

## Episode 096 – Grammar

### Present participles

You're already familiar with past participles in compound tenses and as adjectives.

Examples:

*Julia **hat** Harry vor der Flugangst **gerettet**.*

*Der **gerettete** Pinguin wurde in den Zoo zurück gebracht.*

Present participles are predominantly used as adjectives or adverbs.

Examples:

*Der Pinguin **spricht!** -> Ja, das ist ein **sprechender** Pinguin.*

*Julia **lacht.** -> Julia hilft Harry **lachend**.*

They are formed by adding "end" to the end of the verb stem.

#### Infinitive

*sprechen*

*lachen*

*retten*

#### Present participle

***sprech-end***

***lach-end***

***rett-end***

Present participles describe an activity or process that is happening at this very moment and hasn't ended. By contrast, past participles used as adjectives usually describe a state of being or a passive condition that happened in the past. You can tell the difference by replacing the participles by a relative clause.

# Harry – gefangen in der Zeit

Begleitmaterialien

Examples:

*Julia hat die **rettende** Idee.*

*-> Julia hat die Idee, die (Harry) **rettet**.*

*Der **gerettete** Harry ist sehr glücklich.*

*-> Harry, der **gerettet wurde**, ist sehr glücklich.*

When used as a modifier, the participle precedes the noun and is inflected like an adjective.

Examples:

*Ja, das ist ein **sprechender** Pinguin.*

*Kann ich den **sprechenden** Pinguin mal sehen?*