



Multibhashi



Infinitiv with zu, um...zu and lassen



Class Objective

I will be able to understand the concept of Infinitiv with zu, um...and lassen.



Concept A: Introduction

- In both English and German, infinitive clauses are a kind of dependent clause in which there is no grammatical subject, only an implied one, and therefore the verb is not inflected.
- An infinitive clause is particularly dependent on the main clause of the sentence for its meaning. Only through it can one find the necessary context for understanding the infinitive clause.



Concept B : Infinitiv with zu

- The infinitive, which is combined with "zu", goes to the end of the clause:

- o Example:

- ☐ Es wundert mich, meine Mutter hier zu sehen. (It surprises me to see my mother here.)

- ☐ Er hat vergessen, seiner Freundin etwas zum Geburtstag zu kaufen. (He forgot to buy his girlfriend something for her birthday.)



Concept B : Infinitiv with zu

- If the verb in question has a separable prefix, the zu goes between the prefix and the stem (e.g. anzufangen [to begin], zuzumachen [to close]).
- Traditionally, an infinitive clause that contains only the verb and possibly an adverb is not set off by a comma, while those with other elements are:
 - o Example:
 - ☐ § Das ist schwer zu machen. (That's hard to do)
 - ☐ § Er hat vor, eine Torte zu backen. (He intends to bake a cake.)



Concept C : Infinitiv with um...zu

- German uses um ... zu in order to express intention. This construction can usually be translated by "in order to":
 - o Example:
 - ❑ Sie kommen nach Deutschland. Sie wollen Musik studieren.
 - ❑ Sie kommen nach Deutschland, um Musik zu studieren.
(They're coming to Germany in order to study music.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
EE-561: ADVANCED TOPICS IN SIGNAL PROCESSING
LECTURE 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE

1.1 COURSE OBJECTIVES

1.2 COURSE STRUCTURE

1.3 COURSE MATERIALS

1.4 COURSE SCHEDULE

1.5 COURSE FACULTY

1.6 COURSE CONTACTS

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