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German Verbs Table Pdf. A → Irregular verbs in the table B → Affirmative phrase → 1st person singular C → Affirmative phrase → 3rd person singular D → Negative phrase → 1st person singular E → Negative phrase → 3rd person singular go – went – gone infinitive simple past past participle A to go went gone B I go I went I gone C he goes he went he gone D I n't go I n't go I n't gone E he esn't go he n't go he n't gone Table of the most common irregular verbs infinitive simple past past participle be was/were been I am I was I have been he is he was he has been we are we were we have been beat beat beaten become became begin began begun bet* bet bet blow blew blown break broke broken bring brought brought build built built burst burst burst buy bought bought catch caught caught chose chosen come come cost cost cost cut cut deal dealt dealt do did done draw drew drawn drink drank drunk drive drove driven eat ate eaten fall fell fallen feed fed feel felt fight fought find found found fly flew flown forget forgot forgotten freeze froze frozen get got gotten give gave given go went gone grow grew hang hung hung have had had hear heard heard hide hid hidden hit hit hold held hurt hurt keep kept know knew known lay laid lead led leave left left lend lent lent let let lie** lay lain light* lit lit lose lost lost make made mean meant met met pay paid paid put put read read ride rode ridden ring rang rise rose risen run ran run say said see saw seen sell sold send sent sent set set shake shook shaken steal stole stolen shine shone shone shot shot shot show* showed shown shut shut shut sing sang sung sink sank sunk sit sat sat sleep slept slept slide slid slid speak spoke spoken spend spent spring sprang sprung stand stood stick stuck stuck swear swore sworn sweep swept swim swam swing swung take took taken teach taught tear tore torn tell told think thought thought throw threw thrown understand understood understood wake* woke woken wear wore woven weave wove won won write wrote written * regular form (+ -ed) also possible. The trend, in English, and especially in American English, is to standardize the irregular verbs. We do not foresee all the irregular verbs ever being standardized, but some of the more minor variations in less commonly used words will probably disappear in the next generation or two. The following English irregular verbs are now obsolete and use the standard past and participle forms (-ed). infinitive simple past past participle burn burnt dream dreamt learn learnt smell smelt smell spelt spelt PDF-files Thanks to Brian. Advertisements To the mobile version You can choose either a verb from our alphabetical listing, select one out of the list of model verbs or use the search function. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Search for infinitive (min. 3 letters): Search for conjugated form: Type the complete conjugated form ("er sucht"). With/without personal pronoun ("suchtet"). With auxiliary ("hastest gesucht"). List of model verbs Page 2 To the mobile version Back deutschEnglishfrançais +Amit Akkusativwith accusativeavec accusatif +Dmit Dativwith dativeavec datif +Gmit Genitivwith genitieveavec génitif defdefektivdefectivefdefectif intrintransitivintransitiveintransitivreflexivreflexiveréfléchi trtransitivtransitivunpunpersönlichimpersonalimpersonnel bayr.bayrischBavarianbavarois chem.Chemiechemistrychimie hess.hessischHessianhessois med.Medizinmedicinmédical mitteldt.mitteldeutschCentral GermanyAllemagne centrale naut.Seefahrtseafrautnauticalnautique norddt.norddeutschNorthern GermanyAllemagne du Nord österr.österreichischAustrianautrichien ostdt.ostdeutschEastern GermanyAllemagne de l'Est region.alregionalrégional sächsischSaxonsaxon schweiz.schweizerischSwissuisse sddt.süddeutschSouthern GermanyAllemagne du Sud sudwestdt.südwestdeutschSouthwestern GermanyAllemagne du sud-ouest techn.Technikengineeringtechnique ugs.Umgangssprachecolloquial languagelangue familier veraltetout-datedcaduc vulg.vulgärvulgarvulgaire =Bedeutungmeaningsens A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z , Overview Search for infinitive (min. 3 letters): Search for conjugated form: Type the complete conjugated form ("er sucht"). With/without personal pronoun ("suchtet"). With auxiliary ("hastest gesucht"). If you have questions, suggestions or if you have found a mistake, please send