

# IMIESŁÓW PRZYMIOTNIKOWY BIERNY

Passive adjectival participle

The **passive adjectival participle** can be formed from both perfective and imperfective verbs but the formation from perfective verbs is more common. The endings, declension and alternations are similar to those of adjectives.

		SINGULAR	PLURAL
TEMAT CZASOWNIKA verb stem	+	M F N <b>- y, - a, - e</b>	MP NMP <b>- i, - e</b>

	STEP 1	STEP 2	
If the ending of the infinitive stem is:	create a following verb form and cut the ending:	add the right ending of the passive adjectival participle:	Passive adjectival participle
<b>- a -</b> (pisa-ć)	Past tense, 3rd person plural, NMP pisa - ły <b>ONE</b>	<b>- ny, - na, - ne,</b> <b>- ni, - ne</b>	pisa- <b>ny</b> list
<b>- e -</b> (rozumie-ć)	rozumia - ły		rozumia- <b>na</b> rzecz
<b>- i -</b> (robi-ć)	Present tense, 2nd person singular robi - sz <b>TY</b>	<b>- ony, - ona, - one,</b> <b>- oni, - one</b>	robi- <b>one</b> zadanie
<b>- y -</b> (uczy-ć) + verbs with endings: <b>- ść/-źć/-c</b>	uczy - sz		ucz- <b>ona</b> kobieta
	piecz - esz		piecz- <b>ony</b> kurczak
<b>- i -</b> (pi-ć)	Past tense, 3rd person plural, NMP pi - ły <b>ONE</b>	<b>- ty, - ta, - te,</b> <b>- ci, - te</b>	pi- <b>ty</b> sok
<b>- y -</b> (my-ć)	my - ły		my- <b>te</b> jabłko
<b>- u -</b> (żu-ć)	żu - ły		żu- <b>ta</b> guma
+ verbs like: <b>trzeć</b>	tar - ły		tar- <b>ty</b> ser
<b>- a -</b> (zamkną-ć)	Present tense, 2nd person singular zamkni - esz <b>TY</b>	<b>- ęty, - ęta, - ęte,</b> <b>- ęci, - ęte</b>	zamkni- <b>ęte</b> drzwi

M=Masculine, F=Feminine, N=Neuter, MP=Masculine Personal, NMP=non-Masculine Personal