Participles

Present Participles

The present participle is formed by adding the Spanish equivalent of "-ing".

For -AR verbs this is **-ando** For -ER & -IR verbs it is **-iendo**

    For example;   The verb Hablar > **hablando** (speaking)

                                The verb Comer > **comiendo** (eating)

                                The verb Vivir >   **viviendo** (living)

Irregular Participles

1. -ER & -IR verbs with stems ending in a vowel use **-yendo** rather than –iendo

    For example;   The verb Leer > **leyendo** (reading)

                                The verb Caer > **cayendo** (falling)

                                The verb Huir > **huyendo** (fleeing)

2. -IR stem-changing verbs keep the first letter of the stem change in the present participle.

    For example;   The verb Decir (e>**i**) >   **diciendo** (saying)

                                The verb Sentir (e>**ie**) > **sintiendo** (feeling)

                                The verb Dormir (o>**ue**)> **durmiendo** (sleeping)

3. The verb "to go" has an irregular present participle. Ir > **yendo** (going)

Past Participles

The past participle is formed by adding the Spanish equivalent of "-ed".

For -AR verbs this is **-ado** For -ER & -IR verbs it is **-ido**

    For example;   The verb Hablar > **hablado** (spoken)[1]

                                The verb Temer > **temido** (feared)

                                The verb Vivir >   **vivido** (lived)

When past participles are used as adjectives **they must match** the nouns that they describe.

Participles are used with the verb Estar. Remember, use Estar for location, condition, and verb addition. Verb addition occurs when you add another verb (participle) to am, is, or are.[2]

1. Some past participles are irregular in English and don't end in –ed.
2. The exception to this rule is the passive voice.