**一张图看懂英语时态**

**Old English**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Participle&action=edit&section=4)]

In [Old English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_English), past participles of [Germanic strong verbs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germanic_strong_verb) were marked with a *ge-* prefix, as are most strong and weak past participles in Dutch and German today, and often by a vowel change in the stem. Those of weak verbs were marked by the ending *-d*, with or without an [epenthetic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epenthesis) vowel before it. Modern English past participles derive from these forms (although the *ge-* prefix, which became *y-* in Middle English, has now been lost).

Old English present participles were marked with an ending in *-ende* (or *-iende* for verbs whose infinitives ended in *-ian*).

**Middle English**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Participle&action=edit&section=5)]

In [Middle English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English), the form of the present participle varied across regions: *-ende* (southwest, southeast, [Midlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Midlands)), *-inde* (southwest, southeast), *-and* (north), *-inge* (southeast). The last is the one that became standard, falling together with the suffix *-ing* used to form [verbal nouns](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbal_noun). See [*-ing* (etymology)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/-ing#Etymology).

[Modern English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_English) verbs have two participles:[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Participle#cite_note-8)

* The *present participle*, also sometimes called the [*active*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_voice), [*imperfect*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperfect), or [*progressive*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_aspect) participle, takes the ending *-ing*, for example *doing*, *seeing*, *working*, *running*. It is identical in form to the [verbal noun](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbal_noun) and [gerund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerund) (see below). The term *present participle* is sometimes used to include the gerund;[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Participle#cite_note-9) and the term "gerund–participle" is also used.
* The *past participle*, also sometimes called the [*passive*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passive_voice) or [*perfect*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfect_(grammar)) participle, is identical to the [past tense](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simple_past) form (ending in *-ed*) in the case of regular verbs, for example "loaded", "boiled", "mounted", but takes various forms in the case of [irregular verbs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_irregular_verbs), such as *done*, *sung*, *written*, *put*, *gone*, etc.

The present participle, or participial phrases (clauses) formed from it, are used as follows:

* to form the [progressive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_aspect) (continuous) aspect: *Jim was****sleeping****.*
* as an [adjective phrase](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjective_phrase) modifying a noun phrase: *The man****sitting****over there is my uncle.*
* adverbially, the [subject](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subject_(grammar)) being understood to be the same as that of the main clause: ***Looking****at the plans, I gradually came to see where the problem lay.* *He shot the man,****killing****him.*
* similarly, but with a different subject, placed before the participle (the [nominative absolute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nominative_absolute) construction): *He and I****having****reconciled our differences, the project then proceeded smoothly.*
* more generally as a clause or sentence modifier: *Broadly****speaking****, the project was successful.* (See also [dangling participle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dangling_participle).)

Past participles, or participial phrases (clauses) formed from them, are used as follows:

* to form the [perfect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfect_(grammar)) aspect: *The chicken has****eaten****.*
* to form the [passive voice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_passive_voice): *The chicken was****eaten****.*
* as an adjective phrase: *The chicken****eaten****by the children was contaminated.* (See also [reduced relative clause](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reduced_relative_clause).)
* adverbially: ***Eaten****in this manner, the chicken presents no problem.*
* in a nominative absolute construction, with a subject: *The chicken****eaten****, we returned home.*

**https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uses\_of\_English\_verb\_forms#Future-in-the-past**

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|  | | **Tenses 时态** | | | |
| **Morphological 形态学的** | | **With auxiliaries 助动词** | |
| **Present** | **Past** | **Future** | **Future-in-the-past** |
| **Aspects**  **体** | **Simple** | *go(es)* | *went* | *will go* | *would go* |
| **Continuous** | *am/is/are going* | *was/were going* | *will be going* | *would be going* |
| **Perfect** | *have/has gone* | *had gone* | *will have gone* | *would have gone* |
| **Perfect continuous** | *have/has been going* | *had been going* | *will have been going* | *would have been going* |