Hier erhältst du einen Überblick über die Past Perfect Progressive: Bildung, Grundform, Fragen, Verneinung, Kurzformen und Verwendung.

Past Perfect Progressive

Bildung:

Die Present Perfect Progressive wird gebildet mit:

had been + Infinitive + ing

z.B. she had been drinking

Grundform:

Bildung: Verb "eat":

- 1.P.EZ.: I had been eating.
- 2.P.EZ.: You had been eating.
- 3.P. EZ.m.: He had been eating.
- 3.P. EZ.w.: She had been eating.
- 3.P. EZ.s.: It had been eating.
- 1.P.MZ.: We had been eating.
- 2.P.MZ.: You had been eating.
- 3.P.MZ.: They had been eating.

Kurzformen:

- 1.P.EZ.: I'd been eating.
- 2.P.EZ.: You'd been eating.
- 3.P. EZ.m.: He'd been eating.
- 3.P. EZ.w.: She'd been eating.
- 3.P. EZ.s.: It'd been eating.
- 1.P.MZ.: We'd been eating.
- 2.P.MZ.: You'd been eating.
- 3.P.MZ.: They'd been eating.

Verneinung:

- 1.P.EZ.: I had not been eating.
- 2.P.EZ.: You had not been eating.
- 3.P. EZ.m.: He had not been eating.
- 3.P. EZ.w.: She had not been eating.
- 3.P. EZ.s.: It had not been eating.
- 1.P.MZ.: We had not been eating.
- 2.P.MZ.: You had not been eating.
- 3.P.MZ.:They had not been eating.

Kurzformen:

- 1.P.EZ.: I hadn't been eating.
- 2.P.EZ.: You hadn't been eating.

- 3.P. EZ.m.: He hadn't been eating.
- 3.P. EZ.w.: She hadn't been eating.
- 3.P. EZ.s.: It hadn't been eating.
- 1.P.MZ.: We hadn't been eating.
- 2.P.MZ.: You hadn't been eating.
- 3.P.MZ.:They hadn't been eating.

Fragen:

- 1.P.EZ.: Had | been eating?
- 2.P.EZ.: Had you been eating?
- 3.P. EZ.m.: Had he been eating?
- 3.P. EZ.w.: Had she been eating?
- 3.P. EZ.s.: Had it been eating?
- 1.P.MZ.: Had we been eating?
- 2.P.MZ.: Had you been eating?
- 3.P.MZ.: Had they been eating?

Signalwörter:

Folgende Signalwörter werden im Zusammenhang mit der Past Perfect Progressive verwendet.

for, since, the whole day/week/month/year, all day

for und since:

for = Zeitdauer: for days/weeks/months, a day/week/month, a long time, for ages

since = Zeitpunkt: Tuesday, June, winter, 1993, last year, Christmas, Easter, my youth

Verwendung:

Wir verwenden die Past Perfect Progressive um die **Dauer der Handlung** selbst in den Mittelpunkt zu stellen.

Diese ist uns wichtiger als das Resultat der Handlung, welche bei der Past Perfect Simple im Vordergrund steht.

Und zwar **wie lange** etwas geschehen war, bevor etwas anderes geschah.

Beispiele:

a) The child **had been crying** the whole evening before it slept.

(Das Kind hatte den ganzen Abend geweint, bevor es einschlief.)

b) I **had been working** in the garden for hours, when suddenly a storm broke out.

(Ich hatte stundenlang im Garten gearbeitet, als ein Sturm losbrach.