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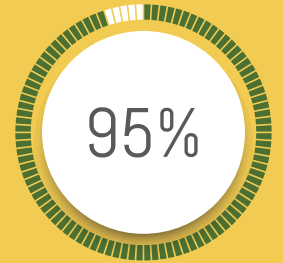
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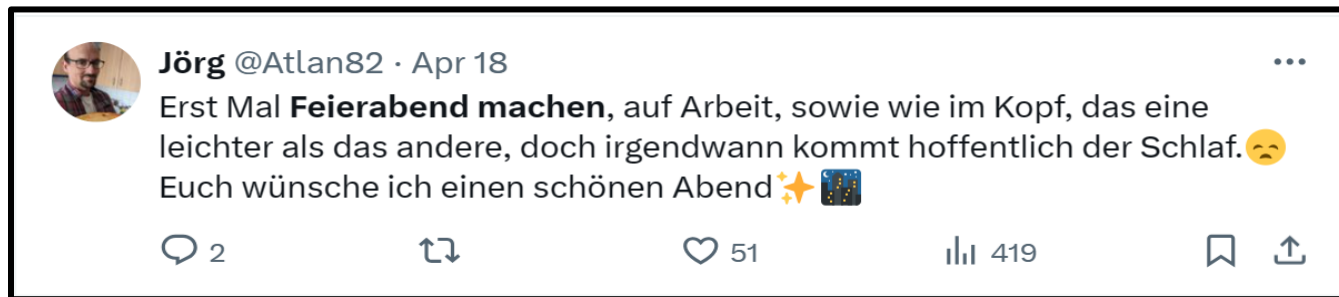
## Slang & Colloquial Language

### Common Phrases and Slang Terms in the Office and at Work

Common phrases and slang terms in the office and at work are part of the unique vocabulary that employees use to communicate efficiently and build camaraderie in a professional environment. Here are some common phrases and slang terms that are specifically used in German-speaking areas:

1. „Feierabend machen“	"To finish the workday"
2. „Blaumachen“	"To call in sick without actually being sick"
3. „Den schwarzen Peter zuschieben“	"To pass the blame onto someone else"
4. „Ins kalte Wasser geworfen werden“	"To be thrown into a new and often difficult situation without preparation or warning"
5. „Das bringt den Karren ins Rollen“	"To get something started, especially after a period of inactivity"
6. „Auf dem Laufenden bleiben“	"To continuously inform oneself or be informed" – To stay in the loop
7. „Etwas auf die lange Bank schieben“	"To delay or postpone something"
8. „Klartext sprechen“	"To speak openly and directly, without sugarcoating"
9. „Einen Gang zulegen“	"To work faster or more efficiently"

10. „Unter einer Decke stecken“	"To secretly cooperate, often with a negative connotation"
11. „Jemandem die Leviten lesen“	"To severely or criticize someone"
12. „Nicht das Gelbe vom Ei“	"Not the best or not perfect"
13. „Über den Tellerrand schauen“	"To look beyond one's own area and be open to new ideas"
14. „Jemandem den Wind aus den Segeln nehmen“	"To counter someone's arguments or plans effectively"
15. „Zwischen Tür und Angel“	"In a hurry or while on the go; often related to conversations"
16. „Den Nagel auf den Kopf treffen“	"To say or do exactly the right thing"
17. „Das ist nicht mein Bier“	"It's not my problem or responsibility"
18. „Unter den Tisch fallen lassen“	"To ignore something or deliberately not pay attention to it"
19. „Jemandem auf die Füße treten“	"To inadvertently offend or disturb someone"
20. „Hand und Fuß haben“	"To be reasonable and well thought through"
21. „Etwas aufs Tapet bringen“	"To bring up or discuss a topic"
22. „Von der Hand in den Mund leben“	"To barely earn enough to cover one's current living expenses"
23. „Etwas aus dem Ärmel schütteln“	"To produce something quickly and without much preparation"
24. „Auf dem Schlauch stehen“	"To not understand something at the moment" – "to be a little slow"

**Examples:****„Feierabend machen“**

Firstly, let's end the work day, at work, as well as in the mind, one easier than the other, but hopefully sleep will come eventually. I wish you all a pleasant evening.

„Feierabend machen“ is a German expression meaning to finish work for the day and then relax or pursue private activities. It is comparable to the end of the workday in many other cultures, where people unwind from the day's efforts. It is a versatile expression that fits various everyday situations, especially when it comes to ending work or activities.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. At the Workplace:**

When an office worker has completed their tasks for the day, they might say to their colleagues, „*Ich mache jetzt Feierabend*“, indicating that they are done for the day and leaving the office.

**2. In Manual Labor:**

A construction worker might announce the end of their shift and say to their team, „*In Ordnung, wir machen jetzt Feierabend*“, suggesting it's time to pack up and go home.

**3. During Home Activities:**

After a long day of gardening or doing housework, someone might decide to stop and relax, saying to themselves, „*Jetzt mache ich Feierabend*“ as they settle down with a book or turn on the TV.

#### 4. In Freelancing or Remote Work:

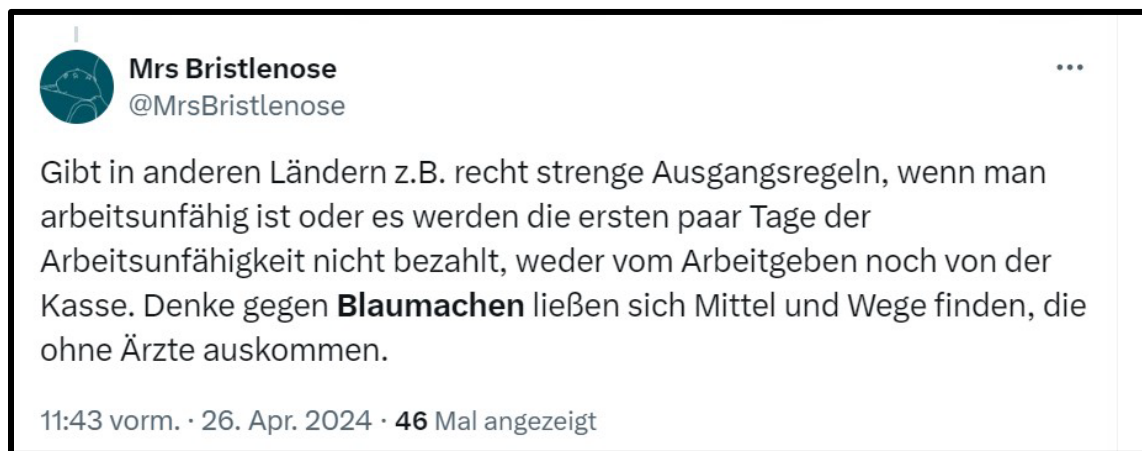
A freelancer working from home might end their workday by shutting down their computer and thinking, „Für heute mache ich Feierabend“, signaling the end of their workday.

#### 5. In Volunteer Work:

Volunteers at an event or in a community project might decide to stop working as evening approaches, saying, „Es ist Zeit, Feierabend zu machen“ to start cleaning up and heading home.

„Feierabend machen“ reflects a universal sentiment of concluding work and transitioning to personal or leisure time, emphasizing a healthy work-life balance.

