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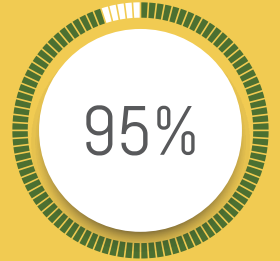
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Slang & Colloquial Language

Networking and Relationships in the Workplace

Networking and relationships in the workplace are essential aspects of everyday professional life that can be crucial to career advancement and creating a positive work environment. They include establishing and maintaining professional contacts both within and outside of your own company. Here are some key concepts and practices that are specifically common in German-speaking work environments:

1. „Kontakte knüpfen“	"Establish new professional contacts."
2. „Brücken bauen“	"Promote positive relationships between different people or groups."
3. „Einen guten Draht haben“	"Maintaining a good and often informal relationship with someone."
4. „Türöffner“	"A person or an action that opens up new possibilities or avenues."
5. „Sich ins Gespräch bringen“	"Draw attention to yourself or increase your visibility."
6. „Ein Netzwerk aufbauen“	"Develop a group of professional contacts who can provide mutual support."
7. „Gemeinsame Sache machen“	"Collaborate with others or work toward a common goal."
8. „Synergien schaffen“	"Working together to make a greater impact than is possible individually."
9. „Vitamin B nutzen“	"Using personal relationships or acquaintances to gain professional advantages."
10. „Einen Fuß in die Tür bekommen“	"Get your first opportunity to prove yourself in a new area or with a new employer."
11. „Netzwerken“	"Actively establishing and maintaining professional contacts."
12. „Seilschaften“	"Informal networks within organizations based on mutual support."

13. „Jemanden ins Boot holen“	“Getting someone involved in a project or idea.”
14. „Jemandem die Hand reichen“	“Approach someone in a conciliatory or cooperative manner.”
15. „Einen guten Eindruck hinterlassen“	“Behaving in such a way that others have a positive opinion of you.”
16. „Jemandem unter die Arme greifen“	“Offer help or support to someone.”
17. „Auf Augenhöhe begegnen“	“Treat someone with respect and on an equal level.”
18. „Den Boden bereiten“	“Make preparations so that something can be successful; often in the context of business relationships.”
19. „Ein offenes Ohr haben“	“Be willing to listen and be attentive to the concerns of others.”
20. „In Kontakt bleiben“	“Maintaining connection or communication with someone on a regular basis.”
21. „Eine Lanze für jemanden brechen“	“To stand up for someone or something, often in a discussion or meeting.”

Examples:**„Kontakte knüpfen“**

J.
@psych_ffm



Wieder zurück von der Frühjahrstagung der Deutschen Psychoanalytischen Vereinigung (DPV) in Köln. Thema "Zerstörung und Aufbau" in klinischen und gesellschaftspolitischen Programmpunkten wie der Klimakrise. Und natürlich Networking: Beziehungen pflegen, **Kontakte knüpfen**, Gemeinsames planen! 😊

12:36 vorm. · 12. Mai 2024 · 591 Mal angezeigt

Back again from the spring conference of the German Psychoanalytical Association (DPV) in Cologne. Topic "Destruction and Construction" with clinical and socio-political program items such as the climate crisis. And of course networking: maintaining relationships, making contacts, planning things together

„Kontakte knüpfen“ translates to "making connections" or "networking" in English. It refers to the process of initiating and developing social connections and relationships, which is significant in both personal and professional spheres. Building new connections can lead to various benefits such as finding support, seizing professional opportunities, or expanding one's social circle. The phrase is commonly used to express the intention of establishing new acquaintances or strengthening existing relationships.

Here are examples of how this expression can be used in different contexts:

1. Professional Networking Events:

At conferences or industry gatherings, individuals may express their goal of forming valuable professional connections by saying, „Ich bin hier, um Kontakte zu knüpfen.“

2. Academic Settings:

Students often network with peers and professors to improve their academic and career prospects. A student might say, „Ich nutze dieses Seminar, um Kontakte zu knüpfen.“

3. Social Events:

At parties or social gatherings, someone might express their desire to make new friends by stating, „Ich bin gekommen, um ein paar neue Kontakte zu knüpfen.“

4. New Work Environments:

Newcomers to a workplace may aim to integrate into the team by actively networking with their colleagues. They could express this by saying, „Ich würde gerne Kontakte zu den anderen Teammitgliedern knüpfen.“

5. Online Networking:

In the digital realm, people often use social media platforms or professional networks like LinkedIn to network. A common statement might be, „Ich freue mich darauf, hier neue Kontakte zu knüpfen und mich auszutauschen.“

„Kontakte knüpfen“ underscores the importance of social interaction and networking in both personal and professional life, highlighting the significance of being proactive and receptive to new encounters for fostering diverse and enriching relationships.

„Brücken bauen“



Nautilus

@Nautilus40286557



"Wie die gesellschaftliche Spaltung überwinden, wie **Brücken bauen**?" besprechen ausgerechnet [#MichaelAndrick](#) [#UlrikeGuérot](#) [#WernerPatzelt](#) und [#GiovannaWinterfeldt](#) bei, das passt dann allerdings wieder, "EpochTV".

"How to overcome social divisions, how to build bridges?" is what #MichaelAndrick #UlrikeGuérot #WernerPatzelt and #GiovannaWinterfeldt discuss on, but that at least fits, "EpochTV".

„Brücken bauen“ is an expression in German often used metaphorically to describe the creation of connections or the promotion of understanding between people or groups. This expression emphasizes the importance of communication and cooperation to overcome differences and achieve common goals. It is about overcoming obstacles in relationships and creating a basis for collaboration and understanding.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit into various situations:

1. In politics:

A politician could speak of „Brücken bauen“ during negotiations between different parties or countries to emphasize that he or she is looking for ways to find compromises and establish long-term partnerships.

2. At the workplace:

A manager might use this expression when bringing together teams with different expertise to work on a common project. He might say, „Wir müssen Brücken bauen, um diese Abteilungsbarrieren zu überwinden“, to emphasize the necessity of teamwork.

3. In social conflicts:

In social or cultural conflicts, „Brücken bauen“ can serve as a call to dismantle prejudices and promote mutual understanding. A community leader might emphasize how important it is to build bridges to strengthen social cohesion.

