

## Participle Summary

Present (continuous) Active Ptc:	Present Stem	+	ΟΝΤ/ΟΥΣΑ	ΩΝ/ΟΝ
Present (continuous) Middle/Passive Ptc:	Present Stem	+	ΟΜΕΝΟ/Η	
1st Aorist Active Ptc:	Present Stem	+	ΣΑΝΤ/ΣΑΣΑ	ΣΑΣ/ΣΑΝ
1st Aorist Middle (Deponent) Ptc:	Present Stem	+	ΣΑΜΕΝΟ/Η	
1st Aorist Passive Ptc:	Present Stem	+	ΘΕΝΤ/ΘΕΙΣΑ	ΘΕΙΣ/ΘΕΝ
2nd Aorist Active Ptc:	2nd Aorist Stem	+	ΟΝΤ/ΟΥΣΑ	ΩΝ/ΟΝ
2nd Aorist Middle (Deponent) Ptc:	2nd Aorist Stem	+	ΟΜΕΝΟ/Η	
2nd Aorist Passive Ptc:	2nd Aorist Stem	+	ΕΝΤ/ΕΙΣΑ	ΕΙΣ/ΕΝ
Perfect Active Ptc.	Perfect Stem	+	ΚΟΤ	ΚΩΣ/ΚΟΣ
Perfect Middle (Deponent) & Passive Ptc:	Perfect Stem	+	ΚΥΙΑ	

### Adverbial Participles

- Are usually anarthrous (not preceded by an article)
- Simple key words “while” (present/continuous) and “after” (aorist)
- Note: Aorist participles are often contemporaneous with an aorist main verbs.
- Other possible translations for Non-temporal Adverbial Participles
  - Manner – *-ing*
  - Instrumental – *by -ing*
  - Purpose (Telic) – *in order to*
  - Cause – *because*
  - Condition – *if*
  - Concession – *although*

### Adverbial Participles Indicate *Relative Time*:

Ptc	Main Verb	
Present	Present	<i>one speaking is</i>
Aorist	Present	<i>one who spoke is</i>
Present	Aorist	<i>one who was speaking was</i>
Aorist	Aorist	<i>one who had spoken was</i>

### Adjectival Participles

- Are usually articular (is preceded by an article)
- Adjectival participles can function attributively (as an adjective “the man who is walking the dog”) or substantively (as a noun “the one speaking to the crowd”)
- Usually you will use words like “who” or “which” with attributive participles and words like “the one who,” “that which,” etc. to translate substantive participles.