i>chauffeur</i>
é	sé	like <i>é</i> in French <i>fiancé</i>
ê	mêd	like first e in there
i (in the suffix -lik)	feestlik	like i in smirk
i (long), ii, y	himel, tiid, lyk	like ee in seed
i (short)	sitten	like i in sit
ie	grien	like ea in mean
ieu, iuw	lieu, bliuwe	like yew in yew
ij	rij	like ay in day
o (long), oo, ou (in the following words: dou, kou, nou, jou, strou, hou, stouwe, skouwe)	strobe, hoop	like oa in soap
oa	koarn	like aw in dawn
oai	moai	like oy in boy
oe	goed	like ewa in steward
oei	soeije	like oui in Louis
u (long), ú	tugen, út	like <i>ü</i> in German <i>grün</i>
u (short)	hut	like unstressed e in power
û, ou (followed by n)	lûk, groun	like oo in boot
ui	stuit	like <i>ui</i> in Dutch <i>uil</i>
uo	stuollen	like wo in swollen

Consonants

Most consonants are pronounced like their English counterparts. Below are a listing of exceptions.

Frisian Letter(s)/Letter Combination	Frisian Word Example	Approximate English Pronunciation
dj	djip	like g in gem
g (beginning of word or beginning of accented syllable)	gean	like g in get
g (in all other cases), ch	miggen, wurch	like <i>ch</i> in German <i>buch</i>
hj, j	hjit, juster	like y in yellow
ins, inz	grins	like ains in trains with slight nasalization and a silent n.
l (between â and d)	kâld	always silent
r (before l, n, s, t, z)	gurle	always silent
r (in all other cases)	freed	like trilled <i>r</i> in German <i>rot</i> or Dutch <i>rood</i>
sj	sjitte	like sh in shell
tsj	tsjerne	like ch in chimney

Westphalian Low Saxon/Low German Pronunciation

Approximate pronunciation with standard German.

Additional Information About the End-of-Phrase Numerals

You will notice that many of the phrases have two versions. One of the versions (number 1) is for formal use with strangers. The other (number 2) is for informal use and can be used with friends and family. Be particularly careful in using the informal phrases. Different cultures have differing rules governing their use. It is always safe to use the formal phrases and take the lead from a native speaker as to when you address them with the informal phrases.

A few of the phrases (number 3) are not actual translations of one another. They are translations using the local language name. For example, the translation of "Do you speak English?" in the context of the local language (using German) is "Do you speak German?".

Local Names of Languages

Afrikaans:	Afrikaans
Bavarian/Austrian:	Boarisch
Dutch:	Nederlands
English:	English
German:	Deutsch
Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:	Plattdütsk
Luxembourgish (Variety 1):	Lëtzebuergesch
Luxembourgish (Variety 2):	Lëtzebuergesch
Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:	Neddersassisch
Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:	Neddersassisch
Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):	Plautdietsch
Scots:	Scots
Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):	Zürütütsch
Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):	Zürütütsch
Swiss German of Bern:	Bärndütsch
Westerlauwer Frisian:	Frysk
Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):	Westfalsisch Platt

Phrases

Phrase #:	1
Afrikaans:	Ja.
Bavarian/Austrian:	Ja
Dutch:	Ja.
English:	Yes.

German:	Ja.
Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:	Ja.
Luxembourgish (Variety 1):	Jo.
Luxembourgish (Variety 2):	Jo.
Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:	Ja.
Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:	Jaa.
Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):	Jo.
Scots:	Ay.
Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):	Ja.
Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):	Ja.
Swiss German of Bern:	Ja.
Westerlauwer Frisian:	Ja.
Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):	Jau.
Phrase #:	2
Afrikaans:	Nee.
Bavarian/Austrian:	Na.
Dutch:	Nee.
English:	No.
German:	Nein.
Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:	Nee.
Luxembourgish (Variety 1):	Neen.
Luxembourgish (Variety 2):	Nee.
Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:	Nee.
Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:	Nee.
Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):	Nae.
Scots:	Naw.
Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):	Nei. (Where the "ei" is expressed as in the german "nein".)
Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):	Nei.
Swiss German of Bern:	Nei.
Westerlauwer Frisian:	Nee.
Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):	Ne.

Phrase #: 3**Afrikaans:** Dankie.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Danksche.**Dutch:** Bedankt./Dank u.¹/Dank je.²/Dankuwel.¹/Dankjewel.²**English:** Thanks.**German:** Danke.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dank.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Merci.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Merci.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dank./Danke.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dank./Danke.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Dankscheen.**Scots:** Thank ye.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Dankë.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Danke./Merci.**Swiss German of Bern:** Merci.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Tanke./Tanke wol./Tankje./Tankje wol.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek dank auk schoin./Sind auk viellmaols bedankt.**Phrase #: 4****Afrikaans:** Asseblief.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Bittsche.**Dutch:** Alstublieft.¹/Alsjeblieft.²**English:** Please.**German:** Bitte.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** As Jo 't believt.¹/As di 't believt.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wann ech glift.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wann ech gelift.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Bitte.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Bitte.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Bitscheen.**Scots:** Please.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Bitte.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Bitte.**Swiss German of Bern:** Bitte.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Asjebleaft.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Sind sau gued und daut mi nen Gefallen

Phrase #: 5**Afrikaans:** Nie te danke nie.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Gean gschehn.**Dutch:** Niets te danken./Graag gedaan.**English:** You're welcome.**German:** Bitte.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Nix to danken./Alle is up Stee.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wann ech glift.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Gäer geschitt.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Bitte./Nix to danken.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Bitte./Niks tou danken.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Bitscheen./ (Very welcome) Bitte Sea.**Scots:** Nae bother.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Bitte./Gärn gscheh. (From german: gerne geschehen)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Gern gschee.**Swiss German of Bern:** Nüt z'danke.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Graach dien./Neat te tankje.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat freit mi, dat ek di seih.**Phrase #: 6****Afrikaans:** Goeiemôre.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Guatn Moagn.**Dutch:** Goedemorgen.**English:** Good morning./Morning.**German:** Guten Morgen./Morgen.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Gode Morgen./Goden Morgen.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Gudden Mueren.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Guddde Moien.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Goden Morgen./Morgen./Moin.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Gouden morgen./Morgen./Moin.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** G'n morje.**Scots:** Guid mornin.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Gu-ête Morgë.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Gu-etä Morge.**Swiss German of Bern:** Gu-ete Morge.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Goemoarn./Moarn.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Gueden Muorgn.

Phrase #: 7**Afrikaans:** Goeiedag.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Griass di./Griass enk. (Special Note: Singular / Plural; enk - old Dualis, in Bavarian maintained as plural.)**Dutch:** Goedendag**English:** Good day.**German:** Guten Tag./Tag.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Gode Dag./Goden Dag.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Gudden Mëtteg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Moien./Bonjour.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Goden Dag./Dag. (Answer with: Goden Dag ok./Dag ok.)/Moin.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Gouden dag./Dag. (Answer with: Gouden dag ouk./Dag ouk.)/Moin.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** G'n dach (Good day).**Scots:** Guid efternuin.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Gu-ête Tag.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Gu-etä Tag.**Swiss German of Bern:** Grü-essech.¹/Grü-esdi.²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Goeie./Goedei.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Gueden Dag.**Phrase #: 8****Afrikaans:** Goeiemiddag.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Griass di./Griass enk. (Special Note: Singular / Plural; enk - old Dualis, in Bavarian maintained as plural.)**Dutch:** Goedemiddag.**English:** Good afternoon.**German:** Guten Tag.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Gode Dag./Goden Dag.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Gudden Mëtteg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Moien./Bonjour./Gudde Mëtteg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Goden Dag./Dag. (Answer with: Goden Dag ok./Dag ok.)/Moin.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Gouden dag./Dag. (Answer with: Gouden dag ouk./Dag ouk.)/Moin.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** G'n dach (Good day).**Scots:** Guid efternuin.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Gu-ête Tag.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Gu-etä Tag.**Swiss German of Bern:** Grü-essech.¹/Grü-esdi.²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Goemiddei./Middei.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Gueden Dag.

Phrase #: 9**Afrikaans:** Goeienaand.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Guatn Abend**Dutch:** Goedenavond.**English:** Good evening.**German:** Guten Abend.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Gode Avend./Goden Avend.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Gudden Owend.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Gudden Owend.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Goden Avend./Avend./Moin.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Goden avend./Avend./Moin.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** G'n Owend.**Scots:** Guid eenin.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Gu-äten Aabig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Gu-etä Naabig.**Swiss German of Bern:** Gu-eten Abe.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Goejûn.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Gueden Abend.**Phrase #: 10****Afrikaans:** Goeienag.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Guat Nacht.**Dutch:** Goedenacht.**English:** Good night.**German:** Gute Nacht.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Gode Nacht.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Gudd Nuecht.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Gudd Nuecht.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Gode Nacht./Nacht.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Goude nacht./Nacht.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** G'n Nocht.**Scots:** Guid nicht.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Gu-ët Nacht**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Gu-et Nacht.**Swiss German of Bern:** Gu-et Nacht.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Goenacht.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Guede Nacht.

Phrase #: 11**Afrikaans:** Tot siens.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Pfüat di./Servus. (Singular)¹ Pfüat enk./Servus.**Dutch:** Tot ziens./Vaarwel**English:** Goodbye./Farewell.**German:** Auf wiedersehen./Wiedersehen./Tschüss.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Up weersehn./Hollen Jo good.¹/Hol di good.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Äddi./Awuar./Arwuar.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Eddi./Awar.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Adjüß.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Adjuess.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Audee.**Scots:** Guidbye.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Adi-ë.¹ (From french adieu)/Tschau.²/Tschüss.²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Aadie./Tschüss./Uuf widerlu-egä.**Swiss German of Bern:** Uf widerlu-ege./adiöh.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Oant sjen.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Gued Gaohn! (Answer with: Auk Sau!)**Phrase #: 12****Afrikaans:** Tot siens.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Bis nãha.**Dutch:** Tot straks.**English:** See you later.**German:** Bis später.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Bit later.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Bis herno.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Bis dann.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Adjüß.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Adjuess.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Lota!**Scots:** See ye later.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Bis dänn./Bis spöter.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Bis spöter.**Swiss German of Bern:** Bis später.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Oant letter.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Bis denn.

Phrase #: 13**Afrikaans:** Hoe gaan dit?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wie geht's Eana?¹/Wie geht's da?²**Dutch:** Hoe gaat het?/Hoe gaat het ermee?/Hoe maakt u het?¹/Hoe maak je het?²**English:** How are you?**German:** Wie geht es Ihnen?¹/Wie geht es Dir?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo geiht Jo dat?¹/Wo geiht di 't?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi geet et eech?¹/Wéi geet et dir?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi geet et lech?¹/Wéi geet et Dir?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wo geiht Se dat?¹/Wo geiht Jüm dat?¹/Wo geiht di dat?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wou gait sei dat?¹/Wou gait juem dat?¹/Wou gait dii dat?²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Woo best due?**Scots:** Whit like are ye?/Whit like?/Hoo are ye?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wie gaht's Ihnë?¹/Wie gaht's der?²/Wie gaht's?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wie gaahts Ihne?¹/Wie gaahts Dir?²/Wie gaahts Dr?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Wie geit's?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hoe giet it mei jo?¹/Hoe giet it mei dy?²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wu geiht et Inken?¹/Wu geiht di dat?²**Phrase #: 14****Afrikaans:** Baie goed, dankie. En self?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Sea guat, danksche. Und Eana?¹/Sea guat, danksche. Und Dia?²**Dutch:** Heel goed, dank u. En met u?¹/Heel goed, dank je. En met je?²/Uitstekend, dank u. En met u?¹/Uitstekend, dank je. En met je?²**English:** Very good, thanks. And you?**German:** Sehr gut, danke. Und Ihnen?¹/Sehr gut, danke. Und Dir?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Heel good, dank. Un Jo?¹/Heel good, dank. Un di?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ganz gudd, Merci. An Ierch?¹/Ganz gudd, Merci. An dir?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ganz gudd, merci. An lech?¹/Ganz gudd, merci. An**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Arrig good. Un Se?¹/Arrig good. Un Jüm?¹/Arrig good. Un di?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Arrig goud. Un sei?¹/Arrig goud. Un juem?¹/Arrig goud. Un dii?²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Sea goot, dank'. Und die?**Scots:** Richt weel, thank ye. An yersel?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Dankë, sehr gu-ët. Und Ihnë?¹/Dankë, sehr gu-ët. Und Dir?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Sehr gu-et, Merssi. Und Ihne?¹/Sehr gu-et, Merssi. Und Dir?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Sehr gu-et, merci. U öich?¹/Sehr gu-et, merci. U Dir?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Tige by tige. En mei jo?¹/Tige by tige. En mei dy?²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat geiht mi wahne gued. Und söwwes?

Phrase #: 15**Afrikaans:** Ekskuus!/Verskoon my!**Bavarian/Austrian:** Tschuldigung!**Dutch:** Pardon!/Neem me niet kwalijk!/Neemt u mij niet kwalijk!¹**English:** Excuse me!/Pardon!/Pardon me!**German:** Entschuldigung!**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ofbeed!/Ofbidd!/Dat spiet't mi!**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Entschëllegt!**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Entschëllegt!/Pardon!**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Schulligung!**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Schuldigung!**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Entschuldijung!**Scots:** Excuse me!**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** 'Tschuldigung!**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** äxgüsi!**Swiss German of Bern:** Excüsee!**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Eksku's!/Nim my net kwealik!**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Sind sau gued und seiht mi wat nao./Laot't mi düörgaohn./Nix för ungued.**Phrase #: 16****Afrikaans:** Dit spyt my./Ek is jammer.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Tut ma laad.**Dutch:** Het spijt mij./Sorry.**English:** I am sorry.**German:** Es tut mir leid.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat deit mi leed./Dat spiet't mi.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et deet mir leed.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et deet mer leed.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat deit mi leed./Deit mi leed.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat dait mii leid./Dait mii leid.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Daut deit mie leet**Scots:** A'm sorry.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Tschuldigung./S'tu-ët mer leid.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Es tu-et mir leid.**Swiss German of Bern:** Es tu-et mr leid.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It spyt my.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat dait mi leid.

Phrase #: 17**Afrikaans:** Wie?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wea?**Dutch:** Wie?**English:** Who?**German:** Wer?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Well?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wien?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wien?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wo?/Wokeen?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wou?/Woukein?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Wuae?**Scots:** Wha?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wër?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wär?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wär?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wa?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** We?**Phrase #: 18****Afrikaans:** Wat?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wås?**Dutch:** Wat?**English:** What?**German:** Was?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wat?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wat?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wat?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wat?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wat?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Waut?**Scots:** Whit?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Was?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Was?**Swiss German of Bern:** Was?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wat?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wat?

Phrase #: 19**Afrikaans:** Waar?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wo?**Dutch:** Waar?**English:** Where?**German:** Wo?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** War?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wou?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wou?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wo?/Woneven?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Waar?/Wouneven?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Waea?**Scots:** Whaur?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wo?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wo?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wo?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêr?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wo?**Phrase #: 20****Afrikaans:** Wanneer?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wänn?**Dutch:** Wanneer?**English:** When?**German:** Wann?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wann?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéini?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéini?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wannehr?/Wonehr?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wanneer?/Wouneer?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Wann?**Scots:** Whan?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wänn?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wänn?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wenn?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wannear?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wann?

Phrase #: 21**Afrikaans:** Hoekom?/Waarom?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Warum?**Dutch:** Waarom?**English:** Why?**German:** Warum?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Warum? (first syllable emphasized, "WAA' -r-um")**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Fir wat?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Firwat?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Waarüm?/Woso?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Waruem?/Wousoo?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Woarum?**Scots:** Whit wey?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Werum?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Warum?**Swiss German of Bern:** Warum?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêrom?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Borüm?**Phrase #: 22****Afrikaans:** Hoe?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wia?**Dutch:** Hoe?**English:** How?**German:** Wie?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Woans?/Wodennig?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wouans?/Woudennig?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Woo?**Scots:** Hoo?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wi-ë?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wie?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wi-e?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hoe?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wu?

Phrase #: 23**Afrikaans:** Waar is ...?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wo is ...?**Dutch:** Waar is ...?**English:** Where is ...?**German:** Wo ist ...?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** War is ...?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wou ass ... ?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wou ass ... ?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wo is ...?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Waar is ...?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Waea ess ...?**Scots:** Whaur is ...?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wo isch ... ?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wo isch ... ?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wo isch ... ?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêr is ...?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wo es ...?**Phrase #: 24****Afrikaans:** Waar is ...?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wo sein ...?**Dutch:** Waar zijn ...?**English:** Where are ...?**German:** Wo sind ...?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** War sünd ...?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wou sin ... ?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wou sinn ... ?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wo sünd ...?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Waar suend ...?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Waea send ...?**Scots:** Whaur are ...?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wo sind ... ?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wo sind ... ?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wo sy ... ?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêr binne ...?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wo sin ...?

Phrase #: 25**Afrikaans:** Hoe ver?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wia weit?**Dutch:** Hoever?**English:** How far?**German:** Wie weit?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo wied?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi wäit?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi wäit?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wo wiet?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wou wiid?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Woo weet?**Scots:** Hoo faur?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wi-ë wiit?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wie wiit?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wi wyt?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hoefier?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wu wiet?**Phrase #: 26****Afrikaans:** Hoe lank?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wia lang?**Dutch:** Hoelang?**English:** How long?**German:** Wie lange?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo lang?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi laang?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi laang?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wo lang?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wou lang?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Woo lang?**Scots:** Hoo lang?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wi-ë lang?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wie lang?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wi lang?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hoelang?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wu lang?

Phrase #: 27**Afrikaans:** Hoe veel?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wia vü?**Dutch:** Hoeveel?**English:** How many?**German:** Wie viele?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo völ?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi vill?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi vill?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Woveel?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wou feel?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Woo fea?**Scots:** Hoo monie?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wi-ë vill?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wie viel?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wi viu?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hoefolle?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wu viell?**Phrase #: 28****Afrikaans:** Hoeveel?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wiavü?**Dutch:** Hoeveel?**English:** How much?**German:** Wieviel?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo völ?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi vill?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéivill?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Woveel?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wou feel?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Woo fea?**Scots:** Hoo muckle?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wivill?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wieviel?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wieviu?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hoe folle?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wuvüell?

Phrase #: 29**Afrikaans:** Hoeveel kos hulle?/Wat kos dit?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wås kostn des?**Dutch:** Hoeveel kost dat?**English:** How much does that cost?**German:** Wieviel kostet das?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo vól köst dat?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi vill kascht dat?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi deier ass dat?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wat kost dat?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wat kostt dat?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Waut kaust daut?**Scots:** Whit dis that cost?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wivill choschtet das?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wieviel choschtet säb?**Swiss German of Bern:** Was choschtet das?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hoefolle kostet dit?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wat dait dat kossen?**Phrase #: 30****Afrikaans:** Hoe laat gaan ... oop?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wänn mächdt ... auf?**Dutch:** Hoe laat gaat ... open?/Hoe laat opent ... ?**English:** When does ... open?**German:** Wann öffnet ...?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wann maakt ... open?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéini mécht ... op?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi spéit mécht ... op?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wannehr ward ... apenmaakt?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wanneer ward ... apen maakt?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Wann ess ... op moake?**Scots:** Whan dis ... open?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wänn gaht ... uuf?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wänn öffnet ... ?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wenn tu-et ... uuf?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wannear giet ... iepen?/Hoe let giet ... iepen?/Hoeneear giet ... iepen?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wann mäks ... oppenmaken?

Phrase #: 31**Afrikaans:** Hoe laat gaan ... sluit?/Hoe laat sluit ... ?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wann macht ... zua?**Dutch:** Hoe laat gaat ... dicht?/Hoe laat sluit ... ?**English:** When does ... close?**German:** Wann schliesst ...?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wann maakt ... dicht?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéini mécht ... zou?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi spéit mecht ... zou?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wannehr ward ... tomaakt?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wanneer ward ... tou maakt?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Wann ess ... schluss moake?**Scots:** Whan dis ... close?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wann gaht ... zu-ë?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wann schlüssst ... ?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wenn tu-et ... zu-e?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wannear giet ... ticht?/Hoe let giet ... ticht?/Hoenear giet ... ticht?

/Wannear giet ... ta?/Hoe let giet ... ta?/Hoenear giet ... ta?/

Wannear slút ...?/Hoe let slút ...?/Hoenear slút ...?

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Wann mäks ... tau?**Phrase #: 32****Afrikaans:** Wat noem 'n mens dit in Afrikaans?³**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wie haast'n des auf Boarish?³**Dutch:** Hoe noemt men dit in het Nederlands?³/ Hoe heet dit in het Nederlands?³**English:** What do you call this in English?³**German:** Wie heisst dies auf Deutsch?³**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo heet disse up Platt?³/Wo heet disse up Nedersakse?³**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi heescht daat op Lëtzebuergesch?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi heescht daat hei op Lëtzebuergesch?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wo heet düt up Neddersassisch?³/Wo heet düt up Nedderdüütsch?³/Wo heet düt up Plattdüütsch?³**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wo heitt duet up Neddersassisch?³/Wo heitt duet up Nedderduytsch?³/Wo heitt duet up Platduytsch?³**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Woo heet dit op Plautdietsch?**Scots:** Whit dae ye caw this in Scots?³/Whit dae ye cry this in Scots?³/Whit dae ye caw thon in Scots?³/Whit dae ye cry thon in Scots?³**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wi-ë heisst das uuf Züritüütsch?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wie heisst daas uf Züritüütsch? (no difference between "this" and "that")**Swiss German of Bern:** Wie seit me daas uf Bärndütsch?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hoe hjit dit op syn Frysk?³**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wu küert sik dat op Platt?³/Wu schriewet sik dat op Platt?³

Phrase #: 33**Afrikaans:** Wat noem 'n mens dit in Afrikaans?³**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wie haast'n des auf Boarish?³**Dutch:** Hoe noemt dat in het Nederlands?³**English:** What do you call that in English?³**German:** Wie heisst das auf Deutsch?³**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo heet dat up Platt?³/Wo heet dat up Nedersakse?³**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi heescht daat op Lëtzebuergesch?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi heescht daat do op Lëtzebuergesch?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wo heet dat up Neddersassisch?³/Wo heet dat up Nedderdütsch?³/Wo heet dat up Plattdütsch?³**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wo heitt dat up Neddersassisch?³/Wo heitt dat up Nedderduytsch?³/Wo heitt dat up Platduytsch?³**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Woo heet daut op Plautdietsch?**Scots:** Whit dae ye caw that in Scots?³/Whit dae ye cry that in Scots?³/Whit dae ye caw thon in Scots?³/Whit dae ye cry thon in Scots?³**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wi-ë heisst das uuf Züritütsch?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wie heisst daas uf Züritütsch? (no difference between "this" and "that")**Swiss German of Bern:** Wie seit me daas uf Bärndütsch?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hoe hjit dat op syn Frysk?³**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wu küert sik dat op Platt?³/Wu schriewet sik dat op Platt?³**Phrase #: 34****Afrikaans:** Praat U Engels?¹/Praat jy Engels?²**Bavarian/Austrian:** Redns Englisch?¹/Redst Englisch?²**Dutch:** Spreekt u Engels?¹/Spreek je Engels?²**English:** Do you speak English?**German:** Sprechen Sie Englisch?¹/Sprichst du Englisch?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Proten Ji Engelsk?¹/Protst du Engelsk?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Schwätzt Dir Englesch?¹/Schwätzt Du Englesch?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Schwetzt Dir Englesch?¹/Schwetz Du Englesch?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Snackt Se Ingelsch?¹**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Snakt sei Ingelsch?¹**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Dae ye speik English?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Reded Sie änglisch?¹/Redsch änglisch?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Redet Sie änglisch?¹/Redsch änglisch?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Chöit dr änglisch?¹/Chasch änglisch?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Sprekke jo Ingelsk?¹/Sprekst do Ingelsk?²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Künnt It Englisch küern?¹/Kass du Englisch küern?²

Phrase #: 35

Afrikaans: Praat U Duits?¹/Praat jy Duits?²

Bavarian/Austrian: Redns Deitsch?¹/Redst Deitsch?²

Dutch: Spreekt u Duits?¹/Spreek je Duits?²

English: Do you speak German?

