

A: Verbs with -A-

- the stem stays the same

f <u>a</u> hren	→	gef <u>a</u> hren
schl <u>a</u> fen	→	geschl <u>a</u> fen
tr <u>a</u> gen	→	getr <u>a</u> gen
was <u>a</u> chen	→	gewas <u>a</u> chen
fall <u>a</u> n	→	gef <u>a</u> llen
schl <u>a</u> gen	→	geschl <u>a</u> gen
einl <u>a</u> den	→	eingel <u>a</u> den
anfang <u>a</u> n	→	angef <u>a</u> ngen

AU: Verbs with -AU-

- the stem stays the same

lau <u>a</u> fen	→	gela <u>a</u> fen
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U: Verbs with -U-

- the stem stays the same

ru <u>u</u> fen	→	geru <u>u</u> fen
anru <u>u</u> fen	→	angeru <u>u</u> fen

El: Verbs with -EI-

- the -ei- reverses to -ie-

ble <u>i</u> ben	→	gebl <u>i</u> eben
sche <u>i</u> den	→	gesch <u>i</u> eden
sche <u>i</u> nen	→	gesch <u>i</u> enen
schre <u>i</u> ben	→	geschr <u>i</u> eben
ste <u>i</u> gen	→	gest <u>i</u> egen

- rarely, the -ei- changes to -i- and the consonant is doubled

schne <u>i</u> den	→	geschn <u>i</u> tten - note irregular form!
re <u>i</u> ten	→	ger <u>i</u> tten - note irregular form!

- one irregular verb with -ei- does not change:

he <u>i</u> ßen	→	gehe <u>i</u> ßen
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IE: Verbs with -IE-

- the stem -ie- changes to -o-

fl <u>ie</u> gen	➔	geflog <u>e</u> n
schli <u>ie</u> ssen	➔	geschloss <u>e</u> n
zi <u>ie</u> hen	➔	gez <u>o</u> gen - note irregular form!
verli <u>ie</u> ren	➔	verlo <u>o</u> ren

- very rarely, the stem -ie- changes to -e-

li <u>e</u> gen	➔	gele <u>e</u> gen
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I: Verbs with -I-

- the stem -i- changes to -u-

s <u>i</u> ngen	→	ges <u>u</u> ngen
tr <u>i</u> ngen	→	getr <u>u</u> ngen
f <u>i</u> nden	→	gef <u>u</u> nden
sp <u>r</u> ingen	→	gespr <u>u</u> ngen

- the stem -i- changes to -o-

beg <u>i</u> nnen	→	beg <u>o</u> nnen
schw <u>i</u> mmen	→	geschw <u>o</u> mmen
gew <u>i</u> nnen	→	gew <u>o</u> nnen

- very rarely, the stem -i- changes to -e-

s <u>i</u> tzen	→	ges <u>e</u> ssen - note irregular form!
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E: Verbs with -E-

- the stem -e- changes to -o-

spre <u>e</u> chen	→	gespro <u>o</u> chen
bre <u>e</u> chen	→	gebro <u>o</u> chen
hel <u>e</u> fen	→	geh <u>o</u> lfen
ster <u>e</u> ben	→	gest <u>o</u> rben
treff <u>e</u> n	→	getro <u>o</u> ffen
wer <u>e</u> den	→	gew <u>o</u> rden
w <u>e</u> r <u>e</u> fen	→	gew <u>o</u> r <u>e</u> fen
neh <u>e</u> men	→	gen <u>o</u> mmen - note irregular form!

- the stem stays the same

le <u>s</u> en	→	gele <u>s</u> en
se <u>h</u> en	→	gese <u>h</u> en
ge <u>b</u> en	→	gege <u>b</u> en
tre <u>t</u> en	→	getre <u>t</u> en
ess <u>e</u> n	→	gegess <u>e</u> n - note irregular form!
vergess <u>e</u> n	→	vergess <u>e</u> n

Some Verbs Are Completely Irregular:

- there is no pattern, and these simply must be memorized:

sein	➔	gewesen	- note irregular form!
gehen	➔	gegangen	- note irregular form!
stehen	➔	gestanden	- note irregular form!
verstehen	➔	verstanden	- note irregular form!
kommen	➔	gekommen	- note irregular form!
bekommen	➔	bekommen	- note irregular form!
tun	➔	getan	- note irregular form!

Some Verbs Are MIXED:

- they take -t instead of -en endings, like a weak verb,
- BUT their stem vowel changes, like a strong verb
- there are only 6-8 of these in the whole language

w <u>i</u> ssen	→	gew <u>u</u> sst
den <u>e</u> ken	→	ged <u>a</u> cht
br <u>i</u> ngen	→	gebr <u>a</u> cht
ken <u>n</u> en	→	gek <u>a</u> annt
nen <u>n</u> en	→	gen <u>a</u> annt
ren <u>n</u> en	→	ger <u>a</u> annt
br <u>e</u> nnen	→	gebr <u>a</u> annt