us an email@cactus2000.de. There is no warranty for the data. Cactus2000 is not responsible for damage of any kind caused by wrong results. Tip: See my list of the Most Common Mistakes in English. It will teach you how to avoid mistakes with commas, prepositions, irregular verbs, and much more. There are many irregular verbs in German, and also many lists of them can be found on the Internet. This one is, however, special in many respects. It includes all the forms of irregular verbs that are necessary to derive all remaining forms. Please note: Some less common verbs were left out from the list. The subjunctive (Konjunktiv II) is usually formed using the "würde + verb" construction, so it is not necessary to remember the simple form for all verbs. If there is a specific reason why it should be remembered, it is red and the explanation why it has to be remembered is in the "Notes" column. The structure of the list is as follows ("p." means "person", all singular): German infinitiveRough translation3rd p. present2nd p. imperative3rd p. past perfect3rd p. preterite3rd p. subjunctiveNote The rest can be derived from these forms. In the imperative, usually two forms are possible, one with "e" and one without—if this is the case, the e is typeset gray. In the past perfect, only the auxiliary verb changes, so the other forms pose no problem at all. For preterite, just follow the example of "kommen"; the given form is kam, and the others are Ich kam, du kamst, er/sie/es kam; wir kamen, ihr kamt, sie kamen. And now, take a deep breath, the table itself: Infinitive,translation Present,imperative Past perfect,preterite Subjunctive Notes backenbakē backt(bäckt)backe! hat gebackt (hat gebacken)backte (buk) büke In most dialects, the "backt, backte, hat gebackt" form is preferred, and "gebacken" is used as an adjective, e.g. "gebackener Käse" (baked cheese). befehlencōmand befehltbefiehl! hat befohlenbefahl befähle beginnenbegin beginnbeginne! hat begonnenbegann begänne beißenbite beißbeiß! hat gebissenbiss bisse bekommenreceive bekommtnbekomme! hat bekommenbekam bekāme beweisenprove beweistbeweise! hat bewiesenbewies bewiese bewegenbring to bewegtbewege! hat bewogenbewog bewōge "Bewegen" most usually means "to move". In this sense, it is completely regular, i.e. "er bewegt, hat bewegt, bewegte". The irregularity exists only in the sense of "to make/cause/bring someone to do something". betrügendēceive betrügtbetrüge! hat betrogenbetrog betrüge biegenbend, turn biegtbiege! bog böge In the sense of bending, the auxiliary verb is "haben" (e.g. "ich habe das Rohr gebogen"). In the sense of turning, which is used mostly with the prefix "ab-", the auxiliary verb is "sein", e.g. "ich bin rechts abgebogen". bietenoffer, bid bietetbitte! hat gebotenbot böte bindentie bindetbinde! hat gebundenband bände bittenrequest, ask bittebitte! hat gebetenbat bâte blasenblow, sound blästblase! hat geblasenblies bliese bleibenstay, remain bleibbleibe! ist gebliebenblieb bliebe bratenroast brätbrate! ist gebratenbriet briete brechenbreak brichtbrich! brach If someone has broken something, "er hat es gebrochen". If something has broken by itself, "es ist gebrochen". brennenburn brennitbrenne! hat gebranntbrannte brennte bringenbring! hat gebrachtbrachte brächte denkenthink denkdenke! hat gedachtdachte dächte dürfenbe allowed to ich/er darf— hat gedurftdurtedürfte The first person singular is "ich darf". For subjunctive, only "dürfte" is possible ("würde dürfen" does not exist). In the past, "durfte" is usually preferred. When used with another infinitive, past participle changes to the infinitive, e.g. "ich habe es machen dürfen". empfehlērecommend empfiehltempfiehl! hat empfohlenempfahl empfahle This verb doesn't follow the conjugation of "fehlen", which is completely regular. erschreckenbe frightened erschrickterschrick! bin erschrockenerschrok erschrake Erschrecken can also mean "to scare", but it is completely regular in this meaning (e.g. "er hat mich erschreckt"). esseneat isstiss hat gegessenäße fahreng (not on foot) fährfahre! fuhr führe In the sense of movement, the auxiliary verb is "sein". Fahren can also mean "to drive a vehicle", in which case the auxiliary verb is "haben", e.g. "er hat den Wagen nach Berlin gefahren". fallenfall fälltfall! ist gefallenfiel fiele fangencatch fängtfange! hat gefangenfing finge findenfind findetfinde! hat gefundenfand fände fliegenfly! flog