German: Sprechen Sie Deutsch?¹/Sprichst du Deutsch?²

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Proten Ji Dütsk?¹/Protst du Dütsk?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Schwätzt Dir Däitsch?¹/Schwätzt Du Däitsch?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Schwetzt Dir Däitsch?¹/Schwetz Du Däitsch?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Snackt Se Hoochdüütsch?¹/Snackt Se Düütsch?¹

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Snakt sei Hoogduytsch?¹/Snakt sei Duytsch?¹

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Dae ye speik German?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Reded Sie Tüütsch?¹/Redsch Tüütsch?²

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Redet Sie Dütsch?¹/Redsch Dütsch?²

Swiss German of Bern: Chöit dr Dütsch?¹/Chasch Dütsch?²

Westerlauwer Frisian: Sprekke jo Du'tsk?¹/Sprekst do Du'tsk?²

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Künnt It Deutsch küern?¹/Kass du Deutsch küern?²

Phrase #: 36

Afrikaans: Praat U Afrikaans?^{1,3}/Praat jy Afrikaans?^{2,3}

Bavarian/Austrian: Redns Boarisch?^{1,3}/Redst Boarisch?^{2,3}

Dutch: Spreekt u Nederlands?^{1,3}/Spreek je Nederlands?^{2,3}

English: Do you speak English?³

German: Sprechen Sie Deutsch?^{1,3}/Sprichst du Deutsch?^{2,3}

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Proten Ji Platt?^{1,3}/Protst du Platt?^{2,3}/Proten Ji

Nedersakse?^{1,3}/Protst du Nedersakse?^{2,3}

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Schwätzt Dir Lëtzebuergesch?^{1,3}/Schwätzt Du Lëtzebuergesch?^{2,3}

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Schwetzt Dir Lëtzebuergesch?^{1,3}/Schwetz Du Lëtzebuergesch?^{2,3}

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Snackt Se Neddersassisch?^{1,3}/Snackt Se Nedderdüütsch?^{1,3}/Snackt Se Plattdüütsch?^{1,3}

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Snakt sei Neddersassisch?^{1,3}/Snakt sei Nedderduytsch?^{1,3}/Snakt sei Plattduytsch?^{1,3}

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Kjenn jie noch Plautdietsch? (Can you still...)³

Scots: Dae ye speik Scots?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Reded Sie Züritüütsch?^{1,3}/Redsch Züritüütsch?^{2,3}

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Redet Sie Züritüütsch?^{1,3}/Redsch Züritüütsch?^{2,3}

Swiss German of Bern: Chöit dr Bärndütsch?^{1,3}/Chasch Bärndütsch?^{2,3}

Westerlauwer Frisian: Sprekke jo Frysk?^{1,3}/Sprekst do Frysk?^{2,3}

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Künnt It Platt küern?^{1,3}/Kass du Platt küern?^{2,3}

Phrase #: 37**Afrikaans:** Verstaan U?¹/Verstaan jy?²**Bavarian/Austrian:** Verstengans?¹/Verstehst?²**Dutch:** Begrijpt u het?¹/Begrijp je het?²/Verstaat u het?¹/Verstaat je het?²**English:** Do you understand?**German:** Verstehen Sie?¹/Verstehst Du?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Verstahn Ji?¹/Begriepen Ji dat?¹/Versteit du?²/Begriippst du dat?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Verstidd Dir?¹/Versteest Du?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Verstidd Dir?¹/Verstees De?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Verstaht Se?¹/Versteihst du?²/Versteihtst?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ferstaat sei?¹/Ferstaist duu?²/Ferstaist?²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Festonst Due?**Scots:** Dae ye onerstaund?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Verschtönd Sie?¹ (normally, we would write "Verstönd" but say "Verschtönd")/Verschtaasch?² (similar as above)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Verstönd Sie?¹/Verstaasch?²/Kapiersch?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Verstöht dr?¹/Versteisch?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Fersteane jo it?¹/Fersteane jo?¹/Fersteanst do it?²/Fersteanst do?²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Verstaoh It dat?¹/Versteiss du dat?²**Phrase #: 38****Afrikaans:** Ek verstaan.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I versteh.**Dutch:** Ik begrijp het./Ik versta het.**English:** I understand./I understand it.**German:** Ich verstehe.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik versteih./Ik versteih dat.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech verstinn.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech verstinn.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik verstah.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik ferstaa.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj feston.**Scots:** A onerstaund.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich verschtaa. (the ch in "Ich" is pronounced as in "Chuchichäschli" or as the Scots do in "Loch" or "Pitlochry")**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich verstaane.**Swiss German of Bern:** I verstah.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik ferstean it.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek verstaoh.

Phrase #: 39**Afrikaans:** Ek verstaan nie.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I versteh net.**Dutch:** Ik begrijp het niet./Ik versta het niet.**English:** I don't understand./I don't understand it.**German:** Ich verstehe nicht.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik versteih neet./Ik versteih nich./Ik versteih dat neet./Ik versteih dat nich.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech verstinn nët.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech verstinn nët.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik verstah nich.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik ferstaa nich.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj feston nich.**Scots:** A dinna onerstaund.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich verschtaa nöd. (the ch in "Ich" is pronounced as in "Chuchichäschkli" or as the Scots do in "Loch" or "Pitlochry")**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich verstaane nöd.**Swiss German of Bern:** I verstah nid.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik ferstean it net.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek verstaoh nit.**Phrase #: 40****Afrikaans:** Sê asseblief weer./Herhaal asseblief.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Kennans des bittsche wiedahoin?¹/Kannst des bittsche wiedahoin?²**Dutch:** Kunt u dat herhalen, alstublieft?¹/Kun je dat herhalen, alstublieft?²**English:** Can you please repeat that?**German:** Können Sie das bitte wiederholen?¹/Kannst Du das bitte wiederholen?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Könen Ji dat weer uphalen, as Jo 't believt?¹/Segg dat noch mal, (as di 't believt)?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Kënnt Dir dat wann ech glift widderhuelen?¹/Kannst Du dat wann ech glift widderhuelen?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Kënnt Dir dat widderhuelen wann ech gelift?¹/Kanns Du dat widderhuelen wann ech gelift?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Köönt Se dat nochmaal seggen?¹/Kannst dat nochmaal seggen?²/Kannst du dat nochmaal seggen?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Keunt sei dat noch maal seggen?¹/Kanst dat noch maal seggen?²/Kanst du dat noch maal seggen?²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Kaunst due daut bitscheen weedahole?**Scots:** Can ye say that agane, please?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Chönnsted Sie das widerholë bitte?¹/Chasch das widerholë bitte?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Chönd Sie das bitte wiederhole?¹/Chasch das bitte wiederhole?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Chöit dr das bitte wiederhole?¹/Chasch das bitte wiederhole?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wês sa goed en sis dat nochris.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Sind sau gued und segget noch einmaol!¹/Si sau gued und vertell es mi taum twedden.²

Phrase #: 41

Afrikaans: Kan u asseblief stadiger praat?¹/Kan jy asseblief stadiger praat?²

Bavarian/Austrian: Kennans bittsche långsama redn?¹/Kannst bittsche långsama redn?²

Dutch: Kunt u wat langzamer spreken?¹/Kun je wat langzamer spreken?²

English: Can you please speak slower?

German: Können Sie bitte langsamer sprechen?¹/Kannst Du bitte langsamer sprechen?²

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Könen Ji langsamer proten, as Jo 't believt?¹/Kannst du langsamer proten, as di 't believt?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Kënnt Dir wann ech glift méi lues schwätzen?¹/Kannst Du wann ech glift méi lues schwätzen?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Kennt Dir méi lues schwetzen wann ech gelift?¹/Kanns Du méi lues schwetzen wann ech gelift?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Köönt Se maal 'n beten suutje snacken?¹/Kannst maal 'n beten suutje snacken?²/Kannst du maal 'n beten suutje snacken?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Keunt sei maal 'n beten suutje snakken?¹/Kanst maal 'n beten suutje snakken?²/Kanst duu maal 'n beten suutje snakken?²

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Kaunst due bitscheen laungsauma raede?

Scots: Can ye speik slower, please?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Chönnsted Sie bitte langsamer redë?¹/Chasch bitte langsamer redë?²

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Chönd Sie bitte langsamer rede?¹/Chasch bitte langsamer rede?²

Swiss German of Bern: Chöit dr bitte langsamer rede?¹/Chasch bitte langsamer rede?²

Westerlauwer Frisian: Kinne jo stadiger prate?¹/Kinst do stadiger prate?²

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Sind sau gued und küert langsamer.¹/Si sau gued und küer langsamer.²

Phrase #: 42

Afrikaans: Ek praat ('n bietjie) Engels.

Bavarian/Austrian: I red (a weng) Englisch.

Dutch: Ik spreek (een beetje) Engels.

English: I speak (a little) English.

German: Ich spreche (ein bisschen) Englisch.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Ik prote (een lüttje) Engelsk.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Ech schätzen (een bësschen/een wéineg) Englesch.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Ech schwetzen (e bësschen) Englesch.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Ik snack ('n beten) Ingelsch.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Ik snak ('n beten) Ingelsch.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: A speik (a bit) English.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Ich red (äs bitzeli) änglisch.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Ich rede (ä chli/äs bitzeli) änglisch.

Swiss German of Bern: I cha (echli) änglisch.

Westerlauwer Frisian: Ik praat (in bytsje) Ingelsk.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Ek küer (en biettek) Englisch.

Phrase #: 43**Afrikaans:** Ek praat ('n bietjie) Duits.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I red (a weng) Deitsch.**Dutch:** Ik spreek (een beetje) Duits.**English:** I speak (a little) German.**German:** Ich spreche (ein bisschen) Deutsch.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik prote (een lüttje) Dütsk.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech schätzen (een bësschen/een wéineg) Däitsch.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech schwetzen (e bësschen) Däitsch.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik snack ('n beten) Döütsch./Ik snack ('n beten) Hoochdüütsch.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik snak ('n beten) Duytsch./Ik snak ('n beten) Hoogduytsch.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A speik (a bit) German.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich red (äs bitzeli) Tüütsch.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich rede (ä chli/äs bitzeli) Dütsch.**Swiss German of Bern:** I cha (echli) Dütsch.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik praat (in bytsje) Du'tsk.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek küer (en biettken) Deutsch.**Phrase #: 44****Afrikaans:** Ek praat ('n bietjie) Afrikaans.³**Bavarian/Austrian:** I red (a weng) Boarisch.³**Dutch:** Ik spreek (een beetje) Nederlands.³**English:** I speak (a little) English.³**German:** Ich spreche (ein bisschen) Deutsch.³**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik prote (een lüttje) Nedersakse.³/Ik prote (een lüttje) Platt.³**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech schätzen (een bësschen/een wéineg) Lëtzebuergesch.³**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech schwetzen (e bësschen) Lëtzebuergesch.³**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik snack ('n beten) Neddersassisch.³/Ik snack ('n beten) Nedderdüütsch.³/Ik snack ('n beten) Plattdüütsch.³**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik snak ('n beten) Neddersassisch.³/Ik snak ('n beten) Nedderduytsch.³/Ik snak ('n beten) Platduytsch.³**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj kaun (een bit) Plautdietsch raede.³**Scots:** A speik (a bit) Scots.³**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich red (äs bitzeli) Züritüütsch.³**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich rede (ä chli/äs bitzeli) Züritüütsch.³**Swiss German of Bern:** I cha (echli) Bärndütsch.³**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik praat (in bytsje) Frysk.³**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek küer (en biettken) Platt.³

Phrase #: 45**Afrikaans:** Kan ek ... hê?/ Kan ek ... kry?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Känn i ... hām?**Dutch:** Kan ik ... hebben?/Mag ik ... hebben?**English:** Can I have ...?**German:** Kann ich ... haben?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Kann ik ... hebben? ("hebben is pronounced "hemm"-the final syllable in a verb or stem ending in "-en" is usually swallowed.)**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Kann ech ... kréien?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Kann ech ... kréien?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Kann ik ... hebben?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Kan ik ... hebben?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Kaun ekj ... hab?**Scots:** Can A hae?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Chan ich ... haa?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Chan ich ... haa?**Swiss German of Bern:** Chönnnt i ... ha?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Kin ik ... hawwe?/Mei ik ... hawwe?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Draf ek.....hebben?**Phrase #:** 46**Afrikaans:** Nee, dit spyt my.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Leida net.**Dutch:** Helaas niet./Jammergenoeg niet./Nee, het spijt mij.**English:** Unfortunately not.**German:** Leider nicht.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wull 't neet woll./Dat spiet't mi.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Leider nêt.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Leider net.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Nee, deit mi leed.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Nei, daït mii leid.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Leeda nich.**Scots:** A'm sorry, ye canna.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Leider nöd.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Leider nöd.**Swiss German of Bern:** Leider nid.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Spitigernôch net.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ne, daït mi leid.

Phrase #: 47

Afrikaans: Kan u my laat sien?¹/Kan jy my laat sien?²/Kan u my wys?¹/Kan jy my wys?²

Bavarian/Austrian: Kennans ma zeign?¹/Kannst ma zeign?²

Dutch: Kunt u mij laten zien?¹/Kun je mij laten zien?

English: Can you show me?

German: Können Sie mir zeigen?¹/Kannst Du mir zeigen?²

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Könen Ji mi wiesen?¹/Kannst du mi wiesen?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Kënnt Dir mir weisen?¹/Kannst Du mir weisen?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Kënnt Dir mer weisen?¹/Kanns Du mer weisen?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Köönt Se mi wiesen?¹/Kannst mi wiesen?²/Kannst du mi wiesen?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Keunt sei mii wisen?¹/Kanst mii wisen?²/Kanst duu mii wisen?²

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Kaunst due mie wiese?

Scots: Can ye show me?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Chönnsted Sie mer zeigë?¹/Chasch mer zeigë?²

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Chönd Sie mir zeige?¹/Chasch mer zeige?²

Swiss German of Bern: Chöit dr mr zeige?¹/Chasch mr zeige?²

Westerlauwer Frisian: Kinne jo my sjen litte?¹/Kinst do my sjen litte?²

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Künnt It mi wiesen?¹/Kass du mi wiesen?²

Phrase #: 48

Afrikaans: Kan u my vertel?¹/Kan jy my vertel?²

Bavarian/Austrian: Kennans ma sågn?¹/Kannst ma sågn?²

Dutch: Kunt u mij zeggen?¹/Kun je mij zeggen?

English: Can you tell me?

German: Können Sie mir sagen?¹/Kannst Du mir sagen?²

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Könen Ji mi vertellen?¹/Kannst du mi vertellen?²/Könen Ji mi seggen?¹/Kannst du mi seggen?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Kënnt Dir mir soen?¹/Kannst Du mir soen?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Kënnt Dir mer soen?¹/Kanns Du mer soen?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Köönt Se mi seggen?¹/Kannst mi seggen?²/Kannst du mi seggen?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Keunt sei mij seggen?¹/Kanst mii seggen?²/Kanst duu mii seggen?²

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Kaunst due mie tale?

Scots: Can ye tell me?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Chönnsted Sie mer sagë?¹/Chasch mer sagë?²

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Chönd Sie mir säge?¹/Chasch mer säge?²

Swiss German of Bern: Chöit dr mr säge?¹/Chasch mr säge?²

Westerlauwer Frisian: Kinne jo my fertelle?¹/Kinst do my fertelle?²

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Künnt It mi vertellen?¹/Kass du mi vertellen?²

Phrase #: 49**Afrikaans:** Kan u my help?¹/Kan jy my help?²**Bavarian/Austrian:** Kennans ma höfn?¹/Kannst ma höfn?²**Dutch:** Kunt u mij helpen?¹/Kun je mij helpen?**English:** Can you help me?**German:** Können Sie mir helfen?¹/Kannst Du mir helfen?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Könen Ji mi helpen?¹/Kannst du mi helpen?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Kënnt Dir mir hëllefen?¹/Kannst Du mir hëllefen?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Kënnt Dir mer hellefen?¹/Kanns Du mer hellefen?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Köönt Se mi helpen?¹/Kannst mi helpen?²/Kannst du mi helpen?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Keunt sei mij helpen?¹/Kanst mii helpen?²/Kanst duu mii helpen?²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Kaunst due mie holpe?**Scots:** Can ye help me?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Chönnsted Sie mer hälfe?¹/Chasch mer hälfe?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Chönd Sie mir hälfe?¹/Chasch mer hälfe?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Chöit dr mr hälfe?¹/Chasch mr häufe?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Kinne jo my helpe?¹/Kinst do my helpe?²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Künnt It mi helpen?¹/Kass du mi helpen?²**Phrase #: 50****Afrikaans:** Gee my asseblief (dit).**Bavarian/Austrian:** Bittsche gems ma (des).¹/Bittsche gimma ma (des).²**Dutch:** Geeft u mij (het) eens, alstublieft.¹/Geef mij (het) eens, alsjeblieft.²**English:** Please give (it to) me.**German:** Bitte geben Sie (es) mir.¹/Bitte gib (es) mir.²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Geven Ji mi (dat), as Jo't believt.¹/Giff mi (dat), as di't believt.²/Giff mi (dat).²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wann ech glift gidd Dir mir.¹/Wann ech glift gës Du mir.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Kënnt Dir mer (et) ginn wann ech gelift?¹/Kanns Du mer (et) ginn wann ech gelift?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Geevt Se mi (dat) maal.¹/Geev mi (dat) maal.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Geevt sei mii (dat) maal.¹/Geev' mii (dat) maal.²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Bitscheen jaew (et) mie.**Scots:** Gie (it tae) me, please.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Chönnsted Sie mer('s) bitte gäh?¹/Chasch mer('s) bitte gäh?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Bitte gäbed Sie mir (säb/das).¹/Bitte gib mir (säb/das).²**Swiss German of Bern:** Syt so gu-et, gäht mr ('s).¹/Bis so gu-et, gib mr ('s).²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wês sa goed en lit my (it) ris./Jou my (it) ris, asjebleaft.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Sind sau gued und gef't mi (dat).¹/Si sau gued und gif mi (dat).²

Phrase #: 51**Afrikaans:** Wys my asseblief (dit).**Bavarian/Austrian:** Bittsche zeigns ma (des).¹/Bittsche zeigma ma (des).²**Dutch:** Laat (het) mij eens zien, alstublieft.¹/Laat (het) mij eens zien, alstublieft.²**English:** Please show (it to) me.**German:** Bitte zeigen Sie (es) mir.¹/Bitte zeig (es) mir.²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wiesen Ji mi (dat), as Jo't believt.¹/Wies mi (dat), as di't believt.²/Wies mi (dat).²/Wees mi (dat), as di't believt.²/Wees mi (dat).²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wann ech glift weist Dir mir.¹/Wann ech glift weist Du mir.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Kënnt Dir mer (et) weisen wann ech gelift?¹/Kanns Du mer (et) weisen wann ech gelift?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wiest Se mi (dat) maal.¹/Wies mi (dat) maal.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wiist sei mii (dat) maal.¹/Wiis' mii (dat) maal.²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Bitscheen wies (et) mie.**Scots:** Show (it tae) me, please.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Chönnsted Sie mer('s) bitte zeigë?¹/Chasch mer('s) bitte zeigë?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Bitte zeiged Sie mir (säb/das).¹/Bitte zeig mir (säb/das).²**Swiss German of Bern:** Syt so gu-et, zeiget mr ('s).¹
/Bis so gu-et, zeig mr ('s).²**Westerlauwer Frisian:****Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wês sa goed en lit my (it) ris sjen./Jou my (it) ris sjen, asjebleaft.
Sind sau gued und wiest mi (dat).¹/Si sau gued und wies mi (dat).²**Phrase #: 52****Afrikaans:** Bring asseblief my (dit).**Bavarian/Austrian:** Bittsche bringans ma (des).¹/Bittsche bringma (des).²**Dutch:** Brengt u (het) mij, alstublieft.¹/Breng (het) mij, alsjeblieft.²**English:** Please bring (it to) me.**German:** Bitte bringen Sie (es) mir.¹/Bitte bring (es) mir.²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Brengen Ji mi (dat), as Jo't believt.¹/Brenge mi (dat), as di't believt.²/Brenge mi (dat).²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wann ech glift bréngt Dir mir.¹/Wann ech glift bréngs Du mir.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Kënnt Dir mer (et) bréngen wann ech gelift?¹/Kanns Du mer (et) bréngen wann ech gelift?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Bringt Se mi (dat) maal.¹/Bring mi (dat) maal.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Bringt sei mii (dat) maal.¹/Bring' mii (dat) maal.²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Bitscheen bring (et) mie.**Scots:** Bring (it tae) me, please.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Chönnsted Sie mer('s) bitte bringë?¹/Chasch mer('s) bitte bringë?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Bitte bringed Sie mir (säb/das).¹/Bitte bring mir (säb/das).²**Swiss German of Bern:** Syt so gu-et, bringet mr ('s).¹/Bis so gu-et, bring mr ('s).²**Westerlauwer Frisian:****Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wês sa goed en bring (it) my./Bring (it) my, asjebleaft.
Sind sau gued und bringt mi (dat).¹/Si sau gued und bring mi (dat).²

Phrase #: 53**Afrikaans:** Ek wil graag ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** I mechat ... (Polite form using old form of conjunctiv - not existing in German)**Dutch:** Ik wil graag ...**English:** I would like ...**German:** Ich möchte ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik much ... /Ik krae ... to hebben./Ik mag ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech wëll ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech géng gäeren ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik müch ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik mueg ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj wud jleich ... /Jaewe mie ... (Meaning: give**Scots:** A wad like ... me)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich hett gärn ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich möcht ... /Ich würd gern ...**Swiss German of Bern:** I wett ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik woe graach ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):****Phrase #: 54****Afrikaans:** Ek soek na ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** I suachat ...**Dutch:** Ik zoek ... /Ik zoek naar ...**English:** I am looking for ...**German:** Ich suche ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik sök ... /Ik sök na ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech sichen ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sichen ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik söök ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik soyk ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj saekj ...**Scots:** A'm luikin for ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich su-echë ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich su-echä ...**Swiss German of Bern:** I su-eche ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik sykje om ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sök ...

