# Participles as adjectives

You probably know two types of participles

- 1. the **present participle**, which is formed using the verb + -ing, e.g. interesting
- 2. the **past participle**, which is formed using the verb + -ed (or the third verb form with irregular verbs), e.g. *interested*
- You meet the present participle in progressive forms: I am watching TV
- The past participle is part of present perfect forms: I have watched a lot of TV in my life

## **Participles as adjectives**



Participles can also be used as adjectives. Any verb can be turned into an adjective when you use it to form one of the two participle forms.

#### Present participles as adjectives

Example	Explanation
I saw an <b>boring</b> movie yesterday.	verb: to bore [langweilen] → present participle as adjective: boring
Helen told me about a <b>fascinating</b> book this morning.	verb: to fascinate [faszinieren] → present participle as adjective: fascinating



The present participle as an adjective has an **active** meaning (the movie bores me, the book fascinates me).

The *object of the participle* (Here: "movie", "book") is the cause [Ursache] or the giver of a feeling: The movie gives me the feeling of boredom [Langeweile].

### Past participles as adjectives

Example	Explanation
During the movie I got very <b>bored</b> [gelangweilt]	verb: to bore → past participle as adjective: bored
· ·	verb: to fascinate → past participle as adjective: fascinated

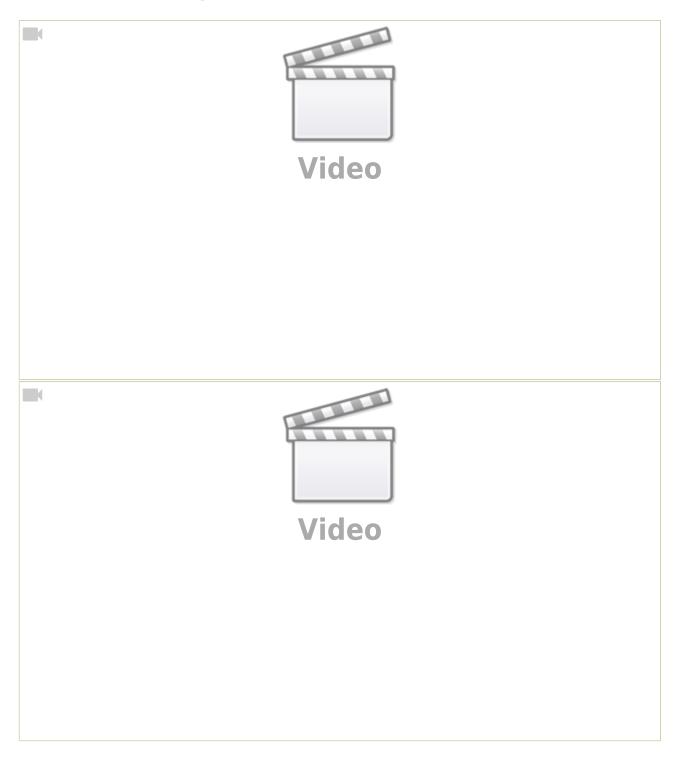


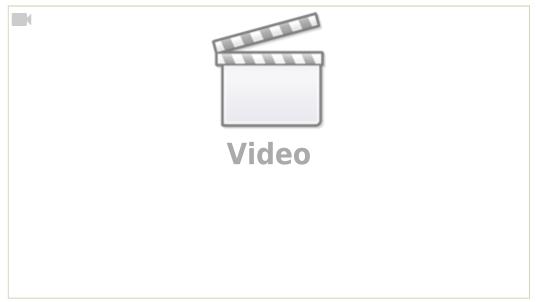
The past participle as an adjective has an **passive** meaning (I was bored by the movie, I was fascinated by the book).



The *object of the participle* (here: "I" in both sentences) is the result [Ergebnis] or the receiver [Empfänger] of a feeling: I get the feeling of boredom [Langeweile] from the movie.

## Videos on the topic





grammar, englisch