Location and Direction

PART 2: DIRECTION

Let's talk about direction; that is, the direction something is travelling or moving. Location is a fixed position where something is. But direction of travel is really a change in location, so these phrases include a verb.

📍 Direction

When talking about direction, the 2 most common verbs are: ***kumma*** *(come)* and ***gay*** *(go)*. They are from the speaker's point of view. However, unlike *do* and *datt*, *kumma* and *gay* are **verbs**.

kumma (come)
Direction of travel, *coming toward* speaker

gay (go)
Direction of travel, *going away from* speaker

With direction phrases, **prepositions (*in, out, up, down, over*) go with the verbs *kumma (come)* and *gay (go)*** to give more details about the movement.

💡 Even though many of the example sentences used are commands (conjugated to *ich*), *kumma* and *gay* should be conjugated to match the noun/pronoun.

Direction ingredients

When talking about direction of travel, you generally need 3 things:

direction verb   +   **destination goal**   +   **preposition**

kumma   do

gay   datt

(EN: in, out, up, down, over)

- As in English, *kumma (come)* and *do (here)* are used together.
- The same is true with *gay (go)* and *datt (there)*.

Making new words

When talking about direction of travel, prepositions add more details about the verb. Therefore, the preposition gets a new prefix based on the direction verb (*kumma* or *gay*). You'll notice the prepositions become different words.

Here are some prepositions that work along with *kumma* and *gay*:

- **ei** *(in)
- **aus** (out)
- **uf** * (up/on)

- **unna** (down/below)
- **ivvah** (over)

* Notice the base words for *in* and *up* change from the base words for location prepositions.

For example:

- **Prepositions** that go with ***kumma (come)*** get an ***r*** added to the front
  - r + ei = **rei**
- **Prepositions** that go with ***gay (go)*** get ***n*** added to the front
  - n + aus = **naus**

For the chart explaining how it all works, **see Appendix G on page 159** in the *Language Class book* or the ***Location and Direction*** **(PDF)** on Deitshbooks.com.

Simple sentences

If the destination is *not* mentioned or *it's implied*, you may only need a direction verb (*kumma / gay*) and the preposition. This is most common in commands.

Examples (direction verbs are in **orange**; prepositions in **blue**):

‖ EN: **Come in**. ‖ PG: **Kumm rei**.	‖ EN: **Go out**. ‖ PG: **Gay naus**.
‖ EN: Lazarus, **come out**! ‖ PG: Lazarus, **kumm raus**!	‖ EN: He **goes up** the ladder. ‖ PG: Eah **gayt** di laydah **nuff**.

Complex sentences

Other times, you need to **mention the intended destination**. Then, you need to include *do* or *datt*. Just as in simple sentences, prepositions change with the direction verb (*kumma* and *gay*) to give more details about the movement.

Here are some prepositions that work along with *kumma* and *gay*:

- **ei** (in)
- **aus** (out)
- **uf** (up/on)
- **unna** (down/below)
- **ivvah** (over)

See examples below: **direction verb** + **destination goal** + **preposition**

‖ EN: **Come in here**. ‖ PG: **Kumm do rei**.	‖ EN: **Go out there**. ‖ PG: **Gay datt naus**.
‖ EN: Can you **come over here**? ‖ PG: Kansht du **do rivvah kumma**?	‖ EN: **Go down there**. ‖ PG: **Gay datt nunnah**.

💡 Note: When included, *do* and *datt* typically go **before** the preposition in the sentence — even if the direction verb changes order in the sentence.