

Lesson 230

Parts of the Sentence - Verbals - Participles

A **participle** is a **verbal** and is used as an **adjective**. Participles end in various ways. They modify **nouns** and **pronouns** and can precede or follow the word they modify.

A **present participle** always ends with *ing* as does the **gerund**, but remember that it is an adjective. A **past participle** ends with *ed*, *n*, or *irregularly*.

Examples:

played, broken, brought, sung, seeing, having seen, being seen, seen, having been seen

A **participial phrase** is made up of a participle and any complements (**direct objects**, **predicate nominatives**, **predicate adjectives**, or modifiers) like the **gerund**. A **participial phrase** that comes at the beginning of the sentence is always followed by a comma and modifies the **subject** of the sentence.

Participial phrases sometimes appear to modify a word that they cannot logically modify. The word it should modify does not appear in the sentence.

Instructions: Rewrite the following sentences by rearranging the words or by adding a word or words to make them clear and logical.

1. Looking over the outlook, the canyon seemed magnificent.
2. Typing my research paper, the keys jammed.
3. Playing the piano, my dog started to howl.
4. Eating lunch, the doorbell rang.

5. Having walked several miles, my new shoes hurt.

Hint: A new subject needs to be added to each sentence.