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ПРИЧАСТИЕ I = PARTICIPLE I

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям по дисциплинам
«Практическая грамматика английского языка» и
«Грамматические проблемы перевода»
для студентов 3-х, 4-х курсов
специальности 6.020303
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Причастье I: методические указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплинам «Практическая грамматика английского языка» и «Грамматические проблемы перевода» для студентов 3-х, 4-х курсов специальности 6.020303 «Перевод» дневной формы обучения /Сост. Ильина Е.И., Алещенко А.Ю.-Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2009. -16с.

Цель: настоящие методические указания предназначены для обучения студентов 3-х, 4-х курсов специальности «Перевод» дневной формы обучения по дисциплинам «Практическая грамматика английского языка» и «Грамматические проблемы перевода». Могут быть использованы как для самостоятельной проработки указанной темы, так и на практических занятиях.

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры теории и практики перевода (протокол № 6 от 23.01.2009 г.).

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Рецензент: старший преподаватель кафедры ТПП Голубев В.П.

CONTENTS

1. The definition of the Participle I.....	3
2. The grammatical categories of participle I.....	3
- The category of perfect.....	5
- The category of voice.....	6
3. Syntactical functions of participle I.....	8
- Participle I as attribute.....	8
- Participle I as adverbial modifier.....	9
- Participle I as part of the compound verbal predicate.....	11
- Participle I as predicative.....	12
- Participle I as independent element (parenthesis).....	12
4. Predicative constructions with participle I.....	12
- The objective participial construction.....	12
- The nominative absolute participial construction.....	14
- Prepositional absolute participial construction with participle I.....	15
- Revision exercises.....	16



1. THE DEFINITION OF THE PARTICIPLE I

Participle I is a non-finite form of the verb with some adjectival and adverbial features. It is formed by adding the suffix -ing to the stem of the verb.

The verbal character of participle I is manifested morphologically in the categories of voice and perfect and syntactically in its combinability. Thus, like the other non-finites, it may combine:

- a) with a noun or pronoun as direct, indirect, prepositional object; Seeing Jane, I rushed to greet her.
- b) with an adverb or prepositional phrase as an adverbial modifier; Rising early, you'll make your days longer.
- c) with a noun or adjective as predicative. Being absent-minded, he went into the wrong room.

2. THE GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF PARTICIPLE I

Voice	Active	Passive
perfect		
Non-perfect	taking going	Being taken
Perfect	Having taken Having gone	Having been taken

1. Open the brackets and use the correct form of the Participle I.

He smiled (remember) the joke.

A new road will soon be built (connect) the plant with the railway station.

He speaks like a man (take) his opinion of everything. (Not know) that she could trust them he did not know what to do. And (say) this he threw himself back in the armchair. (Be) so far away he still feels himself part of the community. The boy come out of the water (shake) from top to toe. (Support) her by the arm he helped her out of the taxi.

2. Paraphrase the following using Participle I where it is possible.

Example: The man who is speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon. — *The man speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon.*

1. The sidewalks were crowded with people who were watching the carnival.
2. He had a massive gold watch, which had belonged to his father.
3. He stood at the counter and hesitated, he did not know what to choose.
4. The conferences, which are held at the University every year, are devoted to ecological problems.
5. Unable to attend the conference that took place a month ago, we asked to send the typewritten reports.
6. I looked at the people who were lying on the beach.
7. The people who are waiting for the doctor have been sitting here for a long time.
8. The man who phoned you yesterday is waiting for you downstairs.

3. Translate into Russian. Pay attention to the Participle I.

1. The input unit consists of some devices using different means.
2. Performing addition the computer must have two numbers to be added.
3. When pressing the keys the operator makes the adding machine operate.
4. The operator pressing the keys makes the adding machine operate.
5. A device invented by the German mathematician Leibniz could control automatically the amount of adding to be performed by 2 given digit.
6. Logical operations performed by 2 computer are comparing, selecting, sorting, and determining.
7. Discussing the advantages of the new memory unit the professor gave the students all the necessary explanations.
8. Having punched holes in a card the operator put it into the computer.
9. When passed through the reading equipment the characters are read in a way similar to a way used for a magnetic tape.
10. The density of memorizing elements in MOS memory is very high.



