

Participle Summary (No Perfects)

Present (continuous) Active Ptc:	Present Stem	+	ΟΝΤ/ΟΥΣΑ ¹	(ΩΝ/ΟΝ)
Present (continuous) Middle/Passive Ptc:	Present Stem	+	ΟΜΕΝΟ/Η	
1st Aorist Active Ptc:	Present Stem	+	ΣΑΝΤ/ΣΑΣΑ ²	(ΣΑΣ/ΣΑΝ)
1st Aorist Middle (Deponent) Ptc:	Present Stem	+	ΣΑΜΕΝΟ/Η	
1st Aorist Passive Ptc:	Present Stem	+	ΘΕΝΤ/ΘΕΙΣΑ ³	(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 ⁴	(ΕΙΣ/ΕΝ)

¹ Masculine: 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.

$\lambda\upsilon + \omicron\nu\tau + - \rightarrow \lambda\upsilon\omicron\nu\upsilon \rightarrow \lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega\nu$

Feminine: The feminine is formed by adding $\acute{\iota}\alpha$ to the stem. $\tau\acute{\iota}$ form σ , the ν drops out when followed by σ . The preceding vowel is lengthened in compensation.

$\omicron\nu\tau + \acute{\iota}\alpha \rightarrow \omicron\nu\sigma\alpha \rightarrow \omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ hence $\lambda\upsilon + \omicron\nu\tau + \acute{\iota}\alpha \rightarrow \lambda\upsilon\omicron\nu\sigma\alpha \rightarrow \lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$

Neuter: No case ending is used. As with the masculine the tau drops off. However, omicron is *not* lengthened to compensate

² $\acute{\iota}\alpha$ was added to $\nu\tau$, $\tau\acute{\iota}$ form σ and ν drops out when followed by σ .

$\nu\tau + \acute{\iota}\alpha \rightarrow \nu\sigma\alpha \rightarrow \sigma\alpha$ hence $\lambda\upsilon + \sigma\alpha + \nu\tau + \acute{\iota}\alpha \rightarrow \lambda\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu\sigma\alpha \rightarrow \lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha$

Note also that while the present active M,N,S participle uses no case ending the 1st aorist active M,N,S uses ζ as the case ending ($\sigma\alpha + \nu\tau + \zeta \rightarrow \sigma\alpha\nu\tau\zeta \rightarrow \sigma\alpha\zeta$)

³ As with the active $\acute{\iota}\alpha$ was added to $\nu\tau$, $\tau\acute{\iota}$ form σ and ν drops out when followed by σ . The epsilon then lengthens to compensate for the loss. Don't forget that the eta in the tense formative is shortened to epsilon in participles ($\theta\eta \rightarrow \theta\epsilon$).

$\nu\tau + \acute{\iota}\alpha \rightarrow \nu\sigma\alpha \rightarrow \sigma\alpha$ hence $\lambda\upsilon + \theta\epsilon + \nu\tau + \acute{\iota}\alpha \rightarrow \lambda\upsilon\theta\epsilon\nu\sigma\alpha \rightarrow \lambda\upsilon\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha$

⁴ The same changes as with the first aorist except the tense formative is epsilon.

$\nu\tau + \acute{\iota}\alpha \rightarrow \nu\sigma\alpha \rightarrow \sigma\alpha$ hence $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi + \epsilon + \nu\tau + \acute{\iota}\alpha \rightarrow \gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\nu\sigma\alpha \rightarrow \gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha$

Participle Summary (No Perfects)

M,N,S/N,N,S

Present (continuous) Active Ptc:		/
Present (continuous) Middle/Passive Ptc:		
1st Aorist Active Ptc:		/
1st Aorist Middle (Deponent) Ptc:		
1st Aorist Passive Ptc:		/
2st Aorist Active Ptc:		/
2st Aorist Middle (Deponent) Ptc:		
2st Aorist Passive Ptc:		/

Present adverbial participle: use -ing form of verb by itself or -ing form with key words “while” or “because”

1. Present (continuous) Active Ptc:

Ταῦτα εἶπεν ἐν συναγωγῇ διδάσκων ἐν Καφαρναούμ.

2. Middle (continuous) Active Ptc:

ὄψεσθε τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐκ δεξιῶν καθήμενον τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ ἐρχόμενον μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

3. Passive (continuous) Active Ptc:

εἶδεν σχιζομένους τοὺς οὐρανοὺς

Aorist adverbial participle: use the key word “after”

4. 1st Aorist Active Ptc:

ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἑρώδης ἐταράχθη καὶ πᾶσα Ἱεροσόλυμα μετ’ αὐτοῦ,

ταράσσω lit. *shake together, stir up* of water fig. *stir up, disturb, unsettle, throw into confusion*

5. 1st Aorist Middle (Deponent) Ptc:

ἀσπασάμενοι τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἐμείναμεν ἡμέραν μίαν παρ’ αὐτοῖς.

ἀσπάζομαι (*ασπαδ) + σα + μενο + ι

6. 1st Aorist Passive Ptc:

ὁ δὲ Σίμων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπίστευσεν, καὶ βαπτισθεὶς ἦν προσκαρτερῶν τῷ Φιλίπῳ

βαπτίζω (*βαπτιδ) + θε + ντ + ς (M,N,S,Aor,Pass,Ptc)

προσκαρτερέω + ντ + - (M,N,S,Pres,Act,Ptc)

Answers

1. Present (continuous) Active Ptc:

Ταῦτα εἶπεν ἐν συναγωγῇ διδάσκων ἐν Καφαρναούμ.

He said this while teaching in the synagogue in Capernaum.

2. Middle (continuous) Active Ptc:

ὄψεσθε τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐκ δεξιῶν καθήμενον τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ ἐρχόμενον μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

. . . you will see the Son of Man sitting at the right hand of the Mighty One and coming on the clouds of heaven.

3. Passive (continuous) Active Ptc:

εἶδεν σχιζομένους τοὺς οὐρανούς

. . . he saw heaven being torn open . . .

4. 1st Aorist Active Ptc:

ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἡρώδης ἐταράχθη καὶ πᾶσα Ἱεροσόλυμα μετ' αὐτοῦ,

ταράσσω lit. *shake together, stir up* of water fig. *stir up, disturb, unsettle, throw into confusion*

When King Herod heard this he was disturbed, and all Jerusalem with him.

5. 1st Aorist Middle (Deponent) Ptc:

ἀσπασάμενοι τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἐμείναμεν ἡμέραν μίαν παρ' αὐτοῖς.

ἀσπάζομαι (*ασπαδ) + σα + μενο + ι

after greeting the brothers and we stayed with them for a day.

6. 1st Aorist Passive Ptc:

ὁ δὲ Σίμων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπίστευσεν, καὶ βαπτισθεὶς ἦν προσκαρτερῶν τῷ Φιλίπῳ

βαπτίζω (*βαπτιδ) + θε + ντ + ς (M,N,S,Aor,Pass,Ptc)
προσκαρτερέω + ντ + - (M,N,S,Pres,Act,Ptc)

And Simon himself also believed, and after being baptized, he followed after Phillip . . .