

2. Participles

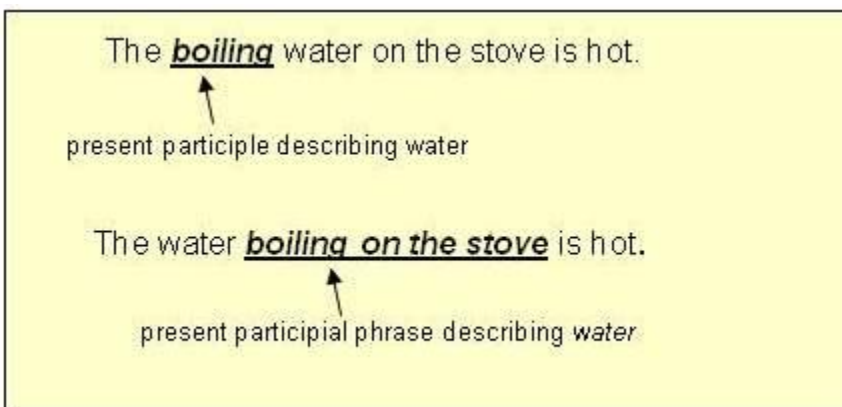
A verbal is a word formed from a verb but functioning as a different part of speech.

A **participle** is a verbal that functions as an adjective.

Two kinds of participles:

A. Present participles, always ending in **-ing**, are created from the form of a verb used with the verb **to be** (*am, is, are, was, were, been*) as an auxiliary verb (progressive tense).

Removing the auxiliary verb and using the -ing form of the main verb as an adjective produces a present participle.



B. Past participles, usually ending in **-ed** or **-en**, are created from the form of a verb used with the verb **to be** as an auxiliary verb (passive voice).



Removing the auxiliary verb and using the **-en** form of the main verb as an adjective produces a past participle.



Past participles may also be part of a participial phrase.

The windows cracked by vandals have been fixed.
↑
past participial phrase

The window broken on Thursday was expensive to repair.
↑
past participial phrase

That coin, lost many years ago, has never been found.
↑
past participial phrase

Participles and participial phrases should be placed near the nouns they modify. They may either precede or follow a noun.

Lost many years ago, that coin has never been found.
↑
pre-noun past participial phrase

That coin, lost many years ago, has never been found.
↑
post-noun past participial phrase

No one ever found that coin, lost many years ago.
↑
post-noun past participial phrase

For punctuation rules used with participles and participial phrases, follow this [link](#).