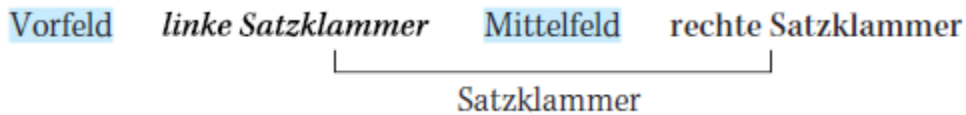


German sentences have following layouts:

1. Sentences with the finite verb on the first place.
2. Sentences with the finite verb on the second place:

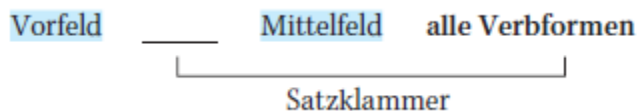


2.1.1.1 Finite Verbform an zweiter Stelle (Verbzweitsatz)

Allgemeines Muster:



3. Sentences with the finite verb on the last place:



About the Vorfeld:

- In sentences with a Vorfeld before the finite verb (place number one in a sentence), only one phrase is allowed to take this position:
 - It can be a single word (Peter/er/sie).
 - It can be a complex phrase (a core + subordinated elements) (der große **Berg**) “Berg” as the core, and der and große as subordinated elements.
 - It can be a paratactic composition of two equal elements (Dick & Doof)
 - It can be a subordinate clause (*Dass es dazu kommen sollte*, stand damals nicht fest.)
- “Linke Satzklammer” (place number 2) is the place for the finite verb (a verb that is conjugated in relation to: tempus, person, numerus, modus and voice).
This place can only be taken by the finite verb, nothing else.
- Sentences with the finite verb on the second place:
 - Declarative mainclauses:
Karl| ging| um 8 Uhr ins Theater.
 - Subordinate clauses as the effect of subject or direct object (that-/dass-sentences) where the conjunction is not used:
Ich erinnere mich, sie| trug| einen blauen Mantel. In stead of: Ich erinnere mich, dass sie

einen blauen Mantel trug.

- Questions with interrogative “wh-” pronouns/adverbs to introduce the question:

Wann | kommen | Sie?

- Imperative sentences + conjunctive modus:

Der Herr | sei | mit dir!

- Sentences with the finite verb on the first place:

- Yes/no questions:

| Kommt | er morgen?

- Imperative sentences + indicative modus:

| Schweigen | sie!

- Imperative sentences with a receiver in 3. Person, plural:

| Seien | Sie bitte so Freundlich und ...

- Sentences where the speaker encourages another person to the same behavior (jussive – if you know Spanish, it’s the sentences beginning with “vamos”):

| Gehen | wir!

- Desiderative sentences (express an unreal wish):

| Käme | er doch!

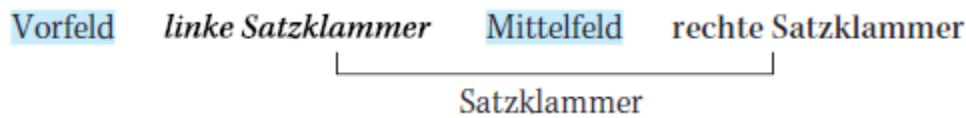
- Conditional and concessive sentences with no conjunction:

| Versagen | die Bremsen, dann ... & | Ist | es auch schon dunkel, dann ...

- Sentences with the finite verb on the last place:

- Basically all subordinate clauses that begin with a conjunction:

damit, dass, ehe, indem, falls, nachdem, ob, obgleich, obwohl, sobald, so lange, sooft, seit, seitdem, während, weil, wenn ... and so on.



- Mittelfeld:

1. The subject is always the first phrase in this area.

2. TeKaMoLo (adverbs): Temporal>Kausal>Modal>Lokal

- Ich bin [vor einem Jahr]_{Temporal} [aus lauter Liebe]_{Kausal} [spontan]_{Modal} [in Kopenhagen]_{Lokal} geblieben.

3. If there are any of the TeKaMoLo phrases and a dative object, TeKaMoLo will be placed after the dative object but still before accusative objects.

4. Dative object before TeKaMoLo:

Ein Bekannter von mir |hat| [meiner Mutter]_{Dativ} [letztes Jahr]_{Temporal} [ganz schnell]_{Modal} |geholfen|.

5. Accusative object before rechte Satzklammer and after TeKaMoLo (if convenient, before “Lo”):

Ein Bekannter von mir |hat| [meiner Mutter]_{Dativ} [letztes Jahr]_{Temporal} [ganz schnell]_{Modal} [einen Kuchen]_{Accusative} |gebacken|.

6. The order of pronouns is not the same as the order of substantives.

The order of pronouns is Nominative>Accusative<Dativ.

If there is a sentence with both pronouns and substantives, the order of pronouns overrule the order of the substantives:

Gestern schrieb [er]_{Subject} [seiner Frau]_{Dative} [einen Brief]_{Accusative}.

Bastian schrieb [ihn]_{Accusative} [ihr]_{Dative} gestern.

7. Substantives (appellatives) and noun phrases: Nominative>Dative>Accusative:

Heinz hat [seinem Vater]_{Dative} [ein Buch]_{Accusative} von Grass geschenkt.

8. Definite noun phrases before indefinite noun phrases:

Er hat [dem Vater]_{Definite} [einen Brief]_{Indefinite} geschickt.

9. Old information before new information which relates to the rule about definite and indefinite because definite articles are used for things the speaker already is familiar with:

Er hat [dem Vater]_{Old information} [einen Brief]_{New information} geschickt.