flöge In the sense of movement, the auxiliary verb is "sein". Fliegen can also mean "to fly a plane", in which case the auxiliary verb is "haben", e.g. "der Pilot hat das Flugzeug geflogen". fliehenflee fliehtfliehe! ist geflohenfloh flöhe fließenflow fließfließe ist geflossenfloss flösse fressendevour frisstfriss! hat gefressenfräße frierenfreeze friertfriere! hat gefrorenfror fröre gebengive gibtgib! hat gegebengab gäbe gedeihenflourish gedeihgedeih! ist gediehengedieh gediehe gehengo, walk gehtgehe! ist gegangenging ginge For subjunctive, both "ginge" and "würde gehen" are common. gelingensucceed gelingtgelinge! ist gelungengelang gelänge geltenbe valid giltgilt! hat gegoltengalt gälte/gölte genießenenjoy genießtgenieße hat genossengenoss genösse geratenfall into gerätgerate! ist geratengeriet geriete geschehenhappen geschieht— ist geschehengeschah geschähe Only the third person exists. gewinnenwin, gain gewinntgewinne! hat gewonnengewann gewinne/gewonne gießenpour gießtgieße! hat gegossengoss gösse gleichenensemble gleicht hat geglichengleich gliche gleitenglide, slide gleitetgleite! ist geglitteglitt glitte grabendig gräßtgrabe! hat gegrabengrub grübe greifengrasp greiftgreife! hat gegriffengriff griffe habenhave hathabe! hat gehabthatté hätte For subjunctive, only "hätté" is possible ("würde haben" does not exist). In the past, "hatte" is usually preferred. haltenhalt hältthalte! hat gehaltenhielt hielte hängenhang hängthänge! hat gehangenhang hängte hebenraise, lift hebthebe! hat gehobenhob höbe/hübe heißenbe called heißeheiße! hat geheißenheiße helfenhelp hilfthilf! hat geholfenhalf hülfe/hälfte kennenbe familiar with kenntkenne! hat gekanntkannte kennte klingensound klingtklinge! hat geklungenklang klänge kommencome kommtkomme! ist gekommenkam käme For subjunctive, both "käme" and "würde kommen" are common. Notice also that "bekommen" has "haben" as auxiliary verb, although it is derived from "kommen". könnencan kann— hat gekonntkonnte könnte The first person singular is "ich kann". For subjunctive, only "könnnte" is possible ("würde können" does not exist). In the past, "konnte" is usually preferred. When used with another infinitive, past participle changes to the infinitive, e.g. "ich habe es machen können". kriechencrawl kriechtkriechel! ist gekrochenkroch kröche ladenload lädtläde! hat geladenlud lüde lassenlet lässtlassel! hat gelassenließ ließe For subjunctive, both "ließe" and "würde lassen" are common. laufenrun läuftlaufe! ist gelaufenlief liefe leidensuffer leidetleide! hat gelittenlitt litte leihenlend (out) leihleie! hat geliehenlieh liehe lesenread liestlies! hat gelesenlas läse liegenlie (in a place) liegtliege! lag läge The auxiliary verb "sein" is used in the South of Germany, "haben" is used in the North of Germany. lügenlie (to someone) lügtläge! hat gelogenlog löge messenmeasure misstmiss! hat gemessenmaß mäße mögenlike mag— hat gemochtgemchte möchte The first person singular is "ich mag". The subjunctive acts as a full modal verb, meaning "would like to", e.g. "ich möchte ihn treffen" (I would like to meet him). müssenmust muss— hat gemusstmusste müsste The first person singular is "ich muss". For subjunctive, only "müsste" is possible ("würde müssen" does not exist). In the past, "musste" is usually preferred. When used with another infinitive, past participle changes to the infinitive, e.g. "ich habe es machen müssen". nehmentake nimmtnim! hat genommennahm nähme nennenname, call nenntnenne! hat genanntnannte nenne pfeifenwhistle pfeiftpeife! hat gepfiffenpfifff pfiffe ratenguess, advise rätrate! hat geratenriet riete reibenrub reibtreibe! hat geriebenrieb riebe reißtrentear, rip reißtreiße! hat gerissenriss risse reitenride (on horse) reitetreite! ritt ritte For most meanings both "haben" and "sein" as auxiliary verbs are possible, but for the meaning "to ride a horse", "sein" is preferred (e.g. "er ist nach Berlin geritten"). If it is used to specify the ridden animal, the auxiliary verb is "haben", e.g. "er hat ein Kamel geritten" (he rode a camel). rennenrun renntrenne! ist gerantranne! rennte riechensmell riechtrieche! hat gerochenroch röche rufencall ruftrufe! hat gerufenrief riefe schaffencreate schafftschaffe! hat geschaffenschuf schüfe The verb "schaffen" is irregular only in the meaning "to create", e.g. "er hat ein Kunstwerk geschaffen". In the meaning "manage in time", "catch (a bus)", or "accomplish", it