The category of perfect.

The category of perfect in participle I finds its expression in the contrast of the non-perfect and perfect forms. The non-perfect form suggests that the action denoted by participle I is simultaneous with that of the finite verb. Thus the time-reference of the action expressed by participle I can be understood only from the context, that is it is not absolute, but relative.

you know your native tongue better *Learning*
foreign languages I used to begin my day with repeating new words,

you will learn a lot about your native tongue.
The perfect form of participle I indicates that the action denoted by the participle is prior to that denoted by the finite

I shall start upon French

Having learnt the elements our students start upon French or German

we started upon French

The meaning of priority may be accompanied by the notion of completion or duration, depending on whether the meaning of the verb is terminative or durative.

Dinny took the little packet, and *having brought* no bag, slipped it down her dress.

Having waited several hours in the snow to see me, he was not likely to show much patience when the house was thrown into darkness.

Non-perfect participle I regularly expresses immediate priority and denotes an instantaneous action if it is formed from terminate verbs, such as verbs of motion (*to come, to enter, to arrive, to turn, to leave*), of sense perception (*to see, to hear, to find*) and verbs of certain specific actions associated with motion (*to put, to put on, to take, to take off, to seize, to grasp, to open*).

Arriving at the station, he found his train gone.

Leaving the house, Andrew continued his round.

The perfect participle of the same verbs is used when there is a lapse of time between the two actions, or when the action denoted by the participle is durative.

Seeing Jane, I rushed to greet her. But: *Having seen* the girl only once, I didn't recognize her.

Not having seen her for a long time, I didn't recognize her.

Sometimes the perfect participle is used to emphasize priority.

Her husband, *finding the right key*, fits it into the lock of bureau.

Non-perfect participle I may denote a posterior action, immediately following the first action, forming its part or being its result, as in:

Lizzy left the room, *banging the door shut*.

As seen from the above examples non-perfect participle I denoting a prior action usually precedes the predicate verb. When it denotes a posterior action, it stands always after the predicate verb. In both cases it corresponds to the Russian perfective adverbial participle (депричастие) (приехав, повернув, услышав, сняв, поднявшись, найдя, хлопнув, вернувшись).

4. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Participle I Perfect.

1. (see) so little of the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions. 2. (arrive) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see Edinburgh. 3.1 felt very tired (work) the whole day in the sun. 4. (buy) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department. 5. She left (tell) us all she had found out. 6. (get) what he wanted he took his hat and left. 7. By this time (get used) to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger. 8.1 felt refreshed and rested (sleep) for eight hours. 9. (complete) all our preparations we hired a taxi and hurried off. 10. Never (experience) such difficulties she was at a loss.

The category of voice.

Participle I of transitive verbs, both non-perfect and perfect, has voice distinctions, which are realized in the contrast of active and passive forms:

<i>Translating</i> from English into Russian, she should know well both languages.	Being translated into many languages, the novel is known all over the world.
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Participle I active denotes an action directed from the doer of the I action, while participle I passive denotes an action directed towards it. The carrier of the action may coincide with the subject of the sentence, as in the above examples. It may also be a noun modified by participle I used attributively, in whatever function the noun is used:

Do you know *the students translating* the text?

Have you read *the text being translated* by the students?

The doer of the action may be expressed by the nominal element of a predicative construction:

I heard *someone mentioning your name*.

I heard *your name being mentioned* at the conference.