#### „Blaumachen“



*In other countries, for example, there are quite strict curfew rules if you are on sick leave, or the first few days of sick leave are not paid, neither by the employer nor by the insurance. I think there are ways to prevent people from skipping work that don't involve doctors.*

„Blaumachen“ means deliberately avoiding work or school by pretending to be sick or simply not showing up. This word is colloquially used to describe dodging obligations.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

##### 1. At the workplace:

A person might say: „Ich denke, ich mache morgen blau, ich brauche einfach

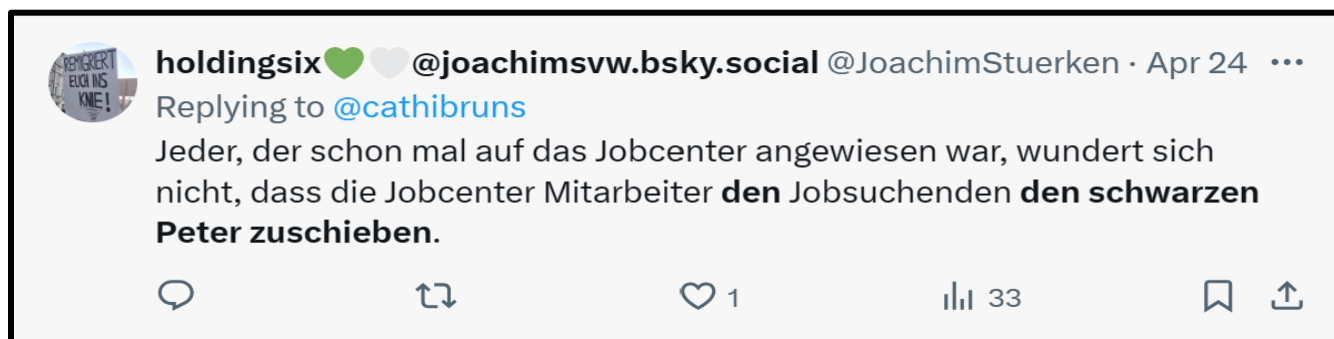
eine Pause von der Arbeit.“ This could be used when someone feels overwhelmed or burned out and decides to take a day off without official notice.

## 2. At school:

Teenagers might decide to skip school for a day to hang out at the mall or play video games. They could say: „Lass uns morgen blau machen und ins Kino gehen.“

„Blaumachen“ represents a skipping of work or school without permission.

## „Den schwarzen Peter zuschieben“



Anyone who has ever been dependent on the job center is not surprised that job center employees point the finger at job seekers.

„Den schwarzen Peter zuschieben“ is a German idiom that means to assign blame or responsibility for a problem or an unpleasant task to someone else. It involves shifting responsibilities onto others to appear better oneself or to avoid negative consequences. The expression comes from a card game called „Schwarzer Peter,“ where the goal is to get rid of a specific card to avoid losing the game. Metaphorically, this idiom is used when people push responsibility for issues or mistakes onto each other.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

### 1. At the workplace:

In an office, an employee who made a mistake on a project might try to shift

the blame to a colleague to avoid facing the consequences themselves.

Example: *„Statt seinen Fehler einzugestehen, hat er versucht, seiner Kollegin den schwarzen Peter zuzuschieben.“*

## 2. In politics:

A politician might try to shift the responsibility for a failed policy to a predecessor or another party to avoid negative effects on their own re-election chances.

Example: *„Im Angesicht der Kritik hat der Minister versucht, den schwarzen Peter seinem Vorgänger zuzuschieben.“*

## 3. In the family:

During a dispute, a family member might try to assign the blame for a misunderstanding or a problem to another to avoid being criticized themselves.

Example: *„Als die Eltern fragten, wer die Vase zerbrochen hat, versuchte jedes Kind, den anderen den schwarzen Peter zuzuschieben.“*

## 4. At school:

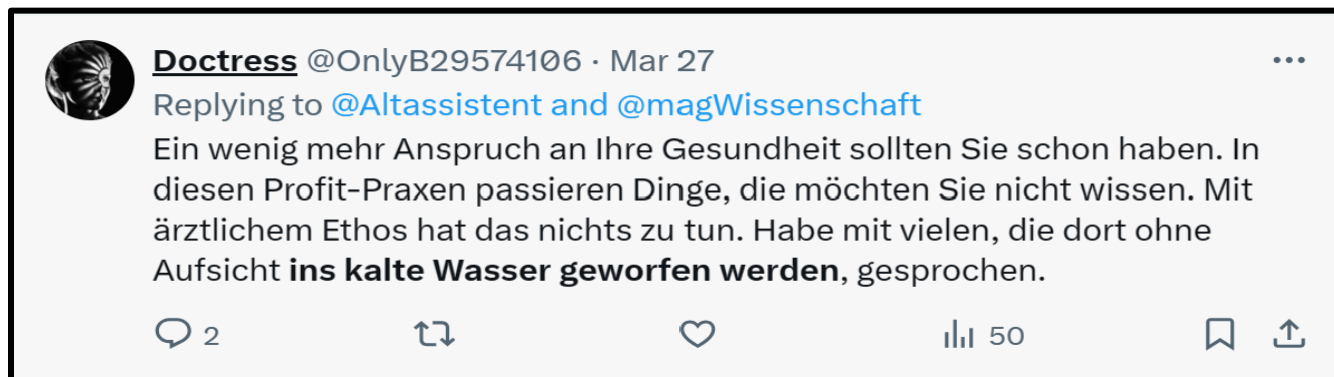
A student who has not done their homework might claim that the teacher did not explain clearly what was to be done, to escape responsibility. Example: *„Er hat versucht, der Lehrerin den schwarzen Peter zuzuschieben, indem er sagte, sie habe die Aufgabe nicht deutlich erklärt.“*

## 5. In Sports:

After a loss, a coach might blame the poor performance of a player or unfair decisions by referees rather than recognizing their own strategic mistakes.

Example: *„Nach dem Spiel schob der Trainer den schwarzen Peter den Schiedsrichtern zu, anstatt seine eigenen taktischen Entscheidungen zu hinterfragen.“*

„Den schwarzen Peter zuschieben“ highlights a very human tendency to shift responsibility when confronted with mistakes or difficulties.

**„Ins kalte Wasser geworfen werden“**

*You should have a bit more concern for your health. Things happen in these profit-driven doctors offices that you wouldn't want to know about. It has nothing to do with medical ethics. I've spoken with many who are "thrown into the cold water" without supervision.*

„Ins kalte Wasser geworfen werden“ is a German idiom used to describe a situation where someone is suddenly and without preparation confronted with a new and often difficult task or situation. The expression conveys the image of a person being unexpectedly placed in a challenging situation, similar to someone who is literally thrown into cold water and must learn to swim quickly to avoid sinking.

This metaphor is often used to describe feelings of shock and overwhelm, but also the resulting rapid adaptation and learning under pressure. It can refer to professional situations, like the first day in a new job, or personal circumstances, such as an unexpected life change.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. Starting a career:**

A young graduate starts their first job and has to lead an important project immediately, without thorough training. Example: „*Gleich am ersten Arbeitstag wurde er ins kalte Wasser geworfen und musste die Projektpräsentation übernehmen.*“

**2. With new tasks:**

An employee is transferred to a new department without warning, where very



different skills are required. Example: „Sie wurde ins kalte Wasser geworfen, als man sie bat, die Leitung des IT-Supportteams zu übernehmen, obwohl sie vorher nur im Marketing tätig war.“

### 3. Moving abroad:

Someone moves to a country with a completely different culture and language for work reasons. Example: „Er wurde ins kalte Wasser geworfen, als er für seinen neuen Job nach Japan zog, ohne ein Wort Japanisch zu sprechen.“

### 4. With unexpected personal changes:

A person suddenly has to take care of a sick family member. Example: „Nach der Diagnose ihrer Mutter wurde sie ins kalte Wasser geworfen und musste lernen, mit der Situation umzugehen.“

### 5. In sports and training:

A coach lets a player start in an important game without prior notice. Example: „Der junge Torwart wurde ins kalte Wasser geworfen, als er in der zweiten Halbzeit des Finales spielen musste.“

„Ins kalte Wasser geworfen werden“ vividly illustrates how people often grow and exceed their limits through unexpected challenges.