is regular, e.g. "er hat die Prüfung geschafft". scheidenseparate scheidetscheide! hat geschiedenschied schiede scheinenshine, seem scheintscheine! hat geschienenschien schiene schiebeshove, push schiebtschiebe! hat geschobenschob schöbe schiebeshoot schießtschieße! hat geschossenschoss schösse schlafensleep schläftschlaf! hat geschlafenschlief schläftschlage! hat geschlagenschlug schliefenclose, lock schliefstschieße! hat geschlossenenschloss schlösse schneidencut schneidetschneide! hat geschrittenschmitt schreibenswrite schreibtschreibe! hat geschriebenschrieb schriebe schreienshout, yell schreitschreie! hat geschrie(e)nschrie schriee schweigenbe(come) silent schweigtschweige! hat geschwiegeschwieg schwiege schwellsenschwoll schwillschwill! ist geschwollenschwoll schwölle schwimmenswim schwimmtschwimm! schwamm schwämme/schwämme When the verb signifies movement, the auxiliary verb is "sein", e.g. "er ist zur Insel geschwommen" (he swam to the island). When it means just the activity, both "haben" and "sein" are possible, "haben" is preferred in the North of Germany, "sein" in the South. schwingenswing schwungenschwang schwörenswear (on oath) schwörtschwöre! hat geschworenschwur schwöre/schwüre sehensee siehtseihe! hat gesehensah sähe seinbe ist gewesenwar wäre For subjunctive, only "wäre" is possible ("würde sein" does not exist). In the past, "war" is usually preferred. sendensend sendetsende! hat gesandtsandte sandte This conjugation is used when "senden" means "to send something physically", such as a package or a letter. It can also mean "to broadcast or send electronically", but in this sense it is regular, e.g. "ich habe ihm eine E-Mail gesendet" (I have sent him an e-mail). singensing singtsinge! hat gesungensang sänge sinkensink sinktsinke! hat gesunkensank sänke sitztsitzt! saß The auxiliary verb "sein" is used in the South of Germany, "haben" is used in the North of Germany. sollenbe obliged to soll— hat gesolltsollte sollte The first person singular is "ich soll". For subjunctive, only "sollte" is possible ("würde sollen" does not exist). In the past, "sollte" is usually preferred. When used with another infinitive, past participle changes to the infinitive, e.g. "ich habe es machen sollen". sprechenspeak sprichtsprich! hat gesprochensprach spräche springenjump springtspringe! ist gesprungensprang spränge stehenshing, stab stichtstich! gestochenstach stäche stehenshant stehststeh! stand stünde/stände The auxiliary verb "sein" is used in the South of Germany, "haben" is used in the North of Germany. stehenshant stiehlt/stiehl! hat gestohlenstahl stähle steigenrise steigtsteige! ist gestiegenstieg stiege sterbendie stirbtstirb! ist gestorbenstarb stürbe stinkenstink stinktstink! hat gestunkenstank stänke stoßenbump stößtstoße! stieß stieße The auxiliary verb is "haben" in most meanings. "Sein" is used in the meaning "to hit with a body part", e.g. "er ist mit dem Kopf an den Türrahmen gestoßen" (he has hit the doorframe with his head) and with the proposition "auf" (in the meaning "to bump into"), e.g. "ich bin auf meine Freundin gestoßen" (I have bumped into my girlfriend). streichenpaint, stroke streichtstreiche! strich striche In the sense of "stroking" (without a direct object) the auxiliary verb is "sein", e.g. "er ist ihr übers Haar gestrichen". Otherwise, it is usually "haben". streitenargue streitetstreite! hat gestrittenstritt stripte trage! hat getragenrug trüge treffenmeet triffttriff! hat getroffentraf trafe treibenforce, urge treibttribe! trieb trieb The auxiliary verb is "haben" in all meanings apart from "being moved forward", e.g. "das Eis ist auf dem Spiegel des Flusses getrieben" (the ice moved on the surface of the river). tretenstep tritttritt! trat trate In the meaning "to step somewhere", the auxiliary verb is "haben", e.g. "beim Tanzen hat er seiner Partnerin auf den Fuß getreten" (he stepped on his partner's foot while dancing). In the meaning "to make a few steps", the auxiliary verb is "sein", e.g. "er ist zu uns getreten" (he approached us). trinkendrink trinktrinke! hat getrunkentrunk tränke trügendeceive trügtrüge! hat getrogentrug tröge The subjunctive for "betrügen" (a more usual word for "to deceive") is "betrüge". tundo tuttue! hat getantat täte verbergenhide, conceal verbirgtverbirg! hat verborgenverbarg verbärge verderbenspoil, ruin verdirbtverdirb! hat verdorbenverdarb verdürbe vergessenforget