

German

# Discussing subjects and teachers [2/2]

- Introducing *weil*

Herr Jones



# S



sollen



# Gesetz



# reisen



# S

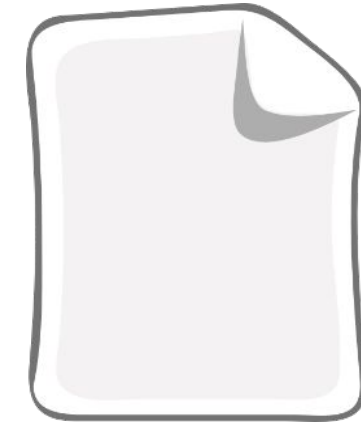


# sollen

# langsam



# Seite



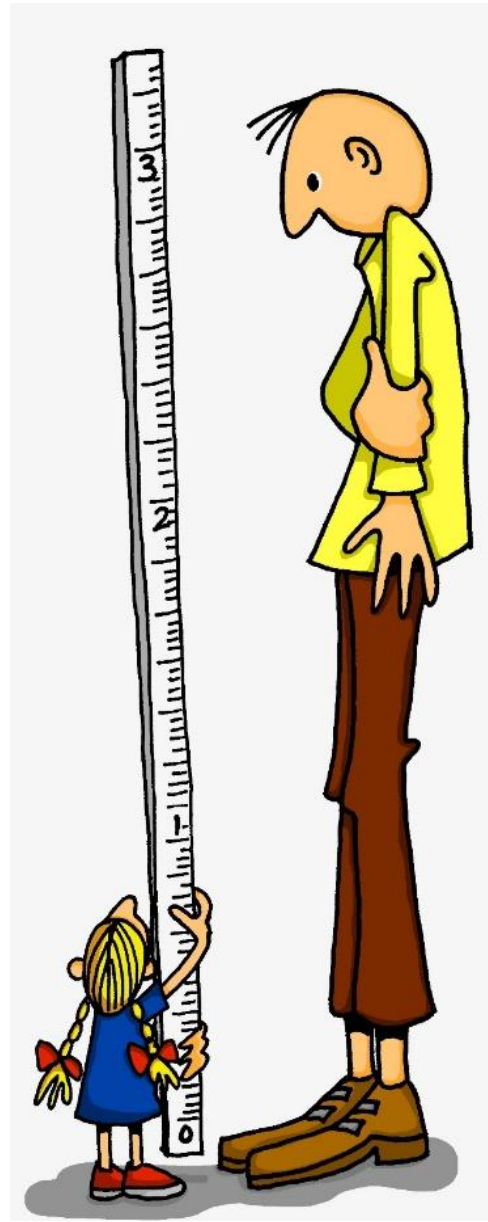
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# Satz

Subjekt    Verb    Objekt  
↓           ↓           ↓  
Ich habe Hunger.



ß



groß

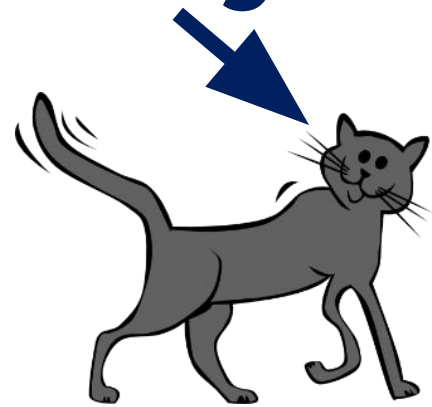


Fußball



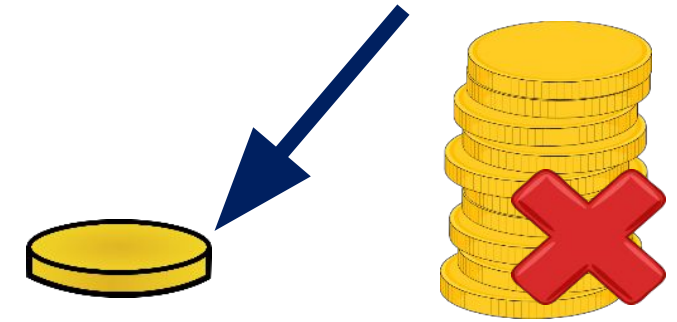
heißen

Misky



ß

ein bisschen



lassen



groß



damals

1919 2019



weil	because
guten Sinn für Humor	good sense of humour
helfen	to help, helping
unterstützen	to support, supporting
geben	to give, giving
lieben	to love, loving
reden	to talk, talking
hassen	to hate, hating