### „Das bringt den Karren ins Rollen“



(But he) has due to a lack of targets no incentive to do so. This gives a massive leverage to the “breakers”. You need a “pusher” to get the car properly rolling.

„Das bringt den Karren ins Rollen“ is a German expression used to describe starting a process or activity,

especially after a period of inactivity or stagnation. It is similar to the English phrase "to get the ball rolling" and emphasizes the initial momentum often required to move a project or task forward. This expression is commonly used in business, social, or personal contexts to highlight the significance of an impulse or action that triggers further developments or decisions.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. In a business context:**

In a meeting, a team leader might say: „Lassen Sie uns diesen Prototyp testen, das bringt den Karren ins Rollen“, to emphasize the importance of starting with practical tests that lead to further product development.

**2. In organizational changes:**

When a company wants to introduce structural changes, the CEO might remark: „Diese neue Richtlinie bringt den Karren ins Rollen“, indicating that the change is the starting shot for further improvements.

**3. In public planning or politics:**

A politician might argue during a campaign or in a speech: „Unser neuer Plan für öffentliche Verkehrsmittel wird den Karren ins Rollen bringen“, to emphasize how important the first steps are in a larger urban development plan.

**4. In personal projects or life changes:**

A person who has been planning to start a personal project for a long time might say to a friend: „Ich melde mich jetzt für diesen Kurs an, das wird endlich den Karren ins Rollen bringen“, meaning that this step is necessary to begin their endeavor.

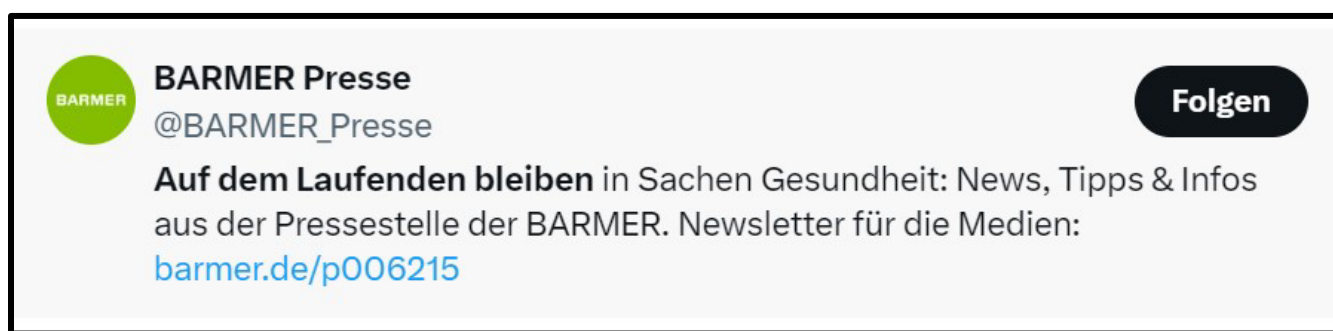
**5. In social or charitable initiatives:**

The coordinator of a charity organization might explain during a meeting: „Die

*Zustimmung dieser Spende bringt unseren Plan ins Rollen*“, to highlight the importance of the initial financial support for the project's success.

„Das bringt den Karren ins Rollen“ illustrates the crucial role of an initial impulse or action needed to kickstart subsequent processes or activities. The expression underscores the importance of the beginning moment, which often sets the direction and momentum for future developments. “Karren” can be exchange for the plan/situation that got “kickstarted”.

### „Auf dem Laufenden bleiben“



*Stay up-to-date if it comes to health: News, tips & information from the BARMER press office. Newsletter for the media: [barmer.de/p006215](https://barmer.de/p006215)*

„Auf dem Laufenden bleiben“ is a German expression that means keeping oneself continuously updated on current events, developments, or relevant information. It is used to describe the endeavor to stay informed and not miss any important news or insights.

Here are some examples of how the expression can be used in different situations:

#### 1. **At the workplace:**

An office employee who wants to keep informed about industry trends or new technologies might say: „*Ich lese täglich Fachzeitschriften, um auf dem Laufenden zu bleiben.*“ This shows that they want to be constantly informed about innovations in their field.

**2. In school or at university:**

A student who wants to succeed in their field might regularly read scientific articles and say: „*Ich informiere mich in Online-Bibliotheken, um auf dem Laufenden zu bleiben.*“

**3. In everyday life:**

Someone who follows the news to stay informed about world events might watch a news program daily and say: „*Ich sehe jeden Abend die Nachrichten, um auf dem Laufenden zu bleiben.*“

**4. In politics:**

A politically interested citizen might regularly read news portals and newspapers and say: „*Ich verfolge politische Debatten, um über die aktuellen Entwicklungen in der Politik auf dem Laufenden zu bleiben.*“

**5. With hobbies:**

A technology enthusiast who wants to be informed about the latest trends might subscribe to YouTube channels or read blogs and say: „*Ich bleibe auf dem Laufenden, indem ich die neuesten Produktbewertungen lese.*“

„Auf dem Laufenden bleiben“ emphasizes the importance of a constant flow of information in today's world and highlights how crucial it is to regularly inform oneself about changes and developments in various areas.

## „Etwas auf die lange Bank schieben“



Hier you can put something "on the long bench".

„Etwas auf die lange Bank schieben“ is a German expression that means to consciously postpone a task or decision repeatedly. The expression dates back to

a historical custom where court cases were deferred, and participants had to wait a long time, inspiring the image of a long bench as a place of waiting. Today, it is used as a metaphor for delaying unpleasant tasks or complex decisions.

Here are some examples of how the expression can be used in different situations:

### 1. **At the workplace:**

If a team is struggling to solve a problem, the employees might say: „*Wir sollten diese Aufgabe nicht länger auf die lange Bank schieben, sonst wird es nur schwieriger.*“

### 2. **During administrative tasks:**

A citizen who has repeatedly postponed renewing their ID might say: „*Ich habe die Erneuerung meines Ausweises auf die lange Bank geschoben, und jetzt ist er abgelaufen.*“

### 3. **In personal matters:**

A person avoiding an important but unpleasant task, like cleaning the house, might say to themselves: „*Ich sollte das Putzen nicht länger auf die lange Bank schieben, sonst türmt sich die Arbeit nur weiter auf.*“

#### 4. In politics:

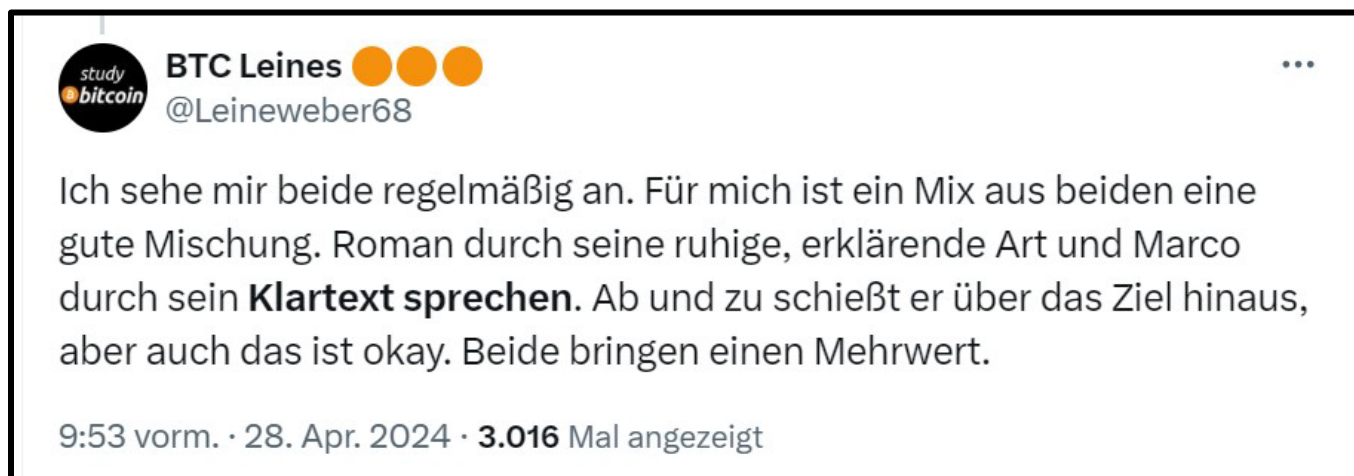
Politicians might accuse each other of putting off reforms because they do not want to make unpleasant decisions.