Phrase #: 55**Afrikaans:** Ek is honger.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I hãb an Hunga.**Dutch:** Ik heb honger.**English:** I am hungry.**German:** Ich habe Hunger.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik hebb Hunger.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech hun Honger.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin hongereg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik heff Hunger./Ik heff 'n Smacht.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik hev hunger./Ik hev 'n smacht.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj hab Hunga.**Scots:** A'm hungert.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich han Hunger.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich han Hunger.**Swiss German of Bern:** I ha Hunger.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik ha honger.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek heb Schmach./Ek sin hungrig.**Phrase #: 56****Afrikaans:** Ek is dors.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I hãb an Durscht.**Dutch:** Ik heb dorst.**English:** I am thirsty.**German:** Ich habe Durst.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik hebb Dörs.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech hun Duuscht.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin duschterege.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik heff Döf.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik hev doest.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj hab Darscht.**Scots:** A'm drouthie.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich han Durscht.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich han Durscht.**Swiss German of Bern:** I ha Turscht.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik ha toarst.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek heb Duorst./Ek sin duorstig.

Phrase #: 57**Afrikaans:** Ek is moeg.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bin miad.**Dutch:** Ik ben moe.**English:** I am tired.**German:** Ich bin müde.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bün möi.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech sin mid.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin midd.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik bün mööd.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik buen moyd'.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj si meed.**Scots:** A'm tire't.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich bin mü-ed.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bi mü-ed.**Swiss German of Bern:** I bi mu-ed.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bin wurch.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sin mai.**Phrase #: 58****Afrikaans:** Dit is belangrik./Dis belangrik.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Des is wichtig.**Dutch:** Het is belangrijk.**English:** It is important.**German:** Es ist wichtig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is wichtig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ėt ass wichteg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et ass wichteg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat is wichtig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat is wichtig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Et ess wijchtijch.**Scots:** It's important.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch wichtig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch wichtig.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch wichtig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It is wichtich./It is belangryk.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es wichtig./Dat es dicke daun.

Phrase #: 59**Afrikaans:** Dit is dringend./Dis dringend.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Des pressiat.**Dutch:** Het is dringend.**English:** It is urgent.**German:** Es ist dringend.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is drock./Dat is nödig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ët ass dringend.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et presséiert./Et ass dringend.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat is drock./Daar is Spood achter.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat is drok./Daar is spoud' achter.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Et ess drinjent.**Scots:** It's urgent.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch dringend.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch dringend.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch dringend.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It driuwt./It is driuwend.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es dringend./Dat es nödig daun.**Phrase #: 60****Afrikaans:** Maak gou!**Bavarian/Austrian:** Tummelns Eana!¹/Tummel di!²**Dutch:** Opschieten!/Shiet op!**English:** Hurry up!**German:** Beeilen Sie sich!¹/Beeil dich!²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Haasten Ji gau!¹/Hast gau!²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Fläisst Ierch!¹/Fläiss dech!²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Maacht virun!¹/Maach virun!²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Maakt Se maal to!¹/Maak maal to!²/Maakt Se maal gau!¹/Maak maal gau!²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Maakt Se maal tou!¹/Maak maal tou!²/Maakt Se maal gau!¹/Maak maal gau!²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Spood due!**Scots:** Hurry up!**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Mached Sie echli.¹/Schnäll schnäll.¹/Mach echli.²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Beeiled Sie sich!¹/Beeil diich!²**Swiss German of Bern:** Pressi-eret!¹/Pressi-er!²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Opsjitte!/Avenseare!/Meitsje oan!**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** It müget taumaken!¹/Mak vöran!²

Phrase #: 61

Afrikaans: Dit is (nie) ... (nie). (Important: When using the negative marker "nie", you must include both.)

Bavarian/Austrian:

Dutch: Het is (niet)

English: It is (not)

German: Es ist (nicht)

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Dat is (neet)/Dat is (nich)

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Ėt ass (nët)

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Et ass (net)

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Dat is (nich)

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Dat is (nich)... .

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Et ess (nich)

Scots: It is (na)

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Ės isch (nöd)

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): S isch (nöd)

Swiss German of Bern: Äs isch (nid)

Westerlauwer Frisian: It is (net)

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Et es (nit)

Phrase #: 62

Afrikaans: Is dit ...?

Bavarian/Austrian:

Dutch: Is het ... ?

English: Is it ...?

German: Ist es ...?

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Is dat ... ?/Is dat 't ... ?

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): As ët ... ?

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Ass et ... ?

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Is dat ...?

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Is dat ...?

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Ess et ... ?

Scots: Is it ...?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Isch ës ... ?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Isch äs ... ?

Swiss German of Bern: Isch es ... ?

Westerlauwer Frisian: Is it ...?

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Es dat ...?

Phrase #: 63**Afrikaans:** Hier is dit.**Bavarian/Austrian:****Dutch:** Hier is het.**English:** Here it is.**German:** Hier ist es.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Hier is dat.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Hei as ët.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Hei ass et.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Hier is dat.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Hiir is dat.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Hia et ess.**Scots:** Here it is.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Da isch's.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Da isch äs.**Swiss German of Bern:** Hi-e isch es.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hjir is it.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Hier es.**Phrase #: 64****Afrikaans:** Daar is dit.**Bavarian/Austrian:****Dutch:** Daar is het.**English:** There it is.**German:** Dort ist es.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dar is dat./Do is dat.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Do as ët.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Do ass et.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Daar is dat.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Daar is dat.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Daea et ess.**Scots:** There it is.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Det isch's.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Dört isch äs.**Swiss German of Bern:** Dert isch es.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Dêr is it.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Der es.

Phrase #: 65

Afrikaans: Daar is ...

Bavarian/Austrian:

Dutch: Er is ...

English: There is ...

German: Es gibt ...

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Dat giff ...

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Ët gët ...

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Et gëtt ...

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Dat giff ...

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Dat givt ...

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Et gibt ...

Scots: There is ...

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): S'git ...

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): S git ...

Swiss German of Bern: Äs git ...

Westerlauwer Frisian: Der is ...

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Dao es ...

Phrase #: 66

Afrikaans: Daar is ...

Bavarian/Austrian:

Dutch: Er zijn ...

English: There are ...

German: Es gibt ...

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Dat giff ...

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Ët ginn ...

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Et gin ...

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Dat giff ...

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Dat givt ...

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Et gibt ...

Scots: There are ...

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): S'git ...

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): S git ...

Swiss German of Bern: Äs git ...

Westerlauwer Frisian: Der binne ...

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Dao es ...

Phrase #: 67**Afrikaans:** Is daar ...?**Bavarian/Austrian:****Dutch:** Is er ... ?**English:** Is there ...?**German:** Gibt es ...?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Gifft dat ...?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Gët et ... ?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Gëtt et ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Gifft dat ...?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Givt dat ...?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Gibt et ... ?**Scots:** Is there ...?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Git's ... ?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Gits ... ?**Swiss German of Bern:** Git' s ... ?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Is dêr ...?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Giett't ...?**Phrase #: 68****Afrikaans:** Is daar ...?**Bavarian/Austrian:****Dutch:** Zijn er ...?**English:** Are there ...?**German:** Gibt es ...?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Gifft dat ...?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ginn et ... ?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Gin et ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Gifft dat ...?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Givt dat ...?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Gibt et ... ?**Scots:** Are there ...?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Git's ... ?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Gits ... ?**Swiss German of Bern:** Git' s ... ?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Binne dêr ...?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Giett't ...?

Phrase #: 69

Afrikaans: Wat is u naam?¹/Wat is jou naam?²

Bavarian/Austrian:

Dutch: Wat is uw naam?¹/Hoe heet u?¹/Wat is jouw naam?²/Hoe heet je?²

English: What is your name?

German: Wie heissen Sie?¹/Wie heisst Du?²

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Wo heten Ji?¹/ Wat is Jo Naam?¹/Wo heest du?²/ Wat is dien Naam?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Wéi heescht Dir?¹/Wéi heeschst du?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Wéi heescht Dir?¹/Wéi heeschts Du?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Wo heet Se?¹/Wo heetst?²/Wo heetst du?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Wou heitt sei?¹/Wou heitst?²/Wou heitst duu?²

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Waut ess dien nome?

Scots: Whit's yer name?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Wi-ë heissed Sie?¹/Wi-ë heissisch?²

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Wiä heissed Sie?¹/Wiä heissisch Du?²/Wiä heissisch?²

Swiss German of Bern: Wie isch öie Name?¹/Wie heissisch du?²

Westerlauwer Frisian: Wat is jo namme?¹/Hoe hjitte jo?¹/Wat is dyn namme?²/Hoe hjitsto?²

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):

Phrase #: 70

Afrikaans: My naam is ...

Bavarian/Austrian:

Dutch: Mijn naam is ... /Ik heet ...

English: My name is ...

German: Ich heisse ...

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Ik heet ... /Mien Naam is ...

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Ech heeschen ...

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Mäin Numm ass ...

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Ik heet ... /Mien Naam is ...

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Ik heit ... /Miin naam is ...

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Mien nome ess ...

Scots: Ma name is ...

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Ich heissë ...

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Ich heissä ...

Swiss German of Bern: Ich heisse ...

Westerlauwer Frisian: Ik hjit ... /Myn namme is ...

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):

Phrase #: 71**Afrikaans:** Ek weet.**Bavarian/Austrian:****Dutch:** Ik weet.**English:** I know.**German:** Ich weiss.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik weet.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech wees.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech wees.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik weet./Ik weet dat.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik weit./Ik weit dat.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj weet.**Scots:** A ken.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich weiss ës.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich weiss.**Swiss German of Bern:** I weiss.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik wit.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek weit./Der weit ek van.**Phrase #: 72****Afrikaans:** Ek weet nie.**Bavarian/Austrian:****Dutch:** Ik weet niet.**English:** I don't know.**German:** Ich weiss nicht.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik weet neet./Ik weet nich.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech wees nët.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech wees net.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik weet nich./Ik weet dat nich.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik weit nich./Ik weit dat nich.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj weet nich.**Scots:** A dinna ken.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich weiss ës nöd.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich weiss nöd.**Swiss German of Bern:** I weiss nid.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik wit net.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek weit nit./Der weit ek nix van.

Phrase #: 73**Afrikaans:** Hoe laat is dit (nou)?**Bavarian/Austrian:****Dutch:** Hoe laat is het (nu)?**English:** What time is it (now)?**German:** Wie spät ist es (jetzt)?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo laat is dat (nu)?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi spéit as ët (elo)?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi spéit ass et (elo)?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wo laat is dat (nu)?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wou laat is dat (nuu)?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Waut Tiet ess et (nue)?**Scots:** Whit time is it (noo)?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wivill Ziit isch es (jetzt)?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wiä spaat isch es (jetzt)?**Swiss German of Bern:** Was isch für Zyt?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hoe let is it (no)?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wu late es et?**Phrase #: 74****Afrikaans:** Dit is ... uur.**Bavarian/Austrian:****Dutch:** Het is ... uur.**English:** It is ... o'clock.**German:** Es ist ... Uhr.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is Klocken**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et as ... Auer.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et ass ... Auer.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat is Klock**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat is klok**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** It's ... o' clock.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch ... Uhr.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch(+figure only: eis, zwöi, drüh, if >drüh
add an -i at the end: vi-eri, füfi...)**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It is ... oere.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es klok

Phrase #: 75**Afrikaans:** Waarvandaan kom u?¹/Waarvandaan kom jy?²**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wohea kummans?¹/Wohea kummstn?²**Dutch:** Waar komt u vandaan?¹/Waar kom je vandaan?²**English:** Where do you come from?**German:** Woher kommen Sie?¹/Woher kommst Du?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo kommen Ji her?¹/Wo kummst du her?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Vun wou kommt Dir?¹/Vun wou kënnst du?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Vun wou kommt Dir hier?¹/Vun wou kenns Du hier?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wonehm kaamt Se her?¹/Wonehm kümmst her?²/Wonehm kümmst du her?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Woneem kaamt sei her?¹/Woneem kuemst her?²/Woneem kuemst du her?²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Whaur dae ye come frae?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Vo wo chömmet Sie?¹/Vo wo chunnsch?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wohär chömed Sie?¹/Wohär chunnsch Du?²/Wohär chunnsch?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Vo wo chömet dr?¹/Vo wo chunnsch?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêr komme jo wei?¹/ Wêr komst do wei?²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wo sin It denne?¹/Wo büs du denne?²**Phrase #: 76****Afrikaans:** Ek kom van Duitsland af.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bin aus Deitschland./I kumm aus Deitschland.**Dutch:** Ik kom uit Duitsland.**English:** I am from Germany./I come from Germany.**German:** Ich bin aus Deutschland./Ich komme aus Deutschland.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bün ut Dütskland./Ik koom ut Dütskland.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech sin/kommen aus Däitschland.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin/kommen aus Däitschland.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik kaam ut Düütschland.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik kaam uut Duytschland.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'm frae Germany./A come frae Germany.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich chummë us Tüütschland. (You can use "Schwiiz" for Switzerland)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bin/chume us Dütschland.**Swiss German of Bern:** I chume vo Dütschland.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bin fan Du'tslân./Ik kom fan Du'tslân.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sin van Deutschland.

Phrase #: 77**Afrikaans:** Ek kom van Engeland.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bin aus England./I kumm aus England.**Dutch:** Ik kom uit Engeland.**English:** I am from England./I come from England.**German:** Ich bin aus England./Ich komme aus England.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bün ut England./Ik koom ut England.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech sin/kommen aus England.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin/kommen aus England.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik kaam ut Ingland.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik kaam uut Ingland.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'm frae England./A come frae England.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich chummë us Ängland.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bin/chume us Ängland.**Swiss German of Bern:** I chume vo Ängland.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bin fan Ingelân./Ik kom fan Ingelân.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sin van England.**Phrase #: 78****Afrikaans:** Ek kom van Amerika af.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bin aus Amerika./I kumm aus Amerika.**Dutch:** Ik kom uit Amerika.**English:** I am from America./I come from America.**German:** Ich bin aus Amerika./Ich komme aus Amerika.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bün ut Amerika./Ik koom ut Amerika.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech sin/kommen aus Amerika.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin/kommen aus Amerika.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik kaam ut Amerika.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik kaam uut Amerikaa.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'm frae America./A come frae America.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich chummë us Amerika.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bin/chume us Amerika.**Swiss German of Bern:** I chume vo Amerika.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bin fan Amearika./Ik kom fan Amearika.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sin van Amerika.

Phrase #: 79**Afrikaans:** Ek kom van Nederland af.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bin aus dne Niedalandn./I kumm aus dne Niedalandn.**Dutch:** Ik kom uit Nederland.**English:** I am from the Netherlands./I come from the Netherlands.**German:** Ich bin aus den Niederlanden./Ich komme aus den Niederlanden.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bün ut de Nederlanden./Ik koom ut de Nederlanden.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech sin/kommen aus den Nidderlanden.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin/kommen aus Holland.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik kaam ut de Nedderlannen.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik kaam uut de Nedderlanden.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'm frae the Netherlands./A come frae the Netherlands.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich chummë us Holland.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bin/chume us dä Niederlande.**Swiss German of Bern:** I chume vo Holland.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bin fan Nederlân./Ik kom fan Nederlân.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sin van den Niederlanden.**Phrase #: 80****Afrikaans:** Wat doen u?¹/Wat doen jy?²**Bavarian/Austrian:** Was tuans?¹/Was tuastn?²**Dutch:** Wat doet u?¹/Wat doe je?²**English:** What are you doing?**German:** Was tun Sie?¹/Was tust Du?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wat doon Ji?¹/Wat deist du?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wat maacht Dir?¹/Wat mëchst du?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wat maacht Dir?¹/Wat mechs Du?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wat doot Se?¹/Wat deist du?²/Wat maakt Se?¹/Wat maakst du?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wat dout sei?¹/Wat daist duu?²/Wat maakt sei?¹/Wat maakst duu?²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** What are ye daein?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Was mached Sie?¹/Was machsch?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Was mached Sie?¹/Was tünd Sie?¹/Was machsch?²/Was tüsch?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Was machet dr?¹/Was machsch?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wat dogge jo?¹/Wat dochsto?²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wat daut It?¹/Wat makt It?¹/Wat dais du?²/Wat mäks Du?²

Phrase #: 81**Afrikaans:** Hoe oud is u?¹/Hoe oud is jy?²**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wie oid sans?¹/Wie oid bistr?²**Dutch:** Hoe oud bent u?¹/Hoe oud ben je?²**English:** How old are you?**German:** Wie alt sind Sie?¹/Wie alt bist Du?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo old sünd Ji?¹/Wo old bünd Ji?(a few people will use the word "bünd" for "sünd")¹/Wo old büst du?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi al sidd dir?¹/Wéi al bass du?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi al sidd Dir?¹/Wéi al bass Du?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wo ool sünd Se?¹/Wo ool büst?²/Wo ool büst du?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wou old suend sei?¹/Wou old buest?²/Wou old buest duu?²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Hoo auld are ye?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wi-ë alt sind Sie?¹/Wi-ë alt bisch?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wiä alt sind Sie?¹/Wiä alt bisch Du?²/Wiä alt bisch?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Wie isch öies Auter?¹/Wie aut bisch?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hoe âld binne jo?¹/Hoe âld bisto?²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wu oll sin It?¹/Wu oll büs du?²**Phrase #: 82****Afrikaans:** Ek is**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bin**Dutch:** Ik ben**English:** I am**German:** Ich bin**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bün**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech sinn**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik bün**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik buen**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'm**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich bin**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bi**Swiss German of Bern:** I by**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bin**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sin

Phrase #: 83**Afrikaans:** Ons is ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** Mir sein ...**Dutch:** Wij zijn ...**English:** We are ...**German:** Wir sind ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wi sünd ... /Wi bünd ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Mir sinn ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Mir sin ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wi sünd ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wii suend ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** We're ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Mer sind ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Mir si/sind ...**Swiss German of Bern:** Mir sy ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wy binne ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wi sin ...**Phrase #: 84****Afrikaans:** Wat is u beroep?¹/Wat is jou beroep?²**Bavarian/Austrian:** Was machans beruflich?¹/Was machstn beruflich?²**Dutch:** Wat is uw beroep?¹/Wat is je beroep?²**English:** What is your occupation?**German:** Was machen Sie beruflich?¹/Was machst Du beruflich?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wo verdienen Ji Jo Geld?¹/ Wat is Jo Wark?¹/Wo**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wat maacht Dir beruflësch?¹/Wat mechst Du beruflësch?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wat schafft Dir?¹/Wat ass äre Beruff?¹/Wat schafft Du?²/Wat ass däin Beruff?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wat för 'n Profeschoon hebbt Se?¹/Wat för 'n Profeschoon hest?²/Wat för 'n Profeschoon hest du?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wat foer 'n profeschoon hebt sei?¹/Wat foer 'n profeschoon hest?²/Wat foer 'n profeschoon hest duu?²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Whit dae ye dae?/Whit dae ye dae for yer livin?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Was schaffed Sie?¹/Was mached Sie?¹/Was schafftsch?²/Was machsch?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Was mached Sie bru-eflich?¹/Was masch bru-eflich?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Was syt Dir vo Pru-ef?¹/Was bisch vo Pru-ef?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wat is jo berop?¹/Wat is dyn berop?²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wat sin It för'n Gesell?¹/Wat dais du vörn Wiärks?²/Wat mäks du Dag för Dag?²

Phrase #: 85

Afrikaans: Ek is 'n onderwyser. (Use "onderwyser" for male and "onderwyseres" for female.)

Bavarian/Austrian: I bin a Lehra. (Use "Lehrä" for male and "Lehrarin" for female.)

Dutch: Ik ben leraar./Ik ben onderwijzer. (Use "onderwijzer" for primary school teachers only. Use "leraar"/"onderwijzer" for males and "lerares"/"onderwijzeres" for females.)

English: I am a teacher.

German: Ich bin Lehrer. (Use "Lehrer" for male and "Lehrerin" for female.)

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Ik bün Lehrer. (Use "Lehrer" for male and "Lehrersk" for female.)

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Ech sin Schoulmeeschter. (Use "Schoulmeeschter" for male and "Schoulmeeschterin" for female.)

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Ech sin Professor. (Ages 12 and above.)/Ech sin Schoulmeeschter. (Ages below 12.)

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Ik bün Lehrer. (Use "Lehrer" for male and "Lehrersch" for female.)

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Ik buen leirer. (Use "leirer" for male and "leirersch" for female.)

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: A'm a teacher.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Ich bin Lehrer. (Use "Lehrer" for male and "Lehrerin" for female.)

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Ich bi Lehrer. (Use "Lehrer" for male and "Lehrerin" for female.)

Swiss German of Bern: I bi Lehrer. (Use "Lehrer" for male and "Lehrerin" for female.)

Westerlauwer Frisian: Ik bin learaar./Ik bin ûnderwizer. (Use "ûnderwizer" for primary school teachers only. Use "learaar" and "ûnderwizer" for male and "learares" and "ûnderwizeres" for female.)

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Ek sin Leährer.

Phrase #: 86**Afrikaans:** Ek is 'n student.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bin a Student. (Use "Student" for male and "Studentin" for female.)**Dutch:** Ik ben student.**English:** I am a student.**German:** Ich bin Student. (Use "Student" for male and "Studentin" for female.)**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bün Student. (Use "Student" for male and "Studentsk" for female.)**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech sin Student. (Use "Student" for male and "Studentin" for female.)**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin Student. (Use "Student" for male and "Studentin" for female.)**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik bün Student (Use "Student" for male and "Studentsch" for female.)**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik buen student. (Use "student" for male and "studentsch" for female.)**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'm a student.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich bin Studënt. (Use "Studënt" for male and "Studëntin" for female.)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bi Studänt. (Use "Studänt" for male and "Studäntin" for female.)**Swiss German of Bern:** I bi Studänt. (Use "Studänt" for male and "Studäntin" for female.)**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bin studint.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sin Student./Ek gaoh studeiern.**Phrase #: 87****Afrikaans:** Ek is 'n sakeman.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bin a Gschäftsmå**Dutch:** Ik ben zakenman.**English:** I am a businessman.**German:** Ich bin Geschäftsman.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bün Koopmann.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech sin Geschäftsmann.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin Geschäftsmann.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik bün Koopmann.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik buen koupman.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'm a businessman.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich bin Gschäftsmaa.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bi Gschäftsmaa.**Swiss German of Bern:** I bi Gschäftsmaa.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bin sakeman.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sin Kaupmann.

