

Namaste English Mastery Course on Verbs

Mastery Course on Verb

10 Live Classes



Class PDFs



QUIZZES



Daily Practice



By Santosh Sir

From Basic to Advance level

Verbs Day 8

DAY 8

Mastery Course on

Verb

Participles



By Santosh Sir

Introduction to the course

- ❖ It's important that we have the knowledge of verbs along with the knowledge of tenses. So, this time we have brought a special course for you all.
- ❖ In this course you will get mastery on Verbs.
- ❖ Your spoken part will improve.
- ❖ Your written part will be rhetoric, after you have attended all the sessions of this course.

What Are Participles and How Do You Use Them?

Participles. They're verbs, they're adjectives, they're perfect and progressive! Is there anything they can't do?

If you're wondering what a participle does, you're not alone. These mighty verbs take many forms and can be tricky to master. Let's explore the different types.

What is a *participle*?

To start, participles are words derived from verbs that can function as adjectives or as parts of verb phrases to create verb tenses.

Put simply, that means a participle will look like a verb (*running*) but may have a different role in the sentence: *the running water*. That participle is describing the water and performing the function of an adjective.

The two main types of participles are the *present participle* and the *past participle*.

Three types of participles

1. Past participle

For regular verbs, adding *-ed* to the base form creates the past participle. For example, the past participle of *cook* is *cooked*.

Past participles formed from irregular verbs may have endings like *-en*, *-t*, *-d*, and *-n*. Examples include *swollen*, *burnt*, *hoped*, and *broken*. Some past participles remain the same as the base forms of irregular verbs, like *set* and *cut*. Past participles can also function as adjectives that modify nouns. For example:

- In the sentence, "She placed the **cut** flowers in the vase," the past participle *cut* modifies the noun *flowers*.

Past participles can also combine with the verb *to be* to create the *passive forms* of verbs. For example:

- In the sentence, “He **was taken** to the store by his daughter,” the verb form *was taken* includes the past participle *taken* and *was*, which is the past tense of the verb *to be*.

2. Present participle

Adding *-ing* to the base form of a verb creates the present participle. For example, *eat* is the base form of the verb *to eat*. The present participle of *eat* is *eating*. Present participles always end in *-ing*. Other examples of present participles include *swimming*, *laughing*, and *playing*. The present participle can function as an adjective and modify nouns in sentences. For example:

- In the sentence, “The **winning** athlete gets a trophy,” the present participle *winning* describes the noun *athlete*.

Present participles appear in *progressive* (or *continuous*) verb tenses, which show when a verb or action was/is in the process of happening. For example:

- A sentence in the **present progressive** tense is: “She is **sitting** now.”
- A sentence in **past progressive** tense is: “She was **sitting** there 10 minutes ago.”
- A sentence in **future progressive** tense is: “She will be **sitting** at her desk in an hour.”

All three of these sentences indicate when *she* was/is/will be in the process of *sitting*.

3. Perfect participle

Combining the word *having* with the past participle of a word creates the *perfect participle*. Perfect participles demonstrate that an action was completed in the past. Examples of perfect participles include *having watched*, *having arrived*, and *having slept*.

This isn't so much a third participle as it is a structure that combines a present participle (*having*) and a past participle. For example:

- In the sentence, “**Having finished** the report, she put away all her books and took a much-needed nap,” the words *having finished* is the perfect participle.
- By combining *having* and *relied* you can construct the following sentence: “The young man, **having relied** on his grandfather’s advice all his life, felt utterly lost after his death.”

What is a *participial phrase*?

Participial phrases are participles combined with other words that act as adjectives within sentences. Usually, participial phrases modify the subjects of sentences, but sometimes they modify other nouns. For example:

- In the sentence, “**Wearing his new suit**, Bill went to work,” the participial phrase *wearing his new suit* acts like an adjective to describe the subject of the sentence, *Bill*.

Within a sentence, participial phrases should be close to the nouns that they modify to avoid confusion. For example:

- In the sentence, “**Leaving the store**, he hailed a taxi,” it’s clear that the phrase *leaving the store* modifies the subject *he*.

Participial phrases that don’t clearly have a noun to modify are known as *dangling modifiers*. For instance:

- In the sentence, “**Leaving the store**, the traffic was heavy,” it seems as if the traffic is leaving the store, but this is impossible.

Participles are words formed from verbs:

- *Present participles* always end in *-ing* and function as adjectives. They help form progressive verb tenses.
- *Past participles* end in *-ed*, or other past tense irregular verb endings, and function as adjectives. They also combine with the verb *to be* to create passive verb forms.

- *Perfect participles* combine *having* with a past participle.
- *Participial phrases* modify the subjects of sentences.

About the Instructor

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Santosh Sir has wide teaching experience of more than 5 years in English Language and Literature. He is an ex-faculty of Exam Mitra Institute, Delhi. Students have known him as a teacher who makes English Learning easy by his short methods and tricks.

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