#### 5. At school:

A student who falls behind on homework because they keep postponing it might say: „*Ich habe die Mathe-Hausaufgaben auf die lange Bank geschoben, und jetzt bin ich in Zeitnot.*“

„Etwas auf die lange Bank schieben“ emphasizes how delaying tasks or decisions can provide short-term relief but often leads to more stress and greater challenges when the task eventually must be completed. werden muss.

#### „Klartext sprechen“



*I regularly watch both of them; for me, a mix of the two is a good combination. Roman, with his calm and explanatory manner, and Marco, with his straightforward talk - occasionally, he overshoots the mark, but that's okay too. Both add value.*

„Klartext sprechen“ is a German expression that means speaking openly and directly, without beating around the bush or unnecessary restraint. The expression is used to emphasize the need to explain things clearly and understandably, especially when important or difficult topics need to be discussed.

Here are some examples of how the expression can be used in different situations:

**1. At the workplace:**

A manager who wants to give clear instructions for a project might say to their team: *„Lassen Sie uns Klartext sprechen, damit jeder genau weiß, was von ihm erwartet wird.“*

**2. In conflicts:**

If there is an issue in the team or with a colleague, someone might say: *„Es gibt Unstimmigkeiten, deshalb sollten wir uns zusammensetzen und Klartext sprechen.“*

**3. In relationships:**

In a personal relationship where open communication is required, someone might say: *„Um Missverständnisse zu vermeiden, lass uns Klartext sprechen.“*

**4. During negotiations:**

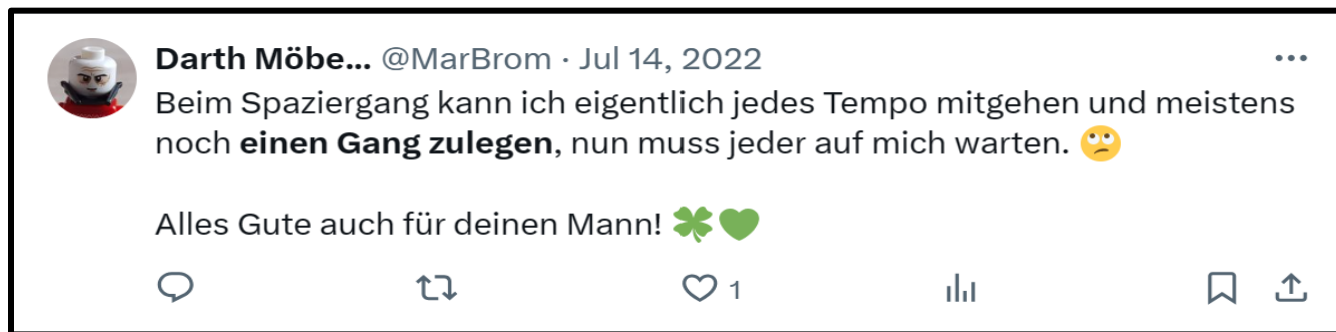
During an important business negotiation, both sides might state: *„Um Zeit zu sparen und unnötige Diskussionen zu vermeiden, sollten wir von Anfang an Klartext sprechen.“*

**5. In politics:**

Politicians might speak plainly in a debate to clearly state their views and show voters what they stand for: *„Ich spreche Klartext, damit jeder versteht, welche Politik ich vertrete.“*

„Klartext sprechen“ highlights the importance of direct and unambiguous communication, especially when complex or emotional topics are discussed. It encourages people to be open and honest with each other, to reduce misunderstandings and quickly arrive at clear outcomes.

## „Einen Gang zulegen“



*When walking, I can usually keep up with any pace and often even speed up, but now everyone has to wait for me. All the best to your husband as well!*

„Einen Gang zulegen“ is a German expression meaning to increase one's pace or intensify efforts to complete a task more quickly or efficiently. The expression originates from driving, conveying the image of shifting up a gear to accelerate progress. It is a versatile expression suitable for various situations, especially when it comes to speeding up or becoming more efficient in activities.

Here are some examples of how the expression can be used in different situations:

### 1. **At the workplace:**

When a project is nearing completion and the deadline is approaching, a team leader might say to their team: *„Wir müssen einen Gang zulegen, damit wir den Projektabschluss rechtzeitig schaffen.“*

### 2. **In school or at university:**

A student who is behind in studying for exams might tell themselves: *„Die Prüfungen sind nächste Woche, ich muss einen Gang zulegen und mich wirklich konzentrieren.“*

### 3. **In sports:**

A coach might encourage their team during a game by saying: *„Wir liegen zurück, also legen wir jetzt einen Gang zu und setzen den Gegner unter Druck!“*



#### 4. In household chores:

Someone who needs to handle a large amount of housework might motivate themselves by saying: „*Ich muss einen Gang zulegen, sonst werde ich nicht alles rechtzeitig schaffen.*“

#### 5. In creative projects:

An artist or writer wanting to finish a project for an exhibition or book release might say: „*Ich lege jetzt einen Gang zu, damit ich das Projekt fristgerecht fertigstellen kann.*“

„Einen Gang zulegen“ reflects the need to act faster or more effectively in a given situation. It emphasizes the urgency or necessity of increasing effort to successfully achieve a goal.

#### „Unter einer Decke stecken“



*He will survive because none of them have any decency and they are all in cahoots. Nothing has led to resignations or acceptance of consequences so far.*

„Unter einer Decke stecken“ is a German expression that means that two or more people are secretly working together to pursue common interests or gain an advantage. The expression usually implies a form of conspiracy or collaboration in secret, often with a negative or dubious connotation. It is a versatile expression used in various situations involving secret agreements or covert collaboration.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. At the workplace:**

*„Es scheint, dass der Abteilungsleiter und der Projektmanager unter einer Decke stecken, um bei den Beförderungen nur ihren Favoriten zu berücksichtigen.“*

**2. In politics:**

*„Die Oppositionspartei vermutet, dass die Regierung und bestimmte Medienunternehmen unter einer Decke stecken, um eine positive Berichterstattung zu gewährleisten.“*

**3. In business:**

*„Es gibt Gerüchte, dass die beiden großen Wettbewerber im Markt unter einer Decke stecken, um die Preise hochzuhalten und kleinere Konkurrenten auszuschalten.“*

**4. At school:**

*„Einige Schüler vermuten, dass der Lehrer und der Schulsprecher unter einer Decke stecken, um die diesjährigen Abschlussprüfungen besonders schwer zu gestalten.“*

**5. In family matters:**

*„Es scheint, dass die älteren Geschwister unter einer Decke stecken, um die jüngeren davon abzuhalten, das letzte Stück Kuchen zu bekommen.“*

„Unter einer Decke stecken“ always suggests a form of collaboration that is generally perceived as negative. It implies that the participants are making secret arrangements to secure their own advantages in a covert way.