4. In education:

Teachers or lecturers can use „Brücken bauen“ to describe the connection between theoretical knowledge and practical application. They might say, „Wir

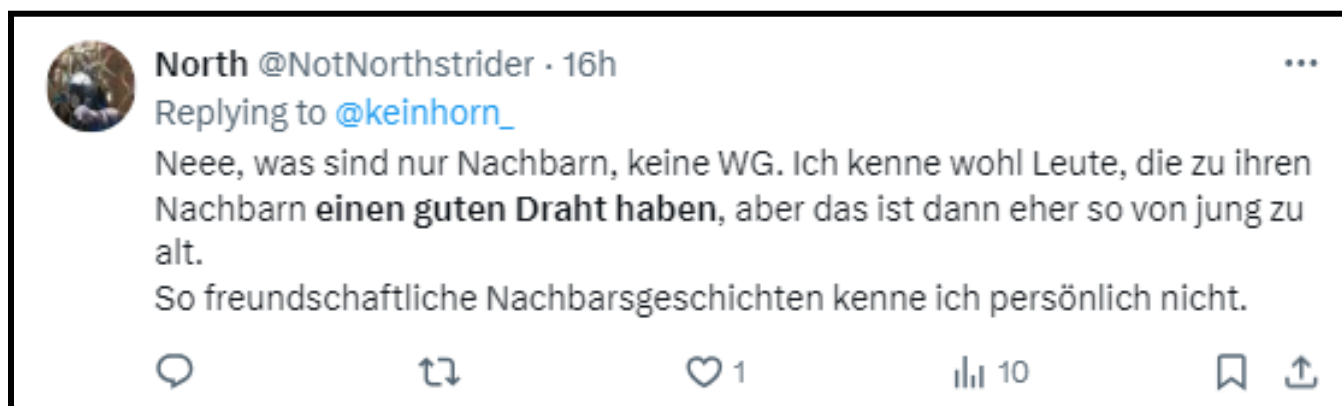
bauen Brücken zwischen Theorie und Praxis“, to highlight the relevance of what is learned for the real world.

5. In personal relationships:

In personal relationships, someone might see „Brücken bauen“ as a way to repair or improve a strained relationship. „Wir sollten versuchen Brücken zu bauen, anstatt Mauern zu errichten“, could be an expression that conveys the desire for reconciliation and understanding.

Thus, „Brücken bauen“ symbolizes the effort to communicate and collaborate across existing boundaries. It highlights how essential dialogue and openness are for achieving harmony and shared success.

„Einen guten Draht haben“



No, we're just neighbors, not a shared apartment. I know people who have a good relationship with their neighbors, but that tends to be from young to old. I personally don't know of such friendly neighbor stories.

„Einen guten Draht haben“ is a popular German expression that describes having a strong, effective communication or relationship between people. It means being able to communicate easily and successfully with someone, often due to a good personal relationship or mutual understanding. This expression is used metaphorically to describe the connection or good rapport between people, similar to how electrical wires create a strong connection in a circuit.

Here are some examples of how the expression "einen guten Draht haben" can be used in different situations:

1. In the workplace:

A manager might note that he has „einen guten Draht“ to one of his team members, meaning that communication is smooth and efficient. This can facilitate collaboration and lead to better results in projects.

2. In the family:

In familial relationships, someone might talk about their close contact with a relative by saying, „Ich habe einen guten Draht zu meiner Schwester.“ This indicates a deep understanding and strong bond that leads to open and honest communication.

3. Among friends:

Friends who communicate often and effortlessly might describe that they „einen guten Draht zueinander haben“. This shows that they maintain a close and trusting relationship where they can freely exchange thoughts and feelings.

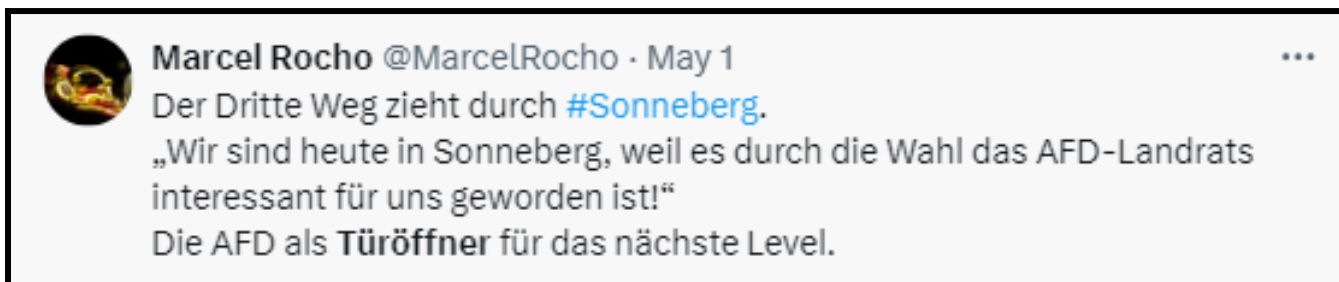
4. In school or university:

A student might notice that they have „einen guten Draht“ to a teacher or professor, which facilitates interactions in the learning environment and may lead to better guidance and support in academic tasks.

5. In customer service:

A customer service representative might have „einen guten Draht haben“ with certain customers, making communication efficient and pleasant. Such relationships can help ensure that customers are satisfied and remain loyal.

The expression „einen guten Draht haben“ highlights the importance of personal relationships and effective communication in various aspects of life. It emphasizes the significance of trust and understanding in interpersonal relationships.

„Türöffner“

The third path goes through #Sonneberg . "We are in Sonneberg today because the election of the AFD district administrator has made it interesting for us!" The AfD as a door opener for the next level.

„Türöffner“ is a German term used to describe a person or action that facilitates access to new opportunities, resources, or important contacts. It can also refer to an attitude or tool that helps overcome obstacles or enter new domains. This term is particularly relevant in professional settings, education, and social networks.

Here are some examples of how the term can be used in different contexts:

1. In a professional setting:

A mentor or a leader in a company can act as a „Türöffner“ by assisting less experienced employees in making important contacts or providing them with opportunities for career advancement. For instance, one might say, "My boss opened the door for me by inviting me to this crucial meeting."

2. In education:

Teachers or lecturers can serve as „Türöffner“ by granting students access to specialized areas of knowledge or extracurricular activities. A teacher might say, for example, „Ich möchte euch als Türöffner dienen, indem ich euch zu diesem Wettbewerb anmelde.“

3. In job searching:

Networking events or recommendations through acquaintances can serve as „Türöffner“ for new professional opportunities. An example could be, „Die Empfehlung von Herrn Müller war ein echter Türöffner für meine Karriere.“

4. In technological innovations:

New technologies can also function as „Türöffner“ by opening up entirely new markets or enabling revolutionary products. A developer might comment, „Diese neue Software ist ein Türöffner für ganz neue Anwendungsgebiete in unserer Branche.“

5. In personal development:

Self-help books or courses can serve as „Türöffner“ for personal growth and self-realization. Someone might say, „Dieser Kurs hat mir als Türöffner für eine bessere Selbstkenntnis gedient.“

The term „Türöffner“ underscores the significance of opportunities and advancement in various aspects of life and stresses the importance of recognizing and leveraging access and opportunities.

