

# The Participle

**Participle I Participle II**

A series of horizontal lines in teal and white, extending from the left side of the slide towards the right, positioned below the subtitle.

- Participle I – is formed by adding the suffix – *ing* to the stem of the verb.
- *To run – running*
- *To give – giving*
- *To die – dying*
- Participle II – if it's regular verb it is formed by adding – *ed* if it's irregular verb it is the third form of the verb
- Ask – asked
- See- seen

|                   | <b>ACTIVE</b>  | <b>PASSIVE</b>      |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <b>INDEFINITE</b> | WRITING        | BEING WRITTEN       |
| <b>PERFECT</b>    | HAVING WRITTEN | HAVING BEEN WRITTEN |

PARTICIPLE I INDEFINITE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE DENOTES AN ACTION SIMULTANEOUS WITH THE ACTION EXPRESSED BY THE FINITE FORM OF THE VERB:

- WHEN READING THE PICKWICK PAPERS, ONE CAN NOT HELP LAUGHING.
- WHEN READING THE PICKWICK PAPERS, I COULD NOT HELP LAUGHING.
- WHEN READING THE PICKWICK PAPERS, YOU WILL ROAR WITH LAUGHTER.
- BEING LEFT ALONE, PAULINE AND I KEPT SILENCE FOR SOME TIME.

PARTICIPLE I PERFECT ACTIVE AND PASSIVE DENOTES AN ACTION PRIOR TO THE ACTION EXPRESSED BY THE FINITE VERB.

- THEY WERE, INDEED, OLD FRIENDS, HAVING BEEN AT SCHOOL TOGETHER.
- HAVING ALREADY BEEN INFORMED THAT HE ALWAYS SLEPT WITH A LIGHT IN THE ROOM.....

**PRIOR ACTION IS NOT ALWAYS EXPRESSED BY PARTICIPLE I PERFECT WITH SOME VERBS OF SENSE PERCEPTION AND MOTION: TO SEE, TO HEAR, TO COME, TO ARRIVE, TO SEIZE, TO LOOK, TO TURN.**

- HEARING A FOOTSTEP BELOW HE ROSE AND WENT TO THE TOP OF THE STAIRS.
- TURNING SLOWLY SHE WENT TO HER ROOM.
- SEIZING INK AND WRITING PAPER, SHE BEGAN TO WRITE.

PARTICIPLE II HAS NO TENSE DISTINCTIONS. IT HAS ONLY ONE FORM. PARTICIPLE II DENOTES AN ACTION REFERRING TO NO PARTICULAR TIME.

- HE IS A MAN LOVED AND ADMIRING BY EVERYBODY.
- I WAS REMINDED OF A PORTRAIT SEEN IN A GALLERY.

# THE VOICE DISTINCTIONS OF THE PARTICIPLE I

- WHEN WRITING LETTERS HE DOES NOT LIKE TO BE DISTURBED.
- BEING WRITTEN IN PENCIL THE LETTER WAS DIFFICULT TO MAKE OUT.
- HAVING WRITTEN SOME LETTERS HE WENT TO POST THEM.
- HAVING BEEN WRITTEN LONG AGO THE MANUSCRIPT WAS ILLEGIBLE.

## 1. ATTRIBUTE

WE ADMIRERD THE STARS TWINKLING IN THE SKY.  
THE FENCE SURROUNDING THE GARDEN IS NEWLY PAINTED.  
THE GATE-KEEPER SURVEYED THE RETREATING VEHICLE.

IT CORRESPONDS TO THE RUSSIAN ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ  
ПРИЧАСТИЕ.

Participle I Perfect Active and Passive is not used attributively. Clause is used.

The boy who had read the poem now was taking part in the discussion.  
(прочитавший)

When действительное причастие прошедшего времени refers to no particular time, a participle is used in English.

- THEN HE DREW THE ATTENTION OF HIS GUESTS TO A PICTURE  
HANGING ABOVE HIS HEAD. (ВИСЕВШУЮ.)

## 1. OF TIME

HAVING BUILT THE HOUSE, HE BEGAN BUILDING A GREEN HOUSE.

PARTICIPLE I INDEFINITE OF THE VERB **TO BE** IS NOT USED AS AN ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF TIME. WE USE “WHILE-PHRASE” OR A CLAUSE.

- **Будучи в Москве**, я посетил Кремль.
- **While in Moscow** I visited Kremlin.
- **Будучи мальчиком**, я любил играть в футбол.
- **When a boy** I like to play football.
- **BUT !!! being** is used in adverbial modifiers of cause.
- Being tired he went home at once.



BEING BUILT WITH GREAT SKILL AND CARE, THE MANSION HAS BEEN USED BY THE FAMILY FOR CENTURIES.

3. OF MANNER AND ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES.

Gwendolen was silent, again looking at her hands.

4. Of comparison (*as if, as though*)

This was said as if thinking aloud.

5. As parenthesis.

Generally speaking....

Judging by appearance.....

# The functions of Participle II

## 1. Participle II as an attribute

*a broken cup, the problem discussed, faded leaves, a withered flower, a retired colonel, a fallen star, the vanished jewels.*

## As an adverbial modifier of:

### 2. time (when)

- When told to come in he seemed to change his mind.

### 3. of condition (if)

- It was a dreadful thing that he proposed, a breach of the law which, if discovered, would bring them into the police .

### 4. of comparison (as if, as though)

- She continued staring at the screen as if fascinated.