Non-perfect participle I active of transitive verbs can be contrasted not only with participle I passive, but also with participle II:

- taken mentioning - being mentioned - mentioned According to the syntactical function of participle I and the aspectual character of the verb,



non-perfect participle I passive may denote process, as in:

Have you heard anything of the conference *being held* at the University? (of the conference which is being held at the University)

5. Choose the right variant.

- 1)....the station, I bumped into an old man followed by a porter.
 - a)entering
 - b)having entered
- 2)....the top of the mountain, we sat down on the ground for a long time too tired to move.
 - a)reaching
 - b)having reached
- 3)Dina sat in a comfortable armchair merrily.
 - a)talking
 - b)having talked
- 4)The windows..... the garden, were open, and loud music was heard pouring out of them.
 - a)facing
 - b)being faced
- 5)What do you think of the project..... now?
 - a)discussing
 - b)being discussed
- 6)....made long ago, the film was difficult to watch.
 - a)being made
 - b)having been made

6. Translate into English.

1. Будьте внимательны, когда ведете машину. 2. Получив телеграмму, моя сестра немедленно выехала в Глазго. 3.Я не знаю человека, говорящего по телефону. 4.Уехав вечером, мы прибыли в город в 6 утра. 5.Я оставила ей записку, не застав ее дома. 6.Чувствуя усталость, они решили передохнуть. 7.Мы сидели на террасе, наслаждаясь чудесным видом гор, окружающих наш отель. 8.Пожелав мистеру Пиквику

доброй ночи, слуга ушёл. 9.Покидая порт, они подняли красный флаг. 10.Читая рассказы о морях, он вспомнил свою юность. 11.Я видел, как судно подходило к маяку. 12.Очень трудно заставить их думать о вас, так как они слишком заняты мыслями о себе. 13.Улица была полна людей, которые смеялись и шли домой. 14.Сесилия услышала очень немного, так как была поглощена своими размышлениями. 15. Они вернулись в Лондон после того, как отсутствовали шесть недель и два дня.

3. SYNTACTICAL FUNCTIONS OF PARTICIPLE I

Participle I performs the syntactical functions characteristic of] the adjective and the adverb, and can therefore be used as attribute, predicative or as adverbial modifier.

It may be used (a) alone or (b) as headword of a participial phrase, or else (c) as part of a predicative construction:

a) Let *sleeping* dogs lie.

He drank his coffee *standing*.

b) There are some other people *waiting for you*.

The youth looked at him curiously, *never having seen Forsyte with a beard*.

c) We found *him working in the garden*.

Participle I as attribute.

This function is peculiar to non-perfect participle I in the main sense, that of a process simultaneous with the action denoted by the main verb or with the moment of speech. It corresponds to the Russian imperfective participle, usually active: *leading* - ведущий, *asking-spraying* - спрашиваемый. The passive participle I corresponds to the Russian imperfective participle passive participle: *being asked* - спрашиваемый, *being translated* - переводимый, *being built* - строящийся.

When a participial phrase is used as attribute it follows the modified noun. Its verbal character is evident from its verbal combinability and sometimes from the passive form itself. A participial phrase may be (a) non-detached or (b) detached:

a) We went along the street *leading to the seashore*. Emma sat in the armchair *facing the door*.

Another factor concerns the formality of the language *being taught*.

b) Once a month Tommy, *arriving separately*, came in for a brief

A detached participial phrase is set off from the modified noun by a comma (or commas) in writing and by a pause (or pauses) in speech.



participles *being* and *having*.

- Hoping to catch the train*, we took a taxi.
She knew that we were guilty. *And knowing it*, the child in her was outraged.

Being there, I could see all.

Another characteristic feature of participles functioning as of reason consists in their combinability with negation (no matter is expressed by).

I turned back, *not knowing where to go.*

3) The adverbial modifier **of attendant circumstances** is one of the most characteristic of participle I - it is considered to be the main grammatical meaning of non-perfect participle. In this case participle I denotes some action or event parallel to the action or state denoted by the finite verb.