„Sich ins Gespräch bringen“



G'tronix

@G_TRONLX



Ich glaube nicht, dass [#Wagenknecht](#) ihn falsch verstanden hat. Sie hat einfach gar kein Interesse an der arbeitenden Klasse und nutzt Hetze gegen Minderheiten, um sich ins Gespräch zu bringen und in den Mittelpunkt zu stellen.

I don't think #Wagenknecht misunderstood him. They simply have no interest in the working class and use hate speech against minorities to get themselves into the conversation and put themselves in the spotlight.

„To get into the conversation“ is an English equivalent of the German expression „Sich ins Gespräch bringen.“ It signifies the act of drawing attention to oneself, especially in social or professional contexts, with the aim of gaining recognition, influence, or advantages. This involves actively participating or sharing relevant information to be

present and visible. The term is valuable in networking scenarios, professional gatherings, and everyday interactions.

Here are examples of its usage in various contexts:

1. In professional networking:

A professional may ask questions or lead discussions at an industry conference to „sich ins Gespräch zu bringen“ and be seen as a thought leader. An example sentence could be: „Ich nutze diese Konferenz, um mich ins Gespräch zu bringen und meine Expertise zu zeigen.“

2. In job searching:

A job seeker might actively engage visits fairs and trade shows to demonstrate their expertise, dedication and interest to potential future employers. They could say: „Durch das persönliche Erscheinen auf den Messen bringe ich mich bei den richtigen Leuten ins Gespräch.“

3. In social situations:

At a social gathering, someone might share interesting or entertaining stories to „sich ins Gespräch zu bringen“ and make new acquaintances. For instance: „Durch regelmäßiges Posten bringe ich mich bei den richtigen Leuten ins Gespräch.“

4. In academic or educational settings:

A student or researcher could participate actively in seminars or workshops or present their research findings to „sich ins Gespräch zu bringen“ and draw attention to their work. A typical statement might be: „Ich erzählte von meiner Reise nach Japan, um das Eis zu brechen und mich ins Gespräch zu bringen.“

5. In creative or cultural events:

Artists or cultural workers might showcase particularly innovative works at

exhibitions or performances to „sich ins Gespräch zu bringen“ and enhance their visibility in the art scene. They might say: „Mit meiner neuen Serie will ich mich wieder ins Gespräch bringen.“

„Sich ins Gespräch bringen“ underscores the significance of visibility and engagement in an interconnected world, emphasizing the importance of actively participating in discussions and positioning oneself.

„Ein Netzwerk aufbauen“



KamalaFanBase 🌴 🇺🇸
@king_lutherMart

Wir (das sind Grüne, SPD, Linke, aber auch fortschrittliche CDUler, wollen ein Netzwerk auf Tiktok aufbauen, um die übergroße Dominanz der AFD dort zu brechen! Insbesondere den unheilvollen Einfluss der Braunen auf unsere Jugend eindämmen!
Briefing und Hilfe bitte als PM.)

We (that is, the Greens, the SPD, the Left, but also progressive CDU members) want to build a network on Tiktok to break the overwhelming dominance of the AFD there! In particular, to curb the disastrous influence of the brown people on our youth! Briefing and help please as PM.

„Ein Netzwerk aufbauen“ is an expression used in the German language to describe the process of building professional or personal relationships. It involves making contacts that can be mutually beneficial and enriching. Building a network is essential in many professional fields, as it helps to expand career opportunities, share knowledge, and find support.

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

1. In a professional context:

An entrepreneur might expand their network at an industry conference by actively approaching other participants, exchanging business cards, and saying, „Ich möchte mein Netzwerk aufbauen und freue mich auf eine Zusammenarbeit.“

2. At the university or in educational institutions:

Students might engage in university events or group work to connect with fellow students and professors. They might say, „Ich nutze diese Gelegenheit, um mein Netzwerk aufzubauen und mich für zukünftige Projekte zu positionieren.“

3. In online forums or social media:

Individuals might be active on platforms like LinkedIn or in professional forums to expand their professional network. They could share or comment on posts, mentioning, „Ich bin hier, um mein Netzwerk zu erweitern und gleichgesinnte Profis zu treffen.“

4. In volunteer work or charitable events:

Participants could take the opportunity to make valuable contacts while working on community projects. A volunteer might say to another, „Es ist toll, mit dir zusammenzuarbeiten. Lass uns unser Netzwerk aufbauen und auch in Zukunft in Kontakt bleiben.“

5. At job fairs or career events:

Job seekers might attend job fairs to directly contact employers. They could emphasize in conversations: „Ich bin hier, um mein professionelles Netzwerk aufzubauen und mehr über Ihre Unternehmenskultur zu erfahren.“

The expression „ein Netzwerk aufbauen“ highlights the importance of relationships and connections in the modern working world and emphasizes how crucial it is to have a base of contacts that can be conducive to professional and personal success.

„Gemeinsame Sache machen“

žarko @zarkojank · May 14

...

Der Zweite Teil von "From the river to the sea..." heißt im Original "Palästina ist arabisch" (nicht "free"). So viel zur "Im 'befreiten Palästina' leben alle glücklich zusammen"-Fraktion und mit wem sie **gemeinsame Sache machen**. Sie sind grenzenlos naiv oder grenzenlos böartig.

The second part of "From the river to the sea..." is called "Palestine is Arabic" (not "free"). So much for the "In 'liberated Palestine' everyone lives happily together" faction and who they are working with. They are either infinitely naive or infinitely malicious.

„To make common cause“ is the English equivalent of the German expression „Gemeinsame Sache machen,“ used when people collaborate or come together to achieve a common goal. The term implies cooperation or partnership, often in the sense of a joint effort or project. This expression is particularly relevant in situations where teamwork or collective efforts are required to be successful.

Here are some examples of how the expression can fit into various situations:

1. In the workplace:

A team of employees in a company might come together for a special project and decide to „gemeinsame Sache zu machen“. This shows that they are working together to complete the project efficiently and successfully.

2. In politics:

Two or more political parties might form a coalition to form a government or pursue common political goals. They „gemeinsame Sache“, to pool their political power and push their agenda.

3. In the neighborhood or community:

Residents of a street or neighborhood might come together to start a local initiative or community project. By „gemeinsame Sache machen“, they promote community spirit and work together to improve their environment.

