

German

Problems in town [2 / 2]

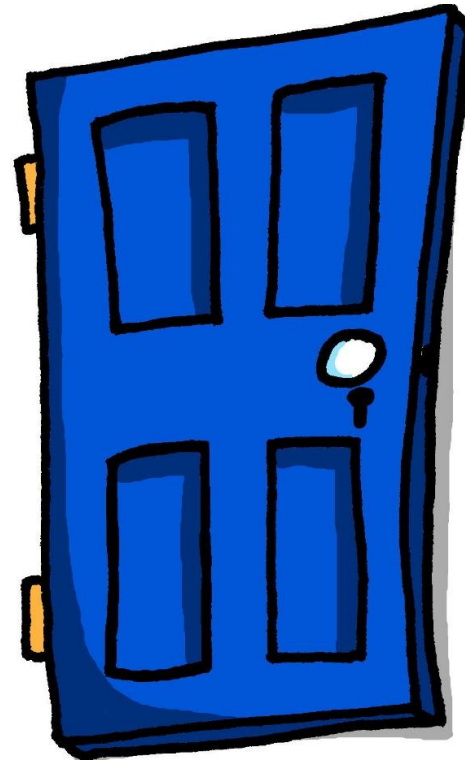
- Theft, lost property

Herr Scales





[ü]



Tür



Schlüssel	Büro	Tüte
key (s)	office	plastic bags

Lücken !
<i>gaps</i>



[v]



vor

[w]



Welt



verlieren	vielleicht	von
<i>to lose</i>	<i>perhaps</i>	<i>from/of</i>

Polizeiwache	wirklich	obwohl
<i>police station</i>	<i>really</i>	<i>although</i>





der Dieb(e)	<i>thief(thieves)</i>
der Diebstahl	<i>theft</i>
der Schlüssel(-)	<i>key(s)</i>
die Polizei(wache)	<i>police (station)</i>
das Fundbüro	<i>lost property office</i>
das Handy	<i>phone</i>
fallen/gefallen	<i>to fall/fallen</i>
verlieren/verloren	<i>to lose/lost</i>
stehlen/gestohlen	<i>to steal/stolen</i>
melden/gemeldet	<i>to announce/announced</i>





Grammatik

Revisiting the perfect tense

Verbs beginning in "ver"

Verbs with stems ending in "d" or "t"





Another look at the perfect tense

In German, past participles of weak verbs are usually formed by taking the **en** off the infinitive and adding a **ge** to the front and a **t** to the end. But if the resulting stem ends in a **d** or a **t**, the letters **et** are added to the end

Infinitive	Past participle	Perfect tense example	Translation
melden	gemeldet	ich habe gemeldet	<i>I (have) announced</i>
enden	geendet	es hat geendet	<i>it (has) finished</i>
mieten	gemietet	ich habe gemietet	<i>I (have) hired</i>





Another look at the perfect tense

Past participles of verbs beginning in **ver** have no **ge** added to the front.

Infinitive	Past participle	Perfect tense example	Translation
verkaufen	verkauft	ich habe verkauft	<i>I (have) sold</i>
vermissen	vermisst	ich habe vermisst	<i>I (have) missed</i>

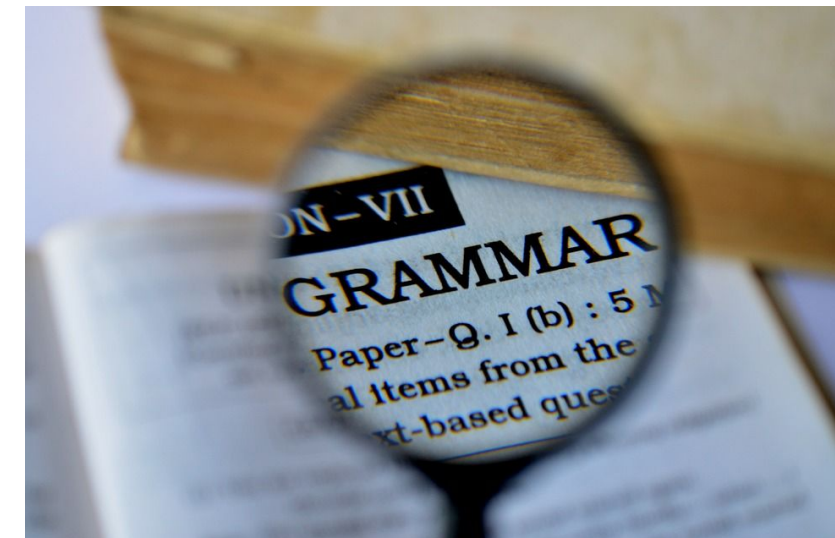
But of course, some of these are strong verbs. Strong verbs have irregular past participles' which have to be learnt by heart. In this lesson there are three of them

verlieren	verloren	ich habe es verloren	<i>I have lost it</i>
fallen	gefallen	ich bin gefallen	<i>I fell/have fallen</i>
stehlen	gestohlen	ich habe gestohlen	<i>I stole/have stolen</i>



Can you form past participles from these infinitives? They are strong verbs, so do not entirely follow the rules as weak verbs, but they all start with *ver*

Infinitive	Past participle
vermeiden- <i>to avoid</i>	vermieden <i>-avoided</i>
vergessen - <i>to forget</i>	vergessen - <i>forgotten</i>
vergebenen - <i>to laugh</i>	vergeben - <i>forgiven</i>
verbringen - <i>to spend time</i>	verbracht - <i>spent (time)</i>



Summary of learning

In German, verbs with stems ending in d or t add an extra e before the final t when forming the past participle

melden	gemeldet
enden	geendet
mieten	gemietet

Verbs beginning in ver do not add ge to the past participle, even if they are strong verbs

verkaufen	verkauft
verlieren	verloren
verbringen	verbracht

