

Hamburg International Speakers  
02. August 2017  
Bericht des Sprachstilbeobachters

Teil I – Verbesserungsvorschläge – Englisch

Ausdruck	Korrektur
1. Now <u>I change</u> to English.	Now <u>I'll change</u> (or switch) to English. (in English, the future tense is used much more frequently)
2. We need to be <u>in</u> time for the club meeting. (speaking of punctuality)	We need to be <u>on</u> time for the club meeting. BUT: We arrived <u>in time</u> to hear the first speech of the evening. (early enough)
3. Don't forget to fill this. (referring to a form)	Don't forget to fill this <u>out</u> . (US) Don't forget to fill this <u>in</u> . (UK)
4. ...and then we <u>go all together</u> to the canteen	...and then we <u>all go together</u> to the canteen (word order)
5. It's all about <u>deliver</u> a speech	It's all about <u>delivering</u> a speech (gerund or verbal noun)
6. Does everybody <u>of you</u> save money?	Does each of you save money? Does everybody here save money? Do all of you save money?
7. This helps <u>you</u> to inform you	This helps inform you
8. We should <u>take</u> the effort	We should <u>make</u> the effort (subject-verb fit)
9. <u>I'm</u> doing this since <u>I'm</u> 20 years old.	<u>I've been</u> doing this since <u>I was</u> 20 years old. ( <i>point in time</i> )
10. <u>I'm</u> doing this <u>since</u> six years.	<u>I've been</u> doing this <u>for</u> six years. ( <i>duration of time</i> )
11. Perhaps you've <u>made</u> some bad experiences.	Perhaps you've <u>had</u> some bad experiences (subject-verb fit: <i>eine Erfahrung machen</i> , but to <u>have</u> an experience)
12. If you want to <u>get</u> children	if you want to <u>have</u> children (subject-verb fit: <i>sie bekommt ein Baby</i> , but she is having a baby)
13. I would have wished that you/she <u>would have</u> used a different word.	I wish that you/she had used another word. I would have preferred that you use/she <u>use</u> a different word (subjunctive in English)
14. I was all the way in the back, so I thought that nobody <u>sees</u> the light.	I was all the way in the back, so I thought that nobody <u>saw/could see</u> the light. ... <i>dass keiner das Licht gesehen hat.</i> ... <i>dass keiner das Licht hätte sehen können.</i>
15. You did a good job <u>on</u> making us understand.	You did a good job <u>of</u> making us understand.
16. He had good <u>advices</u> for us. ( <i>Advices</i> gibt es nicht.)	He had good <u>advice</u> for us. He had some good <u>advice</u> for us. He had a good <u>piece of advice</u> for us.

Teil II. – gute Ausdrücke, Redewendungen, Stilmittel – Englisch

Ausdruck auf Englisch	Deutsch
1. medium of exchange	Tauschmittel
2. to achieve one's goals (correct subject-verb fit)	Ziele erreichen
3. good to go (idiomatic, a bit casual)	einsatzbereit, startklar, funktionstüchtig
4. the takeaway is that... (contemporary business jargon; personally, I dislike this expression, but it's currently very popular. A better word: <i>upshot</i> .)	Fazit, kurz gesagt
5. follow suggestions (correct subject-verb fit)	den Vorschlägen folgen
6. "I'm not inclined to..." (Kudos to Max for seamlessly incorporating last week's Word of the Day!)	ich bin nicht dazu geneigt...

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Teil III. – gute Ausdrücke, Redewendungen, Stilmittel – Deutsch

Ausdruck auf Deutsch	Kommentar / Engl.
1. zu hören, zu sehen, zu bewerten (Olaf)	Anapher (Wortwiederholung) (Engl. – anaphora)
2. abgeschweift (Marie)	digressed
3. Lass mich ausreden! (Olaf)	Let me finish! (Das muss jeder sagen können!)
4. in Erinnerung gekommen	came to memory
5. starkes Ross	powerful steed (Deutsch hat Begriffe zuhauf fürs Pferd....)
6. Schimmel	weißes Pferd white horse
7. Taten verrichten	perform/commit deeds
8. Sie erkundigen sich bei dem...	to inquire at/with...
9. sich als Prinz zu erkennen	identify oneself as a prince
10. Bedenken in den Wind schlagen	throw caution to the wind