4. At cultural or social events:

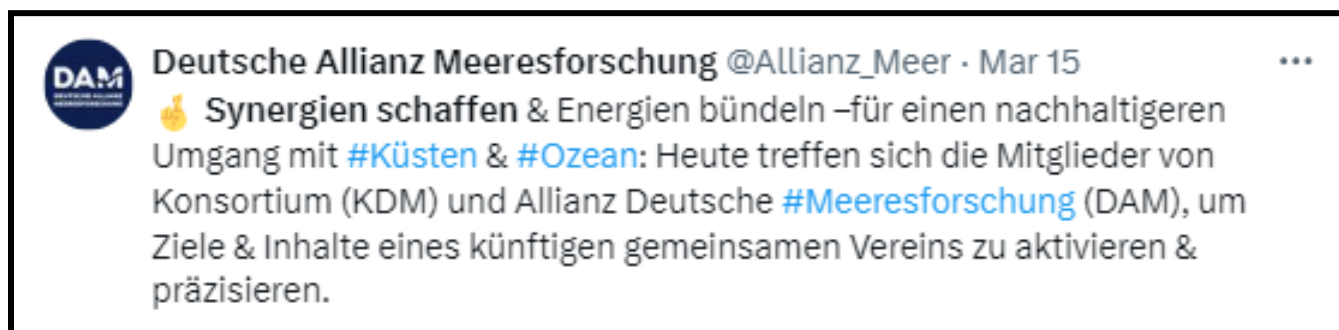
Organizers of festivals or cultural events might „gemeinsame Sache machen“ with local businesses and volunteers to make the event successful. This collaboration can help promote cultural diversity and support the local economy.

5. In education:

Teachers, parents, and students might „gemeinsame Sache machen“ to improve educational programs or extracurricular activities. This collaboration can lead to a better learning experience and more engagement in school.

„Gemeinsame Sache machen“ emphasizes the importance of collaboration and collective action to achieve goals that would be difficult to achieve alone. This expression illustrates how better results can often be achieved through united forces and joint efforts.

„Synergien schaffen“



Creating synergies & pooling energies – for a more sustainable approach to #Küsten & #Ozean : Today the members of the consortium (KDM) and Allianz Deutsche #Meeresforschung (DAM) are meeting to activate & specify the goals & contents of a future joint association.

„Synergien schaffen“ is an expression frequently used in the business and management context to describe the creation of added value through the collaboration of different parties. The term originates from Greek and means "working

together." It is about achieving greater effectiveness or higher efficiency through the combination of resources, skills, or technologies than through individual efforts. These synergies can be achieved in various areas, such as in the economy, technology, science, and even in the social sector.

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

1. In corporate mergers:

During a merger of two companies, management might declare: „Durch diese Fusion schaffen wir Synergien, die zu höherer Effizienz und gesteigerter Marktmacht führen.“ This implies that the combined resources and competencies of the companies lead to better results than individually.

2. In project teams:

In an interdisciplinary project team, the project leader might emphasize: „Indem wir unsere unterschiedlichen Fachkenntnisse bündeln, schaffen wir Synergien, die innovative Lösungen ermöglichen.“ This shows how the merging of different fields of expertise can lead to more creative and effective solutions.

3. In technology development:

When developing new technologies, engineers might collaborate to explain: „Durch die Integration dieser verschiedenen Technologien in ein Produkt schaffen wir Synergien, die dessen Leistungsfähigkeit erhöhen.“ This would mean that the end product is better than the sum of its parts.

4. In academic and research collaborations:

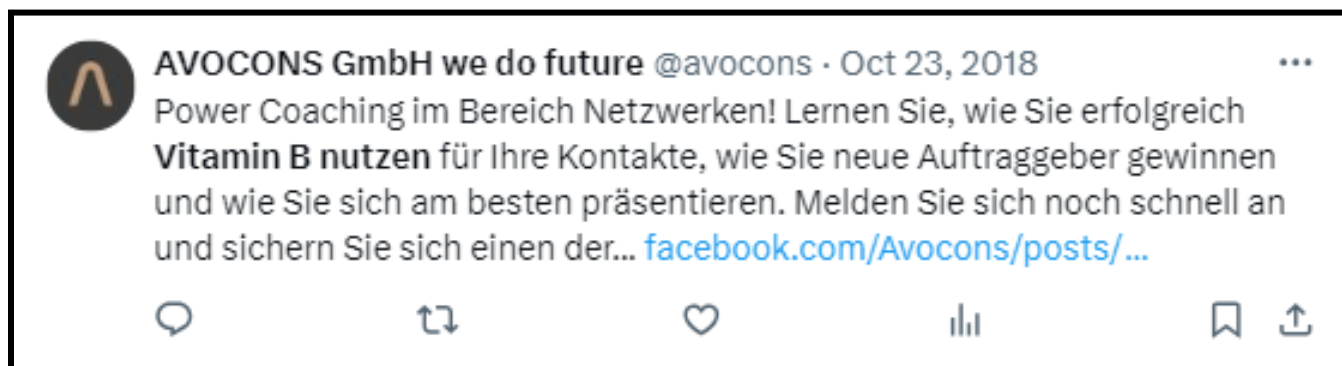
Universities or research institutes might enter into cooperations and declare: „Durch unsere Zusammenarbeit in diesem Forschungsprojekt schaffen wir Synergien, die zu tieferen Einsichten und fortschrittlicheren wissenschaftlichen Ergebnissen führen.“ Here, the value of collaboration for achieving superior research results is emphasized.

5. In nonprofit collaborations:

NGOs working together might announce: „Durch unsere gemeinsamen Anstrengungen schaffen wir Synergien, die unsere Auswirkungen auf die Gemeinschaft maximieren.“ This shows how the collaboration of different organizations can achieve greater social impacts.

„Synergien schaffen“ reflects the power of collaboration and is a key concept in many areas to achieve results beyond individual capabilities and to reach common goals more efficiently.

„Vitamin B nutzen“



Power coaching in the area of networking! Learn how to successfully use vitamin B for your contacts, how to attract new clients and how to best present yourself. Register quickly and secure one of the...

„Vitamin B nutzen“ is an expression that refers to the importance of B vitamins for human health, but it is also used metaphorically to emphasize the importance of relationships and networks in professional and private life. Biologically, Vitamin B complexes are crucial for energy metabolism, brain function, and many other important bodily functions. Metaphorically, „Vitamin B nutzen“ means leveraging one's social contacts to gain personal or professional advantages.

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

1. In a professional environment:

An employee aiming for a promotion might cultivate their professional networks by actively participating in company events and meetings. They use their „Vitamin B“ to connect with decision-makers and improve their career opportunities.

2. When entering the job market:

A university graduate might obtain their first professional opportunities through recommendations from family friends or former professors. This kind of „Vitamin B nutzen“ often helps in building a professional foundation.

3. In leisure and networking:

Someone might use their leisure time to participate in social events where they meet new people and forge relationships that could later be useful professionally. Such networking activities are also a form of „Vitamin B nutzen“.

