



# 16.

# The Participle

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#### I. PARTICIPLE

(A participle is a word which is partly a *verb* and partly an *adjective*.)

It is a non-finite form of a verb that is used with an auxiliary verb to indicate certain tenses and that can also function independently as an adjective.)

**Participle** (कृदन्त) एक प्रकार की **Verb** की ही **Form** है जो कार्य दर्शाने के साथ-साथ कार्य की विशेषता को भी प्रकट करती है। **Participle** क्रिया तथा विशेषण दोनों के रूप में काम करता है। यह बताता है कि कार्य किस काल (Tense) का है। जैसे—

- (a) He is *running* in the field. (Verb)
- (b) The *running* boy is my younger brother. (Adjective)
- (c) The work has *tired* me. (Verb)
- (d) A *tired* man is sitting in the shade of a tree. (Adjective)

**Note—** Participles का प्रयोग करते समय एक बात हमेशा याद रखें— यह जिस Noun को modify करता है, उसे स्पष्ट अवश्य करें।

#### II. USES OF PARTICIPLES

##### 1. Attributively

**Subject** की जगह विशेषता बताने के लिए; जैसे—

- (a) A *rolling* stone gathers no moss.
- (b) His *tattered* coat needs mending.
- (c) A *lost* opportunity never returns.
- (d) *Barking* dogs seldom bite.
- (e) The *stolen* purse was got.

##### 2. Predicatively

**Object** के रूप में प्रयोग; जैसे—

- (a) The man seems *worried*.
- (b) She kept me *waiting*.
- (c) They were looking *tired*.
- (d) I found her *waiting* for me.

##### 3. Absolutely

**पूर्ण रूप में Participle** का प्रयोग; जैसे—

- (a) The weather *being* fine, I went out.

- (b) God *willing*, we shall win the match.  
 (c) The sea *being* smooth, we went for sail.

### III. KINDS OF PARTICIPLES

Participles तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. The Present Participle
2. The Past Participle
3. The Perfect Participle

#### 1. THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

(वर्तमान् कालिक कृदन्त)

(A present participle expresses present actions.)

- A. इससे अपूर्ण कार्य प्रकट होता है। यह बताता है कि कार्य अब भी जारी है और ये यह भी दर्शाता है कि दूसरा कार्य मुख्य कार्य के साथ ही हो रहा है। इसमें Verb की First Form के साथ *ing* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) *Hearing* the noise, the child woke up.  
 (b) *Seeing* my father, I came out.  
 (c) The child came here *weeping*.  
 (d) I met a girl *carrying* a basket of flowers.

#### B. Present Participle का प्रयोग

1. Subject के Complement के रूप में Present Participle का प्रयोग; जैसे—

- (a) It was *charming* to see her.  
 (b) His lecture was *interesting*.

2. Object के Complement के रूप में Present Participle का प्रयोग; जैसे—

- (a) He saw a dog *running*.  
 (b) I saw him *writing* a letter.

3. दो Sentences को जोड़ने के लिए Present Participle का प्रयोग, ऐसे वाक्यों में participle वाक्य के आरंभ में रखना चाहिए; जैसे—

- (a) I was writing a letter. I was disturbed.      *Writing* a letter I was disturbed.  
 (b) The cat saw the dog. She ran away.      *Seeing* the dog, the cat ran away.

4. Adverb के रूप में Present Participle का प्रयोग— एक साथ हो रहे दो कार्यों में एक की विशेषता दर्शाने के लिए Adverb के रूप में Present Participle का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) He went away *laughing*.      (b) She came to me *weeping*.

5. पहले कार्य के साथ-साथ दूसरा कार्य दर्शाने के लिए जो पहले वाले कार्य का ही भाग हो; जैसे—

- (a) We saw the children *playing* in the park.      (b) We found her *sewing* her clothes.

6. Adjective के रूप में Present Participle का प्रयोग; जैसे—

- (a) *Barking* dogs seldom bite.      (b) A *drowning* man catches at a straw.

7. कुछ verbs जैसे- see, watch, hear, feel, smell, notice और listen (to) के बाद object + present participles का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित प्रकार से किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) I see him *passing* through the street daily.      (b) We watched them *breaking* the wall.

8. कुछ Absolute Phrase की तरह प्रयोग; जैसे—

- (a) Weather *permitting*, I shall go out for a walk.  
 (b) It *being* fine, we went out for a picnic.

9. Preposition की तरह प्रयोग participles का प्रयोग; जैसे—

Allowing, concerning, considering, granting, judging, referring, regarding, speaking, viewing आदि participles आजकल preposition की तरह प्रयोग होते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) *Considering* the case, I took the decision.
- (b) *Considering* the case, the decision was taken.
- (c) *Referring* to your letter, you do not state the fact clearly.
- (d) *Considering* the circumstances, there is no better way.

## 2. THE PAST PARTICIPLE

(भूतकालिक कृदन्त)

(A past participle denotes a finished action.)

