Sentences with two verbs  ·  Modal Verbs vs. Lexical Verbs

**Modal Verb + Lexical Verb**
(modal + unmarked infinitive)

- müssen  ⎯ have to, need to (must)
- mögen  ⎯ like to, like (+ vb-ing)
- können  ⎯ able to (can)
- wollen  ⎯ want to, intend to
- sollen  ⎯ ought to (should)
- dürfen  ⎯ allowed to (may)

**Word order:**
The modal verb is in 2nd position, conjugated.
The lexical verb is in last position as an unmarked infinitive.

**Forms:**
The modal conjugates to the subject.
The lexical verb appears as an infinitive.

**Punctuation:**
no punctuation (never !!!)

**Examples:**
Sie will in Potsdam wohnen.
- She wants to live in Potsdam.
Er soll einen Brief schreiben.
- He is supposed to write a letter.

**Lexical Verb 1 + Lexical Verb 2**
(verb [non-modal] + dependent infinitive)

- scheinen  ⎯ appear, seem
- es macht + dative person + Spaß  ⎯ be fun
- es ist + adverb  ⎯ it is + adv
- (schwer, einfach, schön, etc.)
- finden + adverb
- es gefällt + dative person
- haben
- usw.

**Word order:**
Lexical verb, appears in 2nd position.
Lexical verb, appears in last position marked with „zu“.

**Forms:**
Lexical verb, conjugates to subject.
Lexical verb, appears as an infinitive marked with „zu“.

**Punctuation:** (comma)

- All elements belonging to lexical verb appear before the comma.
- All elements belonging to lexical verb appear after the comma.

**Examples:**
Er scheint, viel Geld zu haben.
- He appears to have a lot of money.
Es macht mir Spaß, im Park zu lesen.
- It's fun to read in the park.

**Exercises:**
Render the following into German. Be sure to note whether the verb construction requires:
1) a modal + infinitive  or  2) a lexical verb + „zu“ + infinitive
Be sure to place the correct punctuation in each sentence.

1. I want to stay home tonight.
   Key (don’t peek)
   Ich will heute abend zu Hause bleiben.
   Er scheint, ein großes Auto zu haben.
   Es ist schwer, in der Bibliothek zu lesen.
   Kannst du mit uns ins Kino (mitgehen / ins Kino)
   We are not allowed to talk during the lecture.
   (während - genitive / Vorlesung - fem)
   I find it nice to sleep late on the weekend.
   (lange schlafen / am Wochenende)
   We have to start earlier. (anfangen / früher)
   The weather ought to be better tomorrow.
   (lange schlafen / am Wochenende)
   I like going to the movies. (1-modal) (2-lex)
   Its fun eating out. (im Restaurant essen)
   I have money to give to you.

This is a preliminary Help-Sheet (Please check for errors)