



The Perfect Tense(2)

In *Einheit 5.2* we already discussed the regular form of the perfect tense and some of the irregular forms. There are two more types of verbs that follow different rules to form the perfect tense.

• **Verbs that end in *-ieren*** do not add a **ge-** at the front, but they all add a **-t** after the stem:

telefonieren (to call on the phone) → *telefoniert*

reparieren (to repair) → *repariert*

fotografieren (to photograph, to take a picture) → *fotografiert*

studieren (to study) → *studiert*

diskutieren (to discuss) → *diskutiert*

korrigieren (to correct) → *korrigiert*

anprobieren (to try on) → *anprobiert*

ACHTUNG All verbs that end in ***-ieren*** form the perfect tense with *haben*, except for the verb *passieren* (to happen) which takes *sein*: *Was ist passiert*? (What happened?)

- **Inseparable prefix verbs:** In *Einheit* 5.2 you saw how some of the separable prefix verbs form the perfect tense. Remember that a separable prefix is a word that can stand alone (e.g., *auf*, *aus*, *mit*, *zu*, etc.).

In contrast, inseparable prefixes are words that might look similar, but they are not whole words, as they cannot stand alone. They are simply syllables: **be-**, **ent-**, **er-**, **ge-**, **ver-**, and **zer-**. These inseparable prefixes are always unstressed.

Here are some common inseparable prefix verbs and their past participles:

bekommen (to get) → *bekommen*

besuchen (to visit) → *besucht*

bezahlen (to pay) → *bezahlt*

entdecken (to discover) → *entdeckt*

erfinden (to invent) → *erfunden*

erzählen (to tell) → *erzählt*

vergessen (to forget) → *vergessen*

verlieren (to lose) → *verloren*

verstehen (to understand) → *verstanden*

ACHTUNG All of these verbs take the auxiliary *haben*.