Deb was *sWent, fidgeting with the spoon in her saucer.*

4) Participle **I** as an **adverbial modifier of manner** is akin to an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances. The difference consists in the fact that an adverbial modifier of manner characterizes the action of the finite verb, whereas that of attendant circumstances denotes a parallel action or event.

He came in *carrying a big parcel*.

5) Occasionally participle I occurs as **an adverbial modifier of comparison, concession or condition.**

As an adverbial of comparison the participle is always preceded by the conjunction *as if as though*:

As if obeying him, i turned and stared into his face.

When participle I is used as an adverbial modifier of concession the conjunction is not obligatory and then the idea of concession may be understood from the context. Somebody was waiting: a man who, *though moving irregularly*, was making quite a speed in my direction. In the same way participle I as an adverbial modifier of condition is recognized by its syntactical surroundings. It is either the subjunctive mood or the future tense form which allows a participial phrase to function as an adverbial modifier of condition:

She ought to be there and her absence might be resented, but *being there* she wouldn't know what to say (но, если бы она была там ... , ... но будучи там ...).

M 1: *Having caught a bad cold, he had to miss a few lessons.*

1. Потеряв квитанцию, он не смог получить посылку. 2. Не вернув книгу вовремя, мальчик боялся идти в библиотеку. 3. Опоздав на

десятичасовой поезд, он должен был послать телеграмму друзьям, которые ждали его.

M 2: *After leaving school, his son went to work at a factory.*

1. Наклеив марку на конверт, он пошёл отправлять письмо.
2. Просмотрев журналы, он вернул их в библиотеку.
3. Позвонив брату, он оделся и вышел из дома.

M 3: *On hearing the news, the girl jumped with boy.*

1. Прибыв в город, путешественники поехали в гостиницу.
2. Придя домой, он позвонил по телефону своей сестре.
3. Получив телеграмму, он поехал на станцию.
4. Услышав, что сестра не может приехать к ней, Анна расстроилась.

9. Translate into English.

1. Гуляя на днях по парку, я очутился в совершенно незнакомом месте.
2. Сдавая тетрадь, студент сказал, что не закончил последнее упражнение, и обещал сделать его к следующему уроку.
3. Увидев, что собирается дождь, мать велела детям идти домой.
4. Пропустив два урока, студент с трудом понимал объяснения преподавателя.
5. Приехав на вокзал, Петр купил билет и, видя, что у него достаточно времени, пошел посмотреть на новый театр, построенный недалеко от вокзала.
6. Вы видите высокого человека, стоящего у окна?
7. Кто эта женщина, сидящая за столом?
8. Подумав, что письмо срочное, секретарь решил отправить его авиапочтой.
9. Попрощавшись со всеми, он вышел из комнаты.
10. Войдя в комнату, он представился.

Participle I as part of the compound verbal predicate.

Non-perfect participle I can be part of a compound verbal predicate of double orientation. Within this type of predicate participle I follows verbs of sense perception, such as *to see, to hear, to feel, to find*, also some causative verbs, such as *to keep, to leave* in the passive voice. *Jane was heard playing* the piano.

Paul was found working in the garden.

The boy was caught teasing the cat.

The predicate of double orientation consists of two parts: the first is oriented on somebody implied, and the second refers semantically to the doer of the action expressed by the subject.

Слышали (слышно было), как Джейн играет на рояле.

Меня *заставили* ждать почти целый час.

Participle I as predicative.

In the position of predicative only non-perfect participle I occurs, its adjectival character being predominant. Although keeping the form of the participle, it is treated as an adjective, or a deverbal adjective.

The story is *amusing*.

I find the story *amusing*.

Participle I as predicative may be used with other linkverbs, in which case it may keep its verbal character, as in:

Dora remained standing.

Participle I as independent element (parenthesis).

