

(b) Where the infin. and part. are both present, the latter always precedes the former, contrary to the Eng. practice, which places the infin. first, as :

He will *have had* many opportunities.

Er wird viele Gelegenheiten gehabt haben.

(c) A pred. adj. precedes both part. and inf., as :

He will have been good.

Er wird gut gewesen sein.

(d) In compound verbs the separable particle comes *last* in simple tenses, but precedes (and is written in one word with) the part. or inf. (if both are present, it precedes the part.); as :

He goes out every day.

Er geht jeden Tag aus.

He has gone out to-day.

Er ist heute ausgegangen.

(e) Conjunctions are not counted as members of the sent., or as ideas ; as :

John is here, *but* Henry is not here,

Johann ist hier, aber Heinrich ist nicht hier.

Where, however, the subject of the two sentences thus connected is the same, it is regarded as occupying its place (though not expressed) before the Verb, which then immediately follows the conjunction, as :

Yesterday he came to me, *and* invited me to the ball.

Gestern kam er zu mir, und lud mich zu dem Balle ein.

[NOTE.—Several instances occur in these Tales in which the conj. does throw the subj. after the Verb, to which attention is called in the notes at the proper place.]