4. When searching for an apartment:

In big cities, where finding an apartment is often challenging, someone might use their personal contacts to get information about available apartments that are not yet publicly listed. This is a classic case of „Vitamin B nutzen“ in the private sphere.

5. In academic or school settings:

Students or researchers might use their mentors or academic advisors to gain access to exclusive resources, funding, or special programs. Here again, „Vitamin B“ is strategically employed to achieve academic and professional goals.

„Vitamin B nutzen“ thus reflects not only the physical necessity of nutrients but also the social dynamics that play a role in many areas of life. It underscores the importance of relationships and networks, which are often just as crucial as professional skills.

„Einen Fuß in die Tür bekommen“**Frank Feil** @frankfeil · May 17, 2023

...

Das, meine Damen und Herren, ist **die** Realität. Und **in** ein paar Jahren wird das noch viel krasser sein. Deutsche Automobilhersteller werden es zunehmend schwer haben, noch **einen Fuß in die Tür zu bekommen**.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is the reality. And in a few years it will be even more extreme. German car manufacturers will find it increasingly difficult to get a foot in the door.

„Einen Fuß in die Tür bekommen“ is a German expression that describes the possibility of getting an initial chance or an entry into a situation that was previously difficult to access or achieve. The expression is often used in a professional context but can also be applied in other areas of life. It refers to the first important step in securing a better position or more opportunities.

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

1. Career Entry:

A university graduate who is having difficulty finding a job in his field might accept an internship to „einen Fuß in die Tür zu bekommen“. This can be an opportunity to prove oneself and potentially secure a full-time position.

2. Business Relationships:

A small company trying to collaborate with a large corporation might initially accept smaller tasks. This serves to build trust and „einen Fuß in die Tür zu bekommen“ for consideration for larger projects.

3. Networking:

At professional networking events, making contacts with people in key positions can be seen as a way to „einen Fuß in die Tür zu bekommen“. Such relationships can later lead to recommendations or job offers.

4. Industry Change:

A person who wants to switch to a new industry might take on volunteer work in that field or participate in industry-specific seminars. This helps to „einen Fuß in die Tür zu bekommen“ by gaining relevant experience and networking with professionals.

5. Market Entry:

A company wanting to expand into a new market might partner with a local company. This is often used as a strategy to „einen Fuß in die Tür zu bekommen“ and better understand the market conditions.

The expression „einen Fuß in die Tür bekommen“ symbolizes the opening of opportunities and the creation of an access point that can lead to further chances. It's about laying the foundation for future success through initial smaller successes or opportunities.

„Netzwerken“



Get2gether as part of the evening event at the #ViennaScienceDays in Prague. An excellent opportunity for participants to network. #VSDpraha #ViennaScienceDaysPraha @prahaEU City of Vienna @BOKUvienna @CharlesUniPRG @VSCHT @KHyberska @KatMeissSchoe

„Netzwerken“ is a term that describes the process of building and maintaining contacts, often with the goal of creating or expanding professional opportunities. This activity is essential both in business and in many other areas, as it facilitates the exchange of information, the formation of cooperations, and often also personal and

professional development. Networking can be formal or informal and ranges from planned events like conferences and meetings to casual encounters or social media.

Here are some examples of how networking can be applied in different situations:

1. At professional events:

At industry conferences or workshops, participants can actively network during coffee breaks or in specially designated networking sessions. These conversations can lead to the discovery of common interests or potential business opportunities.

2. In the office or workplace:

Networking can also play a role in everyday professional life. Colleagues who exchange ideas during lunch breaks or at company events build a network that can be helpful for projects or career decisions.

3. Through social media:

Platforms like LinkedIn, Xing, or Twitter allow maintaining and expanding a professional network online. Here, posts can be shared, discussions held, and connections made with professionals worldwide.

4. At informal meetings:

Networking does not always have to be formal. Occasional meetings with industry colleagues for coffee or at cultural events can open up unexpected opportunities and often lead to lasting professional relationships.

5. In educational institutions:

Students and academics often network at university events, guest lectures, or alumni meetings. Such networks can be crucial for securing internships, research projects, or job offers.

„Netzwerken“ is a dynamic and continuous process that contributes to professional and personal enrichment. It requires active engagement and openness to explore new relationships and maintain existing contacts to benefit both professionally and privately.

„Seilschaften“



Katja v. Trausnitz
@11K6S



....es werden nun die Fähnchen in den Wind geschwenkt, damals wie heute, Wendehälse !! Seilschaften, die sich nun anfangen zu retten....!!

....the flags are now being waved in the wind, turncoats then as now!! Cliques that are now beginning to save themselves....!!

„Seilschaften“ is a term that originally comes from mountaineering and describes the physical connection by ropes between climbers who secure each other. In a figurative sense, it is used in the German-speaking world to refer to networks or groups of people in professional or political contexts who work closely together and promote each other, often to their own advantage and to the disadvantage of outsiders. The term often has a negative connotation, as it implies that success within a group is not only based on individual performance, but also on mutual support and the influence of the group.

Here are some examples of how the expression "Seilschaften" can be used in various situations:

1. In the corporate environment:

In a large company, an employee might notice that promotions often occur within a certain group of people who are closely connected and support each other. He might say to a colleague: „Hier kommt man nur voran, wenn man Teil der richtigen Seilschaft ist.“

2. In politics:

A journalist or political analyst might describe the close cooperation and mutual support among members of a party or faction as a „Seilschaft“, especially if this group is known for dividing key positions among themselves.

3. In academic circles:

A professor or student might observe that certain research grants are often awarded to groups that already have well-established connections within the academic community. He might criticize this by saying, „Ohne die richtigen Seilschaften ist es schwer, hier Forschungsgelder zu bekommen.“

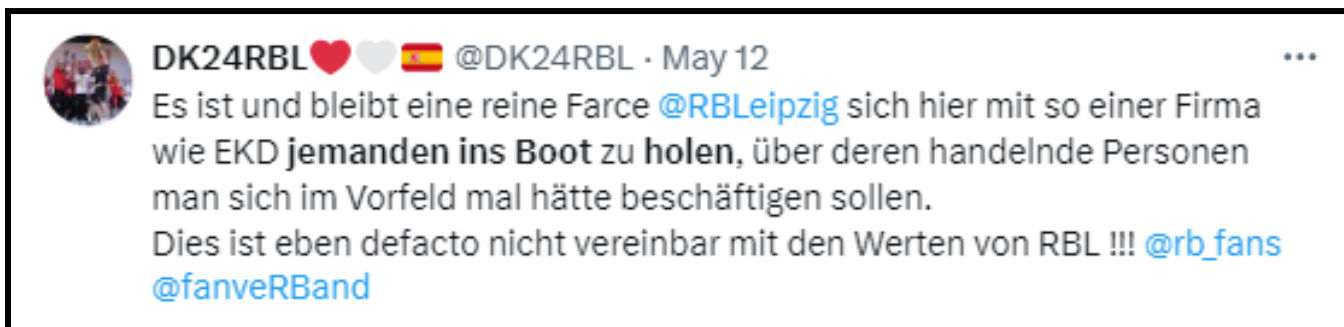
4. In the art and culture scene:

Artists and cultural workers might notice that exhibitions or projects often favor people who are well-connected. In discussions, the term „Seilschaften“ might be used to express that success is not always determined by the quality of work, but by connections.