Participle I as parenthesis forms the headword of a participial phrase, the meaning of which is a comment upon the contents of the whole sentence or sometimes part of it. The comment may take the form of logical restriction or personal attitude. Here we find such participial phrases as *generally (properly, roughly, legally, strictly) speaking, putting it mildly judging by (from), allowing for, taking everything into consideration*, etc. *Judging from what you say*, he ought to succeed. *Strictly speaking*, this is illegal.

4. PREDICATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH PARTICIPLE I

Participle I may function as part of a predicative construction entering into a predicative relationship with some nominal element and forming a syntactical unit with it.

The objective participial construction.

The objective participial construction consists of a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case and participle I forming a syntactical complex, the two main components of which are in predicative relationship. Since the construction always follows transitive verbs, its syntactical function is that of a complex object.¹ Thus in its meaning it corresponds to a subordinate clause and is usually translated into Russian by a subordinate object clause:

I saw John playing tennis - Я видел, как Джон играет в теннис.

I saw him playing tennis - Я видел, как он играет в теннис.

We heard them singing - Мы слышали, как они поют.

In many cases, however, the translation depends on the verb it refers to and on the requirements of the Russian usage.

The nominal element usually refers to a person or a thing different from that denoted by the subject of the sentence. If it refers to the same person



as the subject, a reflexive pronoun is to be used, as in:
He heard *himself uttering the words*.

The objective participial construction is used:

- a) with verbs of **sense perception**,
- b) with various verbs of **causative meaning**, or **inducement**.
- c) occasionally with verbs expressing **wish**.

a) to see to hear to feel to watch

to notice to observe to perceive to smell

to find to catch to discover to look (at) to listen (to)

We saw (watched, heard, listened to) *the train approaching the station*.

Do you smell *something burning*?

I could feel *the dog leaning against my feet*.

We found *him working in the garden*.

b) to have to leave

to get to start

to keep to set

I won't have you *smoking at your age*!

They soon got (started) *things going*.

c) to want to like

I don't want you *talking back to me*.

They didn't like *me leaving so early*.

10. Translate into Russian.

1. I saw him coming up the stairs slowly, as if he were carrying something heavy.
2. He felt the wind getting colder.
3. I saw them trying to find him.
4. The boy was found reading the book.
5. He saw her trying to open the window.
6. Jane was heard crying.
7. The girl was found sleeping in the armchair.
8. She was kept staying at home because the weather was cold.
9. He saw his friend hurrying somewhere.
10. The woman was found buying some milk for her child.

11. Translate into English.

1. Видели, как он вошёл в гостиную и снял пальто.
2. Меня заставили прочитать эту книгу.

3. Джейн застали в тот момент, когда она читала письмо.

4. Слышали, как он говорил по телефону о каком-то важном деле.

5. Мальчика заставили извиниться за грубость.

6. Видели, как он пытался открыть входную дверь.

7. Майкла заставили взять свои слова обратно.

8. Предполагали, что она уехала из города.

9. Слышали, как девочка плачет в соседней комнате.

10. Слышал и, как он пытается уговорить Джейн поехать с ним.

The nominative absolute participial construction.

This construction consists of two interdependent elements, nominal and verbal, which are in a predicative relation. The nominal element is a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case. The verbal element is participle I in any of its forms. The nominal and the verbal elements make a syntactical complex functioning as a detached adverbial modifier. Unlike the objective participial construction it does not depend on a verb:

John having left the room to ring for a taxi as arranged, Mary sat down again to wait for him.

The nominative absolute participial construction functions syntactically as an adverbial modifier: **an adverbial modifier of** a) **attendant circumstances** b) **reason**, c) occasionally **time**.

a) Llewellyn looked through the window, *his glance traveling towards the bridge*.

Mabel hurried out of the car and walked away, *tears streaming down her face*.

b) But I was a little on edge, *there being something to report*. The ship's band did not play in the morning, *it being Sunday*.

c) *The work being finished*, the two girls went into the shop.

