Past Participle

Past Participle or in English ...ed

In Deitsh there is no single rule for making a verb a past participle or past tense, however there are patterns. Most verbs get a prefix and a suffix or ending and sometimes the root word changes.

If the root verb starts with these letters, in most cases the prefix will be what you see below, <u>NOT</u> always but most times.

a, e, l, m, n, r, v, y	get a	*g*	before the root verb
b, d, g, k, p, t, z	get a	*ge*	before the root verb
f, h, s	get a	*k*	before the root verb
be sometimes gets no prefix,		**fa** sometimes gets no prefix	
h is replaced by **k**			

Example:

lacha = *g*lach**t**	denka = *ge*denk**t**	shvetza = *k*shvetz**t**
lanna = *g*lan**d**	deena = *ge*deen**d**	feela = *k*feel**d**
essa = *g*ess**a**	blohsa= *ge*blohs**a**	halda = *k*ald**a**

Most suffixes or endings are: *t, d, a*.

Even if the root word changes, most past participles get a suffix or ending.

Example:

vissa = gvis**t**	bringa= gebroch**t**	shaffa = kshaf**t**
langa = glang**d**	brilla = gebril**d**	hayla = kayl**d**
lawfa = gloff**a**	peifa = gepiff**a**	shleesa = kshloss**a**

The Past Participle is usually used with a form of "***havva***" "***vadda***" or "***sei***"

example: Ich habb kshaft.   Di boi is gessa vadda.