Phrase #: 88**Afrikaans:** Ek is 'n sakevrou.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bin a Gschäftsfrau.**Dutch:** Ik ben zakenvrouw.**English:** I am a businesswoman.**German:** Ich bin Geschäftsfrau.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bün Koopfrau.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):****Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin Geschäftsfra.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik bün Koopfru.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik buen koupfruu.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'm a businesswumman.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich bin Gschäftsfrau.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bi Gschäftsfrau.**Swiss German of Bern:** I bi Gschäftsfrou.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bin sakefrou.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sin Kaupfrue.**Phrase #: 89****Afrikaans:** Ek is 'n boer.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bin a Baua**Dutch:** Ik ben boer.**English:** I am a farmer.**German:** Ich bin Bauer.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bün Buur. (Use "Buur" for male and "Buursk" for female.)**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech sin Bauer.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin Bauer.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik bün Buur. (Use "Buur" for male and "Buursch" for female.)**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik buen buur. (Use "buur" for male and "buursch" for female.)**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'm a fermer.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich bin Puur.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bi Buur. (Use "Buur" for male and "Bürin" for female.)**Swiss German of Bern:** female.) I bi Puur.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bin boer. (Use "boer" for male and "boerinne" for female.)**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sin Buer.

Phrase #: 90**Afrikaans:** Waar is die hotel?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wo is des Hotö?**Dutch:** Waar is het hotel?**English:** Where is the hotel?**German:** Wo ist das Hotel?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** War is de Hotel?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wou ass d'Hotel?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wou ass den Hotel?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Woneven is dat Hotel?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wouneven is dat hotel?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Whaur's the hotel?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wo isch s'Hotel?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wo isch s Hotel?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wo isch ds Hotel?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêr is it hotel?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):****Phrase #: 91****Afrikaans:** Waar is die restaurant?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wo is des Restaurant?**Dutch:** Waar is het restaurant?**English:** Where is the restaurant?**German:** Wo ist das Restaurant?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** War is de Weertschupp?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wou ass de Restaurant?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wou ass de Restaurant?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Woneven is dat Gasthuus?/Woneven is de Kroog?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wouneven is dat gasthuus?/Wouneven is de kroug?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Whaur's the restaurant?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wo isch s'Restaurant? (The "au" in restaurant is pronounced like an English "o".)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wo isch dâ Spuntä?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wo isch ds Restaurant?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêr is it restaurant?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wo find de Weiertschap?

Phrase #: 92**Afrikaans:** Waar is die bank?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wo is de Bank?**Dutch:** Waar is de bank?**English:** Where is the bank?**German:** Wo ist die Bank?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** War is de Bank?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wou ass d'Bank?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wou ass d'Bank?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Woneven is de Bank?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wouneven is de bank?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Whaur's the baunk?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wo isch d Bank?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wo isch d Bank?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wo isch d' Bank?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêr is de bank?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):****Phrase #: 93****Afrikaans:** Waar is die lughawe?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wo is dea Flughafn?**Dutch:** Waar is de luchthaven?/Waar is het vliegfeld?**English:** Where is the airport?**German:** Wo ist der Flugplatz?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** War is de Flüggtstee?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wou ass de Flughafen?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wou ass de Flughafen?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Woneven is de Flooghaven?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wouneven is de floughaven?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Whaur's the airport?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wo isch dâ Flughafë?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wo isch dr Flugplatz?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wo isch dr Flugplatz?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêr is it fleanfjild?/Wêr is it lofthaven?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):**

Phrase #: 94**Afrikaans:** Waar is die stasie?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wo is dea Bahnhof?**Dutch:** Waar is het station?**English:** Where is the the train station?**German:** Wo ist der Bahnhof?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** War is de Bahnhoff?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wou ass d'Gare?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wou ass d'Gare?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Woneven is de Bahnhoff?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wouneven is de baanhov?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Whaur's the train station?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wo isch dā Bahnhof?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wo isch s dr Bahnhof?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wo isch dr Bahnhof?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêr is it trein stasjon?/Wêr is it stasjon?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):****Phrase #: 95****Afrikaans:** Waar is die toilet?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wo is des WC?**Dutch:** Waar is het toilet?/Waar is de WC?**English:** Where is the toilet?**German:** Wo ist die Toilette?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** War is de Toilette?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wou ass d'Toiletten?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wou ass d'Toilette?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Woneven is dat Paddemang?/Woneven is dat Klo?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wouneven is dat paddemang?/Wouneven is dat kloof?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Whaur's the toilet?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wo isch s'WC?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wo isch s WC?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wo isch dr Aabee?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêr is it toilet?/Wêr is it húske?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wo find ek dat Hüsken?

Phrase #: 96**Afrikaans:** Ek het ... nodig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I brauchat**Dutch:** Ik heb ... nodig.**English:** I need**German:** Ich brauche**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bruuk**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech brauch**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech brauch**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik bruuk**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik bruuk**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'm needin**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** ich bruuch**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bruuche**Swiss German of Bern:** I bruuche**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik ha ferlet fan**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek bruuk ... /Ek heb ... nödig.**Phrase #: 97****Afrikaans:** Het u 'n kamer vir een person (met bad of stort)?¹**Bavarian/Austrian:** Hams a Zimma füa a (mit Duschn oda Bad)?¹**Dutch:** Hebt u een eenpersoonskamer (met douche of bad)?¹Hebt u een kamer voor een persoon (met douche of bad)?¹**English:** Do you have a room available for one person (with shower or bath)?**German:** Haben Sie ein Zimmer für eine Person (mit Dusche oder Bad)?¹**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Hebben Ji een Stuve för een Person (mit Bruus of Bad)?¹**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Huet dir een Zëmmer fir een Persoun (mat Dusch oder Buedbidden)?¹/Hues du een Zëmmer fir een Persoun (mat Dusch oder Buedbidden)?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Hud Dir en Zemmer fier eng Persoun (mat Dusch oder Bidden)?¹**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Hebbt Se 'n Stuuu för een Person (mit Duusch or Bad)?¹
("Ruum" can be substituted for "Stuuu" and "Bruusbad" can be substituted for "Duusch")**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Hebt sei 'n stuuu' foer ein persoon (mit duusch or bad)?¹ ("ruum" can be substituted for "stuuu" and "bruusbad" can be substituted for "duusch")**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Hae ye a room gaun for ane (wi a shooer or bath)?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Händ Sie äs Zimmer ("Ruum" can be substituted for "Zimmer") für ei Person (mit Duschi oder Bad)?¹**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Händ Sie äs Zimmer für äis Person (mit Duschi oder Bad)?¹**Swiss German of Bern:** Heit dr äs Zimmer frei für eini Person (mit Dusche oder Bad)?¹**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hawwe jo in keamer foar ien persoan (mei dûs of bad)?¹**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Hefft It ne Slaopstuowe för een?¹

Phrase #: 98

Afrikaans: Het u 'n kamer vir twee persone (met bad of stort)?¹

Bavarian/Austrian: Hams a Zimma fua zwoa Leit (mit Duschn oda Bad)?¹

Dutch: Hebt u een tweepersoonskamer (met douche of bad)?¹

Hebt u een kamer voor twee personen (met douche of bad)?¹

English: Do you have a room available for two people (with shower or bath)?

German: Haben Sie ein Zimmer für zwei Personen (mit Dusche oder Bad)?¹

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Hebben Ji een Stuve för twee Personen (mit Bruus of Bad)?¹

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Huet dir een Zëmmer fir zwee Persounen (mat Dusch oder Buedbidden)?¹/Hues du een Zëmmer fir zwee Persounen (mat Dusch oder Buedbidden)?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Hud Dir en Zemmer fier zwou Persounen (mat Dusch oder Bidden)?¹

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Hebbt Se 'n Stuuu för twee Personen (mit Duusch or Bad)?¹ ("Ruum" can be substituted for "Stuuu" and "Bruusbad" can be substituted for "Duusch")

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Hebt sei 'n stuuu' foer twei personen (mit duusch or bad)?¹ ("ruum" can be substituted for "stuuu" and "bruus'bad" can be substituted for "duusch")

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Hae ye a room gaun for twa fowk (wi a shooer or bath)?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Händ Sie äs Zimmer ("Ruum" can be substituted for "Zimmer") für zwo Personë (mit Duschi oder Bad)?¹

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Händ Sie äs Zimmer für zwei Personä (mit Duschi oder Bad)?¹

Swiss German of Bern: Heit dr äs Zimmer frei für zwo Persone (mit Dusche oder Bad)?¹

Westerlauwer Frisian: Hawwe jo in keamer foar twa persoanen (mei dûs of bad)?¹

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Hefft It ne Slaopstuowe för twei Lüe?¹

Phrase #: 99

Afrikaans: Het u 'n kamer vir drie persone (met bad of stort)?¹

Bavarian/Austrian: Hams a Zimma fua drei Leit (mit Duschn oda Bad)?¹

Dutch: Hebt u een kamer voor drie personen (met douche of bad)?¹

English: Do you have a room available for three people (with shower or bath)?

German: Haben Sie ein Zimmer für drei Personen (mit Dusche oder Bad)?¹

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Hebben Ji een Stuve för dree Personen (mit Bruus of Bad)?¹

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Huet dir een Zëmmer fir drai Persounen (mat Dusch oder Buedbidden)?¹/Hues du een Zëmmer fir drai Persounen (mat Dusch oder Buedbidden)?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Hud Dir en Zemmer fier dräi Persounen (mat Dusch oder Bidden)?¹

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Hebbt Se 'n Stuuu för dree Personen (mit Duusch or Bad)?¹ ("Ruum" can be substituted for "Stuuu" and "Bruusbad" can be substituted for "Duusch")

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Hebt sei 'n stuuu' foer drei personen (mit duusch or bad)?¹ ("ruum" can be substituted for "stuuu" and "bruusbad" can be substituted for "duusch")

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Hae ye a room gaun for three fowk (wi a shooer or bath)?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Händ Sie äs Zimmer ("Ruum" can be substituted for "Zimmer") für drüü Personë (mit Duschi oder Bad)?¹

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Händ Sie äs Zimmer für drü Personä (mit Duschi oder Bad)?¹

Swiss German of Bern: Heit dr äs Zimmer frei für drei Persone (mit Dusche oder Bad)?¹

Westerlauwer Frisian: Hawwe jo in keamer foar trije persoanen (mei dûs of bad)?¹

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Hefft It ne Slaopstuowe för drei Lüe?¹

Phrase #: 100

Afrikaans: Het u 'n kamer vir vier persone (met bad of stort)?¹

Bavarian/Austrian: Hams a Zimma fua vier Leit (mit Duschn oda Bad)?¹

Dutch: Hebt u een vierpersoonskamer (met douche of bad)?¹

Hebt u een kamer voor vier personen (met douche of bad)?¹

English: Do you have a room available for four people (with shower or bath)?

German: Haben Sie ein Zimmer für vier Personen (mit Dusche oder Bad)?¹

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Hebben Ji een Stuve för feer Personen (mit Bruus of Bad)?¹

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Huet dir een Zëmmer fir véier Persounen (mat Dusch oder Buedbidden)?¹/Hues du een Zëmmer fir véier Persounen (mat Dusch oder Buedbidden)?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Hud Dir en Zëmmer fier véier Persounen (mat Dusch oder Bidden)?¹

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Hebbt Se 'n Stuuu för veer Personen (mit Duusch or Bad)?¹ ("Ruum" can be substituted for "Stuuu" and "Bruusbad" can be substituted for "Duusch")

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Hebt sei 'n stuuu' foer feir personen (mit duusch or bad)?¹ ("ruum" can be substituted for "stuuu" and "bruusbad" can be substituted for "duusch")

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Hae ye a room gaun for fower fowk (wi a shooer or bath)?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Händ Sie äs Zimmer ("Ruum" can be substituted for "Zimmer") für vier Personë (mit Duschi oder Bad)?¹

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Händ Sie äs Zimmer für vier Personä (mit Duschi oder Bad)?¹

Swiss German of Bern: Heit dr äs Zimmer frei für vi-er Persone (mit Dusche oder Bad)?¹

Westerlauwer Frisian: Hawwe jo in keamer foar fjouwer persoanen (mei dûs of bad)?¹

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Hefft It ne Slaopstuowe för veier Lüe?¹

Phrase #: 101

Afrikaans: Ek het 'n bespreking.

Bavarian/Austrian: I håb reservian låssn.

Dutch: Ik heb gereserveerd.

English: I have a reservation.

German: Ich habe reservieren lassen.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Ik hebb wat vörutbestellt.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Ech hun reservéieren geloos.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Ech hun eng Reservatioun.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Ik heff wat reserveren laten.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Ik hev wat reserveiren laten.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: A hae a buikin.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Ich han reserviert.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Ich haa reserviere laa.

Swiss German of Bern: I ha la reservi-ere.

Westerlauwer Frisian: Ik haw it reservearje litten./Ik haw reserveard./Ik haw

besprutsen.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Ek hadde bestellt.

Phrase #: 102**Afrikaans:** Die rekening, asseblief.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I mechat zoin, bittsche.**Dutch:** De rekening, alstublieft.¹**English:** The bill, please.**German:** Die Rechnung, bitte.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** De Reken, as Jo 't believt.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** D'Rechnung wann ech glift.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** D'Rechnung, wann ech gelift.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** De Reken, bitte.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** De reken, bitte.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** The bill, please.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** D'Rächnig, bitte.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** D Rächnig, bitte.**Swiss German of Bern:** Chönnt i bitte zale?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** De rekken, asjebleaft.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Sind sau gued und maket de Reäkunge op.**Phrase #: 103****Afrikaans:** Ek hou van dit hier./Dis lekker hier.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Hiea gfoits ma seea.**Dutch:** Het bevalt me hier.**English:** I like it here very much.**German:** Hier gefällt es mir sehr.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Hier fallt mi heel./Hier hebb ik geern.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Hei gefällt ët mir ganz gudd.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Hei gefällt et mer gudd.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Hier seggt mi dat arrig to.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Hiir segt mii dat arrig tou.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A like it here fine weel.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Mir gfallts guët da.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Da gfalts mir sehr.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs gfaut mr hi-e sehr gu-et.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It foldocht my hjir tige.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat gefällt mi hier wahne gued.

Phrase #: 104**Afrikaans:** Ek bly vir 'n paar dae.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bleib a poa Tåg.**Dutch:** Ik blijf een paar dagen.**English:** I will be staying a few days.**German:** Ich bleibe ein paar Tage.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bliff een paar Dagen.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech bleiwen a puer Deeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech bleiwen e puer Deeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik schall 'n paar Daag hierblieven.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik schal 'n paar daag' hiir bliven.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'll be bidin twa days. (Use "twa days" for two days and "three days" for three days.)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich bliib es paar Taag.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bliibe äs paar Tag.**Swiss German of Bern:** I blybe es par Taag.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bliuw in pear dagen./Ik bliuw in deimannich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek schall hier woll den een of annern Dag utressen.**Phrase #: 105****Afrikaans:** Ek bly vir 'n week.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bleib a Wochn.**Dutch:** Ik blijf een week.**English:** I will be staying a week.**German:** Ich bleibe eine Woche.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bliff een Week.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech bleiwen eng Woch.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech bleiwen eng Woch.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik schall een Week hierblieven.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik schal ein week hiir bliven.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'll be bidin a weik.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich bliib ei Wuchë.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bliibe äi Wuche.**Swiss German of Bern:** I blybe e Wuche.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bliuw in wike.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):**

Phrase #: 106**Afrikaans:** Ek bly vir 'n maand.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bleib an Monat.**Dutch:** Ik blijf een maand.**English:** I will be staying a month.**German:** Ich bleibe einen Monat.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bliff een Maand.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech bleiwen een Mount.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech bleiwen e Mount.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik schall een Maand hierblieven. (You can substitute "een Veerwekenstiet" for "een Maand".)**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik schal ein maand hiir bliven. (You can substitute "ein feirwekenstiid" for "ein maand".)**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'll be bidin a month.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich bliib en Monet.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bliibe äin Monet.**Swiss German of Bern:** I blybe e Monet.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bliuw in moanne.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):****Phrase #: 107****Afrikaans:** Waar is die naaste wisselkantoor?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wo is'n de nächste Wechselstüb'n?**Dutch:** Waar is het dichtstbijzijnde wisselkantoor?**English:** Where is the nearest currency exchange office?**German:** Wo ist die nächste Wechselstube?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** War is de nahste Wesselstuve?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wou as deen nächsten Change?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wou kann ech hei Suen wiesselen?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Woneven is de neegste Wisselstuuv?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wouneven is de neegste wisselstuuv'?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Whaur's the nearest bureau de change?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Wo chan ich Gäld wächsle? (Rather: where can I change money)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wo isch die nächsti Wächselstube?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wo cha me daa Gäut wächsle?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wêr is it tichtstbye wikselkantoar?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wo schall ek min Geld wesseln?

Phrase #: 108**Afrikaans:** Wat is die wisselkoers?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Wia is dea Wechselkuas?**Dutch:** Wat is de wisselkoers?**English:** What is the exchange rate?**German:** Wie ist der Wechselkurs?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wat is de Wesselkurs?**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wéi ass den Wiessenkurs?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wéi ass de Wiessel-Cours?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wat is de Wisselkurs?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wat is de wisselkurs?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Whit's the exchange rate?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Was isch dä Wächselkurs?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Wie isch dr Wächselkurs?**Swiss German of Bern:** Wi isch dr Wächsukurs?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wat is de wikselkoers?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wat kann unserein för eine Mark kriegen? (Use "Dollar" or any other type of currency instead of "Mark" to obtain the appropriate exchange rate.)**Phrase #: 109****Afrikaans:** Slaap lekker!/Lekker slaap!**Bavarian/Austrian:** Schlääns guat!¹/Schlää guat!²**Dutch:** Slaap lekker!/Lekker slapen!/Welterusten!**English:** Sleep good!**German:** Schlafen Sie gut!¹/Schlaf gut!²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Slapen Ji good!¹/Slaap good!²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Schlooft Gudd!¹/Schloof Gudd!²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Schlooft gudd!¹/Schloof gudd!²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Slaapt Se goot!¹/Slaap goot!²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Slaapt sei goud!¹/Slaap goud!²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Sleep weel!**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Schlafed Sie guët!¹/Schlaaf guët!²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Schlaaffed Sie gu-et!¹/Schlaaff gu-et!²**Swiss German of Bern:** Schlaafet gu-et!¹/Schlaaf gu-et!²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Sliep wol!**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek wünsch Ink ne guede Nacht!¹/Ek wünsch di ne guede Nacht!²

Phrase #: 110**Afrikaans:** Skryf dit asseblief.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Bittsche schreimsas.¹/Bittsche schreibs.²**Dutch:** Schrijf u het op alstublieft.¹/Schrijf het op alsjeblieft.²**English:** Please write it.**German:** Bitte schreiben Sie es.¹/Bitte schreib es.²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Schriewen Ji dat, as Jo 't believt.¹/Schriew dat, as di 't believt.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Schreiw et wann ech glift.¹/Schreiw et wann ech glift.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Schreiw et wan ech gelift.¹/Schreiw et wan ech gelift.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Schriev Se dat maal up.¹/Schriev dat maal up.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Schriiv sei dat maal up.¹/Schriiv dat maal up.²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Write it doon, please.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Bitte schriibed Sie's uuf.¹/Schriibs bitte uuf.²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Bitte schriibed Sie s.¹/Bitte schriib s.²**Swiss German of Bern:** Würdet dr s schrybe?¹/Würdsch es schrybe?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wês sa goed en skriuw it op./Skriuwe jo it (ris) op, asjebleaft.¹
Skriuw it (ris) op, asjebleaft.²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Sind sau gued und schriewet it op.¹/Dau mi den
Gefallen und schriew it op.²**Phrase #: 111****Afrikaans:** Dit is Sondag.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Es is Sunntåg.**Dutch:** Het is zondag.**English:** It is Sunday.**German:** Es ist Sonntag.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is Sönnndag.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et as Sonndeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et ass Sonndeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat is Sünndag.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat is Suendag.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** It's Sunday.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch Sunntig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch Sundig.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch Sunntig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It is snein.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es Sundag.

Phrase #: 112**Afrikaans:** Dit is Maandag.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Es is Montåg.**Dutch:** Het is maandag.**English:** It is Monday.**German:** Es ist Montag.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is Maandag.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et as Méindeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et ass Méindeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat is Maandag.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat is Maandag.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** It's Monday.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch Mäntig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch Mäntig.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch Mäntig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It is moandei.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es Mundag.**Phrase #: 113****Afrikaans:** Dit is Dinsdag.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Es is Dienstag.**Dutch:** Het is dinsdag.**English:** It is Tuesday.**German:** Es ist Dienstag.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is Dingsdag.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et as Dënschteg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et ass Densdeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat is Dingsdag.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat is Dingsdag.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** It's Tuesday.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch Ziischtig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch Ziischtig.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch Dsychtig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It is tiisdei.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es Densdag.

Phrase #: 114**Afrikaans:** Dit is Woensdag.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Es is Mittwoch.**Dutch:** Het is woensdag.**English:** It is Wednesday.**German:** Es ist Mittwoch.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is Middeweeke.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et as Mëttwoch.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et ass Mettwoch.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat is Middeweeke./Dat is Mirweek.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat is Middeweeke./Dat is Mirweek.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** It's Wadnesday.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch Mittwuch.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch Mittwuch.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch Midwuch.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It is woansdei.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es Gonsdag.**Phrase #: 115****Afrikaans:** Dit is Donderdag.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Es is Dunnaståg.**Dutch:** Het is donderdag.**English:** It is Thursday.**German:** Es ist Donnerstag.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is Dönnerdag.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et as Donneschdeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et ass Donneschdeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat is Dünnersdag.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat is Duennersdag.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** It's Thursday.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch Dunschtig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch Dunstig.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch Donnschtig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It is tongersdei.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es Donnersdag.

Phrase #: 116**Afrikaans:** Dit is Vrydag.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Es is Freitåg.**Dutch:** Het is vrijdag.**English:** It is Friday.**German:** Es ist Freitag.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is Freeidag.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et as Fréideg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et ass Freideg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat is Freedag./Dat is Friedag.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat is Freidag./Dat is Fridag.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** It's Friday.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch Friitig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch Friitig.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch Frytig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It is freed.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es Fridag.**Phrase #: 117****Afrikaans:** Dit is Saterdag.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Es is Samståg.**Dutch:** Het is zaterdag.**English:** It is Saturday.**German:** Es ist Sonnabend./Es ist Samstag.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is Saterdag.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et as Samschdeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et ass Samsdeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat is Sünnavend.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat is Suennavend.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** It's Seturday.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch Samschtig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch Samschtig.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch Samschtig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It is sneon./It is saterdei.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es Samstag.