**„Jemandem die Leviten lesen“**

*Does someone want to give someone a stern talking to? I am truly glad that people like Levit live here. Simply being a descendant of Charlemagne is not enough of a reference.*

„Jemandem die Leviten lesen“ is a German expression meaning to reprimand someone or to make it clear that their behavior was inappropriate. Originally, the expression came from the church, where readings from the Book of Leviticus (part of the Old Testament) were used to reproach misconduct. Today, the expression is used in a broader context to criticize someone's behavior and reprimand them.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. At the workplace:**

If an employee repeatedly arrives late or does not follow work instructions, their supervisor might say: *„Ich musste ihm die Leviten lesen, weil er ständig seine Fristen verpasst.“*

**2. In school:**

A teacher might read a student the Riot Act for behaving improperly or not doing their homework and say: *„Ich muss dir die Leviten lesen, weil du wiederholt unvorbereitet zum Unterricht kommst.“*

**3. In family matters:**

A parent might read their child the Riot Act for breaking the house rules by saying: *„Ich musste ihm die Leviten lesen, weil er ohne Erlaubnis abends ausgegangen ist.“*

#### 4. Among friends:

In a group of friends where someone has not kept a joint promise, one of the friends might say: „Wir haben ihm die Leviten gelesen, weil er uns im Stich gelassen hat.“

#### 5. In politics:

A legislator might read another politician the Riot Act during a debate if they have shown corrupt or unethical behavior.

„Jemandem die Leviten lesen“ is an expression that highlights the importance of clear criticism to make someone aware of the consequences of their actions. By openly addressing the issues, those affected can become aware of their mistakes and change their behavior.

#### „Nicht das Gelbe vom Ei“



*Finished: Burning Kabaddi*

*A really fun sports anime with lovable characters. Kabaddi as a sport is particularly interesting. Unfortunately, the animation quality is really not great and often consists of still images.*

„Nicht das Gelbe vom Ei“ is a German expression used to describe that something is not the best or ideal solution or quality. It originally refers to the egg yolk, which is considered the best part of the egg. This expression is often used to express that something is in need of improvement or does not fully meet expectations.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. In product reviews:**

If a customer is disappointed with a purchased product, they might write in a review: *„Dieses Gerät ist leider nicht das Gelbe vom Ei, da es oft defekt ist.“*

**2. In a professional context:**

A project manager discussing the results of a project might say to his team: *„Die Präsentation war nicht das Gelbe vom Ei. Wir müssen an unserer Ausführung arbeiten.“*

**3. In gastronomy:**

A restaurant critic writing about a new restaurant might note: *„Das Menü war interessant, aber das Hauptgericht war nicht das Gelbe vom Ei.“*

**4. In school or academic work:**

A teacher might say to a student after reviewing a piece of schoolwork: *„Deine Argumente waren nicht das Gelbe vom Ei. Du solltest sie noch einmal überarbeiten.“*

**5. In private purchasing decisions:**

When buying a car, someone might say to a friend: *„Ich bin mir nicht sicher, ob ich das Auto kaufen soll. Ein VW-Beatle ist nun wirklich nicht das Gelbe vom Ei.“*

„Nicht das Gelbe vom Ei“ reflects a critical judgment about the quality or appropriateness of something and is often used to emphasize the need for improvements or alternatives.

**„Über den Tellerrand schauen“**

*I appreciate Sunny! Normally, he can think outside the box very well. This has clearly set him apart from all other YouTubers in the past.*

„Über den Tellerrand schauen“ is a German expression that means to think beyond one's own scope and to be open to new perspectives and ideas. The expression originates from the metaphor of the edge of a plate, symbolizing the boundaries of one's own field of view or area of experience. It is often used to emphasize the importance of openness and curiosity in various areas of life, especially when it comes to finding innovative solutions or personal development.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. At the workplace:**

A manager might encourage their team to develop innovative solutions by saying: *„Wir müssen über den Tellerrand schauen, um unsere Konkurrenten zu überholen.“*

**2. In education:**

A teacher might inspire their students to explore different scientific theories by saying: *„Um dieses Thema wirklich zu verstehen, müssen wir über den Tellerrand schauen und verschiedene Ansätze betrachten.“*

**3. In personal development:**

Someone seeking personal growth might decide to explore new hobbies or

cultures by saying: „Ich möchte über den Tellerrand schauen und neue Dinge lernen.“

#### 4. In art and creativity:

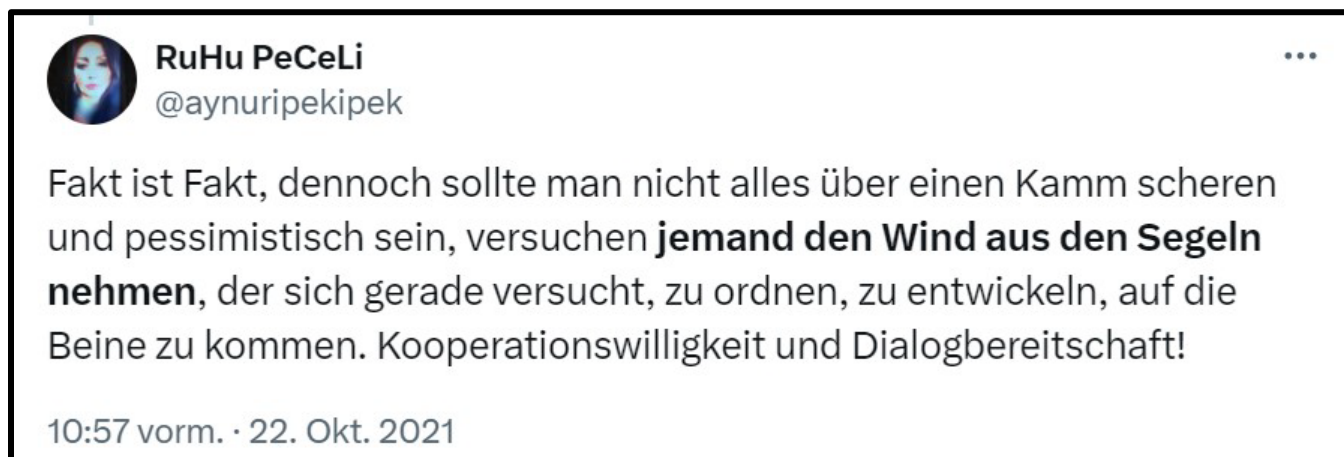
An artist in a discussion about artistic innovation might emphasize: „Es ist wichtig, über den Tellerrand zu schauen, um wirklich originelle Werke zu schaffen.“

#### 5. In social or global issues:

In a discussion about climate change, an activist might stress: „Wir müssen über den Tellerrand schauen und globale Lösungen für lokale Probleme finden.“

„Über den Tellerrand schauen“ reflects the need not to be content with the familiar and the known, but to actively seek new possibilities and understandings. This expression emphasizes the importance of openness and interdisciplinary thinking for success and innovation in all areas of life.

### „Jemandem den Wind aus den Segeln nehmen“



*Facts are facts, but one should not generalize everything and be pessimistic, trying to undermine someone who is trying to get organized, develop, and get back on their feet. The willingness to cooperate and engage in dialogue is important.*

„Jemandem den Wind aus den Segeln nehmen“ is a German expression used to describe how to effectively refute someone's arguments or plans, or to take away their initiative or motivation. This expression originates from sailing, where maneuvering a ship

to cut off another ship's wind supply effectively slows it down or even stops it. The expression is often used in discussions or competitive situations when it comes to undermining another person's plans or arguments or diminishing their energy.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

1. **In a debate:**

In a heated discussion, someone could „den Wind aus den Segeln nehmen“ of their opponent by presenting a strong counterargument that completely refutes the main argument.

2. **At the workplace:**

If a colleague tries to propose a new but poorly thought-out project at a meeting, another could „den Wind aus den Segeln nehmen“ of the proposal by pointing out significant weaknesses.

3. **In politics:**

A politician could „den Wind aus den Segeln nehmen“ of a rival by publicly portraying their plans as impractical or unrealistic.

4. **Im Sport:**

A coach could „den Wind aus den Segeln nehmen“ of the opposing team by using a surprising and effective tactic that disrupts their game plan.

