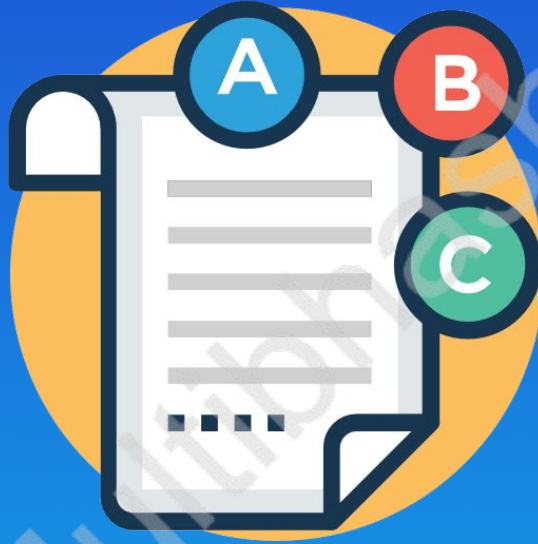




Multibhashi



Perfect Tense



Class Objective

I will be able to use perfect tense appropriately.



Concept A : Introduction

The perfect tense, also called present perfect (*perfekt*), is a past tense. We use it to speak about actions completed in the recent past. In spoken German, the present perfect tense is often used instead of the past tense. We can translate the perfect tense using the English simple past tense.

Example:

- Gestern hat Michael sein Büro aufgeräumt.
(Yesterday Michael cleaned his office)



Concept B - Usage

We use the German perfect tense to express:

- A completed action in the past with the focus on the result of the action.

Example

Gestern *hat* Michael sein Büro aufgeräumt.

result: the office is clean now

- An action that will be completed by a certain point in the future.

Example

- Bis nächste Woche hat er das bestimmt wieder vergessen.
(He will have forgotten about that by next week.)



Concept C: Conjugation of German Verbs in Perfect Tense:

To conjugate verbs in the perfect tense we need the present tense form of sein/haben and the past participle (Partizip II)

| person | sein | haben |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1st person singular (Ich) | Ich <u>bin</u> | ich <u>habe</u> |
| 2nd person singular (du) | du <u>bist</u> | du <u>hast</u> |
| 3rd person singular (er/sie/es/man) | er <u>ist</u> | er <u>hat</u> |



Concept C: Conjugation of German Verbs in Perfect Tense:

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1st person plural (wir) | wir <u>sind</u> | wir <u>haben</u> |
| 2nd person plural (ihr) | ihr <u>seid</u> | ihr <u>habt</u> |
| 3rd plural/polite person form (sie/Sie) | sie <u>sind</u> | sie <u>haben</u> |

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EECS 441: DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING
LECTURE 10: DISCRETE-TIME SYSTEMS

1.1. INTRODUCTION

1.2. DISCRETE-TIME SYSTEMS

1.3. SUMMARY

2.1. DISCRETE-TIME SYSTEMS

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2.3. DISCRETE-TIME SYSTEMS

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