Phrase #: 118**Afrikaans:** Januarie.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Jänna.**Dutch:** januari.**English:** January.**German:** Januar.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Jannenaar./Jannenaarje./Lesmaand./Hardemaand.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Januar.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Januar.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Sneemaand./Januwaar.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Sneimaand./Januwaar.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Januar.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Januar.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Januar.**Swiss German of Bern:** Januar.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** jannewaris.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Januar.**Phrase #: 119****Afrikaans:** Februarie.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Feba.**Dutch:** februari.**English:** February.**German:** Februar.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Feberwaar./Feberwaarje./Lammermaand./Schrockelmaand.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Februar.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Februar.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Hornung./Feberwaar.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Hornung./Feberwaar.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Februar.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Februar.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Februar.**Swiss German of Bern:** Februar.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** febrewaris.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Februar.

Phrase #: 120

Afrikaans: Maart.

Bavarian/Austrian: Mäaz.

Dutch: maart.

English: March.

German: März.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Märt./Lammermaand./Moordmaand./Saimaand.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): März.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Mäerz.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Lentmaand./März./Märzmaand.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Lentmaand./Merts./Mertsmaand.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Mairch.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): März.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): März.

Swiss German of Bern: März.

Westerlauwer Frisian: maart.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): März.

Phrase #: 121

Afrikaans: April.

Bavarian/Austrian: Aprü.

Dutch: april.

English: April.

German: April.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Aprill./Prill./Oostermaand./Paaskmaand./Paaskemaand.
/Saimaand.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Aprël.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Abrëll.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Oostermaand./April.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Oostermaand./April.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: April.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): April.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): April.

Swiss German of Bern: Apriu.

Westerlauwer Frisian: april.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): April.

Phrase #: 122

Afrikaans: Mei.

Bavarian/Austrian: Mai.

Dutch: mei.

English: May.

German: Mai.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Mai./Floesterm./Saadbleihtied.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Mai.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Mé.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Maimaand./Mai.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Mai./Maimaand.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Mey.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Mai.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Mai.

Swiss German of Bern: Mei.

Westerlauwer Frisian: maaie.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Mäeten.

Phrase #: 123

Afrikaans: Junie.

Bavarian/Austrian: Juni.

Dutch: juni.

English: June.

German: Juni.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Juni./Braakmaand./Heimaand./Heitied.
/Schapenscheerdertied.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Juni.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Juni.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Braakmaand./Juni.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Braakmaand./Juni.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: June.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Juni.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Juni.

Swiss German of Bern: Juni.

Westerlauwer Frisian: juny.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Juni.

Phrase #: 124

Afrikaans: Julie.

Bavarian/Austrian: Juli.

Dutch: juli.

English: July.

German: Juli.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Juli.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Juli.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Juli.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Haumaand./Juli.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Haumaand./Juli.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: July.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Juli.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Juli.

Swiss German of Bern: Juli.

Westerlauwer Frisian: july.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Juli.

Phrase #: 125

Afrikaans: Augustus.

Bavarian/Austrian: August.

Dutch: augustus.

English: August.

German: August.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): August.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): August.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Aarnmaand./Augst./Augstmaand.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Aarnmaand./Augst./Augstmaand.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: August.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Auguscht.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Auguscht.

Swiss German of Bern: Ouguscht.

Westerlauwer Frisian: augustus.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): August.

Phrase #: 126**Afrikaans:** September.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Septemba.**Dutch:** september.**English:** September.**German:** September.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:****Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** September.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** September.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Harfstmaand./Michelimaand./September.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Harvstmaand./Michelimaand./September.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** September.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Septämber.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Septämber.**Swiss German of Bern:** Septämber.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** septimber.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** September.**Phrase #: 127****Afrikaans:** Oktober.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Oktoba.**Dutch:** oktober.**English:** October.**German:** Oktober.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:****Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Oktober.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Oktober.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wienmaand./Saatmaand./Oktober.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wiinmaand./Saatmaand./Oktober.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** October.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Oktober.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Oktober.**Swiss German of Bern:** Oktober.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** oktober.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Oktober.

Phrase #: 128**Afrikaans:** November.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Novemba.**Dutch:** november.**English:** November.**German:** November.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:****Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** November.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** November.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Nevelmaand./November.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Nevelmaand./November.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** November.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Novämber.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Novämber.**Swiss German of Bern:** Novämber.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** novimber.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** November.**Phrase #: 129****Afrikaans:** Desember.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Dezemba.**Dutch:** december.**English:** December.**German:** Dezember.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:****Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Dezember.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Dezember.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Christmaand./Dezember.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Kristmaand./Detsember.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** December.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Dezämber.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Dezämber.**Swiss German of Bern:** Dezämber.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** desimber.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dezember.

Phrase #: 130

Afrikaans: vandag.

Bavarian/Austrian: Heit.

Dutch: vandaag.

English: today.

German: Heute.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Vandaag.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Haut.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Haut.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Hütt./Vundaag.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Huyt./fundaag'.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: the day.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Hüt.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Hüt.

Swiss German of Bern: Hütt.

Westerlauwer Frisian: hjoed.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Vandage.

Phrase #: 131

Afrikaans: môre.

Bavarian/Austrian: Muagn.

Dutch: morgen.

English: tomorrow.

German: Morgen.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Morgen.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Muer.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Muer.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Morgen.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: morgen.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: the morn.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Morn.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Morge.

Swiss German of Bern: Morn.

Westerlauwer Frisian: moarn.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Muorgn.

Phrase #: 132

Afrikaans: gister.

Bavarian/Austrian: Gestan.

Dutch: gisteren.

English: yesterday.

German: Gestern.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Gestern.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Gëschter.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Gëschter.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Güstern.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: guestern.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: yesterday.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Geschter.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Geschter.

Swiss German of Bern: Geschter.

Westerlauwer Frisian: juster.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Gistern.

Phrase #: 133

Afrikaans: soggens.

Bavarian/Austrian: Vuamittåg.

Dutch: morgen./ochtend.

English: morning.

German: Vormittag.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Vanmorgen.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Mueren.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Mueren.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Morgen.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: morgen.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: mornin.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Morgë.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): am Morgä.

Swiss German of Bern: am Morge.

Westerlauwer Frisian: foarmiddei./moarn.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Vörmiddag.

Phrase #: 134**Afrikaans:** smiddags.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Nāchmittāg.**Dutch:** middag.**English:** afternoon.**German:** Nachmittag.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Namiddag.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Vir Mëtteg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Nometteg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Namiddag.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** namiddag.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** efternuin.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Namittag.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** am Namittaag.**Swiss German of Bern:** am Namittag.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** neimiddei./middei.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Naomeddag.**Phrase #: 135****Afrikaans:** maand.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Monat.**Dutch:** maand.**English:** month.**German:** Monat.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Maand.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Mount.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Mount.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Maand.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** maand.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** month.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Monet.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Monet.**Swiss German of Bern:** Monet.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** moanne.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Monast.

Phrase #: 136

Afrikaans: dag.

Bavarian/Austrian: Täg.

Dutch: dag.

English: day.

German: Tag.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Dag.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Dag.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Dag.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Dag.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: dag.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: day.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Tag.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Tag.

Swiss German of Bern: Tag.

Westerlauwer Frisian: dei.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Dag.

Phrase #: 137

Afrikaans: jaar.

Bavarian/Austrian: Joa.

Dutch: jaar.

English: year.

German: Jahr.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Jahr.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Joër.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Joer.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Jahr.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: jaar.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: year.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Jahr.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Jahr.

Swiss German of Bern: Jahr.

Westerlauwer Frisian: jier.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Jaahr.

Phrase #: 138**Afrikaans:** Lente./Voorsomer.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Frühling.**Dutch:** lente./voorjaar.**English:** Spring.**German:** Frühling.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Vörjahr./Frohjahr.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Fréijor.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Fréijoer.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Vörjahr.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** foerjaar.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Spring.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Frü-elig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Frülīg.**Swiss German of Bern:** Fru-ehlig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** foarjier.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Fröijaohr.**Phrase #: 139****Afrikaans:** Herfs./Najaar.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Heabst.**Dutch:** herfst./najaar.**English:** Fall.**German:** Herbst.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Harvst.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Hierscht.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Hierscht.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Harfst.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** harvst.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Autumn.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Herbscht.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Härbscht.**Swiss German of Bern:** Herbscht.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** hjerst.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Herwst.

Phrase #: 140

Afrikaans: Somer.

Bavarian/Austrian: Summa.

Dutch: zomer.

English: Summer.

German: Sommer.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Sommer.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Summer.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Summer.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Summer.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: summer.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Simmer.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Summer.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Summer.

Swiss German of Bern: Summer.

Westerlauwer Frisian: simmer.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Sommer.

Phrase #: 141

Afrikaans: Winter.

Bavarian/Austrian: Winta.

Dutch: winter.

English: Winter.

German: Winter.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Winter.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Wanter.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Wanter.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Winter.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: winter.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Winter.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Winter.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Winter.

Swiss German of Bern: Winter.

Westerlauwer Frisian: winter.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Winter.

Phrase #: 142**Afrikaans:** Moeder./Ma.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Muatta.**Dutch:** moeder./ma.**English:** mother.**German:** Mutter.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Moder./Moor.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Mamm.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Mamm.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Moder./Mudder.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** mouder./mudder.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** mither.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Mu-eter.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Mu-eter.**Swiss German of Bern:** Mu-etter.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** mem.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Mauder.**Phrase #: 143****Afrikaans:** Vader./Pa.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Vaa.**Dutch:** vader./pa.**English:** father.**German:** Vater.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Fader./Vader./Faar.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Papp.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Papp.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Vader./Vadder.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** fader./fadder.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** faither.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Vater.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Vatter.**Swiss German of Bern:** Vatter.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** heit.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Vadder.

Phrase #: 144**Afrikaans:** Broer./Boet.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Bruada.**Dutch:** broer.**English:** brother.**German:** Bruder.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Broder./Broor.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Brudder.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Brudder.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Broder.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** brouder.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** brither.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Brü-eder.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Bru-eder.**Swiss German of Bern:** Brü-etsch.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** broer.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Brauer.**Phrase #: 145****Afrikaans:** Suster.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Schwesta.**Dutch:** zuster./zus.**English:** sister.**German:** Schwester.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Süster.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Schwëster.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Schwëster.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Süster.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** suester.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** sister.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Schwöschter.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Schwöschter.**Swiss German of Bern:** Schwoscht.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** suster.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Süster.

Phrase #: 146

Afrikaans: Seun.

Bavarian/Austrian: Sohn.

Dutch: zoon.

English: son.

German: Sohn.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Söhn.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Jong.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Jong.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Söön.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: seun.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: son.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Sohn.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Sohn.

Swiss German of Bern: Suhn.

Westerlauwer Frisian: soan.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Suon.

Phrase #: 147

Afrikaans: Dogter.

Bavarian/Austrian: Tochter.

Dutch: dochter.

English: daughter.

German: Tochter.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Dochter.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Duechter.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Duechter.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Dochter.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: dochter.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: dochter.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Tochter.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Tochter.

Swiss German of Bern: Tochter.

Westerlauwer Frisian: dochter./famke. ("famke" is also used for a child.)

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Dochter.

Phrase #: 148**Afrikaans:** Grootvader./Oupa.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Grossvää.**Dutch:** grootvader./opa.**English:** grandfather.**German:** Grossvater.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Grootfader.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Grouspapp.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Grousspapp./Bopi.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Grootvader./Grootvadder./Opa.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** groutfader./groutfadder./oupa.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** graundfaither.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Grossbappi.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Grosätti.**Swiss German of Bern:** Grosvatter.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** pake.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Bessvaer.**Phrase #: 149****Afrikaans:** Grootmoeder./Ouma.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Grossmuatta.**Dutch:** grootmoeder./oma.**English:** grandmother.**German:** Grossmutter.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Grootmoder.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Groussmamm.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Groussmamm./Bomi.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Grootmoder./Groutmudder./Oma.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** groutmouder./groutmudder./ouma.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** graundmither.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Grossmami.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Groosi.**Swiss German of Bern:** Grosmütter.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** beppe.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Bessmauer.

Phrase #: 150

Afrikaans: Tante./Tannie. (Use "Tant" if it is to be followed by a name.)

Bavarian/Austrian: Tantrn.

Dutch: tante.

English: aunt.

German: Tante.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Tante./Mö.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Tatta.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Tata.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Tant./Tante./Meller./Mellersch./Möhm./Möhsch. (The equivalent for "Aunt Anna" would be "Anna Möhm" or "Anna Möhsch".)

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: tant./tante./meller./mellersch./moym./moysch. (The equivalent for "Aunt Anna" would be "Anna Moym" or "Anna Moysch".)

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: aunt.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Tantë.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Tante.

Swiss German of Bern: Tante.

Westerlauwer Frisian: muoike.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Möhme. (The equivalent for "Aunt Anna" would be "Anna Möhme".)

Phrase #: 151

Afrikaans: Oom.

Bavarian/Austrian: Onkl.

Dutch: oom.

English: uncle.

German: Onkel.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Onkel./Ohm.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Moni.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Monni.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Unkel./Ohm.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: unkel./oum.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: uncle.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Ungglë.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Onkel.

Swiss German of Bern: Unggle.

Westerlauwer Frisian: omke.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Ohm.

Phrase #: 152

Afrikaans: Neef. (Used for males and can also mean "nephew".)/Niggie. (Used for females)

Bavarian/Austrian: Kusin. (Use "Kusin" for male and "Kusine" for female.)

Dutch: neef. (Used for males and can also mean "nephew".)/nicht. (Used for females and can also mean "niece".)

English: cousin.

German: Cousin. (Use "Cousin" for male and "Cousine" for female.)

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Cousin. (Use "Cousin" for male and "Cousine" for female.)

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Cousin. (Used for males.)/Cousine. (Used for females.)

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Koséng. (Used for males.)/Kusinn. (Used for females.)

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Vedder./Kusien./Weschen. (Use "Vedder" for males and "Kusien" or "Weschen" for females. "Weschen" also

generally denotes female relative".)

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: fedder./kusiin./weschen. (Use "fedder" for males and "kusiin" or "weschen" for females. "Weschen" also generally denotes female relative".)

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: cousin.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Cousin. (Pronounced as in French. Used for males.)/Cousinè (Used for females.)

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Guseng. (Used for males.)/Gusiine. (Used for females.)

Swiss German of Bern: Cousin. (Used for males.)/Cousine. (Used for females.)

Westerlauwer Frisian: neef. (Use "neef" for male and "nicht" for female.)

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Vedder. (Used only for male cousins.)

Phrase #: 153

Afrikaans: een.

Bavarian/Austrian: ans.

Dutch: een.

English: one.

German: eins.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: een.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): een.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): een.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: een.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: ein.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): eent.

Scots: ane.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): eis.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): äis.

Swiss German of Bern: eis.

Westerlauwer Frisian: ien.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): een.

Phrase #: 154

Afrikaans: twee.

Bavarian/Austrian: zwoa.

Dutch: twee.

English: two.

German: zwei.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: twee.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): zwee.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): zwee.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: twee.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: twei.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): twee.

Scots: twa.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): zwei.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): zwei.

Swiss German of Bern: zwöi.

Westerlauwer Frisian: twa.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): twei.

Phrase #: 155

Afrikaans: drie.

Bavarian/Austrian: drei.

Dutch: drie.

English: three.

German: drei.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: dree.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): dräi.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): dräi.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: dree.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: drei.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): dree.

Scots: three.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): drüü.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): drü.

Swiss German of Bern: drüh.

Westerlauwer Frisian: trije.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): drei.

Phrase #: 156

Afrikaans: vier.

Bavarian/Austrian: via.

Dutch: vier.

English: four.

German: vier.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: feer.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): véier.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): véier.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: veer.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: feir.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): fea.

Scots: fower.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): vier.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): vier.

Swiss German of Bern: vi-er.

Westerlauwer Frisian: fjouwer.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): veier.

Phrase #: 157

Afrikaans: vyf.

Bavarian/Austrian: fümpf.

Dutch: vijf.

English: five.

German: fünf.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: fiev.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): fönnef.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): fennef.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: fief.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: fiiv.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): fief.

Scots: five.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): foif.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): foif.

Swiss German of Bern: füüf.

Westerlauwer Frisian: fiif.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): fief.

Phrase #: 158

Afrikaans: ses.

Bavarian/Austrian: sex.

Dutch: zes.

English: six.

German: sechs.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: ses.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): sechs.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): sechs.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: söß.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: soess.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): sass.

Scots: sex.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): sächs.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): sächs.

Swiss German of Bern: sächs.

Westerlauwer Frisian: seis.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): söss.

Phrase #: 159

Afrikaans: sewe.

Bavarian/Austrian: siem.

Dutch: zeven.

English: seven.

German: sieben.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: söven.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): siwen.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): siwen.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: söven.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: seuven.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): saeawen.

Scots: seiven.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): siebë.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): siebe.

Swiss German of Bern: sibe.

Westerlauwer Frisian: sân.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): siewn.

Phrase #: 160

Afrikaans: ag./agt.

Bavarian/Austrian: äht.

Dutch: acht.

English: eight.

German: acht.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: acht.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): acht.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): acht.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: acht.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: acht.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): acht.

Scots: echt.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): acht.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): acht.

Swiss German of Bern: acht.

Westerlauwer Frisian: acht.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): acht.

Phrase #: 161

Afrikaans: nege.

Bavarian/Austrian: nein.

Dutch: negen.

English: nine.

German: neun.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: negen.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): ning.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): neng.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: negen.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: negen.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): naeajen.

Scots: nine.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): nüüm.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): nün.

Swiss German of Bern: nüün.

Westerlauwer Frisian: njoggen.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): niegen.

Phrase #: 162

Afrikaans: tien.

Bavarian/Austrian: zehn.

Dutch: tien.

English: ten.

German: zehn.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: tein.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): zing.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): zeng.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: teihn.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: tain.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): tien.

Scots: ten.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): zäh.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): zäh.

Swiss German of Bern: zäh.

Westerlauwer Frisian: tsien.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): tein.

Phrase #: 163

Afrikaans: elf.

Bavarian/Austrian: öf.

Dutch: elf./

English: eleven.

German: elf.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: elven.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): elef.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): élef.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: ölven.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: oelven.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): alf.

Scots: eleiven.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): elf.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): ölf.

Swiss German of Bern: euf.

Westerlauwer Frisian: âlve./alve.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): elf.

Phrase #: 164**Afrikaans:** twaalf.**Bavarian/Austrian:** zwölf.**Dutch:** twaalf.**English:** twelve.**German:** zwölf.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** tweelv.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** zwiefel.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** zwiefel.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** twölf.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** twoelv.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** twalf.**Scots:** twal.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** zwölf.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** zwölf.**Swiss German of Bern:** zwöuf.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** tolv.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** twelf.**Phrase #: 165****Afrikaans:** dertien.**Bavarian/Austrian:** dreizehn.**Dutch:** dertien.**English:** thirteen.**German:** dreizehn.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** dartein.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** dräizeng.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** dräizeng.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** dörteihn.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** doertain.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** dreetien.**Scots:** therteen.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** drizäh.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** dritzh.**Swiss German of Bern:** drizäh.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** trettjin.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** drütein.

Phrase #: 166**Afrikaans:** veertien.**Bavarian/Austrian:** viazehn.**Dutch:** veertien.**English:** fourteen.**German:** vierzehn.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** feertein.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** véierzeng.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** véierzeng.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** veerteihn.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** feirtain.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** featien.**Scots:** fowrteen.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** vierzäh.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** vierzäh.**Swiss German of Bern:** vi-erzäh.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** fjirtjin.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** veiertein.**Phrase #: 167****Afrikaans:** vyftien.**Bavarian/Austrian:** fümpfzehn.**Dutch:** vijftien.**English:** fifteen.**German:** fünfzehn.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** fievtein.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** fofzeng.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** foffzeng.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** fiefteihn.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** fiivtain.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** fifteen.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** füfzäh.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** füfzäh.**Swiss German of Bern:** füfzäh.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** fyftjin.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** fieftein.

Phrase #: 168**Afrikaans:** sestien.**Bavarian/Austrian:** sechzehn.**Dutch:** zestien.**English:** sixteen.**German:** sechzehn.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** sestein.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** siechzeng.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** siechzeng.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** sößteihn.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** soestain.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** sasstien.**Scots:** saxteen.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** sächzäh.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** sächzäh.**Swiss German of Bern:** sächzäh.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** sechstjin.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** sösstien.**Phrase #: 169****Afrikaans:** sewentien.**Bavarian/Austrian:** siebzehn.**Dutch:** zeventien.**English:** seventeen.**German:** siebzehn.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** söventein.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** siwenzeng.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** siwwenzeng.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** söventeihn.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** seuventain.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** saeawtien.**Scots:** seiventeen.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** siebzäh.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** sibeazäh.**Swiss German of Bern:** siebzäh.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** santjin.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** siewentein.

Phrase #: 170**Afrikaans:** agtien.**Bavarian/Austrian:** ähtzehn.**Dutch:** achttien.**English:** eighteen.**German:** achtzehn.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** achttein.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** ouerchzeng.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** uechtzeng.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** achteihn.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** achtain.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** achttien.**Scots:** echtteen.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** achzäh.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** achtzäh.**Swiss German of Bern:** achzäh.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** achtjin.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** achtein.**Phrase #: 171****Afrikaans:** negentien./nëëntien.**Bavarian/Austrian:** neinzehn.**Dutch:** negentien.**English:** nineteen.**German:** neunzehn.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** negentein.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** nonzeng.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** nongzeng.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** negenteihn.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** negentain.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** naeajetien.**Scots:** nineteen.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** neunzäh.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** nünzäh.**Swiss German of Bern:** nünzäh.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** njoggentjin.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** niegentein.

Phrase #: 172**Afrikaans:** twintig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** zwanzg.**Dutch:** twintig.**English:** twenty.**German:** zwanzig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** twintig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** zwanzeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** zwanzeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** twintig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** twintig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** twintijch.**Scots:** twintie.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** zwänzg.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** zwänzg.**Swiss German of Bern:** zwänzg.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** tweintich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** twentig.**Phrase #: 173****Afrikaans:** een-en-twintig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** anazwanzig.**Dutch:** eenentwintig.**English:** twenty-one.**German:** einundzwanzig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** eenuntwintig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** eenanzwanzeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** eenanzwanzeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** eenuntwintig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** ein-un-twintig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** nonntwintijch.**Scots:** twintie-ane.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** einezwanzg.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** ainezwänzg.**Swiss German of Bern:** einezwänzg.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** ienentweintich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** einundtwentig.

Phrase #: 174**Afrikaans:** twee-en-twintig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** zwarazwanzg.**Dutch:** tweeëntwintig.**English:** twenty-two.**German:** zweiundzwanzig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** tweeuntwintig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** zweeanzwanzeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** zweeanzwanzeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** tweeuntwintig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** twei-un-twintig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** tweeonntwintijch.**Scots:** twintie-twa.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** zweiezwanzg.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** zweiäzwänzg.**Swiss German of Bern:** zwöi-ezwänzg.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** twaentweintich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** tweiundtwentig.**Phrase #: 175****Afrikaans:** dertig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** dreissg.**Dutch:** dertig.**English:** thirty.**German:** dreissig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** dartig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** drësseg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** drësseg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** dörtig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** doertig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** dreetijch.**Scots:** thertie.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** drissg.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** driisg.**Swiss German of Bern:** dryssg.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** tritich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** dertig.

