

Present Perfect

Bildung

Das **Present Perfect** wird gebildet mit der Form des **Präsensform** von **to have** (Hilfsverb),
also **have, has**
sowie dem **Past Participle des Verbs**.

Für alle Verben!



*I have waited for him. / I've waited for him.
You have talked to your teacher. / You've talked to your teacher.
He / She / It has slept in his/her/its room.
(Keine Kurzform! Könnte man verwechseln mit he's → he is etc.)
We have danced all night. / We've danced all night:
You have eaten your sandwich. / You've eaten your sandwich.
They have collected all the waste. / They've collected all the waste.*

Ein Objekt oder eine adverbiale Bestimmung steht nach dem past participle!



Die Verneinung

erfolgt durch **Verneinen des Hilfsverbs have** ohne **to do**.

*I have not waited / I haven't waited
you have not talked / you haven't talked
he / she / it has not slept / he/she/it hasn't slept
we have not danced / we haven't danced
you have not eaten / you haven't eaten
they have not collected / they haven't collected*

Die Frage

wird gebildet **durch Umstellen** (Inversion) von **Subjekt** und dem Hilfsverb **have**

*Has the bus waited? / Hasn't the bus waited?
Have you talked to him? / Haven't you talked to him?
Has the child slept? / Has the child not slept?
Have you danced last night? / Haven't you danced last night?
Have the children eaten their sandwich? / Haven't the children eaten their sandwich?
Have they collected all the waste? / Have they not collected all the waste?*

Auf die Wortstellung bei Kurz- und Langform achten!

Ein Objekt oder eine adverbiale Bestimmung steht nach dem past participle!



Gebrauch

Das **Present Perfect** bezieht sich auf Vorgänge und Situationen in der Vergangenheit.

Wichtig ist hier allerdings nicht der Zeitpunkt des Vorgangs oder der Situation sondern dass überhaupt etwas stattgefunden hat bzw. ein Zustand so bestanden hat.

Der Vorgang hat oft Auswirkungen auf die Gegenwart.

Oft findet man eher vage Zeitangaben beim **Present Perfect**: *ever, just, never, often, already, before, (not) yet.*

*I've bought a new bike. It's in the garage.
Joan has made a birthday present for her father. She will give it to him tomorrow.
Have the children eaten their sandwich? - No, they're not hungry.
We have collected all the waste. The school yard is clean now.
Have you ever seen a documentary about the bees?
I have never been to Namibia.
They have already made their homework. They can play football now.
She has just taken her medicine. She's fine again.*