

# 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: "I, Helen") 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 film I got very <b>bored</b> [gelangweilt] .	verb: to bore → past participle as adjective: bored
When I read the book myself, I was also fascinated	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") is the result [Ergebnis] or the receiver [Empfänger]



of a feeling: I get the feeling of boredom [Langeweile] from the movie.

## Video overview