5. **In personal life:**

In a relationship argument, one person could „den Wind aus den Segeln nehmen“ of the other by responding calmly and with well-thought-out arguments to emotional accusations.

„Jemandem den Wind aus den Segeln nehmen“ illustrates how strategic thinking and action can significantly weaken another person's plans or arguments. It highlights the importance of being well-prepared in discussions or competitive situations to maintain the upper hand.



## „Zwischen Tür und Angel“



Sabrina @calistra · Feb 2



Wenn ihr morgen aufsteht, nehmt euch doch bitte einen Augenblick Zeit **und** sagt denen, die euch am Nächsten sind, dass ihr sie liebt. Nicht **zwischen Tür und Angel**, nein, mit Bedacht **und** Ruhe.

*When you wake up tomorrow, please take a moment and tell those closest to you that you love them. Not in passing, no, with thoughtfulness and calm.*

„Zwischen Tür und Angel“ is a German expression that describes something happening in a hurry or in a very short, often unplanned moment, typically in the brief time when one is about to leave or just before entering or leaving a place. This expression is often used to describe conversations or interactions that occur at a fleeting or less than ideal time.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

### 1. **At the workplace:**

A colleague might share important information with another „zwischen Tür und Angel“ while they are on their way to a meeting to ensure the information is received in time.

### 2. **At school:**

A student might ask their teacher a question about homework „zwischen Tür und Angel“ as the teacher is leaving the classroom.

### 3. **At home:**

A family member might share a brief but important piece of news „zwischen Tür und Angel“ just as they are leaving the house.

### 4. **During appointments:**

Friends might quickly arrange the next meeting „zwischen Tür und Angel“ when they run into each other at a street corner.

### 5. In medical or emergency situations:

A doctor might give a patient important advice „zwischen Tür und Angel“ before the next patient is called in.

„Zwischen Tür und Angel“ illustrates how often important interactions can occur in our daily lives, even when circumstances are not ideal, and time is limited. The expression emphasizes how skillful we sometimes need to be to convey information or make decisions in moments when we have other priorities.

### „Den Nagel auf den Kopf treffen“



*These are the voices that have it particularly hard. They are voices that quickly and precisely hit the nail on the head. Many cannot handle this and prefer to silence these voices. These voices need the right environment to become strong.*

„Den Nagel auf den Kopf treffen“ is a German expression that means to say or do exactly the right thing, often in reference to a very precise and apt remark or solution. This expression originates from craftsmanship, where it literally means hitting the head of a nail directly with a hammer to drive it in effectively and efficiently. It is often used to emphasize the accuracy of statements or actions in various contexts.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

#### 1. In discussions or debates:

A participant might give an argument or response that addresses the core issue

exactly, prompting someone to remark: *„Du hast den Nagel auf den Kopf getroffen!“*

**2. At the workplace:**

An employee might suggest an innovative solution to a longstanding problem that turns out to be perfect. His boss might then say: *„Mit deinem Vorschlag hast du den Nagel auf den Kopf getroffen.“*

**3. In education:**

A student might answer a complex question on a test that the teacher evaluates as exactly right. The teacher might then comment: *„Hier hast du wirklich den Nagel auf den Kopf getroffen.“*

**4. In counseling or therapy:**

A counselor might make an observation that addresses the core issue of a client, leading the client to realize: *„Das ist es, Sie haben den Nagel auf den Kopf getroffen.“*

**5. In everyday life:**

In a discussion about the possible causes of a technical problem with a device, someone might identify the exact cause. Another person might confirm: *„Genau das war's, du hast den Nagel auf den Kopf getroffen.“*

„Den Nagel auf den Kopf treffen“ illustrates the importance of acting or communicating precisely and purposefully in various situations. This expression emphasizes the significance of accuracy and relevance in solutions and statements.

**„Das ist nicht mein Bier“**

*FYI: People with pornographic pictures on their timeline do not receive a follow back from me. I don't care what you are looking at but I don't wanna see this. Basta!*

„Das ist nicht mein Bier“ is a German expression used to convey that one is not responsible for a particular matter or that something is outside of one's interest. This expression is comparable to the English „That's not my cup of tea“ and is often used to signal distance from a topic in which one does not want to be involved or that one is indifferent to.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. At the workplace:**

If an employee is asked for help with a project that is outside their area of expertise, they might say: *„Das ist nicht mein Bier, vielleicht fragst du besser jemanden aus der entsprechenden Abteilung.“*

**2. In the family or among friends:**

If a topic is being discussed at a family gathering or among friends that doesn't interest or concern someone, they might say: *„Über diese Dinge mache ich mir keine Gedanken, das ist nicht mein Bier.“*

**3. At school or university:**

A student might be asked to give their opinion on a subject they are not familiar with and respond: *„Dazu kann ich wirklich nichts sagen, das ist nicht mein Bier.“*

#### 4. In volunteer or charitable work:

If an organization is discussing who should be responsible for a new task, someone who is already overloaded might say: „*Ich habe schon genug um die Ohren und davon habe ich keine Ahnung. Das ist nicht mein Bier.*“

#### 5. In discussions about specialized topics:

In a discussion about a technical or highly specialized topic, someone might admit their lack of knowledge and remark: „*Ich kenne mich mit diesen technischen Details nicht aus. Das ist nicht mein Bier.*“

„Das ist nicht mein Bier“ illustrates how people clarify their boundaries and responsibilities in various contexts. The expression emphasizes the importance of focusing on areas where one is truly competent and responsible, while staying away from others that lie outside one's scope.

#### „Unter den Tisch fallen lassen“



*One must not overlook the fact that small countries neighboring large economies with a correspondingly adapted banking system can easily profit significantly.*

„Unter den Tisch fallen lassen“ is a German expression that means to ignore, forget, or deliberately not pursue a matter. The expression is often used to describe situations where important topics or problems are not adequately addressed or resolved, either due to negligence or other priorities.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. At the workplace:**

If important points are not adequately addressed in a meeting and are not revisited later, someone might remark: „*Diese Themen sind leider unter den Tisch gefallen.*“

**2. In political or administrative contexts:**

A politician or official might decide not to discuss or pursue a controversial issue by letting it „unter den Tisch fallen lässt“, to avoid conflicts or challenges.

**3. At school or university:**

A teacher might not cover certain curriculum content due to lack of time, so it „unter den Tisch fallen“, meaning it was not taught or examined.

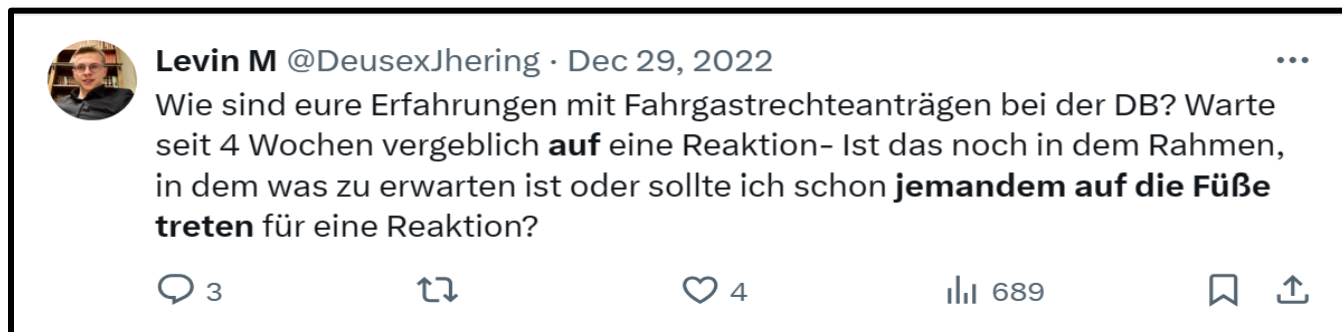
**4. In family matters:**

In a family meeting, difficult topics might be avoided or not addressed, so they „unter den Tisch fallen“ and remained unresolved.