vergissvergiss! hat vergessenvergaß vergäße verlierenlose verlierenverlierre! hat verlorenerverlor verlöre vermeidenavoid vermeidetvermeide! hat vermiedenvermied vermiede verschwindendisappear verschwindetverschwinde! hat verschwundenverschwand verschwände verzeihverziehe! hat verziehenverzieh verziehe wachsengrow (by itself) wächstwachse! ist gewachsenwuchs wüchswe waschenwash wäschtwasche! hat gewaschenwusch wüschwe wendenturn wendetwende! hat gewandtwandte wendebenvertise wirbtwirb! hat geworbenwarb würbe werdenbecome wurdwerde! ist gewordenwurde würde When used in connection with another past participle, the past participle of "werden" is just "worden", e.g. "er ist von der rausgeschmissen worden" (he has been expelled from the school). werfenthrow wirftwirf! hat geworfenwarf würfe wiegenweigh wiegtwiege! hat gewogenwog wöge wissenknow (a fact) weißwisse! hat gewusstwusste wüsste For subjunctive, both "wüsste" and "würde wissen" are common. wollenwant will— hat gewolltwollte wollte The first person singular is "ich will". For subjunctive, only "wollte" is possible ("würde wollen" does not exist). In the past, "wollte" is usually preferred. When used with another infinitive, past participle changes to the infinitive, e.g. "ich habe es machen wollen". ziehenpull ziehtziehe! zog zöge The auxiliary verb "sein" is used in the sense "to wander, to move", e.g. "er ist nach Berlin gezogen" (he moved to Berlin), and similarly for related "umziehen" (to move (the place where you live) completely). zwingencompel, force zwingtzwinge! hat gezwungenzwang zwänge By the way, I have written several educational ebooks. If you get a copy, you can learn new things and support this website at the same time—why don't you check them out? See also: Lessons from the Top German verbs list & Top 500 German words. 1. sein to be 2. haben to have 3. werden to become 4. können can, to be able to 5. müssen must, to have to 6. sagen to say 7. machen to do, make 8. geben to give 9. kommen to come 10. sollen should, ought to 11. wollen to want 12. gehen to go 13. wissen to know 14. sehen ... German Verbs: Aa-Az. 1. The present tense and the infinitive. The present tense of German verbs is formed from the infinitive of the verb. This is the part of speech which equates to the English "to do", "to speak" etc. In German, the infinitive almost always ends in "-en". To construct the individual forms, we remove the "-en" from the infinitive and add personal endings which link the verb ... There are many irregular verbs in German, and also many lists of them can be found on the Internet. This one is, however, special in many respects. It includes all the forms of irregular verbs that are necessary to derive all remaining forms. Please note: Some less common verbs were left out from the list. 12/30/2016 · German verbs are generally categorized as weak, strong and mixed/irregular, depending on whether the stem form of the word changes in different tenses. ... Did you edit the last table? I am new to the German language and cannot tell if you have edited the last table or not. I am making flashcards with these words and do not want to get them ... German conjugation: the best way to learn how to conjugate a German verb. Write the infinitive or a conjugated form and the German Conjugator will provide you a list of all the verb tenses and persons: future, participle, present, preterite, auxiliary verb. Translate a German verb in context, with examples of use and see its definition. More about the German language; Conjugation trainer (Free choice of verbs, persons, times – online) German nouns (More than 66000 German nouns.) German adjectives (More than 11000 adjectives. Positive, comparative, and superlative in all cases.) Written German numerals (All numbers up to 1 quadrillion) Game with written German numerals 102 hàng * regular form (+ -ed) also possible. The trend, in English, and especially in American ... 4/16/2018 · This chart is an alphabetical list of 50 commonly used German verbs. Example sentences in the present tense illustrate the use of each verb. Stem-changing verbs are shown with their du (2nd person sing.) and er (3rd person sing.) forms. Only some irregular verbs (but no separable prefix or modal verbs) have been included in this chart. All of these verbs, including the stem-changing ones, are ... german irregular verbs table.pdf, german verbs conjugation table.pdf.