**A. Past participle क्रिया का वह रूप है जिसके अंत में 'ed, en, ne, t' लगे होते हैं; जैसे—ed-tired, amazed, surprised, worked; -en-eaten, beaten; -ne-done, gone; -t-sent, bent etc.**

इससे कार्य के पूर्ण होने का ज्ञान होता है। यह बताता है कि कार्य समाप्त हो चुका है। वैसे Verb की Third Form ही Past Participle कहलाती है।

कुछ past participles ऐसे होते हैं जिनका प्रयोग adjective और verb दोनों तरह से होता है; जैसे—born, broken, fallen, given, spoken, stolen, torn, written.

Adjective की तरह प्रयोग— broken heart, spoken language, written answer.

देखें निम्नलिखित वाक्य—

- (a) The *broken* chair was put aside.
- (b) Time *misspent* is time lost.
- (c) I saw a few trees *laden* with fruit.
- (d) A bird *kept* in a cage is never happy.
- (e) I got the table *broken* by Ram repaired.
- (f) *Blinded* by a dust storm, they fell into disorder.

**B. Past Participle का प्रयोग**

**1. Adjective के रूप में Past Participle का प्रयोग; जैसे—**

- (a) She gave me a *broken* pencil.
- (b) The *wounded* soldier died in the hospital.
- (c) I need a *boiled* egg.
- (d) A *burnt* child dreads the fire.

**2. As a subject- Complement के रूप में Past Participle का प्रयोग; जैसे—**

- (a) She seems *disappointed*.
- (b) I felt *bored*.

**3. As a object- Complement के रूप में Past Participle का प्रयोग; जैसे—**

- (a) I saw a bird badly *injured*.
- (b) We found all girls *gone*.

**4. Perfect tense के रूप में Past Participle का प्रयोग; जैसे—**

- (a) I have *written* a letter.
- (b) They have *completed* the home-work.

**5. कुछ participles ऐसे होते हैं जिनका प्रयोग केवल adjectives की तरह होता है, verb की past form की तरह नहीं। ये past participles 'noun' को qualify करते हैं; जैसे—**

*bounden* duty, *cloven* hoof, *drunken* barber, *molten* image, *shrunk* cloth, *sunken* ship ऐसी verbs की past forms 'past participles' से अलग होती है; जैसे—*drunken*, *drunk*; *molten*, *melted*; *bounden*, *bound*; *sunken*, *sunk* etc.

## 3. THE PERFECT PARTICIPLE

(पूर्ण कालिक कदन्त)

(It represents an action as completed at some past time.)

**A. यह बताता है कि कार्य जो भूतकाल में किसी समय समाप्त हो गया था और कोई कार्य मुख्य कार्य से पहले समाप्त हुआ है। इसमें Verb की Third Form का प्रयोग होता है और Verb के आगे 'having' लगाया जाता है।**

(When one action is performed before another action, the word 'Having' is used for the first action.)

- (a) *Having crossed* the road, we boarded the bus.
- (b) *Having killed* the lion, we sat down.
- (c) *Having stolen* a packet, the thief ran away.

(d) *Having typed* the letter, he posted it.

### B. Perfect Participle का प्रयोग

**Conjunction** के रूप में ऐसे दो कार्यों को जोड़ने के लिए **perfect participle** का प्रयोग किया जाता है जिनमें तीव्रता नहीं होती है। दो कार्यों में से जो कार्य पहले होता है वह **Perfect Participle** में बदला जाता है। जब एक क्रिया के पूरी होने के बाद दूसरी क्रिया होती है, तो **Participle 'Having'** का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) He lifted the gun. He shot the tiger.  
*Having lifted* the gun, he shot the tiger.
- (b) She learnt her lesson. She began to play.  
*Having learnt* her lesson, she began to play.
- (c) He completed his studies. He returned home.  
*Having completed* his studies, he returned home.

## EXERCISE 72.

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. Sleeping in her room a thief entered and took away her bags.
2. She killed in the accident.
3. Working in the field, a dead man was seen.
4. I had got a gold opportunity.
5. Walking in the park, a snake bit him.
6. Being Sunday, I am not going to office today.
7. Having fixed the radio, he could be listening to the news again.
8. I am not duty bounden to go.
9. While we were on our way to school we saw Ram and Shyam play tennis.
10. This is my written book.

## EXERCISE 73.

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. Opening the gate, the dog bit him.
2. Remember the lessons teach by the teacher.
3. I found Ram to light a cigar.
4. Having been worked hard he got tired.
5. Do you go to swimming today?
6. We must provide good education to grow children.
7. I spend my time to read books.
8. Tired, I could not work any more.
9. She is busy to wash the plates.
10. He disliked my work on Sunday.

## EXERCISE 74.

**Fill in the blanks with present participle/past participle/perfect participle, whichever is suitable by using the verbs in brackets :**

1. .... the left you can see the temple. (turn)
2. I got the chair ..... by Shyam repaired.(break)
3. .... by a dust storm, they fell into disorder. (blind)
4. .... tea, he left for Delhi. (take)
5. .... the bear, Ram climbed up a tree. (see)
6. A ..... sparrow dropped on the ground. (wound)

7. .... the letter, he slept. (write)
8. Loudly ..... the door, she demanded admission. (knock)
9. ....his home work he went out to play. (finish)
10. Do not get off a ..... bus. (run)
11. ...., I continued my journey. (rest)
12. You cannot kill a ..... bird. (fly)

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