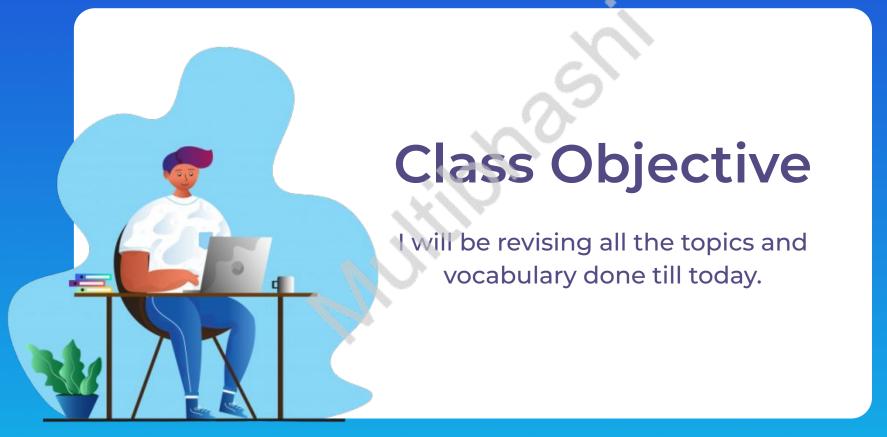


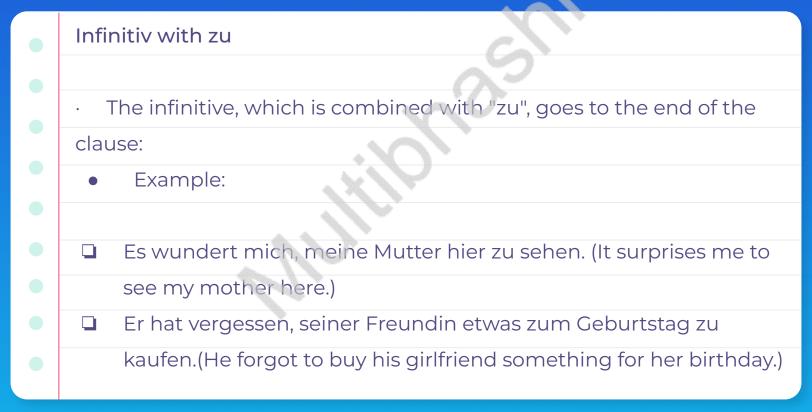


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- If the verb in question has a separable prefix, the zu goes between the prefix and the stem (e.g. anzufangen [to begin], zuzumachen [to close]).
 - Traditionally, an infinitive clause that contains only the verb and possibly an adverb is not set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



Infinitiv with um...zu German uses um ... zu in order to express intention. This construction can usually be translated by "in order to": Example: 0 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.)



Infinitiv with lassen

- The equivalents of "lassen" in English:
- The verbs "to leave" and "to let" correspond to "lassen," which
 explains the existence of "leave him be" beside the more standard
 "let him be." Note that both English verbs combine with an
 infinitive without "to."
- "Lassen" in German has several distinct functions.



