

UHG1003 German 1

Topic 6 *Wortstellung I*

by

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Word order I

- The aim of the sixth topic is to introduce students to the word order of declarative sentences in German.
- Expected Outcome
 - At the end of the sixth topic, students will know and be able to use the word order constraints of declarative sentences in German.

Wortstellung I – Word order I

The German sentence **must** contain a verb; there is no complete German sentence without a verb – unlike in Malay, for instance:

[Ich_[I]]¹ [bin_[am]]² [Lehrer_[teacher]]³.
[Saya_[I]]¹ [guru_[teacher]]².

In declaratives, the verb comes to the **second position** as it can be seen in the sentences above. It is mostly preceded by the subject (a noun) and other parts of the sentence come after it:

[Ich_[I]]¹ [lerne_[have been learning]]² [Deutsch_[German] seit_[since]
zwei_[two] Jahren_[years]]^{rest}.

Wortstellung I – Word order I

However, if we would like to emphasize something, we can move it to the first position, followed by the verb, and the subject becomes the third element with everything else after it:

[*Deutsch*]¹ [lerne]² [ich]³ [seit zwei Jahren]^{rest}.

(I have been learning *German* for two years [and, let us say, French for three years].)

Wortstellung I – Word order I

We can also move a complete phrase (one logical unit) to the first place; then the subject becomes the third with everything else after it again:

[*Vor der Garage*_[in front of the garage]]¹ [steht_[stands]]² [das
Auto_[the car]]³.

(The car is *in front of the garage* [and, let us say, not in the gate].)

DAS IST DAS ENDE

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