12. Translate into Russian. Pay attention to the absolute participial construction.

1. The hearing of the case being over, the judge closed the trial.

2. The agencies of the Procurator's Office performing their functions independently of any local bodies, the Procurator — General supervises their work.

3. The trade-union leaders having been illegally arrested, the Supreme Court of the country had to release them.

4. About 8.000 judges work now in the People's Courts, the majority of them having higher legal education.



5. The US Congress is the highest legislative organ, the work of preparing and considering legislation being done mainly by its committees.
6. The jury having disagreed at the first trial, the accused got a retrial.
7. The officer must show the warrant to the person being arrested and must inform him of the cause of the arrest.
8. Having been considered by the situation in the region began to improve.

13. Translate into English.

1. Отложив газету, Салли поднялась и пошла открывать дверь.
2. Если погода позволит, он уедет завтра.
3. Поскольку оставалось мало времени, им пришлось поторопиться.
4. Так как было воскресенье, библиотека была закрыта.
5. После того как их осмотрел врач, им разрешили вступить в спортклуб.
6. Так как документ был написан давно, его было трудно читать.
7. Я нервничал, так как было о чём сообщить.
8. Так как книга была прочитана, Джейн убрала её в шкаф.
9. Когда документ был подписан, он вздохнул с облегчением.
10. Они оба стояли у камина, она любовалась картиной, а он смотрел на неё.

Prepositional absolute participial construction with participle I.

A prepositional absolute construction differs from a non-prepositional participial construction in that it is introduced by the preposition *with*. Its nominal part is usually a noun in the common case, or very rarely a personal pronoun in the objective case. It is not necessarily set off by a comma:

Andrew went into the house *with his heart beating fast*.

The main syntactical function of the construction is an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances, as in:

The officer sat *with his long fine hands lying on the table perfectly still*.

The meaning of attendant circumstances may be combined with **temporal or causal ones**:

I won't speak *with him staring at me like that*.

The construction is usually translated into Russian by a coordinate or a subordinate clause, and sometimes by means of a prepositional phrase, or an adverbial participle (деепричастие).

(Когда) Эндрю вошел в дом, сердце его сильно билось (с бьющимся сердцем).

Теперь, когда приближается время жатвы, все так красиво.

14. Translate into Russian.

1. I won't speaking with him smiling like that.
2. She left the house with her heart beating fast.
3. He told this story with staring at her.
4. He sat with reading a newspaper.
5. It is so warm with the weather being fine.
6. She sat with her fingers touching her hair.
7. She came back home with her head spinning.

Revision exercises

15. Denote the functions of the participle I.

1. Compressing the gas we shall turn it into liquid.
2. Johnny saw the crowd break the line of policemen barring their way.
3. This melting ice or snow keeps the same temperature while melting.
4. The torn and tattered flag hung on the wires, flapping gently in the breeze.
5. He was seen crossing the bridge.
6. He watched them working.
7. He saw the police struggling with the crowd.
8. Look at a star in the East and you will find it rising upward.
9. The Don waters were seen pouring into the canal.
10. The weather being fine, the airplane started.
11. Coming to Leningrad I went to the Hermitage.
12. They went to the winding shaft, two of the men carrying a stretcher.
13. There being no other traffic on the road, we drove rather fast.
14. They were trying to find a way of talking to him alone.
15. Strictly speaking, their presence is not necessary.

16. Translate into Russian. Denote the functions of the participle I.

1. The student of is our Institute, having been practice in, our organization, works very good now.
1. The officer must show the warrant to the person being arrested and must inform him of the cause of the arrest.
2. The Senate is composed of 100 members, the Senators being elected for a term of 6 years.
4. Having passed all the examinations he left for the country.
5. The House of Representatives consists of 435 members, the number representing each state being based on the population.
6. Labor law is a system of rules regulating labor relations.
7. The evidence being strong, the accused was found guilty by the jury.

