

## Participles

Participles are *verbal adjectives*. Participles are *verbal adjectives*. *Verbal adjectives!!!*

Their *verbal* nature includes:

- formed on verbal tense stems
- have both tense and voice
- can take direct and indirect objects

Their *adjectival* nature includes:

- can modify and agree with nouns and pronouns
- have gender, number, and case

The tense of a Greek participle (like infinitives) shows aspect only.

1. Present participle—progressive/repeated aspect—simultaneous action with the main verb.
2. Aorist participle—simple aspect—often action prior to the main verb; sometimes simultaneous
3. Perfect participle—completed aspect with continuing effect—action prior to the main verb.
4. Future participle (λύσων, λύσουσα, λύσον)—subsequent to the main verb. E.g. ἀλλ' εἰσὶν ἐξ ὑμῶν τινες οἱ οὐ πιστεύουσιν. ἤδει γὰρ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὁ Ἰησοῦς τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ μὴ πιστεύοντες καὶ τίς ἐστὶν ὁ παραδώσων αὐτόν. (John 6:64).

## Forms of the present participles

	Active			Passive		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
nom	ων	ουσα	ον	ομενος	ομενη	ομενον
gen	οντος	ουσης	οντος	ομενου	ομενης	ομενου
dat	οντι	ουση	οντι	ομενω	ομενη	ομενω
acc	οντα	ουσαν	ον	ομενον	ομενην	ομενον
nom	οντες	ουσαι	οντα	ομενοι	ομεναι	ομενα
gen	οντων	ουσῶν	οντων	ομενων	ομένων	ομενων
dat	ουσι	ουσαις	ουσι	ομενοις	ομεναις	ομενοις
acc	οντας	ουσας	οντα	ομενους	ομενας	ομενα

	Active			Passive		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
nom	λύων	λύουσα	λύον	λυόμενος	λυομένη	λυόμενον
gen	οντος	ουσης	οντος	ομενου	ομενης	ομενου
dat	οντι	ουση	οντι	ομενω	ομενη	ομενω
acc	οντα	ουσαν	ον	ομενον	ομενην	ομενον
nom	οντες	ουσαι	οντα	ομενοι	ομεναι	ομενα
gen	οντων	ουσῶν	οντων	ομενων	ομένων	ομενων
dat	ουσι	ουσαις	ουσι	ομενοις	ομεναις	ομενοις
acc	οντας	ουσας	οντα	ομενους	ομενας	ομενα

### Adjectival Participles

1. Predicate participle // predicate adjective (no article)
2. Attributive participle // attributive adjective
3. Substantive participle // substantive adjective

### Adverbial/Circumstantial Participles

"The adverbial or circumstantial participle is grammatically subordinated to its controlling verb (usually the main verb of the clause). Like an ordinary adverb, the participle modifies the verb, answering the question, *When?* (temporal), *How?* (means, manner), *Why?* (purpose, cause), etc." (Daniel B. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics* [Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1996], 622).

1. Temporal: *while, after, when*
2. Causal: *because*
3. Conditional: *if*
4. Concessive: *although*
5. Manner: *by, with*
6. Means: *by*