Kap. 3 Notes

All verbs have 3 basic forms (often “principle parts”)

1. Infinitive – *do* - tun
2. Simple past – *did* – tat
3. Past participle – *done* – getan

**Weak verbs**

1. Form past participle by adding **ge-** prefix and ending **–t** to the infinitive stem. (*sometimes called* ***t-verb***)
2. Examples
   1. Lernen – *to learn*
      1. Infinitive – lernen
      2. Simple past – lernte
      3. Past participle – **ge**learn**t**
   2. Tanzen – *to dance*
      1. Infinitive – tanzen
      2. Simple past – tanzte
      3. Past participle – **ge**tanz**t**
   3. Reisen – *to travel*
      1. Infinitive – reisen
      2. Simple past – reiste
      3. Past participle – ist **ge**reis**t**
         1. Addition of **ist** indicates that present perfect tense is formed with **sein** instead of **haben**
3. Some weak verbs require the insertion of **–e-** between stem and the simple past, and stem and final –**t**- of past participle, to facilitate pronunciation.
   1. This applies to verbs who’s stem ends in
      1. **–d**
      2. **–t**
      3. **–m or –n** if preceded by consonant other than **–l- or –r-**
4. Examples
   1. Arbeiten – *to work*
      1. Infinitive – arbeiten
      2. Simple past – arbeit**e**t
      3. Past participle – **ge**arbeit**et**
   2. Atmen – *to breathe*
      1. Infinitive – atmen
      2. Simple past – atm**e**te
      3. Past participle – **ge**atm**et**
   3. Öffnen – *to open*
      1. Infinitive – öffnen
      2. Simple past – öffn**e**te
      3. Past participle – geöffn**et**
5. Verbs ending **–ieren** are usually weak
   1. No **ge-** prefix if infinitive has more than two syllables
6. Examples
   1. Diskutieren - *to discuss*
      1. Infinitive – diskutieren
      2. Simple past – diskuteirte
      3. Past participle – **diskutiert**
   2. Faszinieren -  *to fascinate*
      1. Infinitive – faszinieren
      2. Simple past – faszinierte
      3. Past participle – **fasziniert**
   3. Studieren – *to study*
      1. Infinitive – studieren
      2. Simple past – studierte
      3. Past participle – **studiert**
   4. Zieren – *to adorn,decorate*
      1. Infinitive – zieren
      2. Simple past – zierte
      3. Past participle – **geziert**
   5. **Exception**
      1. Frieren – *to freeze*: fror, gefroren

**Strong verbs**

1. Strong participles also begin with unstressed **ge-**, but end with **–n** instead of **–t** (aka *n-verbs*)
2. Stem vowel gets changed in simple past form and often in past participle as well
3. Not as common as weak verbs, but denote important activities 9**essen, trinken, gehen, schlafen**)
4. Examples
   1. Beißen – *to bite*
      1. Infinitive – beißen
      2. Simple past – biss *bit*
      3. Past participle – gebissen *bitten*
   2. Fleigen – *to fly*
      1. Infinitive – fleigen
      2. Simple past – flog *flew*
      3. Past participle – ist geflogen *flown*
   3. Geben – *to give*
      1. Infinitive – geben
      2. Simple past – gab *gave*
      3. Past participle – gegeben *given*
   4. Singen – *to sing*
      1. Infinitive – singen
      2. Simple past – sang *sang*
      3. Past participle – gesungen *sung*
5. **sein** and **warden** are strong verbs
   1. Sein – *to be*
      1. Infinitive – sein
      2. Simple past – war *was*
      3. Past participle – ist gewesen been
   2. Werden – *to become*
      1. Infinitive – werden
      2. Simple past – wurde *became*
      3. Past participle – ist geworden *become*
6. May seem to change randomly in 2nd & 3rd principle parts, aber, often vowel shifts follow patterns.
   1. Finden (*to find*)
      1. Finden
      2. Fand
      3. Gefundin
   2. Springen (*to jump*)
      1. Springen
      2. Sprang
      3. Ist gesprungen
   3. Trinken (*to drink*)
      1. Trinken
      2. Trank
      3. Getrunken
   4. Zwingen (*to force*)
      1. Zwingen
      2. Zwang
      3. Gezwungen
   5. --------------------------
   6. Essen (*to eat*)
      1. Essen *to eat*
      2. Aß *ate*
      3. Ge**g**essen *eaten*
   7. Lesen (*to read*)
      1. lesen *to read*
      2. las *read*
      3. gelesen *read*
   8. messen (*to measure*)

**Irregular Verbs**

1. **haben** is irregular in simple past
   1. infinitive – haben (*to have*)
   2. simple past – **hatte**