The Conversational Past

- This is also called the past perfect (Perfekt)
- This is the same as saying, "I have done my homework."
- When you use the conversational past, you must use a form of haben or sein as the conjugated verb and the past participle at the end of the sentence.
- © In German, there are two types of regular verbs, they are strong verbs and weak verbs.

Strong Verbs

- © Strong verbs are verbs that are strong enough to change. This means that they have a stem change.
- © Sometimes the stem change does not appear until the past tense, but it usually is first in the present tense.
- When you are forming the past tense of strong verbs, you first, take the stem of the verb and add a ge- to the front of the stem. Then you add a -en to the end of the stem.
- © Sometimes the stem change is continued in the past tense.

Zum Beispiel:

lesen:

ge +les +en

sehen:

ge + seh +en

•nehmen:

ge + nomm +en

Weak Verbs

© A weak verb has no stem change either in the past or in the present.

© A good way to remember this is that it is too weak to change.

© It is also too weak to carry a lot of letters on the end so it only gets a -t on the end.

1 It also gets the ge- at the front of the verb stem.

Zum Beispiel:

machen:

ge+ mach +t

basteln:

ge+ bastel +t

hören:

ge+ hör +t

abräumen:

ab+ ge+ räum+t

The Auxiliary Verb

Once you have the past participle, you must now decide on the auxiliary verb. This will be either a form of haben or sein.

- The majority of verbs take haben.
- © In order for the verb to take a form of sein, you must answer yes to either or both of the following two questions:

Is there a change in condition? Have you
 physically changed who you are?

Zum Beispiel:

Ich wachse auf.
Ich bin aufgewachsen.

Have you gone from point A to point B? Is there a change in location?

Zum Beispiel:

Er geht nach Hause. Er ist nach Hause gegangen.

The past participle goes at the end of the sentence and the auxiliary verb goes in the second spot.