

"A Participle is a word formed from a verb that can function as part of a verb form, adjective or adverb."

There are three forms of Participle-

(1) Present Participle	(2) Past Participle	(3) Perfect Participle
Form → $V_1 + \text{ing}$	V_2	having + V_3

Now let us see how the meaning changes when we use different participles.

Present Participle

Form → $V_1 + \text{ing}$

Eg - Laughing loudly, he rolled on the sofa.

Usage - Here both the action went on together. Here we want to emphasise that the second action took place when the first was still going on.

Past Participle

Form → V_2

Eg - Blinded by the sudden jet of pepper spray, the assailant groped for the exit.

Usage - Here the actions took place one after the other. The second action started after the 1st action and also as the result of the 1st action.

Perfect Participle

Form → Having + V_3

Eg - Having rested for the whole night, the travellers resumed their journey.

Usage - Here the second action started after the first action had finished.

It is also used when the first action has been going on for a period of time when the second action started or some time had passed before the 2nd action started.

Eg- 1. Having lived there for more than two decades, he didn't want to leave his hometown.

Eg- 2. Having been a good dancer in my school days, I found it easier to learn the new dance moves.

There are certain verbs with two distinct V_3 forms. In such cases only one is usually used as an adjective form.

List of such Verb

	V_1	V_2	V_3
1.	Prove	proved	proved/proven
2.	Shear (to cut hair off)	sheared	sheared/shorn
3.	Shrink (to become smaller in size, amount etc)	shrank	shrunk/shrunk
4.	Drink	drank	drunk/drunken
5.	Melt	melted	melted/molten
6.	Telecast	telecast	telecast/telecasted
7.	Broadcast	broadcast	broadcast/broadcasted
8.	Forecast	forecast	forecast/forecasted
9.	Get	got	got/gotten

Eg:- As verb

1. I proved him wrong.
2. I have scored good result.

3. The news of infiltration was broadcast.
4. He had drunk a lot before the police arrested him.

Eg:- As adjective

proven fact, shrunken eyes, ill-gotten money, drunken driving, molten chocolate, shorn sheep.

Note: 1

We use Past Participle to describe how we feel and Present Participle to describe what caused the feelings.

Eg -1. Exciting movie.

Excited spectators.

2. Interesting story.

Interested candidates.

Note: 2

Participle as Adjective - Past and Present participle often function as adjectives that describe nouns.

- Eg -** 1. crying baby 2. broken arm
3. bleeding knees
4. developed country
5. smiling woman 6. swollen head

Note : 3

Participle as Adverb - Participles can function as adverbs too that describe how the verb was done.

- Eg -** 1. He came screaming out of the room.
2. He came home crying.

Note : 4

Meaning and use of Participle Clauses- Participle Clauses give information about condition, reason, result or time.

Condition- (In place of an 'if-condition').

Eg- Looked after carefully, the dog will live long.

Meaning- If you look after the dog carefully, it will live long.

Reason- (In place of words like 'so' or 'therefore').

Eg- Wanting to speak, he cleared his throat and garnered courage.

Meaning- He wanted to speak so he cleared his throat and garnered courage.

Time- (In place of words like 'when', 'while' or 'as soon as').

Eg- Sitting at the table, I suddenly realised water flowing under my chair.

Meaning- While I was sitting at the table, I suddenly realised water flowing under my chair.

Participle Clauses:-

Participle Clauses are forms of adverbial clause which enables us to convey information in a more economical way. We can use Participle Clauses when the Participle and the Verb in the main clause have the same subject.

Eg- 1. Being ill, I didn't go to office. (✓)

2. Being a rainy day, I didn't go to office. (X)

Hence the Participle 'being' and the verb in the main clause 'didn't go' have different subjects.

It being a rainy day, I didn't go to office. (✓)

4. Driving on the motorway, the baby began to cry. (X)

While I was driving on the motorway, the baby began to cry. (✓)

☞ Participle clauses can be formed with the Present Participle or Past Participle. Participle clauses with Past Participles have a passive meaning.

Eg- 1. (a) Shouting loudly, he walked out. (He was shouting -Active)

(b) Shouted at loudly, he walked out.

(Someone else shouted at him -Passive)

Eg- 2. (a) Crying bitterly, he narrated the incident.

(He was crying -Active)

(b) Driven by poverty, he committed suicide.

(poverty pushed him to commit suicide -Passive)

Exercise

Fill in the correct participle form of the verbs given in the bracket (Present Participle, Past Participle or Perfect Participle)

1. He was sitting in his bed _____ a newspaper. (read)
2. _____ in the same industry for years, we knew each other well. (work)
3. The glass _____ with water was kept on the table. (fill)
4. _____ for around ten years, they had a lot to talk about. (not meet)
5. _____ to poor parents, he had to work hard to make both ends meet. (bear)
6. _____ a spoilt child, he often behaved in an affected manner. (be)
7. _____ his words, he apologized and withdrew his statement. (Regret)
8. _____ the car, he went to the police station to lodge his complaint. (Park)
9. _____ the movie many times, he knew the dialogues by heart. (See)
10. A girl _____ a red dress opened the door. (wear)
11. Tea _____ in Assam, is exported all over the world. (produce)
12. She works in a bakery _____ pies and cakes. (make)
13. The house _____ to the poet was sold for a song. (belong)
14. Picture _____ by Hussain sold for millions of dollars. (paint)
15. A truck _____ vegetables ran into a bus. (carry)
16. _____ by my work, my boss gave me a hike in my salary (impress)
17. _____ enough for his exam, he couldn't pass the final semester. (not study)
18. _____, I cannot come to meet you (An assignment, finish)
19. _____ a good dancer in my school days, I found it easier to learn the new steps. (Be)
20. It is a _____ fact that insects resort to chemical communication. (Proven)

Answer Key

1. Reading	2. Having worked	3. filled
4. Not having met	5. born	6. Being
7. Regretting	8. Having parked	9. Having seen
10. Wearing	11. produced	12. making
13. belonging	14. painted	15. carrying
16. Impressed	17. Not having studied	18. Having an assignment to finish
19. Having been	20. proven	