Phrase #: 176**Afrikaans:** veertig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** viazg.**Dutch:** veertig.**English:** forty.**German:** vierzig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** feertig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** véierzeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** véierzeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** veertig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** feirtig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** featiych.**Scots:** fortie.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** vierzg.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** vierzg.**Swiss German of Bern:** vi-erzg.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** fjirtich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** veiertig.**Phrase #: 177****Afrikaans:** vyftig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** fufzg.**Dutch:** vijftig.**English:** fifty.**German:** fünfzig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** fievtig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** fofzeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** foffzeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** föftig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** foeftig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** fieftijch.**Scots:** fiftie.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** füfzg.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** füfzg.**Swiss German of Bern:** füfzg.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** fyftich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** fieftig.

Phrase #: 178**Afrikaans:** sestig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** sechzg.**Dutch:** zestig.**English:** sixty.**German:** sechzig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** sestig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** siechzeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** siechzeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** sößtig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** soestig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** sasstijch.**Scots:** saxtie.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** sächzg.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** sächzg.**Swiss German of Bern:** sächzg.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** sechstich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** sösstig.**Phrase #: 179****Afrikaans:** sewentig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** siabzg.**Dutch:** zeventig.**English:** seventy.**German:** siebzig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** söventig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** siwenzeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** siwwenzeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** söventig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** seuventig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** seiventie.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** siebezg.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** siebezg.**Swiss German of Bern:** siebezg.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** santich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** siewentig.

Phrase #: 180**Afrikaans:** tagtig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** ähtzg.**Dutch:** tachtig.**English:** eighty.**German:** achtzig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** tachentig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** ouerchzeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** uechtzeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** achtig./tachentig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** achtig./tachentig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** achtijch.**Scots:** echtiè.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** achzg.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** achzg.**Swiss German of Bern:** achzg.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** tachtich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** achtig.**Phrase #: 181****Afrikaans:** negentig./neëntig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** neinzg.**Dutch:** negentig.**English:** ninety.**German:** neunzig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** negentig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** nonzeg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** nongzeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** negentig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** negentig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** naeajentijch.**Scots:** ninetie.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** nünzg.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** nünzg.**Swiss German of Bern:** nüünzg.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** njoggentich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** nientig.

Phrase #: 182**Afrikaans:** honderd.**Bavarian/Austrian:** hundat.**Dutch:** honderd.**English:** hundred.**German:** hundert.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** hunderd.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** honnert.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** honnert.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** hunnert.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** hunnerd.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** hundat.**Scots:** hunner.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** hundert.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** hundert.**Swiss German of Bern:** hundert.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** hûndert.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** hunnerd.**Phrase #: 183****Afrikaans:** duisend.**Bavarian/Austrian:** tausnd.**Dutch:** duizend.**English:** thousand.**German:** tausend.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** dusend.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** tausend.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** dausend.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** dusent.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** dusend.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** duesent.**Scots:** thoosand.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** tuusig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** tuusig.**Swiss German of Bern:** tuusig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** tûsen./tûsend.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** dusend.

Phrase #: 184**Afrikaans:** Ek is**Bavarian/Austrian:** I bin**Dutch:** Ik ben**English:** I am**German:** Ich bin**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bün**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech sinn**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech sin**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik bün**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik buen**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj si**Scots:** A am**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich bin**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bi**Swiss German of Bern:** I bi**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik bin**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek sin**Phrase #: 185****Afrikaans:** Ons is**Bavarian/Austrian:** Mir sein**Dutch:** Wij zijn**English:** We are**German:** Wir sind**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wí sünd ... /Wí bünd**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Mir sinn**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Mir sin**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wí sünd**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wii suend**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** We're**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Mer sind**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Mir si/sind**Swiss German of Bern:** Mir sy**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wy binne**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wí sin

Phrase #: 186**Afrikaans:** Hy is ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** Ea is ...**Dutch:** Hij is ...**English:** He is ...**German:** Er ist ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** He is ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Hien ass ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Hien ass ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** He is ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Hei is ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** He ess ...**Scots:** He is ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Er isch ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Eer isch ...**Swiss German of Bern:** Är isch ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hy is ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** He es ...**Phrase #: 187****Afrikaans:** Sy is ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** Sie is ...**Dutch:** Zij is ...**English:** She is ...**German:** Sie ist ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Se is ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Sie ass ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Sie ass ...¹/Hat ass ...²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Se is ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Sei is ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** See es ...**Scots:** She is ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Sie isch ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Sie sind ...**Swiss German of Bern:** Sie isch ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Sy is ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Se es ...

Phrase #: 188**Afrikaans:** Dit is**Bavarian/Austrian:** Es is**Dutch:** Het is**English:** It is**German:** Es ist**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et ass**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et ass**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat is**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat is**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Et ess**Scots:** It is**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Es isch**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It is**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** It es**Phrase #: 189****Afrikaans:** Hulle is**Bavarian/Austrian:** Se sein**Dutch:** Zij zijn**English:** They are**German:** Sie sind**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Se sünd**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Sie sinn**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Si sin**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Se sünd**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Sei suend**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** See send**Scots:** They are**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Sie sind**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Sie sind**Swiss German of Bern:** Si sy**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Sy binne ... /Hja binne**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Se sind

Phrase #: 190**Afrikaans:** U is ...¹/Jy is ...²**Bavarian/Austrian:** Se san ...¹/Du bist ...²**Dutch:** U bent ...¹/Jij bent ...²**English:** You are ...**German:** Sie sind ...¹/Du bist ...²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ji sünd ...¹/Du büst ...²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Dir sidd ...¹/Du bass ...²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Dir sidd ...¹/Du bass ...²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Se sünd ...¹/Du büst ...²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Sei suend ...¹/Duu buest ...²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Due best ...**Scots:** Ye are ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Sie sind ...¹/Du bisch ...²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Sie sind ...¹/Du bisch ...²**Swiss German of Bern:** Dir syt ...¹/Du bisch ...²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Jo binne ...¹/Do bist ...²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** It sin ...¹/Du büs ...²**Phrase #: 191****Afrikaans:** Ek het ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** I hâb ...**Dutch:** Ik heb ...**English:** I have ...**German:** Ich habe ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik hebb ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech hun ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech hun ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik heff ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik hev ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj hab ...**Scots:** A hae ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich han ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich han ...**Swiss German of Bern:** I ha ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik haw ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek hew ...

Phrase #: 192**Afrikaans:** Ons het ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** Mia hãm ...**Dutch:** Wij hebben ...**English:** We have ...**German:** Wir haben ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:****Luxembourgish (Variety 1):****Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Mir hun ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wi hebbt ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wii hebt ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:****Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Mer händ ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):****Swiss German of Bern:****Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wy hawwe...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):****Phrase #: 193****Afrikaans:** Hy het ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** Ea hãt ...**Dutch:** Hij heeft ...**English:** He has ...**German:** Er hat ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** He hett ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Hien huet ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Hien huet ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** He hett ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Hei het ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** He habe ...**Scots:** He his ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Er hätt ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Eer hät ...**Swiss German of Bern:** Är het ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Hy hat ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** He hiett ...

Phrase #: 194**Afrikaans:** Sy het ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** Se hât ...**Dutch:** Zij heeft ...**English:** She has ...**German:** Sie hat ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Se hett ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Sie huet ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Sie huet ...¹/Hat huet ...²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Se hett ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Sei het ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Sie habe ...**Scots:** She his ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Sie hätt ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Sie händ ...**Swiss German of Bern:** Sie het ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Se hat ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Se hiett ...**Phrase #: 195****Afrikaans:** Dit het ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** Es hât ...**Dutch:** Het heeft ...**English:** It has ...**German:** Es hat ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat hett ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et huet ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et huet ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat hett ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat het ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Es habe ...**Scots:** It his ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'hätt ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S hât ... /Äs hât ...**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs het ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It hat ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** It hiett ...

Phrase #: 196**Afrikaans:** Hulle het ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** Se hām ...**Dutch:** Zij hebben ...**English:** They have ...**German:** Sie haben ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Se hebben ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Sie hun ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Si hun ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Se hebbt ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Sei hebt ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** See habe ...**Scots:** They hae ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Sie händ ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Sie händ ...**Swiss German of Bern:** Si hei ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Sy hawwe ... /Hja hawwe ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Se hewt ...**Phrase #: 197****Afrikaans:** U het ...¹/Jy het ...²**Bavarian/Austrian:** Se hām ...¹/Du hāst ...²**Dutch:** U hebt ...¹/Jij hebt ...²**English:** You have ...**German:** Sie haben ...¹/Du hast ...²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Se hebben ...¹/Du hest ...²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Dir hut ...¹/Du hues ...²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Dir hudd ...¹/Du hues ...²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Se hebbt ...¹/Du hest ...²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Sei hebt ...¹/Duu hest ...²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Due hast ...**Scots:** Ye hae ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Sie händ ...¹/Du häsch ...²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Sie händ ...¹/Du häsch ...²**Swiss German of Bern:** Dir heit ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Jo hawwe ...¹/Do hast ...²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** It hewt ...¹/Du hiess ...²

Phrase #: 198

Afrikaans: rooi.

Bavarian/Austrian: rot.

Dutch: rood.

English: red.

German: rot.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: rood.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): rout.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): rooud.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: root.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: rooud.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): rot.

Scots: reid.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): rot.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): rot.

Swiss German of Bern: rot.

Westerlauwer Frisian: read.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): raud.

Phrase #: 199

Afrikaans: geel.

Bavarian/Austrian: göb.

Dutch: geel.

English: yellow.

German: gelb.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: geel.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): giel.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): giel.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: geel.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: geel.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): jael.

Scots: yella.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): gääl.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): gääl.

Swiss German of Bern: gäub.

Westerlauwer Frisian: giel.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): gelb.

Phrase #: 200**Afrikaans:** blou.**Bavarian/Austrian:** blau.**Dutch:** blauw.**English:** blue.**German:** blau.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** blau.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** blo.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** blo.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** blau./blaag.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** blau./blaag.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** blauw.**Scots:** blae.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** blau.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** blau.**Swiss German of Bern:** blau.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** blau.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** blau.**Phrase #: 201****Afrikaans:** groen.**Bavarian/Austrian:** grean.**Dutch:** groen.**English:** green.**German:** grün.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** grön.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** gréng.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** greng.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** gröön.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** groyn.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** gruen.**Scots:** green.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** grü-en.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** grü-en.**Swiss German of Bern:** grü-en.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** grien.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** grein.

Phrase #: 202**Afrikaans:** pers.**Bavarian/Austrian:** violett.**Dutch:** paars./violet. ("Paars" and "violet" are slightly different colors.)**English:** purple.**German:** violett.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** sangen./sangenblau./vigilett.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** viouleg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** violett./mauve.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** purpurn./purpurroot./vigelett.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** purpurn./purpurroud./wigelett'.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** purpur.**Scots:** purple.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** violett.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** violett.**Swiss German of Bern:** violett.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** pears./fiolet. ("pears" and "fiolet" are slightly different.)**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):****Phrase #: 203****Afrikaans:** oranje.**Bavarian/Austrian:** orange.**Dutch:** oranje.**English:** orange.**German:** orange.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** geelrood.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** orange.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** orange.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** orangsch.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** orangsch.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** orange.**Scots:** orange.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** orange.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** orangsch.**Swiss German of Bern:** orange.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** oranje.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):**

Phrase #: 204

Afrikaans: pienk.

Bavarian/Austrian: rosa.

Dutch: rose./roze.

English: pink.

German: rosa.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: rosa.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): rosa.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): rosa./pink.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: rosa.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: rosaa.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): fleesch.

Scots: pink.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): roserot.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): rosa.

Swiss German of Bern: rosarot.

Westerlauwer Frisian: rôze.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):

Phrase #: 205

Afrikaans: wit.

Bavarian/Austrian: weiss.

Dutch: wit.

English: white.

German: weiss.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: witt.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): weiss.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): wäiss.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: witt.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: wit.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): witt.

Scots: white.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): wiis.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): wiis.

Swiss German of Bern: wyss.

Westerlauwer Frisian: wyt.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): witt.

Phrase #: 206**Afrikaans:** swart.**Bavarian/Austrian:** schwoaz.**Dutch:** zwart.**English:** black.**German:** schwarz.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** swart.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** schwarz.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** schwarz.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** swatt.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** swat.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** schwoat.**Scots:** black.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** schwarz.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** schwarz.**Swiss German of Bern:** schwarz.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** swart.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** schwatt.**Phrase #: 207****Afrikaans:** bruin.**Bavarian/Austrian:** braun.**Dutch:** bruin.**English:** brown.**German:** braun.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** braun.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** brong.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** brong.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** bruun.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** bruun.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** bruen.**Scots:** broon.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** bruun.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** bruun.**Swiss German of Bern:** bruun.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** bru'n.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** bruun.

Phrase #: 208

Afrikaans: gry.

Bavarian/Austrian: grau.

Dutch: grijs.

English: grey.

German: grau.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: grau.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): gro.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): gro.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: gries.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: griis'.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): grau.

Scots: grey.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): grau.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): grau.

Swiss German of Bern: grau.

Westerlauwer Frisian: griis.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): gries.

Phrase #: 209

Afrikaans: groot.

Bavarian/Austrian: gross.

Dutch: groot.

English: big.

German: gross.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: groot.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): grouss.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): grouss.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: groot.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: grout.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): groot.

Scots: big.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): gross.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): gross.

Swiss German of Bern: gross.

Westerlauwer Frisian: grut.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): graut.

Phrase #: 210

Afrikaans: klein.

Bavarian/Austrian: kloa.

Dutch: klein.

English: small.

German: klein.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: lüttje.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): kléng.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): kleng.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: lütt.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: luet.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): kjeen.

Scots: sma.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): chlii.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): chlii.

Swiss German of Bern: chly.

Westerlauwer Frisian: lyts.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): klein./lütt.

Phrase #: 211

Afrikaans: vinnig./gou.

Bavarian/Austrian: schnö.

Dutch: snel./vlug.

English: quick.

German: schnell.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: snell.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): schnell.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): séier.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: gau./fix.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: gau./fiks.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): schwind.

Scots: quick.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): schnäll.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): schnäll.

Swiss German of Bern: schnäu.

Westerlauwer Frisian: hurd./fluch.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):

Phrase #: 212**Afrikaans:** langsaam./stadig.**Bavarian/Austrian:** lǎngsam.**Dutch:** langzaam.**English:** slow.**German:** langsam.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** langsam.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** lues.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** lues.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** langsam./suutje.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** langsaam./suutje.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** laungsaum.**Scots:** slow.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** langsam.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** langsam.**Swiss German of Bern:** langsam.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** stadich.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** langsam.**Phrase #: 213****Afrikaans:** vroeg.**Bavarian/Austrian:** früa.**Dutch:** vroeg.**English:** early.**German:** früh.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** froh.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** fréi.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** fréi.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** fröh.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** froy.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** tiedijch.**Scots:** airtie.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** frü-eh.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** frü-e.**Swiss German of Bern:** frü-ech.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** ier.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** fröih.

Phrase #: 214**Afrikaans:** laat.**Bavarian/Austrian:** spat.**Dutch:** laat.**English:** late.**German:** spät.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** laat.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** spéit.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** spéit.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** laat.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** laat.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** lot.**Scots:** late.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** spaat.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** spaat.**Swiss German of Bern:** späht.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** let.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** late.**Phrase #: 215****Afrikaans:** goedkoop.**Bavarian/Austrian:** billig.**Dutch:** goedkoop.**English:** cheap.**German:** billig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** goodkoop.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** bëlleg.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** bëlleg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** billig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** billig.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** billijch.**Scots:** chape.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** billig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** billig.**Swiss German of Bern:** biuuig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** guodkeap./goedkeap.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** billig.

Phrase #: 216

Afrikaans: duur.

Bavarian/Austrian: teier.

Dutch: duur.

English: expensive.

German: teuer.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: dūrkoop.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): deier.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): deier.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: dūūr.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: duyur.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): dia.

Scots: dear.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): tūūr.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): tūūr.

Swiss German of Bern: tūūr.

Westerlauwer Frisian: djoer.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): dūr.

Phrase #: 217

Afrikaans: naby.

Bavarian/Austrian: nah.

Dutch: dichtbij.

English: near.

German: nah.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: nah.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): no.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): no.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: nah./neeg.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: naa./neeg'.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): no.

Scots: near.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): nöch.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): nöch.

Swiss German of Bern: nach.

Westerlauwer Frisian: tichtby.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): in de Nöchte.

Phrase #: 218

Afrikaans: vêr.

Bavarian/Austrian: weit.

Dutch: ver.

English: far.

German: weit.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: wied.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): wait.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): wäit.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: wiet./wiet af.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: wiid./wiid af.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: faur.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): wiit.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): wiit.

Swiss German of Bern: wyt.

Westerlauwer Frisian: fier.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): wiet.

Phrase #: 219

Afrikaans: warm.

Bavarian/Austrian: hoass.

Dutch: warm./heet.

English: hot.

German: heiss.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: warm./heet.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): warm.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): waarm./gliddeg.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: heet./hitt.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: heit./hit.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): heet.

Scots: het.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): heiss.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): heiss.

Swiss German of Bern: heiss.

Westerlauwer Frisian: hjit./waarm.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): heit.

Phrase #: 220

Afrikaans: koud./koel.

Bavarian/Austrian: koit.

Dutch: koud.

English: cold.

German: kalt.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: kold.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): kaal.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): kaal.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: kool./koold.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: kold.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): kolt.

Scots: cauld.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): chalt.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): chalt.

Swiss German of Bern: chaut.

Westerlauwer Frisian: kâld.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): koll.

Phrase #: 221

Afrikaans: vol.

Bavarian/Austrian: voi.

Dutch: vol.

English: full.

German: voll.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: voll.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1):

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): voll.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: full.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: ful.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): foll.

Scots: ful.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): vollë.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): voll.

Swiss German of Bern: vou.

Westerlauwer Frisian: fol.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): vull.

Phrase #: 222

Afrikaans: leeg.

Bavarian/Austrian: leea.

Dutch: leeg.

English: empty.

German: leer.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: leer.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1):

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): eidel.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: leddig.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: leddig.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): ladijch.

Scots: tuim.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): lää.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): lär.

Swiss German of Bern: lää.

Westerlauwer Frisian: leech.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): leer./lierig.

Phrase #: 223

Afrikaans: maklik.

Bavarian/Austrian: leicht.

Dutch: gemakkelijk./makkelijk./eenvoudig.

English: easy.

German: leicht.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: licht.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1):

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): liicht.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: licht./ööd./öög.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: licht./oyd'./oyg'.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): leijcht.

Scots: eith.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): liecht.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): liecht.

Swiss German of Bern: eifach.

Westerlauwer Frisian: maklik.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): lichte.

Phrase #: 224**Afrikaans:** moeilik.**Bavarian/Austrian:** schwea.**Dutch:** moeilijk.**English:** difficult.**German:** schwierig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** stuur.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):****Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** schwéier.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** swaar./swöör./drang.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** swaar./sweur./drang.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** schwoa.**Scots:** hard.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** schwierig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** schwirig.**Swiss German of Bern:** schwirig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** swier.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** schwaor.**Phrase #: 225****Afrikaans:** swaar.**Bavarian/Austrian:** schwea.**Dutch:** zwaar.**English:** heavy.**German:** schwer.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** swaar.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** schéier.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** schwéier.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** swaar./swöör.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** swaar./sweur.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** schwoa.**Scots:** hivvie.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** schwär.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** schwär.**Swiss German of Bern:** schwär.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** swier.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** schwaor.

Phrase #: 226

Afrikaans: lig.

Bavarian/Austrian: leicht.

Dutch: licht.

English: light.

German: leicht.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: licht.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): liicht.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): liicht.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: licht.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: licht.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): licht.

Scots: licht.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): liecht.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): liecht.

Swiss German of Bern: li-echt.

Westerlauwer Frisian: licht.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): licht.

Phrase #: 227

Afrikaans: oop.

Bavarian/Austrian: offn.

Dutch: open.

English: open.

German: offen.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: open.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): op.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): op.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: apen.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: apen.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): op.

Scots: open.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): offë.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): offe.

Swiss German of Bern: offe.

Westerlauwer Frisian: iepen.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): oppen.

Phrase #: 228**Afrikaans:** gesluit./toe.**Bavarian/Austrian:** zua.**Dutch:** dicht./gesloten.**English:** shut.**German:** geschlossen.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** dicht.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** zou.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** zou.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** to./slaten./dicht.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** tou./slaten./dicht.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** schluet.**Scots:** shut.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** zu-e.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** gschlosse.**Swiss German of Bern:** zu-e.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** sletten.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** verschluoten.**Phrase #: 229****Afrikaans:** reg.**Bavarian/Austrian:** richtig.**Dutch:** juist.**English:** right.**German:** richtig.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** recht.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** richtig.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** richtig.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** richtig./akraat.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** richtig./akraat.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** rajcht.**Scots:** richt.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** richtig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** richtig.**Swiss German of Bern:** richtig.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** krekt./just/goed.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** richtig.

Phrase #: 230

Afrikaans: verkeerd.

Bavarian/Austrian: foisch.

Dutch: verkeerd./fout./foutief.

English: wrong.

German: falsch.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: verkehrd./falsk.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): falsch.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): falsch.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: falsch./verkehrt.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: falsch./ferkeerd.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): onnrajcht.

Scots: wrang.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): falsch.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): falsch.

Swiss German of Bern: fautsch.

Westerlauwer Frisian: ferkeard.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): falsch.

Phrase #: 231

Afrikaans: oud.

Bavarian/Austrian: oit.

Dutch: oud.

English: old.

German: alt.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: old.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): al.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): al.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: ool./oold.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: old.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): oolt.

Scots: auld.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): alt.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): alt.

Swiss German of Bern: aut.

Westerlauwer Frisian: âld.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): oll.

Phrase #: 232

Afrikaans: nuwe.

Bavarian/Austrian: neich.

Dutch: nieuw.

English: new.

German: neu.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: neei.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): nei.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): nei.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: nee./nie./nieg.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: nei./niig'.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): nie.

Scots: new.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): noi.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): neu.

Swiss German of Bern: nöi.

Westerlauwer Frisian: nij.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): niege.

Phrase #: 233

Afrikaans: oud.

Bavarian/Austrian: oit.

Dutch: oud.

English: old.

German: alt.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: old.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): al.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): al.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: ool./oold.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: old.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): oolt.

Scots: auld.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): alt.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): alt.

Swiss German of Bern: aut.

Westerlauwer Frisian: âld.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): oll.

Phrase #: 234

Afrikaans: jonk.

Bavarian/Austrian: jung.

Dutch: jong.

English: young.

German: jung.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: jung.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): jonk.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): jonk.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: jung.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: jung.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): junk.

Scots: young.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): jung.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): jung.

Swiss German of Bern: jung.

Westerlauwer Frisian: jong.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): jung.

Phrase #: 235

Afrikaans: mooi.

Bavarian/Austrian: sche.

Dutch: mooi.

English: beautiful.

German: schön.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: moi.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): schéin.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): schéin.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: schöön./moi./fee./smuck.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: schoyn./moi./fee./smuk.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): scheen.

