Nominalization of verbs

Class Objective: I will be able to understand the concept of Nominalization of verbs.

**Concept A: Types of German Nominalizations** 

German nominalizations are either derived nominals, or infinitival nominals. The latter are

available for all verbs, and are formed completely regularly:

These nominals do not differ in form from the infinitive of their underlying verb.

(1) laufen: Er mag Fußball, nur all das Laufen macht ihm keinen Spaß.

He likes soccer, just that all the running isn't fun.

Infinitival nominals can be compounded (usually with their object) to produce further

nominalizations.

(2) Wir schreiben Briefe. → Briefeschreiben

We write letters. → letter-writing.

Infinitival nominals are very close in meaning to their underlying verbs, they denote the

events or states that the verb denotes.

There are several types of derived nominals. The ones that won't concern us any further are

nominals denoting the agent (3) or patient (4) of a verb, marked by the suffixes -er and -ling,

respectively.

(3) lehren: Der Lehrer ist krank.

The teacher is sick.

(4) prüfen: Der Professor befragt den Prüfling.

THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

# -

- ----
- . .

## -

### -

### -

\_\_\_\_

Name and Address of the Owner o

### \_

- \_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_
- \_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_

THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

# -

- ----
- . .

## -

### -

### -

\_\_\_\_

Name and Address of the Owner o

### \_

- \_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_
- \_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_

THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

# -

- ----
- . .

## -

### -

### -

\_\_\_\_

Name and Address of the Owner o

### \_

- \_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_
- \_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_

THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

# -

- ----
- . .

## -

### -

### -

\_\_\_\_

Name and Address of the Owner o

### \_

- \_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_
- \_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_

THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

# -

- ----
- . .

## -

### -

### -

\_\_\_\_

Name and Address of the Owner o

### \_

- \_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_
- \_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_