Chapter 27: Present (Continuous) Adverbial Participles

	3	*1*	*3*
	mas	*fem*	*neut*
nom sg	λύων[1]	λύουσα	λύον[2]
gen sg	λύοντος	λυούσης[3]	λύοντος
dat sg	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι
acc sg	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύον
nom pl	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
gen pl	λυόντων	λυουσῶν	λυόντων
dat pl	λύουσι (ν)[4]	λυούσαις	λύουσι (ν)[4]
acc pl	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα

[1] No case ending is used, the tau drops off because it cannot stand at the end of a word (rule 8), and the omicron lengthens to omega to compensate for the loss (*λυ + οντ + - → λυον → λύων)

[2] As with the nominative singular masculine, no case ending is used, the tau drops out (rule 8), but in the neuter the connecting vowel does not lengthen.

[3] As you will remember, if the letter before the final stem vowel is epsilon, iota, or rho, then the genitive stays ας. Otherwise, it shifts to ης (cf. chapter *, footnote to the vocabulary word θάλασσα).

[4] The ντ drops out because of the sigma, and the omicron lengthens to ου in order to compensate for the loss (οντσι → οσε → ουσι). Be sure not to confuse this form with the third person plural indicative (λύουσι, "they loose").

Middle/Passive Present (Continuous) Participle

	3	*1*	*3*
	mas	*fem*	*neut*
nom sg	λυόμενος	λυόμενη	λυόμενον
gen sg	λυομένου	λυομένης	λυομένου
dat sg	λυομένῳ	λυομένῃ	λυομένῳ
acc sg	λυόμενον	λυόμενην	λυόμενον
nom pl	λυόμενοι	λυόμεναι	λυόμενα
gen pl	λυομένων	λυομένων	λυομένων
dat pl	λυομένοις	λυομέναις	λυομένοις
acc pl	λυομένους	λυομένας	λυομένα

What to Memorize
Morphemes

	Masc	*fem*	*neut*
act	ντ	ουσα	ντ
mid/pas	μενο	μενη	μενο

	Active			*Middle/passive*		
	masc	*fem*	*neut*	*masc*	*fem*	*neut*
nom sg	ων	ουσα	ον	ομενος	ομενη	ομενον
gen sg	οντος	ουσης	οντος	ομενου	ομενης	ομενου

Basic Translation

• simple -ing form of the English verb:

ἀπεκρίθη λέγων . . .   He answered saying . . .

• Key word "while":

λέγων ἐγὼ ἔρχομαι . . .   While speaking I come . . .

• If the participle is passive, use "being" and a form that is not the -ing form:

δοξαζόμενος ὁ θεος . . .   While being glorified, God . . .

Relative Time

Keep in mind that a Greek participle always indicates *relative* time—relative to the main verb. *The present participle describes an action occurring at the same time as the main verb.*

This means you will need to adjust your translation by using a helping verb, e.g. "Studying" becomes "was studying".

• If the main verb is aorist, then the present participle will be translates as the past continuous, e.g. "was praying".

ἦλθε προσευχόμενος   He went *while he was praying.*

• If the main verb is present, then the present participle is translated as the present continuous, e.g. "is praying."

ἔρχεται προσευχόμενος   He goes *while praying.*

Which pronoun you use is determined by the word the participle is modifying. Which helping verb you use is determined by the time of the main verb.