5. In non-profit organizations:

Volunteers who experience that certain positions or responsibilities are repeatedly given to the same people or their acquaintances might internally criticize this as a result of „Seilschaften.“

The term „Seilschaften“ emphasizes the importance of networks and relationships for professional or political advancement, but at the same time raises questions about fairness and meritocracy.

„Jemanden ins Boot holen“

It is and remains a pure farce @RBLeipzig to bring someone on board with a company like EKD, about whose people one should have looked into beforehand. This is de facto not compatible with the values of RBL !!! @rb_fans @fanveRBand

„Jemanden ins Boot holen“ is a German expression meaning to win someone over for a project, idea, or task. This phrase originates from shipping, where literally pulling someone into a boat signifies getting them on board. It is used metaphorically to describe the inclusion or recruitment of a person for a common cause. It is especially relevant in professional or organizational contexts where collaboration is crucial.

Here are some examples of how the expression can be applied in various situations:

1. In corporate management:

A manager wants to recruit a new team member for an important project and says during a meeting, „Wir müssen sie ins Boot holen“, to emphasize how crucial their expertise is for the success of the project.

2. In startups:

A startup founder is looking for investors for a new business idea and tells a potential investor, „Wir müssen Sie ins Boot holen, um unsere Vision zu verwirklichen.“

3. In political or social campaigns:

An activist tries to garner more support for an environmental campaign and says

to a colleague, „Wir müssen mehr Leute ins Boot holen, um eine größere Wirkung zu erzielen“, stressing the importance of involving a larger group in the initiative.

4. In educational and research institutions:

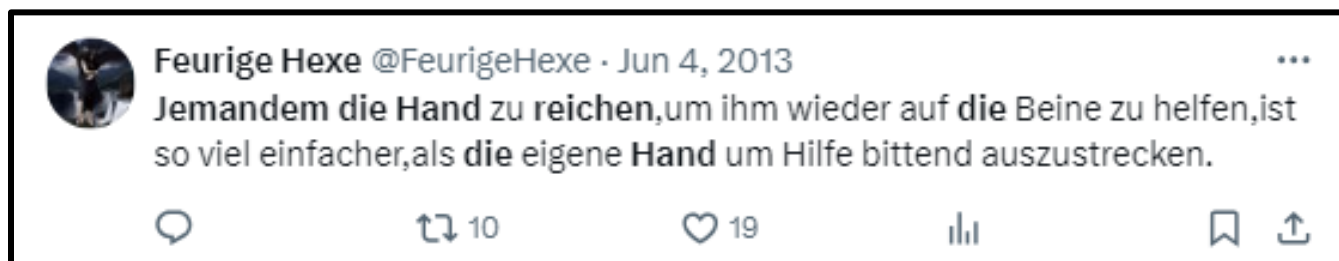
A university professor wants to recruit colleagues for a research project and says, „Es ist entscheidend, dass wir mehr Fachleute ins Boot holen, um unsere Forschung zu vertiefen“, highlighting the significance of interdisciplinary collaboration.

5. In community projects:

An organizer of a community project wants to attract more volunteers and says during an informational event, „Um dieses Projekt erfolgreich zu machen, müssen wir so viele wie möglich ins Boot holen“, signaling an invitation for the community to actively participate.

„Jemanden ins Boot holen“ thus illustrates the importance of cooperation and cohesion, particularly when it comes to achieving common goals or starting new ventures.

„Jemandem die Hand reichen“



Reaching out to someone to help them get back on their feet is so much easier than extending your own hand and asking for help.

„Jemandem die Hand reichen“ is a meaningful expression in German, indicating a friendly or conciliatory gesture offered to another person, often in terms of help, support, or greeting. It is a symbolic action that signals openness and willingness to cooperate and is used both literally and metaphorically.

Here are some examples of how the expression can be applied in various situations:

1. During greetings:

When two people meet, especially at a first meeting or in a formal situation, they shake hands. This can be described as „Jemandem die Hand reichen“ and serves as a sign of respect and politeness.

2. In diplomacy:

In diplomatic or political contexts, „jemandem die Hand reichen“ can be a gesture aimed at promoting friendship or peace. When two leaders shake hands after negotiations, it often symbolizes a desire for positive cooperation or the end of a conflict.

3. In reconciliation:

After an argument or disagreement, extending the hand can be a sign of reconciliation and the willingness to overcome differences. „Jemandem die Hand reichen“ in this context shows the readiness to leave the past behind and start anew.

4. In offering support:

When someone needs help, whether at work or in a personal crisis, „die Hand reichen“ can mean offering support and assistance. It is an expression of solidarity and human fellowship.

5. In collaboration:

In a team or on a project, „jemandem die Hand reichen“ can indicate readiness to collaborate. It shows that one is willing to work together and pursue common goals.

„Jemandem die Hand reichen“ reflects a fundamental principle of human interaction, namely that of connection and mutual respect. It is an expression that plays an important role in both everyday and significant moments.

„Einen guten Eindruck hinterlassen“**BenjiFCB¹⁷**

@Official_Benji_



Jemanden den ich für seine Leistung heute hervorheben möchte, ist Alexander Pavlovic.

Er hat 76 Minuten bei seinem Bundesliga Startelf Debüt gespielt und wirklich mal wieder einen sehr guten Eindruck hinterlassen. Ich gönne es ihm wirklich sehr, dass er es so gut bei uns macht. ❤️

Someone I would like to highlight for his performance today is Alexander Pavlovic. He played 76 minutes in his Bundesliga debut and really made a very good impression once again. I'm really happy for him that he's doing so well for us.

„Einen guten Eindruck hinterlassen“ is a German expression that means presenting oneself in a way that leads others to form a positive opinion. It involves creating a favorable perception through one's behavior, appearance, or communication skills. This expression is used in various contexts, from professional situations to social encounters, and is essential for building relationships and networks.

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

1. At a job interview:

A candidate might place special emphasis on their demeanor and responses to make a good first impression. This could include being punctual, dressing appropriately, and being well-prepared for the conversation.

