

LEKTION 4

1.1. Exercise:

Please translate the following sentences into German using the verbs *müssen* und *dürfen*.

- a) Manuela has to get up at 7 o'clock. _____
- b) Ilona is going for a walk. She does not have to work. _____
- c) Monika is asleep. You must not disturb her. _____
- d) Dad, can I go swimming? _____
- e) Willi must also work in the evenings. _____
- f) You must not smoke here. _____

2. Sentence structures

ex. 2.1. Separable verbs (§ 27 p. 139, § 36 p. 142)

Some German verbs are made up of two parts: a prefix and a verb, e.g.:

<u>a</u> nfangen	<u>e</u> inkaufen	<u>m</u> itkommen	<u>v</u> orbereiten
<u>a</u> ufstehen	<u>f</u> ernsehen	<u>s</u> tattfinden	<u>z</u> uhören

These verbs are called separable because when used in a sentence they separate into two parts. The conjugated verb takes the position verb 1, the prefix takes the position verb 2 at the end of the sentence. Again a bracket is formed as in the construction with the modal verbs (see chapter 3, 5.2).

preverbal position	verb 1	subject	qualifiers	complement	verb 2
Wann Sie Hier Er	fängt steht kaufen bereitet	der Kurs wir	um acht Uhr immer	 das Frühstück	an? auf. ein. vor.

When separable verbs are used in the infinitive, e.g. in conjunction with a modal verb, they do not separate.

preverbal position	verb 1	subject	qualifiers	complement	verb 2
Ich	möchte		heute		fernsehen.

There are also verbs with an inseparable prefix. Those you have already come across begin with be-, er-, ver-, e.g.:

<u>b</u> ekommen	<u>e</u> rzählen	<u>v</u> erstehen
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preverbal position	verb 1	subject	qualifiers	complement	verb 2
Was Denise	bekommen Erzählen versteht	Sie? Sie	bitte! gut	 Deutsch.	