Scots: bonnie.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): schön.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): schön.

Swiss German of Bern: schön.

Westerlauwer Frisian: moai/kreas.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): schoin.

Phrase #: 236

Afrikaans: lelik.

Bavarian/Austrian: schiach.

Dutch: lelijk

English: ugly.

German: hässlich.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: mall.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): ellen.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): ellen.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: wanschäpen./asig.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: wanschäpen./asig.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): hasslijch.

Scots: ugsome.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): gruusig./hässlich.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): gruusig.

Swiss German of Bern: w ü-escht.

Westerlauwer Frisian: ûnsjoch./lilk.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):

Phrase #: 237

Afrikaans: goed.

Bavarian/Austrian: guat.

Dutch: goed.

English: good.

German: gut.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: good.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): gudd.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): gudd.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: goot.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: goud.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): goot.

Scots: guid.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): gu-ët.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): gu-et.

Swiss German of Bern: gu-et.

Westerlauwer Frisian: goed.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): gued.

Phrase #: 238

Afrikaans: sleg.

Bavarian/Austrian: schlecht.

Dutch: slecht.

English: bad.

German: schlecht.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: slecht.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): schlecht.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): schlecht.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: leeg.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: leig.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): schlaicht.

Scots: baud.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): schlächt.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): schlächt.

Swiss German of Bern: schlächt.

Westerlauwer Frisian: min.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): leige.

Phrase #: 239

Afrikaans: beter.

Bavarian/Austrian: bessä.

Dutch: beter.

English: better.

German: besser.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: beter.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): besser.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): besser.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: beter.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: beter.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: better.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): besser.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): besser.

Swiss German of Bern: besser.

Westerlauwer Frisian: better.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): beätter.

Phrase #: 240

Afrikaans: slegter.

Bavarian/Austrian: schlechta.

Dutch: slechter.

English: worse.

German: schlechter.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: slechter.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): schlechter.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): méi schlecht.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: leger.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: leiger.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: waur.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): schlächter.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): schlächter .

Swiss German of Bern: schlächter.

Westerlauwer Frisian: minder.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): leiger.

Phrase #: 241

Afrikaans: Ek het 'n vurk nodig asseblief.

Bavarian/Austrian: I brauchat a Gabl.

Dutch: Ik heb een vork nodig.

English: I need a fork please.

German: Ich brauche eine Gabel bitte.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Ik bruuk een Förk, as Jo 't (di 't) believt.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Ech brauch eng Forschett wann ech glift.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Ech brauch eng Forchette wann ech gelift.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Ik bruuk 'n Gavel.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Ik bruuk 'n gavel.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Ekj bruck een forkj bitscheen.

Scots: A'm needin a fork please.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Ich hett gärn ä Gable. (The please is included in the conjunctive)

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Ich bruuche ä Gabel bitte.

Swiss German of Bern: Chönnt i e Gable ha?

Westerlauwer Frisian: Ik woe graach in foarke ha.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Dau mi en Gaffel.

Phrase #: 242**Afrikaans:** Ek het 'n mes nodig asseblief.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I brauchat a Messa.**Dutch:** Ik heb het mes nodig.**English:** I need a knife please.**German:** Ich brauche ein Messer bitte.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bruuk een Mest, as Jo 't (di 't) believt.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech brauch een Messer wann ech glift.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech brauch e Messer wann ech gelift.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik bruuk 'n Meß.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik bruuk 'n mess.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj bruck een massa bitscheen.**Scots:** A'm needin a knife please.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich hett gärn äs Mässer. (The please is included in the conjunctive)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bruuche es Mässer bitte.**Swiss German of Bern:** Chönnt i äs Mässer ha?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik woe graach in mës ha.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dau mi en Mess.**Phrase #: 243****Afrikaans:** Ek het 'n lepel nodig asseblief.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I brauchat an Leffl.**Dutch:** Ik heb een lepel nodig.**English:** I need a spoon please.**German:** Ich brauche einen Löffel bitte.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik bruuk een Löpel, as Jo 't (di 't) believt.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech brauch een Läffel wann ech glift.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech brauch e Leffel wann ech gelift.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik bruuk 'n Löpel.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik bruuk 'n leupel.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):** Ekj bruck een laepel bitscheen**Scots:** A'm needin a spuin please.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich hett gärn en Löffel. (The please is included in the conjunctive)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich bruuche än Löffel bitte.**Swiss German of Bern:** Chönnt i e Löffu ha?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik woe graach in leppel ha.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dau mi en Lieppel.

Phrase #: 244

Afrikaans: Dink u dit gaan morê sneeu?¹/Dink jy dit gaan morê sneeu?²

Bavarian/Austrian: Glaubans, swird murgn schneibn?¹/Glaubst, swird murgn schneibn?²

Dutch: Denkt u dat het morgen sneeuwt?¹/Denk je dat het morgen sneeuwt?²

English: Do you think it is going to snow tomorrow?

German: Glauben Sie, es wird morgen schneien?¹/Glaubst Du, es wird morgen schneien?²

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Denken Ji, dat sall morgen snejen?¹/Denkst du, dat sall morgen snejen?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Glevt Dir, dat ët muer schnéit?¹/Glevst Du, dat ët muer schnéit?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Mengt Dir, et geng muer schneien?¹/Mengs Du, et geng muer schneien?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Meent Se, dat ward morgen sneen?¹/Meenst, dat ward morgen sneen?²/Meenst du, dat ward morgen sneen?² (You can use "snien" or "sniegen" instead of "sneen".)

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Meint Sei dat ward morgen sneien?¹/Meinst dat ward morgen sneien?²/Meinst duu dat ward morgen sneien?² (You can use "snien" or "snigen" instead of "sneien".)

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German): Denkst due schnie?

Scots: De ye think it's gaun tae snaw the morn?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Glaubed Sie es schne-it morn?¹/Glaubsch morn schne-it's?²

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Glaubed Sie, s wird morn schneie?¹/Glaubsch, es wird morn schneie?²

Swiss German of Bern: Meinet dr, äs chöm morn cho schnei-e?¹/Meinsch, äs chöm morn cho schnei-e?²

Westerlauwer Frisian: Tinke jo dat it moarn snije sil?¹/Tinksto dat it moarn snije sil?²

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Wat glöfft It, kriiet wi muorgen Schneei?¹/Wat glöffs du, kriiet wi muorgen Schneei?²

Phrase #: 245

Afrikaans: Dink u dit gaan morê mooiweer wees?¹/Dink jy dit gaan morê mooiweer wees?²

Bavarian/Austrian: Glaubans, swird murgn sche sein?¹/Glaubst, swird murgn sche sein?²

Dutch: Denkt u dat het morgen een mooie dag is?¹/Denk je dat het morgen een mooie dag is?²

English: Do you think it is going to be a nice day tomorrow?

German: Glauben Sie, es wird morgen schön sein?¹/Glaubst Du, es wird morgen schön sein?²

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Denken Ji, dat sall morgen moi wesen?¹/Denkst du, dat sall morgen moi wesen?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Glevt Dir, dat ët muer schéin ass?¹/Glevst Du, dat ët muer schéin ass?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Mengt Dir, et geng muer schein gin?¹/Mengs Du, et geng muer schein gin?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Meent Se, dat ward morgen moi wesen?¹/Meenst, dat ward morgen moi wesen?²/Meenst du, dat ward morgen moi wesen?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Meint Sei dat ward morgen moi wesen?¹/Meinst dat ward morgen moi wesen?²/Meinst duu dat ward morgen moi wesen?²

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: De ye think it's gaun tae be a fine day the morn?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Glaubed Sie es isch schön morn?¹/Glaubsch morn isch es schön?²

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Glaubed Sie, s wird morn schön sii?¹/Glaubsch, es wird morn schön sii?²

Swiss German of Bern: Meinet dr, äs syg morn schön?¹/Meinsch, äs syg morn schön?²

Westerlauwer Frisian: Tinke jo dat it moarn in moaie dei wurdt?¹/Tinksto dat it moarn in moaie dei wurdt?²

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Wat glöfft It, krieet wi muorgen es dat Weär schoin?¹/Wat glöffs du, krieet wi muorgen es dat Weär schoin?²

Phrase #: 246**Afrikaans:**

Bavarian/Austrian: Glaubans, swird murgn regnan?¹/Glaubst, swird murgn regnan?²

Dutch: Denkt u dat het morgen regent?¹/Denk je dat het morgen regent?²

English: Do you think it is going to rain tomorrow?

German: Glauben Sie, es wird morgen regnen?¹/Glaubst Du, es wird morgen regnen?²

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Denken Ji, dat sall morgen regnen?¹/Denkst du, dat sall morgen regnen?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Glevt Dir, dat ët muer reent?¹/Glevst Du, dat ët muer reent?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Mengt Dir, et geng muer reenen?¹/Mengs Du, et geng muer reenen?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Meent Se, dat ward morgen regen?¹/Meenst, dat ward morgen regen?²/Meenst du, dat ward morgen regen?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Meint Sei dat ward morgen regen?¹/Meinst dat ward morgen regen?²/Meinst duu dat ward morgen regen?²

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: De ye think it's gaun tae rain the morn?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Glaubed Sie es rägnet morn?¹/Glaubsch morn rägnet's?²

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Glaubed Sie, s wird morn rägne?¹/Glaubsch, es wird morn rägne?²

Swiss German of Bern: Meinet dr, äs chöm morn cho rägne?¹/Meinsch, äs chöm morn cho rägne?²

Westerlauwer Frisian: Tinke jo dat it moarn reine sil?¹/Tinksto dat it moarn reine sil?²

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Wat glöfft It, krieet wi muorgen gielt't Reägn?¹/Wat glöffs du, krieet wi muorgen gielt't Reägn?²

Phrase #: 247

Afrikaans: Wat 'n pragtige dag!

Bavarian/Austrian: So a klassa Tåg!

Dutch: Wat een prachtige dag!/Wat een heerlijke dag!

English: What a lovely day!

German: Was für ein herrlicher Tag!

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Wat een moijen Dag!/So 'n moijen Dag!

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Wât een schéinen Dag!

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Wat e scheinen Dag!

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Wat 'n moien Dag!/Wat 'n moien Dag dat is!

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Wat 'n moien dag!/Wat 'n moien dag dat is!

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Whit a bonnie day!

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): S'isch en herrlichë Tag!

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Was für än herrlichä Tag!

Swiss German of Bern: Was für ne herrleche Tag!

Westerlauwer Frisian: Wat in hearlike dei!

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Wat'n fienen Dag!

Phrase #: 248**Afrikaans:** Kan ek u help?¹/Kan ek jou help?²**Bavarian/Austrian:** Kann i Eana höfn?¹/Kann i Dia höfn?²**Dutch:** Kan ik u helpen?¹/Kan ik je helpen?²**English:** Can I help you?**German:** Kann ich Ihnen helfen?¹/Kann ich Dir helfen?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Kann Ik Jo helpen?¹/Kann Ik di helpen?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Kann ech Ierch hëllefen?¹/Kann ech dir hëllefen?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Kann ech Iech hëllefen?¹/Kann ech Dir hëllefen?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Kann ik Se helpen?¹/Kann ik Jüm helpen?¹/Kann ik di helpen?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Kan ik sei helpen?¹/Kan ik juem helpen?¹/Kan ik dii helpen?²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Can A help ye?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Chan ich Ihnë hälfe?¹/Chan ich Dir hälfe?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Chan ich Ihne hälfe?¹/Chan ich dir hälfe?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Chan i nech häufe?¹/Chan i dr häufe?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Kin ik jo helpe?¹/Kin ik dy helpe?²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Daraf ek Inken helpen?¹/Daraf ek Di helpen?²**Phrase #: 249****Afrikaans:** Wat wil u hê?¹/Wat benodig u?¹/Waarmee kan ek help?/ Wat wil jy hê?²/Wat benodig jy?²**Bavarian/Austrian:** Was wollans dn ham?¹/Was wüstrn ham?²**Dutch:** Wat wilt u hebben?¹/Wat wil je hebben?²**English:** What would you like?**German:** Was wünschen Sie?¹/Was wünschst Du?²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Wat is Jo Begehr?¹/Wat is Jo Begehrte?¹/Wat kraejen Ji to hebben?¹/Wat sall 't wesen?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Wat wëllt Dir?¹/Wat wëllst du?²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Wat hätt Dir gäeren?¹/Wat häss Du gäeren?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Wat wüillt Se?¹/Wat wüillst?²/Wat wüillst du?²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Wat wuelt sei?¹/Wat wuelst?²/Wat wuelst du?²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Whit wad ye like?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Was hettëd Sie gärn?¹/Was hetttsch gärn?²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Was wünschd Sie?¹/Was wünschsch?²**Swiss German of Bern:** Was hättet dr gärn?¹/Was hätttsch gärn?²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Wat wolle jo graach?¹/Wat wolst do graach?²**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Wo kann ek met deinen?

Phrase #: 250**Afrikaans:** Ek neem dit.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I nehms.**Dutch:** Ik neem dit.**English:** I will take it.**German:** Ich nehme es.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat nimm ik.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech huelen ët.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech huelen et.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat nehm ik.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat neem ik.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'll tak it.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich nimm's.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich nimms.**Swiss German of Bern:** I nime 's.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik nim it.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek niemm dat.**Phrase #: 251****Afrikaans:** Ek hou daarvan.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Des gfoit ma.**Dutch:** Het bevalt mij.**English:** I like it.**German:** Es gefällt mir.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat fallt mi./Dat hebb ik geern.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et gefällt mir.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et gefällt mer.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat seggt mi to.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat segt mii tou.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A like it.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'gfallt mer.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S gfallt mir.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs gfaut mr.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It befalt my.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat dait mi gefallen.

Phrase #: 252**Afrikaans:** Ek hou nie daarvan nie.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Des gfoit ma net.**Dutch:** Het bevalt mij niet.**English:** I don't like it.**German:** Es gefällt mir nicht.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat fällt mi neet./Dat hebb ik neet geern.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et gefällt mir nët.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et gefällt mer net.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat seggt mi nich to.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat segt mii nich tou.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A dinna like it.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'gfällt mer nöd.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S gfällt mir nöd.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs gfaut mr nid.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It befalt my net.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat dait mi nit gefallen.**Phrase #: 253****Afrikaans:** Gelukkige Kersfees en 'n voorspoedige Nuwe Jaar!**Bavarian/Austrian:** Fröhliche Weihnachtn und a glicklichs neichs Joa!**Dutch:** Prettige Kerstdagen en een gelukkig Nieuwjaar!
Vrolijk Kerstfeest en Gelukkig Nieuwjaar!**English:** Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!**German:** Fröhliche Weihnachten und Glückliches Neues Jahr!**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Bliede Wiehnachten un Glückelke Nejen Jahr!**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Schéin Krëschtdeeg an een schéint neit Joër!**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Schéin Kreschtdeeg an vill Gléck am neie Joer!**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Höögliche Wiehnacht un Proost Neejaar!**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Heugliche Winacht un proost Neijjaar!**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A blythe Yuiltide an a guid New Year!**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Fröhliche Wiehnachtë und äs guëts Nois!**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Fröhliche Wienachte und äs glücklichs neus Jaar!**Swiss German of Bern:** Fröhliche Wi-ehnachte u nes gu-ets Nöis!**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Noflike Krystdagen en in Lokkich Nij Jier!**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek wünsch Inken gesegnete Christdage und kommt gued in't Niejaahr!¹ Ek wünsch Di gesegnete Christdage und komm gued in't Niejaahr!²

Phrase #: 254

Afrikaans: Sterkte!

Bavarian/Austrian: Vü Glick!

Dutch: Sterkte!/Succes!/Veel geluk!

English: Good luck!

German: Viel Glück!

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Völ Glück!

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Vill Gléck!

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Vill Gléck!

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Ik wünsch Se Spood!¹/Ik wünsch Jüm Spood!¹/Ik wünsch di Spood!²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Ik wuensch sei spoud'.¹/Ik wuensch juem spoud'.¹/Ik wuensch dii spoud'.²

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Guid luck!

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Vill Glück!

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Viel Glück!

Swiss German of Bern: Vü Glück!

Westerlauwer Frisian: It alder-alderste!

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Gued Gaohn!

Phrase #: 255

Afrikaans: Veels geluk!

Bavarian/Austrian: Ois Guade!

Dutch: Alle goeds!/Het beste!

English: Best wishes!

German: Alles Gute!

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Beste Segen!

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Alles Guddes!

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): All Guddes!

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Ik wünsch Se Allens Gode!¹/Ik wünsch Jüm Allens Gode!¹/Ik wünsch di Allens Gode!²/Goden Wind in de Seils!

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Ik wuensch sei Allens goude!¹/Ik wuensch juem Allens goude!¹/Ik wuensch dii Allens goude!²/Gouden wind in de sails!

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Aw the best!

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Alles Gu-ëti!

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Alles Gu-eti!

Swiss German of Bern: Au-es Gu-ete!

Westerlauwer Frisian: Bêste winsken!

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Gued Gaohn!

Phrase #: 256**Afrikaans:** Aangename reis!**Bavarian/Austrian:** A guade Reis!**Dutch:** Goede reis!**English:** Have a good trip!**German:** Gute Reise!**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Gode Reis!**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Gudd Rees!**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Gudd Rees!**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Gode Reis!/Goden Wind in de Seils!**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Goude rais'!/Gouden wind in de sails!**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Hae a guid trip!**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Gu-ëti Reis!**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Gu-eti Reis!**Swiss German of Bern:** Reiset gu-et!**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Goede reis!**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek wünsch Inken ne guede Faohrt!¹/Ek wünsch di ne guede Faohrt!²**Phrase #: 257****Afrikaans:** Veels geluk!**Bavarian/Austrian:** Gratuliere!**Dutch:** Hartelijk gefeliciteerd!**English:** Congratulations!**German:** Herzlichen Glückwunsch!**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Gode Glückwünsk!**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Häerzlechen Gléckswonsch!**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech gratuléieren!/Meng Gratulatiounen!**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Hattligen Glückwunsch!**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Hatligen gluekwunsch!**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Congratulations!**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Glückwüsch!**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Härzliche Glückwunsch!**Swiss German of Bern:** Härzlechi Gratulation!**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Folle lokwinsken!/Fan hertens lokwinskje!**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Van Heärten viell Glück!

Phrase #: 258

Afrikaans: Het u kinders?¹/Het jy kinders?²

Bavarian/Austrian: Håms Kinda?¹/Håst Kinda?²

Dutch: Hebt u kinderen?¹/Heb je kinderen?²

English: Do you have children?

German: Haben Sie Kinder?¹/Hast Du Kinder?²

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Hebben Ji Kindern?¹/Hest du Kindern?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Hud Dir Kanner?¹/Hues du Kanner?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Hudd Dir Kanner?¹/Hues Du Kanner?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Hebbt Se Kinners?¹/Hest Kinners?²/Hest du Kinners?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Hebt sei kinders?¹/Hest kinders?²/Hest duu kinders?²

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Dae ye hae bairns?/Dae ye hae weans?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Händ Sie Chind?¹/Häsch Chind?²

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Händ Sie Chind?¹/Häsch Chind?²

Swiss German of Bern: Heit dr Ching?¹/Hesch Ching?²

Westerlauwer Frisian: Hawwe jo bern?¹/Hast do bern?²

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Hett Ink Blagen?¹/Hies du Blagen?²

Phrase #: 259

Afrikaans: Loop reguit.

Bavarian/Austrian: Gehns grådaus.¹/Geh grådaus.²

Dutch: Gaat u rechtdoor.¹/Ga rechtdoor.²

English: Go straight ahead.

German: Gehen Sie geradeaus.¹/Geh geradeaus.²

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Gahn Ji liekut.¹/Lopen Ji liekut.¹/Gaa liekut.²/Loop liekut.²

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Gid riichtaus.¹/Géi riichtaus.²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Gitt riicht virun.¹/Géi riicht virun.²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Gaht Se liekut.¹/Gaht Se graadut.¹/Gah liekut.²/Gah graadut.²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Gaat sei liik uut.¹/Gaat sei graad' uut.¹/Gaa liik.²/Gaa graad' uut.²

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Gang stracht aheid.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Laufed Sie graduus.¹/Lauf graduus.²

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Gönd Sie graaduus.¹/Gaa graaduus.²

Swiss German of Bern: Göht graduus.¹/Gang graduus.²

Westerlauwer Frisian: Gean mar rjochtút.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Gaoht recht gradeut.¹/Gao recht gradeut.²

Phrase #: 260**Afrikaans:** Ry reguit.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Foans grådaus.¹/Foa grådaus.²**Dutch:** Rijdt u rechtdoor.¹/Rij rechtdoor.²**English:** Drive straight ahead.**German:** Fahren Sie geradeaus.¹/Fahr geradeaus.²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Fahren Ji liekut.¹/Fahr liekut.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Fuert riichtaus.¹/Fuer riichtaus.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Fuert riicht virun.¹/Fuer riicht virun.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Fahrt Se liekut.¹/Fahrt Se graadut.¹/Fahr liekut.²/Fahr graadut.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Faart sei liik uut.¹/Faart sei graad' uut.¹/Faar liik.²/Faar graad' uut.²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Drive stracht aheid.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Fahred Sie graduus.¹/Fahr graduus.²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Faared Sie graaduus.¹/Faar graaduus.²**Swiss German of Bern:** Fahret graduus.¹/Fahr graduus.²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ryd mar rjochtút.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Föehrt recht gradeut.¹/Föehr recht gradeut.²**Phrase #: 261****Afrikaans:** Loop regs.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Gehns rechts umi.¹/Geh rechts umi.²**Dutch:** Gaat u naar rechts.¹/Ga naar rechts.²**Gaat u rechtsaf.¹/Ga naar rechtsaf.²****English:** Go right.**German:** Gehen Sie nach rechts.¹/Geh nach rechts.²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Gahn Ji rechts.¹/Gaa rechts.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Gid no riets.¹/Géi no riets.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Gitt riets.¹/Géi riets.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Gaht Se rechts af.¹/Gah rechts af.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Gaat sei rechts af.¹/Gaa rechts af.²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Turn richt.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Gönd Sie nach rächts.¹/Gang nach rächts.²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Gönd Sie nach rächts.¹/Gaa nach rächts.²**Swiss German of Bern:** Göht nach rächts.¹/Gang nach rächts.²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Gean nei rjochts.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Gaoht rechts af.¹/Gao rechts af.²

Phrase #: 262**Afrikaans:** Ry regs.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Foans rechts umi.¹/Foa rechts umi.²**Dutch:** Rijdt u naar rechts.¹/Rij naar rechts.²
Rijdt u rechtsaf.¹/Rij rechtsaf.²**English:** Drive right.**German:** Fahren Sie nach rechts.¹/Fahr nach rechts.²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Fahren Ji rechts.¹/Fahr rechts.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Fuert no riets.¹/Fuer no riets.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Fuert riets.¹/Fuer riets.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Fahrt Se rechts af.¹/Fahr rechts af.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Faart sei rechts af.¹/Faar rechts af.²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Turn richt.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Büüged Sie rächts ab.¹/Büüg rächts ab.²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Faared Sie nach rächts.¹/Faar nach rächts.²**Swiss German of Bern:** Fahret nach rächts.¹/Fahr nach rächts.²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ryd nei rjochts.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Föehrt rechts af.¹/Föehr rechts af.²**Phrase #:** 263**Afrikaans:** Loop links.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Gehns links umi.¹/Geh links umi.²**Dutch:** Gaat u naar links.¹/Ga naar links.²
Gaat u linksaf.¹/Ga linksaf.²**English:** Go left.**German:** Gehen Sie nach links.¹/Geh nach links.²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Gahn Ji links.¹/Gaa links.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Gid no lénks.¹/Géi no lénks.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Gitt lenks.¹/Géi lenks.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Gaht Se links af.¹/Gah links af.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Gaat sei links af.¹/Gaa links af.²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Turn left.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Gönd Sie nach linggs.¹/Gang nach linggs.²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Gönd Sie nach links.¹/Gaa nach links.²**Swiss German of Bern:** Göht nach linggs.¹/Gang nach linggs.²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Gean nei lofts.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Gaoht links af.¹/Gao links af.²

Phrase #: 264**Afrikaans:** Ry links.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Foans links umi.¹/Foa links umi.²**Dutch:** Rijdt u naar links.¹/Rij naar links.²
Rijdt u linksaf.¹/Rij linksaf.²**English:** Drive left.**German:** Fahren Sie nach links.¹/Fahr nach links.²**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Fahren Ji links.¹/Fahr links.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Fuert no lénks.¹/Fuer no lénks.²**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Fuert lenks.¹/Fuer lenks.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Fahrt Se links af.¹/Fahr links af.²**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Faart sei links af.¹/Faar links af.²**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Turn left.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Büüged Sie linggs ab.¹/Büüg linggs ab.²**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Faared Sie nach links.¹/Faar nach links.²**Swiss German of Bern:** Fahret nach linggs.¹/Fahr nach linggs.²**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ryd nei lofts.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Föehrt links af.¹/Föehr links af.²**Phrase #:** 265**Afrikaans:** aan./by.**Bavarian/Austrian:** an.**Dutch:** aan./bij.**English:** at.**German:** an./bei.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** an.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** un.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** un.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** an.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** an.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** at.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** a dä.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** am.**Swiss German of Bern:** am.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** oan./by.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** an.