**5. In projects or teams:**

A team leader might decide not to pursue certain proposals or ideas, so they „unter den Tisch fallen“, often to the frustration of those who suggested them.

„Unter den Tisch fallen lassen“ reflects the dynamics where important matters are not addressed or are deliberately ignored for various reasons. This expression highlights how easily important things can go unnoticed or be forgotten, especially in situations where many different priorities or opinions come together.

**„Jemandem auf die Füße treten“**

*What are your experiences with passenger rights claims with DB? I've been waiting for a response for 4 weeks in vain. Is this still within the expected timeframe, or should I already be pushing someone for a reaction?*

„Jemandem auf die Füße treten“ is a German expression used to describe unintentionally hurting someone's feelings or causing conflicts by saying or doing something perceived as insensitive or disrespectful. The expression is often used to describe interpersonal misunderstandings or uncomfortable situations arising from thoughtless actions.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. At the workplace:**

A supervisor might unintentionally „auf die Füße treten“, of an employee by making critical remarks about their work in front of the team, leading to resentment or discomfort.

**2. In social situations:**

At a gathering with friends, someone might „auf die Füße treten“ by making thoughtless comments about sensitive topics like finances or personal decisions, causing tension.

**3. In the family:**

At a family gathering, a person might „auf die Füße treten“ by making critical remarks about another family member's lifestyle, leading to friction or arguments.

#### 4. In public:

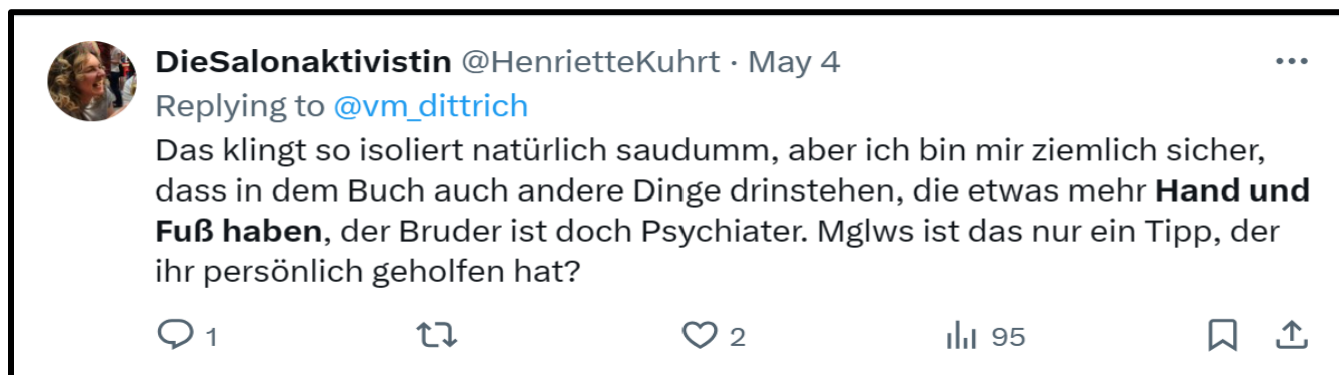
A speaker or politician might „auf die Füße treten“ with thoughtless remarks or generalizing statements, causing public criticism or controversy.

#### 5. In cultural or intercultural interactions:

In an intercultural dialogue, a participant might unintentionally „auf die Füße treten“ by awkwardly addressing culturally sensitive topics, leading to misunderstandings or offense.

„Jemandem auf die Füße treten“ illustrates the importance of sensitivity and caution in communication. It shows how easy it is to hurt others or cause conflicts when not considering the feelings and perspectives of others. The expression emphasizes the importance of being mindful of the impact our behavior can have on others and acting accordingly with care.

#### „Hand und Fuß haben“



*Out of context that sounds really stupid, of course, but I'm pretty sure the book also contains other things that are more substantial, after all, the brother is a psychiatrist. Maybe it's just a tip that personally helped her?*

„Hand und Fuß haben“ is a German expression that means something is well thought out or well-founded. It is used to describe an idea, plan, or argument that is coherent and practically feasible. The expression emphasizes the stability and reliability of something, comparable to a body standing firmly on its feet and having functional hands.



Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

1. **At the workplace:**

A team leader might present a particularly well-thought-out project plan, and a colleague might then say: *„Dein Plan hat wirklich Hand und Fuß, wir sollten damit sofort starten.“*

2. **In science:**

A researcher presenting a new theory based on solid data and a coherent methodology might hear from colleagues: *„Deine Forschungsergebnisse haben Hand und Fuß.“*

3. **In education:**

A teacher introducing a new teaching approach that proves very effective might hear from the school administration: *„Diese Lehrmethode hat wirklich Hand und Fuß, wir sollten sie in weiteren Klassen anwenden.“*

4. **In event planning:**

When organizing a large conference, the event planner might present a detailed schedule covering all important aspects, and the client might say: *„Ihr Plan hat Hand und Fuß; ich bin beeindruckt, wie gut alles durchdacht ist.“*

5. **In discussions and debates:**

In a political debate, a candidate might present a comprehensive strategy for improving the city's infrastructure, and an analyst might later say in a review: *„Seine Vorschläge haben Hand und Fuß und könnten tatsächlich die Probleme unserer Stadt lösen.“*

„Hand und Fuß haben“ illustrates the importance of well-thought-out and well-founded plans or ideas. The expression emphasizes how essential it is for proposals or arguments to be not only theoretically convincing but also practically feasible to achieve effective results.

## „Etwas aufs Tapet bringen“



He doesn't pretend to be a big banking expert; he is the Minister of Consumer Protection. Bringing such issues to the table is his job.

„Etwas aufs Tapet bringen“ is a German expression that means to bring up a topic for discussion or to raise an issue that needs to be addressed. This expression is often used when one wants to bring up a matter or problem that has not been discussed yet but requires attention.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

### 1. At the workplace:

In a meeting, a team member might bring up a new project or an unresolved challenge „aufs Tapet bringen“ by saying: *„Ich möchte heute ein wichtiges Thema ansprechen, das wir bisher noch nicht diskutiert haben.“*

### 2. In politics:

A politician might „aufs Tapet bringen“ a previously neglected social or economic issue in a debate or interview to garner public interest and political action.

### 3. In the family:

At a family gathering, a family member might „aufs Tapet bringen“ a pressing matter, such as the care of elderly parents, by saying: *„Wir müssen wirklich besprechen, wie wir die Pflege unserer Eltern in Zukunft organisieren werden.“*

#### 4. In education:

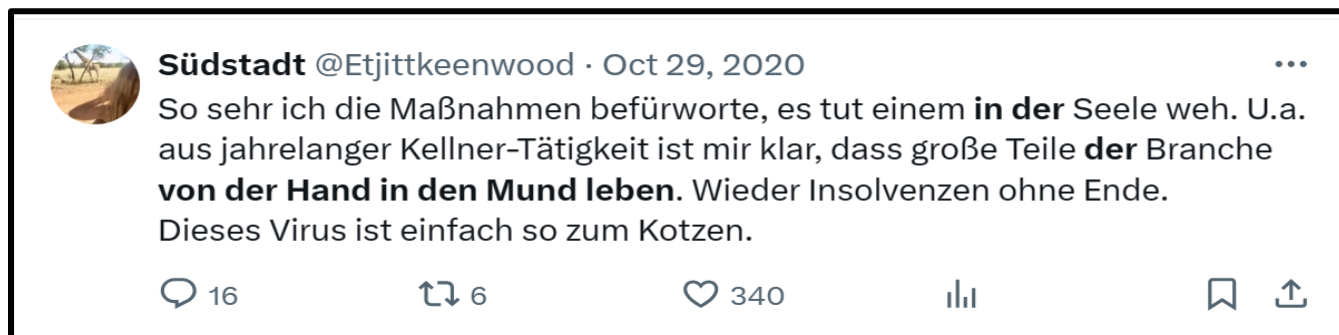
A teacher might „aufs Tapet bringen“ suggestions for curriculum improvement at a teachers' conference to enhance learning conditions.

