

16

Modal particles

Modal particles are words which express the speaker's attitude to what he or she is saying. They may, for example, convey agreement or disagreement, express surprise, or emphasize or tone down a statement. They are used extensively in German.

There are no standard translations for these particles. English tends to use intonation, stress, tag-questions (e.g. *isn't it?*) and phrases such as *you know* and *you see* as equivalents. The most common modal particles are listed below, with examples.

16.1 aber

■ 16.1.1 In exclamations **aber** indicates that something unexpected has happened:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Das ist aber schade! | <i>Oh, what a shame!</i> |
| Bist du aber gewachsen! | <i>Haven't you grown!</i> |

■ 16.1.2 In statements and commands **aber** has the same meaning as the conjunction **aber** (*but*), expressing a contradiction or a reminder, but it is placed within the clause:

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Du musst aber zur Polizei | <i>You must go to the police,</i> |
| gehen. | <i>though.</i> |
| Pass aber auf dein Geld auf! | <i>But do watch your money!</i> |

16.2 auch

■ 16.2.1 In statements **auch** may confirm, correct or contradict a preceding phrase or sentence:

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Er hat auch sehr viel | <i>He did smoke an awful lot.</i> |
| geraucht. | |
| Das hat sie auch nicht | <i>But that's not what she meant.</i> |
| gemeint. | |

■ 16.2.2 In 'yes/no' questions **auch** seeks confirmation that something is/is not the case:

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Haben Sie auch den | <i>You did hand in the key,</i> |
| Schlüssel abgegeben? | <i>didn't you?</i> |
| Hast du dich auch nicht | <i>Are you sure you haven't</i> |
| geirrt? | <i>made a mistake?</i> |

■ 16.2.3 In questions with an interrogative word **auch** expresses a negative attitude:

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Warum musste sie auch | <i>Why on earth did she have to</i> |
| Lehrerin werden? | <i>become a teacher?</i> |
| Was kannst du auch von | <i>Well, what do you expect from</i> |
| so jemandem erwarten? | <i>someone like that?</i> |

16.3 bloß and nur

Bloß and **nur** are in most cases interchangeable.

■ 16.3.1 In imperatives **bloß** and **nur** often express warning and disapproval, but can also convey reassurance:

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|--------------------------------|--|
| Versuch das bloß/nur | <i>Just you try that again!</i> |
| noch mal! | |
| Mach dir bloß/nur keine | <i>Just don't worry! (It'll be all</i> |
| Sorgen! | <i>right.)</i> |

Only **nur** can be used in polite requests. It is friendly and reassuring:

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Nehmen Sie nur Platz! | <i>Please take a seat.</i> |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|

■ 16.3.2 In rhetorical questions (those where one doesn't expect an answer) and in real questions, **bloß/nur** intensifies the importance of what is being said:

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Wie kann man bloß/nur | <i>How can anybody walk around</i> |
| so rumlaufen? | <i>dressed like that?</i> |
| Wie kann ich Ihnen bloß/ | <i>I really don't know how to</i> |
| nur dafür danken? | <i>thank you.</i> |