2. At a business meeting:

An entrepreneur might aim to appear professional and competent to impress potential business partners or clients. This could be achieved through thorough preparation, introducing innovative ideas, and delivering a convincing presentation.

3. **At a networking event:**

Someone looking to expand their professional network might try to make a good impression on new contacts by actively listening and asking interested questions. Exchanging business cards and offering help or resources can also be viewed positively.

4. **In a new work environment:**

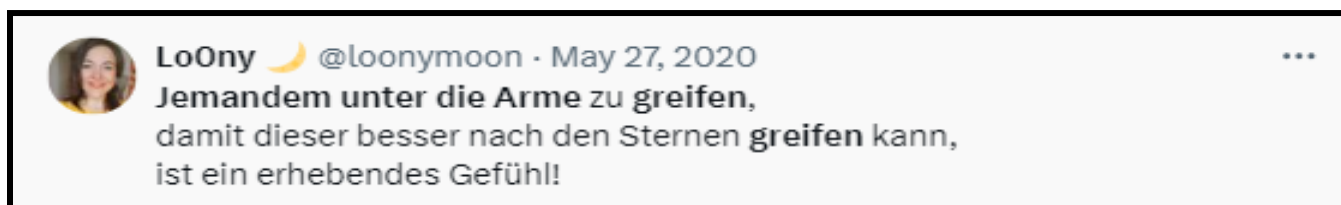
A new employee might be keen on making a good impression on their colleagues and superiors through reliability, teamwork, and commitment. This could help them successfully integrate into the team and build trust.

5. **At social events:**

At a social occasion, someone might try to make a good impression on other guests through polite behavior, appropriate attire, and engaging conversation. Such a demeanor can help forge new friendships or strengthen existing relationships.

„Einen guten Eindruck hinterlassen“ emphasizes the importance of self-presentation and perception in interpersonal interactions and illustrates how crucial these factors can be for personal and professional success.

„Jemandem unter die Arme greifen“



To lend someone a hand, so that he can better reach for the stars, is an uplifting feeling!

„Jemandem unter die Arme greifen“ is a German expression that means to help or offer support, often in a difficult situation or when a task cannot be managed alone. The expression conveys an image of physical support, as if literally holding someone under the arms to give them stability or strength. It is used in various contexts to demonstrate helpfulness and solidarity.

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

1. At the workplace:

A new employee who is still learning the ropes might receive support from an experienced colleague. The colleague could say „Ich greife dir unter die Arme, bis du den Dreh raus hast“, meaning that they help him during the training period.

2. In an academic environment:

A student who is struggling with a particular subject might get help from a fellow student. The classmate could offer, „Ich greife dir unter die Arme, damit du für die Prüfung gut vorbereitet bist“, signaling support for studying.

3. In family situations:

If a family member is going through a tough time, such as illness or financial problems, other family members might help. They could say, „Wir greifen dir unter die Arme, bis es dir wieder besser geht“, which means emotional and practical support.

4. During moves or physically demanding tasks:

Friends or neighbors might help someone who is moving or needs to carry heavy items. They could offer, „Lass uns unter die Arme greifen, damit der Umzug schneller geht“, which implies communal physical help.

5. In volunteer or charitable work:

Volunteers helping at a charity event might express their willingness to support wherever needed. They could say, „Wir greifen unter die Arme, wo es nur geht“, to show their flexible and helpful attitude.

„Jemandem unter die Arme greifen“ thus conveys a strong image of community and support and is often used to emphasize solidarity and practical help in various life situations.

„Auf Augenhöhe begegnen“

Sigmund Königsberg 🏳️‍🌈 (Privat) @s_koenigsberg · Mar 4
Nein, Juden sind keine „Schutzbefohlene“, keine „Dhimmis“, keine
Untergebene.
Juden und Muslime sollen einander **auf Augenhöhe begegnen**.

No, Jews are not “wards”, not “dhimmis”, not subordinates. Jews and Muslims should meet each other on equal terms.

„Auf Augenhöhe begegnen“ is an expression from the German language that symbolizes an encounter between people on an equal, respectful level. It means that no one is superior or inferior, and everyone values the opinions and contributions of others. This expression is often used in social, professional, and educational contexts to emphasize equality and mutual respect.

Here are some examples of how the expression can be applied in various situations:

1. In the professional environment:

A team leader might emphasize during a meeting, „Wir sollten allen Teammitgliedern auf Augenhöhe begegnen“, to promote an open and inclusive discussion culture where everyone feels free to share ideas and feedback.

2. In education:

Teachers can apply this principle by adopting an attitude that values the opinions and thoughts of their students. They might say, „Ich möchte euch auf Augenhöhe begegnen, also lasst uns offen über eure Gedanken sprechen.“

3. In the family:

In family relationships, this expression can be used to emphasize that each family member is of equal value. Parents might express to their children, „Wir sprechen auf Augenhöhe miteinander, deine Meinung ist uns wichtig.“

4. In politics:

Politicians might use this expression to signal respect and openness in discussions, especially in debates or negotiations. They might emphasize, „Lassen Sie uns auf Augenhöhe diskutieren und gemeinsam Lösungen finden.“

5. In social movements:

Activists and social groups could use "meeting at eye level" as a guiding principle to promote equality and justice in their campaigns. They might say in meetings, „Es ist wichtig, dass wir allen Beteiligten auf Augenhöhe begegnen, um echte Veränderungen zu bewirken.“

„Auf Augenhöhe begegnen“ promotes an environment of equality and mutual respect and is particularly important in a society that values diversity and inclusion.

„Den Boden bereiten“



The 🇷🇺 Foreign Minister has confirmed what was already common knowledge in Russia. There are already official NATO soldiers in the 🇺🇦 Macron only wanted to prepare the ground with his initiative in order to gently inform the Western public of what has long been reality

„Den Boden bereiten“ is a metaphorical expression that means making preparations or creating a favorable starting situation for a future endeavor. It often refers to the preliminary work necessary for a project or idea to be successfully implemented. This expression comes from agriculture, where the ground is literally prepared before seeding. However, it is used in many different contexts where preliminary work needs to be done.

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

1. In a business context:

An entrepreneur who wants to introduce a new product line might conduct market analyses and forge partnerships to „den Boden zu bereiten“. This would ensure that the product meets interest and a good infrastructure when it comes to market.

2. In politics:

A politician could „den Boden bereiten“ by having discussions with colleagues and voters before introducing a new legislative proposal. This seeks broader consensus or support for the initiative.

3. In project planning:

A project manager might hold meetings with his team before starting a large project to ensure that everyone is on the same page and the necessary resources are available. He thus prepares the ground for a smooth project start.

