

## 4.2 Days of the week, months, seasons

Days of the week, months and seasons (with the exception of **das** Frühjahr – *spring*) are masculine.

### ■ 4.2.1 Days of the week

Montag	<i>Monday</i>	Freitag	<i>Friday</i>
Dienstag	<i>Tuesday</i>	Samstag	} <i>Saturday</i>
Mittwoch	<i>Wednesday</i>	Sonnabend	
Donnerstag	<i>Thursday</i>	Sonntag	<i>Sunday</i>

**Samstag** is nowadays more common than **Sonnabend** in North as well as South Germany.

For adverbs of time such as **heute** (*today*), **gestern** (*yesterday*), etc. see 11.2.2.

### ■ 4.2.2 Months

Januar	<i>January</i>	Juli	<i>July</i>
Februar	<i>February</i>	August	<i>August</i>
März	<i>March</i>	September	<i>September</i>
April	<i>April</i>	Oktober	<i>October</i>
Mai	<i>May</i>	November	<i>November</i>
Juni	<i>June</i>	Dezember	<i>December</i>

In order to avoid misunderstandings on the telephone, **Juni** and **Juli** are sometimes pronounced **Juno** and **Julei**.

### ■ 4.2.3 Seasons

The definite article is normally used with seasons:

der Frühling/ <b>das</b> Frühjahr	<i>spring</i>
der Sommer	<i>summer</i>
der Herbst	<i>autumn</i>
der Winter	<i>winter</i>

## 4.3 Dates

■ 4.3.1 In correspondence, dates are normally written as figures using ordinal numbers (3.3). The following formats are used in business correspondence:

9. Juli 19..	(spoken: neunter Juli ...)
9.7.19..	(spoken: neunter siebter ...)

In private correspondence people generally give the name of the town, followed by the date in the accusative:  
Köln, den 3. März 19.. (spoken: Köln, den dritten März ...)

■ 4.3.2 Note the use of cases and prepositions in the following phrases expressing dates.

#### • Spoken German

<b>Der</b> Wievielte ist heute?	<i>What's the date today?</i>
Heute ist <b>der</b> dritte Oktober.	<i>Today is the third of October.</i>
<b>Den</b> Wievielten haben wir heute?	<i>What's the date today?</i>
Wir haben heute <b>den</b> dritten Oktober.	<i>Today is the third of October.</i>

#### • Written German

Die Lieferung wird <b>am</b> 2. Juni ankommen.	<i>The delivery will arrive on 2nd June.</i>
(read: <b>zweiten</b> )	
Die Tagung findet ( <b>am</b> ) Montag, <b>den</b> 17. Februar statt. (read: <b>siebzehnten</b> )	<i>The conference takes place on Monday, 17th February.</i>
Sie wurde 1975 geboren.	<i>She was born in 1975.</i>
Wir haben <b>im</b> Jahre 1980 geheiratet.	<i>We married in 1980.</i>

Note that in German the year is never referred to by using the preposition **in** with the date alone.