

Participle constructions instead of relative clauses

There are two different participle forms in English and they are used in various [verschieden] constructinos

1. the **present participle**: it is formed by adding “-ing” to the end of the verb (e.g. talking, listening, writing)
2. the **past participle**: it is formed by adding “-ed” to the end of the verb, it is the “3rd verb form” of any verb (e.g. talked, listened, written)

Both participles are part of various other grammar constructions, e.g.

1. the present participle
 1. is part of the progressive form (I am **walking**)
 2. can be used to make an (active) adjective from a verb (the **winning** team)
 3. can be used as a gerund (**Walking** is good for you)
2. the past participle
 1. is part of the perfect verb forms – present perfect and past perfect (I have **walked**, I had **walked**)
 2. can be used to make a (passive) adjective from a verb (the **defeated** team)

On this page, you can learn another common [verbreitet] use of participles: They can be used to replace [ersetzen] relative clauses.

In general [allgemein gesprochen], the **present participle** often has an **active** meaning and the **past participle** often has a **passive** meaning.

Participles to replace relative clauses