4. In the education sector:

A teacher might introduce certain classroom rules and expectations at the beginning of the school year to „den Boden zu bereiten“ for a productive and disruption-free learning environment.

5. In personal relationships:

Someone planning a marriage proposal might „den Boden bereiten“ by creating special moments and ensuring that the timing and location are suitable for this special request.

„Den Boden bereiten“ highlights the importance of preparation and planning to enable future successes. It is a versatile expression that finds application in a variety of scenarios, from personal life planning to complex business ventures.

„Ein offenes Ohr haben“**Nerd Daddy**  @baerchenpapa · Jan 31

...

Ich habe immer eine offene Tür für Freunde. Egal wie stressig mein Tag war. Egal ob du um 3 Uhr in der Früh klingelst. Ich habe vielleicht **ein** paar Anlaufschwierigkeiten um die Zeit, aber ich werde niemanden abweisen und immer **ein offenes Ohr haben**.

I always have an open door for friends. No matter how stressful my day has been. No matter if you ring the bell at 3 a.m. I might have a few teething problems at that time, but I won't turn anyone away and I'll always have an open ear.

„Ein offenes Ohr haben“ is a German expression that describes someone who is ready to listen and hear out the worries or problems of others. This phrase is often used in contexts where empathy, understanding, and readiness to support are important. It expresses the ability to listen attentively and without prejudice, which is valued in many social and professional situations.

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

1. In personal conversation:

When a friend or family member is going through a tough time, a person might say, „Ich habe ein offenes Ohr für dich“, to show that they are ready to listen and offer support.

2. At the workplace:

A supervisor might mention to his employees that he „immer ein offenes Ohr“ meaning he is open to feedback, concerns, or ideas from employees and takes them seriously.

3. In school or university:

A teacher or lecturer might assure students that he „ein offenes Ohr für ihre Fragen und Probleme“ to promote a supportive and open learning environment.

4. In counseling and therapy:

Professional counselors or therapists often emphasize that they „ein offenes Ohr“ for their clients' problems, meaning they are ready to listen and help without judging.

5. In community work:

A community leader or social worker might describe their role by saying they „für die Anliegen der Gemeinschaft ein offenes Ohr“, signaling their readiness to listen to people's worries and respond to their needs.

„Ein offenes Ohr haben“ emphasizes the importance of listening and emotional support in interpersonal relationships and is a sign of empathy and social competence. It reflects the willingness to take time for others and support them during difficult times.

„In Kontakt bleiben“



Another 3 laptops were sent to Ukraine! The new owners can get information, stay up to date and, more importantly, stay in touch with their loved ones. #Ukraine #Solidarität <http://pc-spenden.de> join in and support the project.

„In Kontakt bleiben“ is a common expression that describes the intention to continue being connected or in communication with someone, regardless of time or spatial distances. This expression emphasizes the importance of maintaining relationships, whether in professional networks, among friends, or within the family. It is frequently used to assure the continuity of dialogue and interest in each other, even if one does not see or speak to each other regularly.

Here are some examples of how the expression „In Kontakt bleiben“ can be used in different situations:

1. In professional encounters:

When colleagues part ways after a meeting or conference, one of them might say, „Lass uns in Kontakt bleiben“, to indicate an ongoing professional relationship or future collaboration.

2. During relocations:

When friends or family move to another city or country, it is common to say at farewell, „Wir müssen in Kontakt bleiben“, to maintain the emotional connection despite the distance.

3. After a successful business meeting:

A businessman might say at the end of a successful meeting with potential partners or clients, „Es war großartig, Sie zu treffen. Lassen Sie uns in Kontakt bleiben“, as a sign of interest in developing the business relationship further.

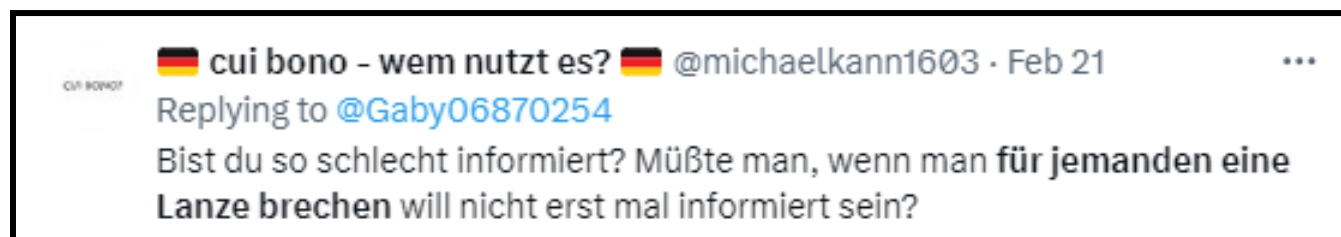
4. Among alumni:

Former classmates or graduates of a school might use the expression at reunions or through social networks: „In Kontakt bleiben“ to keep the network alive and gain support for future ventures.

5. In digital communication:

In times of social media and emails, the expression can also be used to promote continuous communication. Someone might end an email with the words, „Ich freue mich auf Ihre Antwort. Lassen Sie uns in Kontakt bleiben.“

„In Kontakt bleiben“ highlights the significance of ongoing communication and nurturing relationships in an increasingly connected world and underscores the need to consciously invest time and effort in maintaining contacts.

„Eine Lanze brechen für jemanden“

Are you so poorly informed? If you want to stick up for someone, shouldn't you first be informed?

„Eine Lanze für jemanden brechen“ is an idiomatic expression in German that means to strongly advocate for a person or cause, especially in a situation where support is needed. It involves standing up for someone and defending their position or opinion, often against third parties who might be skeptical or critical. The origin of the expression comes from medieval jousting, where breaking a lance in combat was a sign of a knight's bravery and support for a cause or person.

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

1. In a professional context:

A team leader might break a lance for a team member in a meeting by highlighting their contribution to a project, especially if the team member is being criticized or their performance is being questioned.

2. In school or university:

A teacher or professor might break a lance for a student if they recognize their potential in a subject area, even if they have not yet shown outstanding performance.

3. In family or personal relationships:

If a family member or friend is under fire in a discussion, someone might step in and break a lance for them by bringing up positive aspects or previously overlooked circumstances.

4. In public debates or in the media:

A public figure, such as a politician or activist, might publicly break a lance for a disadvantaged group or a controversial idea to mobilize support and draw attention to grievances or injustices.

5. In the art and culture scene:

A critic or an enthusiastic fan might break a lance for an underrated artwork or artist by defending the qualities and significance of the work in a review or in discussions.

The expression „eine Lanze brechen für jemanden“ symbolizes commitment and courage to stand up for others, and highlights the importance of loyalty and support in communities.

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