Phrase #: 266

Afrikaans: aan./op.

Bavarian/Austrian: auf.

Dutch: aan./op.

English: on.

German: auf./an

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: up.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): op.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): op.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: up.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: up.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: on.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): uf.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): uf.

Swiss German of Bern: uf.

Westerlauwer Frisian: op.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): op.

Phrase #: 267

Afrikaans: in.

Bavarian/Austrian: in.

Dutch: in.

English: in.

German: in.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: in.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): an.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): an.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: in.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: in.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: in.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): in.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): i.

Swiss German of Bern: in./im.

Westerlauwer Frisian: yn.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): in.

Phrase #: 268

Afrikaans: na.

Bavarian/Austrian: zua.

Dutch: naar.

English: to.

German: zu.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: to.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): zu.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): an./op.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: to./na.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: tou./naa.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: tae./till.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): nach.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): zu.

Swiss German of Bern: zu.

Westerlauwer Frisian: nei.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): to.

Phrase #: 269

Afrikaans: van.

Bavarian/Austrian: vun.

Dutch: van.

English: from.

German: von.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: van.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): vun.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): vun.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: vun./ut.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: fun./uut.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: frae.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): vo.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): vo.

Swiss German of Bern: vo.

Westerlauwer Frisian: fan.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): van.

Phrase #: 270**Afrikaans:** binne.**Bavarian/Austrian:** drinnen.**Dutch:** binnen.**English:** inside.**German:** drinnen.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** binnen.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** dobannen.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** bannen.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** binnen.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** binnen.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** inside.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** drin.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** dine.**Swiss German of Bern:** dinne.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** binnen.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** binnen.**Phrase #: 271****Afrikaans:** buite.**Bavarian/Austrian:** draussen.**Dutch:** buiten.**English:** outside.**German:** draussen.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** buten.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** dobaussen.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** baussen.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** buten.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** buten.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** ootside.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** dusse./verusse.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** dusse.**Swiss German of Bern:** dusse.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** bûten.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** buten.

Phrase #: 272**Afrikaans:** op.**Bavarian/Austrian:** aufi.**Dutch:** op.**English:** up.**German:** hinauf.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** anhoog./uphoog.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** erop.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** erop.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** rup.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** rup.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** up.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** ufë.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** ufe.**Swiss German of Bern:** ufe.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** op.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** rop.**Phrase #: 273****Afrikaans:** onder.**Bavarian/Austrian:** obi.**Dutch:** neer.**English:** down.**German:** hinunter.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** henunner./daalunner.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** erof.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** erof.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** daal./hendaal.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** daal./hendaal.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** doon.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** abë.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** abe.**Swiss German of Bern:** abe.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** del.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** runner.

Phrase #: 274**Afrikaans:** voor.**Bavarian/Austrian:** vua.**Dutch:** voor.**English:** before.**German:** vor.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** vör./ehrder.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** vir.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** virun.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** vör./ehrder.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** foer./eirder.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** afore.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** bevor.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** vor.**Swiss German of Bern:** vor.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** foar.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** vör.**Phrase #: 275****Afrikaans:** na.**Bavarian/Austrian:** nãcha.**Dutch:** na.**English:** after.**German:** nach.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** na.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** no.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** hannert./no.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** na.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** naa.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** efter.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** nachdëm.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** nach.**Swiss German of Bern:** nach.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** nei.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** nao.

Phrase #: 276**Afrikaans:** met.**Bavarian/Austrian:** mit.**Dutch:** met.**English:** with.**German:** mit.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** mit.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** mât.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** mat.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** mit.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** mit.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** wi.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** mit.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** mit.**Swiss German of Bern:** mit.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** mei.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** met.**Phrase #: 277****Afrikaans:** sonder.**Bavarian/Austrian:** ohne.**Dutch:** zonder.**English:** without.**German:** ohne.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** sünner./ohn.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** ouni.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** ouni.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** ahn.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** aan'.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** w i-oot.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** ohni.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** oni.**Swiss German of Bern:** ohni.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** sonder.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** aohne.

Phrase #: 278

Afrikaans: deur.

Bavarian/Austrian:

Dutch: door.

English: through.

German: durch.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: dör.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): duerch.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): duerch.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: dör./dörch.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: doer./doerch.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: throu.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): dur.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): durch.

Swiss German of Bern: dür.

Westerlauwer Frisian: troch.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): dörch.

Phrase #: 279

Afrikaans: na.

Bavarian/Austrian: gegn.

Dutch: naar.

English: towards.

German: gegen.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: tegen.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): géint.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): géint.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: gegen./tegen.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: gegen./tegen.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: athwart.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): gägë ... zuë.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): gäge.

Swiss German of Bern: gäge.

Westerlauwer Frisian: nei.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): tiegen.

Phrase #: 280

Afrikaans: tot.

Bavarian/Austrian: bis.

Dutch: tot.

English: until.

German: bis.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: bit.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): bis.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): bis.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: bit.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: bit.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: or.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): bis.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): bis.

Swiss German of Bern: bis.

Westerlauwer Frisian: oant.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): bis.

Phrase #: 281

Afrikaans: gedurende./tydens.

Bavarian/Austrian: während.

Dutch: tijdens./gedurende.

English: during.

German: während.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: bi./in./over./unner.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): andeems.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): iwwer.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: wielt./ünner.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: wiilt./uenner.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: durin.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): während.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): während.

Swiss German of Bern: während.

Westerlauwer Frisian: wilens dat./wyls dat.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): wilen.

Phrase #: 282

Afrikaans: en.

Bavarian/Austrian: und.

Dutch: en.

English: and.

German: und.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: un.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): an.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): an.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: un.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: un.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: an.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): und.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): und.

Swiss German of Bern: u.

Westerlauwer Frisian: en.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): und.

Phrase #: 283

Afrikaans: of.

Bavarian/Austrian: oda.

Dutch: of.

English: or.

German: oder.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: of.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): oder.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): oder.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: oder./or.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: oder./or.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: or.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): oder.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): oder.

Swiss German of Bern: oder.

Westerlauwer Frisian: of./as.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): of.

Phrase #: 284

Afrikaans: nie.

Bavarian/Austrian: net.

Dutch: niet.

English: not.

German: nicht.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: neet./nich.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): nët.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): net.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: nich.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: nich.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: nae.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): nöd.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): nöd.

Swiss German of Bern: nid.

Westerlauwer Frisian: net.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): nit.

Phrase #: 285

Afrikaans: niks.

Bavarian/Austrian: nix.

Dutch: niets.

English: nothing.

German: nichts.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: nix.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): naicht.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): näischt.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: nix.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: niks.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: naething.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): nüt.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): nüt.

Swiss German of Bern: nüüt.

Westerlauwer Frisian: neat.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): nix.

Phrase #: 286

Afrikaans: geen.

Bavarian/Austrian: koa.

Dutch: geen.

English: none.

German: kein.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: geen./keen./kien.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): keen.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): keen.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: keen./keeneen.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: kein./kein ein.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: nane.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): ekei.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): kei.

Swiss German of Bern: kei.

Westerlauwer Frisian: gjin.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): kein.

Phrase #: 287

Afrikaans: baie.

Bavarian/Austrian: seea.

Dutch: zeer./heel.

English: very.

German: sehr.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: heel.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): ganz.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): ganz.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: arrig./heel./ganß./bannig./basig.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: arrig./heil./ganss./bannig./basig.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: richt.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): sehr./fescht.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): sehr.

Swiss German of Bern: sehr.

Westerlauwer Frisian: tige.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): wahne.

Phrase #: 288

Afrikaans: ook.

Bavarian/Austrian: auch.

Dutch: ook.

English: also.

German: auch.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: ok.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): och.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): och.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: ok.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: ouk.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: forby.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): au.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): au.

Swiss German of Bern: oo.

Westerlauwer Frisian: ek.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): auk.

Phrase #: 289

Afrikaans: spoedig./weldra./binnekort.

Bavarian/Austrian: boid.

Dutch: spoedig./weldra./binnenkort.

English: soon.

German: bald.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: bold.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): bal.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): geschwënn./bal.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: bold.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: bold.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: suin.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): bald.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): bald.

Swiss German of Bern: gly.

Westerlauwer Frisian: gau.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): bolle.

Phrase #: 290

Afrikaans: miskien.

Bavarian/Austrian: vielleicht.

Dutch: misschien./wellicht.

English: perhaps.

German: vielleicht.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: villicht.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): vläicht.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): villäicht.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: villicht./sachs./amenn./meist.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: fillicht./sachs./am end./maist.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: aiblins.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): villicht.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): vilicht.

Swiss German of Bern: vilech.

Westerlauwer Frisian: faaks./miskien.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): viellichte.

Phrase #: 291

Afrikaans: hier.

Bavarian/Austrian: hia.

Dutch: hier.

English: here.

German: hier.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: hier.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): hei.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): hei.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: hier.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: hiir.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: here.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): da.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): da.

Swiss German of Bern: hi-e.

Westerlauwer Frisian: hjir.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): hier.

Phrase #: 292

Afrikaans: daar.

Bavarian/Austrian: duatn.

Dutch: daar.

English: there.

German: dort.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: dar./do.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): do.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): do.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: daar.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: daar.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: there.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): det.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): dört.

Swiss German of Bern: dert.

Westerlauwer Frisian: dêr.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): der.

Phrase #: 293

Afrikaans: nou.

Bavarian/Austrian: jetzta.

Dutch: nu.

English: now.

German: jetzt.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: nu.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): elo.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): elo.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: nu.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: nuu.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: noo.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): jetzt.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): jetzt.

Swiss German of Bern: jitz.

Westerlauwer Frisian: no.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): jess.

Phrase #: 294

Afrikaans: dan.

Bavarian/Austrian: dänn.

Dutch: dan.

English: then.

German: dann.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: denn./dann.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): dann.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): dann.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: denn.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: den.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: then.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): dänn.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): dänn.

Swiss German of Bern: denn.

Westerlauwer Frisian: dan.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): denn.

Phrase #: 295

Afrikaans: Wat is daardie?

Bavarian/Austrian: Was is des?

Dutch: Wat is dat?

English: What is that?

German: Was ist das?

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Wat is dat?

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Wât ass dât?

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Wat ass dat?

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Wat is dat?

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Wat is dat?

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: What's that?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Was isch das?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Was isch das?/Was isch säb?

Swiss German of Bern: Was isch das?

Westerlauwer Frisian: Wat is dat?

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Wat es dat?

Phrase #: 296

Afrikaans: Kom ons gaan!

Bavarian/Austrian: Gemma!

Dutch: We gaan!

English: Let's go!

German: Gehen wir!

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Laten uns gahn!

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Gin mir!

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Loosst mer goen.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Laat us man gahn!

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Laat us man gaan!

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Let's awa!

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Gömmer!

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Gömmer!

Swiss German of Bern: Gö mr!

Westerlauwer Frisian: Lit u's mar gean!

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Laot's gaohn!

Phrase #: 297

Afrikaans: Is u reg?¹/Is jy reg?²

Bavarian/Austrian: Sans fertig?¹/Bist fertig?²

Dutch: Bent u klaar?¹/Ben je klaar?²

English: Are you prepared?

German: Sind Sie bereit?¹/Bist Du bereit?²

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Sünd Ji klaar?¹/Büst du klaar?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Sid dir prett?¹/Bass du prett?²

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Sidd Dir fäerdeg?¹/Bas Du fäerdeg?²

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Allens klaar?

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Allens klaar?

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Are ye ready?

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Sind Sie bereit?¹/Bisch bereit?²

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Sind Sie bereit?¹/Bisch bereit?²

Swiss German of Bern: Syt dr parad?¹/Bisch parad?²

Westerlauwer Frisian: Binne jo klear?¹/Bisto klear?²

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Sin It klaor?¹/Büs du ferrig?²/Hies du alles klaor maket?²

Phrase #: 298

Afrikaans: kelner.

Bavarian/Austrian: Oba.

Dutch: ober.

English: Waiter.

German: Ober.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Herr.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): uewer.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Garçon.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Ober.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Ober.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Waiter.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Chällner.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Ober.

Swiss German of Bern: Garsson.

Westerlauwer Frisian: Ober./Betsjinner.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):

Phrase #: 299

Afrikaans: kelnerin.

Bavarian/Austrian: Freilein.

Dutch: serveester./juffrouw.

English: Waitress.

German: Fräulein.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Frotje./Frauke.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Joffer.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Joffer./Serveuse.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Frollein.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Frollain.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: Waitress.

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): Froilein (shouldn't say that any more as it's regarded sexist in Swizerland).

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): Fräulein.

Swiss German of Bern: Frölein.

Westerlauwer Frisian: Betsjinster.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):

Phrase #: 300**Afrikaans:** Dit is meneer ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** Des is Hea ...**Dutch:** Dit is mijnheer ... /Dit is meneer ... /Dit is de heer ...**English:** This is Mr. ...**German:** Das ist Herr ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is Herr ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Dât as den Här ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Dat hei ass den Här ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Düt ist Herr ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Duet ist Her ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** This is Mr. ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Das isch dë Herr ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Das isch dr Herr ...**Swiss German of Bern:** Das isch dr Herr ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Dit is Mynhear ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es Herr ...**Phrase #: 301****Afrikaans:** Dit is mevrou ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** Des is Frau ...**Dutch:** Dit is mevrouw ...**English:** This is Mrs. ...**German:** Das ist Frau ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is Frau ... /Dat is Fro ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Dât as d'Madame ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Dat hei ass d'Madame ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Düt ist Fru ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Duet ist Fruu ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** This is Mrs. ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Das isch d'Frau ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Das isch d Frau ...**Swiss German of Bern:** Das isch d' Frou ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Dit is Frou ...**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es Frue ...

Phrase #: 302**Afrikaans:** Dit is mejuffrou ...**Bavarian/Austrian:** Des is Freilein ...**Dutch:** Dit is mejuffrouw ... (Used little today and could be substituted with "meijuffrouw".)**English:** This is Miss ...**German:** Das ist Fräulein ...**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat is Frauke ... /Dat is Frotje ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Dât as d'Joffer ...**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Dat hei ass d'Joffer ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dût ist Frollein ...**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Duet ist Frollain ...**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** This is Miss ...**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Das isch s'Froilein ... (Used little today in Switzerland.)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Das isch s Fräulein ...**Swiss German of Bern:** Das isch ds Frölein ...**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Dit is Juffer ... (Used little today. Use "Frou" instead.)**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat es Fröihlein ...**Phrase #: 303****Afrikaans:** Dit was baie goed.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Es woa sea guat.**Dutch:** Het was zeer goed.**English:** It was very good.**German:** Es war sehr gut.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat was good./Dat weer good./Dat was moi./Dat weer moi. ("Was" and "wasen" are often found only in literature.)**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et wor ganz gudd.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et wor ganz gudd./Et war ganz gudd.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat was arrig goot.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat was arrig goud.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** It wis richt guid.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch sehr guët gsi.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch sehr gu-et gsii.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch sehr gu-et gsy.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It wie tige bêst.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat was wahne gued.

Phrase #: 304**Afrikaans:** Dit was baie sleg.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Es woa sea schlecht.**Dutch:** Het was zeer slecht.**English:** It was very bad.**German:** Es war sehr schlecht.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Dat was slect./Dat weer slect./Dat was mall./Dat weer mall. ("Was" and "wasen" are often found only in literature.)**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Et wor ganz schlecht.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Et wor ganz schlecht./Et war ganz schlecht.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Dat was arrig leeg.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Dat was arrig leig'.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** It wis gey baud.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** S'isch sehr schlächt gsi.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** S isch sehr schlächt gsii.**Swiss German of Bern:** Äs isch sehr schlächt gsy.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** It wie tige min.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Dat was wahne leige.**Phrase #: 305****Afrikaans:** ontbyt.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Frühstück.**Dutch:** ontbijt.**English:** breakfast.**German:** Frühstück.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Anbiet.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Kaffi.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Kaffi.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Fröhstück.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** froystuek.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** breakfast.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Zmorgë. (There is also "Znüni" and "Zvieri", which correspond to snacks at about 9 am and 4 pm. There is also Znachtässë.)**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Morgenässe.**Swiss German of Bern:** Zmorge.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** moarnsiten.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Imt. (First breakfast)/Nüörnken. (Second breakfast.)

Phrase #: 306**Afrikaans:** middagete.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Mittagessn.**Dutch:** lunch.**English:** lunch.**German:** Mittagessen.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Middageten.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Mëttegiessen.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Mëttegiessen.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Middag./Middageten.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** middag./middageten.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** lunch.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Zmittag.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Mittagsässe.**Swiss German of Bern:** Zmittag.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** middeisiten.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Middageaten.**Phrase #: 307****Afrikaans:** aandete.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Äbendessn.**Dutch:** diner./avondeten.**English:** dinner.**German:** Abendessen.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Avendeten.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Owendiessen.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Owesiessen.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Avendeten.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** avendeten.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** denner.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Zabig.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Abigässe./Znacht.**Swiss German of Bern:** Znacht.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** jûnsiten.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Aobendeaten.

Phrase #: 308**Afrikaans:** nagereg./poeding.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Nachtisch.**Dutch:** dessert./nagerecht./toetje.**English:** dessert.**German:** Nachtisch.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Naspies.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Dessert.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Dessert.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Nadisch.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** nadisch.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** dessert.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Dessert.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Tessär.**Swiss German of Bern:** Dessäär.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** neigesetsje.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):****Phrase #: 309****Afrikaans:** Niks meer nie, dankie.**Bavarian/Austrian:** Nix mea, danke.**Dutch:** Niets meer, dank U.¹/Niets meer, dank je.²**English:** Nothing more, thank you.**German:** Nichts mehr, danke.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Nix mehr, dank.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Näischt méi, merci.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Naischt méi, merci.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Nix mehr, danke.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Niks meir, danke.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Naething mair, thank ye.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Nümë meh, dankë**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Nüt me, merssi.**Swiss German of Bern:** Nüt me, merci.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Neat mear, tanke.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Nix meähr, sind auk viellmaols bedankt.

Phrase #: 310**Afrikaans:** Ek wil die spyskaart hê, asseblief?**Bavarian/Austrian:** Kömma de Speiskoatn hām?**Dutch:** Kunnen wij de spijskaart hebben? (You can use "het menu" or "de kaart" instead of "de spijskaart".)**English:** Can we have the menu please?**German:** Können wir die Speisekarte haben?**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Könen wi de Spieskard hebben? (You can use "Menü" instead of "Spieskard".)**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Kënnen mār d'Kaart kréien?**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Kinnte mir d'Menu-Kaart kréien wann ech gelift?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Köönt wi maal de Spieskaart hebben?**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Keunt wii maal de spiis'kaart hebben?**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** Can we hae the menu, please?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Chömmmer d'Chartè ha bitte?/Chönnnted mer d'Charte ha?**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Chömmmer d Spiischarte haa?**Swiss German of Bern:** Chöi mr d' Spys-charte ha?**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Meie wy de spijskaart sjen?**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Daut mi de Kaorte.**Phrase #: 311****Afrikaans:** Ek kyk net rond.**Bavarian/Austrian:** I schau mi nua um.**Dutch:** Ik kijk alleen even rond.**English:** I am just looking.**German:** Ich sehe mich nur um.**Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland:** Ik kiek blot um.**Luxembourgish (Variety 1):** Ech kucken mëch ëm.**Luxembourgish (Variety 2):** Ech kucken just.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography:** Ik kiek mi man bloots maal üm.**Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography:** Ik kiik mii man bloots maal uem.**Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):****Scots:** A'm jist luikin.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1):** Ich lu-ëg nur ächli umé.**Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2):** Ich lu-ege nur ume.**Swiss German of Bern:** I lu-ege numen ume.**Westerlauwer Frisian:** Ik besjoch it allinnich mar.**Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German):** Ek kiek man blauss sau rüm.

Phrase #: 312

Afrikaans: Dit moes ... wees.

Bavarian/Austrian: Des muass ... sein.

Dutch: Het moet ... zijn.

English: It must be

German: Es muss ... sein.

Low Saxon (Low German) of Eastern Friesland: Dat sall ... /Dat mutt ... wesen.

Luxembourgish (Variety 1): Ët muss ... sin.

Luxembourgish (Variety 2): Et muss ... sin.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Fehrs Guild Orthography: Dat mutt ... wesen./Dat mutt ... sien.

Northern Low Saxon (Low German) - Lowlands Orthography: Dat mut ... wesen./Dat mut ... siin.

Plautdietsch (Mennonite Low German):

Scots: It maun be

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 1): S'mu-ës ... sii. (no umlaut!)

Swiss German of Zurich (Variety 2): S mu-ess ... sii.

Swiss German of Bern: äs mu-es ... sy

Westerlauwer Frisian: It moat ... wêze.

Westphalian Low Saxon (Low German): Dat maut ... sin.