#### 5. In volunteer work:

A volunteer might „aufs Tapet bringen“ suggestions for organizational improvements during a meeting of a nonprofit organization to increase the efficiency of planned events.

„Etwas aufs Tapet bringen“ illustrates the necessity of addressing important topics and introducing them into public or private discussion. This expression emphasizes the importance of being proactive and not shying away from bringing up difficult or uncomfortable topics to find solutions or raise awareness.

### „Von der Hand in den Mund leben“



*As much as I support the measures, it breaks my heart. Among other things, from years of working as a waiter, I know that large parts of the industry live hand to mouth. Bankruptcies again without end. This virus is just so infuriating.*

„Von der Hand in den Mund leben“ is a German expression that describes someone earning just enough to cover their ongoing living expenses without being able to save anything. It means living from paycheck to paycheck, often without financial security or reserves. The expression is used to describe financial instability or a precarious economic situation.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. At the workplace:**

A part-time employee who doesn't earn enough to save might say: *„Ich lebe momentan von der Hand in den Mund und muss wirklich jede Schicht nutzen, die ich kriegen kann.“*

**2. In societal discussions:**

In a discussion about economic inequality, someone might mention: *„Viele Familien leben von der Hand in den Mund und können sich keine unerwarteten Ausgaben leisten.“*

**3. In personal conversations:**

A friend might confide in a conversation: *„Ich lebe wirklich von der Hand in den Mund, und es ist hart, jeden Monat die Miete zu zahlen.“*

**4. In financial advice:**

A financial advisor might tell a client struggling to make ends meet: *„Wir müssen einen Weg finden, damit Sie nicht länger von der Hand in den Mund leben müssen.“*

**5. In educational and awareness programs:**

In a seminar on financial education, the leader might explain: *„Ein großer Teil der Bevölkerung lebt von der Hand in den Mund, was zeigt, wie wichtig effektives Budgetmanagement ist.“*

„Von der Hand in den Mund leben“ illustrates a life situation where people can only meet their current financial obligations without room for savings or emergencies. The expression emphasizes the importance of economic stability and the need for supportive measures or better earning opportunities to escape this precarious situation.

## „Etwas aus dem Ärmel schütteln“



If unplanned situations arise again at 3 PM and you have to pull "crisis intervention measures" out of your sleeve with three parties simultaneously... 🤔 Love my job 😄 Now it's time to clock off because it starts again early tomorrow morning 🙌😂

„Etwas aus dem Ärmel schütteln“ is a German expression used to describe how someone quickly and without prior preparation comes up with a solution, answer, or idea. The expression often implies creativity and the ability to respond spontaneously to challenges. It is frequently used in situations that require flexibility and quick thinking.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

### 1. **At the workplace:**

In a brainstorming meeting, a team member might suddenly present a brilliant idea for a project problem. A colleague might comment: „Wow, das hast du ja gerade perfekt aus dem Ärmel geschüttelt!“

### 2. **In academic or school settings:**

A student might give a surprisingly clever answer during an oral exam. The examiner might then say: „Sehr gut, das haben Sie geschickt aus dem Ärmel geschüttelt.“

### 3. **In creative professions:**

An author might answer a question about dealing with writer's block by saying: „Ich versuche einfach, etwas Neues aus dem Ärmel zu schütteln, um wieder in den Fluss zu kommen.“

#### 4. At spontaneous events or in the culinary arts:

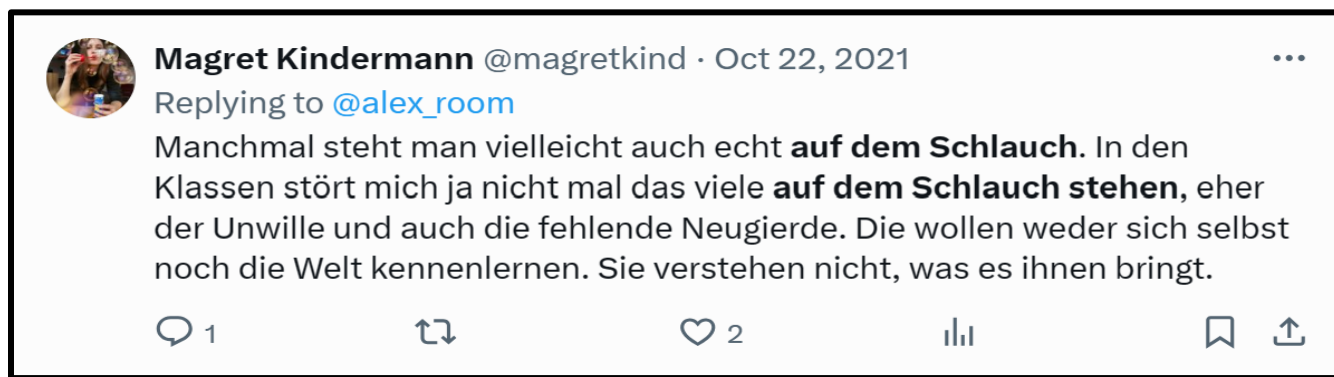
A chef in a restaurant might unexpectedly have to replace an ingredient and improvise a new dish. A colleague might remark: „*Du hast diese neue Variante ja einfach aus dem Ärmel geschüttelt!*“

#### 5. In emergency situations:

A team leader might quickly find a solution during an unexpected problem at an event. A team member might say with relief: „*Gut, dass du immer etwas aus dem Ärmel schütteln kannst, wenn es brenzlig wird.*“

„Etwas aus dem Ärmel schütteln“ reflects the ability to be creative and effective under pressure. The expression emphasizes the importance of presence of mind and innovation, especially in situations where quick solutions are needed.

### „Auf dem Schlauch stehen“



*Sometimes you might really be at a loss. In the classes, it doesn't even bother me that many are at a loss; rather, it's the unwillingness and lack of curiosity. They neither want to get to know themselves nor the world. They don't understand what it can bring them.*

„Auf dem Schlauch stehen“ is a German expression used when someone is temporarily confused or doesn't immediately understand what's going on. It describes a situation where a person has a mental block or can't see the solution to a problem, even though it's often obvious. The expression is frequently used in contexts where quick understanding is expected but doesn't happen for some reason.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit in different situations:

**1. At the workplace:**

If an employee doesn't immediately understand his boss's explanations during a meeting and asks for clarification, a colleague might whisper: *„Du stehst gerade etwas auf dem Schlauch, oder?“*

**2. In education:**

A student might not immediately respond to a teacher's question in class, and the teacher might comment: *„Stehst du auf dem Schlauch? Denk noch einmal darüber nach.“*

**3. In everyday situations:**

Someone might try to explain the punchline of a joke to a friend, and if the friend doesn't laugh, they might say: *„Stehst du auf dem Schlauch? Es ist doch offensichtlich!“*

**4. With technical problems:**

An IT support representative might help a customer over the phone, and if the customer doesn't immediately understand the instructions, the representative might patiently say: *„Keine Sorge, Sie stehen gerade etwas auf dem Schlauch, ich erkläre es noch einmal.“*

**5. In creative professions:**

A designer might be stuck on solving a design problem and say to a colleague: *„Ich stehe total auf dem Schlauch, hast du vielleicht eine Idee, wie das besser aussehen könnte?“*

„Auf dem Schlauch stehen“ illustrates how people sometimes find themselves in situations where they don't immediately grasp things or can't find answers quickly enough. The expression highlights human moments of hesitation or confusion and is often used with a certain lightness and humor to ease the situation.

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