# Grammatik

*mögen* with an infinitive



# I like learning German

You already know that **ich mag** means “I like”.

**Ich mag Deutsch.**

I like German.

But if you add in an **infinitive verb** it means “**to like doing something**”.

**Ich mag Deutsch lernen.**

I like **learning** German.

The infinitive has to go at the **end of the sentence**.





# *mögen* + infinitive

## Normal verb 2nd idea

Ich **lerne** Geschichte.

I **learn** History.

Er **redet** im Unterricht.

He **talks** in lessons.

## *mögen* 2nd idea + infinitive at end

Ich **mag** Geschichte **lernen**.

I **like learning** History.

Er **mag** im Unterricht **reden**.

He **likes talking** in lessons.

Different  
word order!



# What is *weil*?

*Weil* means “because”.

It is an example of a conjunction (links two sentences together).

My German is improving **because** I am working hard.

A **conjunction** links two sentences together.

To be more accurate, *weil* is a **subordinating conjunction**.



# What are subordinating conjunctions?

Subordinating conjunctions introduce a **subordinate clause**.

This is a clause (part of a sentence) which cannot exist on its own.


**Because** I am working hard.

Which one of  
these  
sentences  
makes sense?

My German is improving **because** I am working hard.



# What happens to the word order?



When you see **weil** the  
verb runs a mile.

This means the **main verb** (normally 2nd idea) goes  
to the **end of the clause**.



## Beispiel (example)

Ich mag Deutsch. Der Lehrer ist unterhaltsam.

**main verb** 

Ich mag Deutsch. Der Lehrer **ist** unterhaltsam.

Ich mag Deutsch, **weil** der Lehrer unterhaltsam **ist**.

Always need a **comma** in front



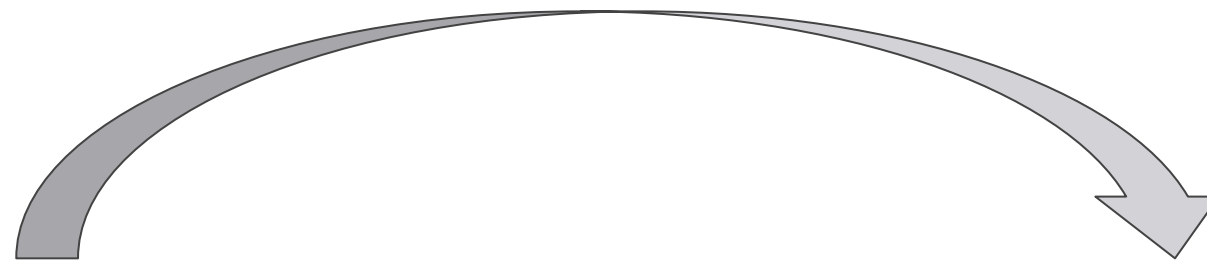
## Beispiel (example)

Ich hasse Mathe. Ich finde die Lehrerin streng.

**main verb**



Ich hasse Mathe. Ich **finde** die Lehrerin streng.



Ich hasse Mathe, **weil** ich die Lehrerin streng **finde**.

Always need a **comma** in front



# Word order with *weil*.

1. *Weil* means **because** .
2. When you see *weil* the verb runs a **mile** .
3. This means the main verb goes to the **end** . of the clause
4. Before writing *weil*, you always need to have a **comma**
5. The word in German for “to support” is **unterstützen** .

