

the position of which is most absolutely fixed in a German sentence, particularly in principal sentences.

§ 3. Sentences are of two kinds (as regards their rank and construction), viz. : Principal (or Independent) and Subordinate (or Dependent); and the position of the Verb varies in these two kinds of sentences very materially.

A.—PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

§ 4. A Principal Sentence is one which does not depend on any other sentence.

PLACE OF THE VERB IN PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

§ 5. Principal Sentences in German always have the Verb (*i.e.*, that part containing the Assertion) in the *Second place*; or in other words, the verb is the *Second Idea* (not necessarily the second *word*) in the Principal Sentence.

(a) The normal sequence of words in the sentence is: Subject, Verb (containing the assertion), Predicate. Other words than the subject, however, frequently begin the sentence.

(b) In Eng. the subject almost invariably precedes the Verb, and the Verb is therefore, when some other member of the sentence precedes the subject, in the *third place*, as: *To-morrow I shall go*.

(c) In Germ., on the other hand, when any member of the sent. other than the subj. begins the sent. (which is more frequently the case than not), the Verb still retains its place as the *Second Idea* or Member, the subj. being in such cases thrown *after* the Verb, as: **Morgen werde ich gehen** ("To-morrow shall I go").

N.B.—This is the one fixed rule of German construc-