

German Vowels

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	Long		Short	
	English	German	English	German
a	f <u>a</u> ther	V <u>a</u> ter	bl <u>u</u> nt	M <u>a</u> nn
e	Santa F <u>e</u>	T <u>e</u> e	m <u>e</u> t	w <u>e</u> nn
-e			ag <u>o</u>	Mit <u>t</u> e
i	m <u>e</u>	I <u>d</u> ee	<u>i</u> t	bit <u>t</u> e
o	sl <u>o</u> pe	o <u>d</u> er	cou <u>l</u> d	o <u>ff</u> en
u	so <u>o</u> n	M <u>u</u> sik	bo <u>o</u> k	u <u>n</u> d
ä	f <u>a</u> ir	G <u>ä</u> rtner	m <u>e</u> n	M <u>ä</u> nn <u>e</u> r
ö	tu <u>r</u> n	K <u>ö</u> nig		
ü	pe <u>w</u>	m <u>ü</u> de		
au	no <u>w</u>	F <u>r</u> au		
ei, ai	mi <u>n</u> e	f <u>r</u> ei, M <u>a</u> i		
ie	m <u>e</u>	B <u>i</u> er		
eu, äu	jo <u>y</u>	F <u>r</u> ä <u>u</u> lein, F <u>r</u> e <u>u</u> nd		

A German vowel is always long if it:

1. stands at the end of a syllable: gee-ben
2. is followed by an h: Lohn
3. is followed by an **ß** plus an e: Grüße
4. is doubled (only possible with a, e, and o): Staat
5. is an i followed by an e: sie

A German vowel is always short if it:

1. is followed by a double consonant: kommen

A German vowel is usually short if it:

1. is followed by two or more different consonants, not including h: Stadt