#### PRESENT PARTICIPLES

With this lesson we are going to begin our study of PARTICIPLES. In this lesson we are going to study PRESENT ACTIVE and MIDDLE / PASSIVE PARTICIPLES.

#### A participle is a **VERBAL ADJECTIVE**.

Remember that a VERB expresses the action of the subject in a sentence. Since they have the nature of verbs, they have:

- 1) TENSE
- 2) VOICE

Remember that an ADJECTIVE is a word that modifies, or describes, a noun. It modifies or describes a noun in four ways. It tells:

1) Whose

EXAMPLE: He came into his own things.

2) Which person or thing

EXAMPLE: The man was walking.

3) What kind

EXAMPLE: The good word.

The man is evil.

4) How many or how much

EXAMPLE: All of the people were saved.

Being adjectives, they have:

- 1) GENDER
- 2) NUMBER
- 3) CASE

As with other adjectives, they agree with the nouns that they modify in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE.

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#### THE TENSE OF THE PARTICIPLE

The tense of the participle is in direct relation to the time of the leading verb.

A PRESENT PARTICIPLE expresses that the action of the participle is taking place at the same time as the action denoted by the leading verb.

#### **EXAMPLE:**

Ő	φωτίζει	πάντα	ἄνθρωπον	ἐρχόμενον	€is	τὸν	κόσμον.
which	enlightens	every	man	coming	into	the	world.

In the sentence above, the participle  $\dot{\epsilon}\rho\chi\dot{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma\nu$ , coming, expresses continuous action at the time of  $\dot{\phi}\omega\tau\dot{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\iota$ , enlightens.

#### THE USES OF THE PARTICIPLE WITH THE ARTICLE

When the PARTICIPLE is used with the article "the" in a sentence, there are two usages: the <u>attributive position</u> and the <u>predicate position</u>.

#### 1) THE ATTRIBUTIVE POSITION

The ATTRIBUTIVE use of the participle expresses what person or thing is being spoken of.

## IN THE ATTRIBUTIVE POSITION, THE PARTICIPLE WILL ALWAYS FOLLOW THE ARTICLE.

#### **EXAMPLES:**

λέγων λέγων Ó ἄνθρωπος 2) ἄνθρωπος Ó Ò 1) the speaking man the the speaking man

(Notice there are two ways to write the attributive position.)

#### 2) THE PREDICATE POSITION

The PREDICATE use of the participle modifies the verb.

# IN THE PREDICATE POSITION, THE PARTICIPLE WILL NOT FOLLOW THE ARTICLE.

EXAMPLE: ὁ ἄνθρωπος λέγων, βλέπει τόν Κύριον. the man while speaking, sees the Lord.

### **LESSON 28**

#### THE SUBSTANTIVE USE OF THE PARTICIPLE

Like the article, the participle may also be used as a substitute for a noun in the sentence.

EXAMPLE: ὁ καλός ἄνθρωπος = the good man

 $\dot{\mathbf{o}}$  καλ $\dot{\mathbf{o}}$ s = the good (man)

 $\dot{\mathbf{\delta}}$  λέγων = the speaking (man) or the (man) speaking

#### THE PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE OF λύω

The translation of the PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE of λύω is "WHILE" LOOSING

		SINGULAR	<u> </u>	<u>PLURAL</u>				
	MASC	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>	MASC	<u>FEM</u>	<u>NEUT</u>		
NOMINATIVE	λύ <u>ων</u>	λύ <u>ουσα</u>	λῦ <u>ον</u>	λύ <u>οντες</u>	λύ <u>ουσαι</u>	λύ <u>οντα</u>		
GENITIVE	λύ <u>οντος</u>	λυ <u>ούσης</u>	λύ <u>οντος</u>	λυ <u>όντων</u>	λυ <u>ουσῶν</u>	λυ <u>όντων</u>		
DATIVE	λύ <u>οντι</u>	λυ <u>ούση</u>	λύ <u>οντι</u>	λύ <u>ουσι</u>	λυ <u>ούσαις</u>	λύ <u>ουσι</u>		
ACCUSATIVE	λύ <u>οντα</u>	λύ <u>ουσαν</u>	λῦ <u>ον</u>	λύ <u>οντας</u>	λυ <u>ούσας</u>	λύ <u>οντα</u>		

#### THE PRESENT MIDDLE / PASSIVE PARTICIPLE OF λύω

The translation of the PRESENT MIDDLE PARTICIPLE of  $\lambda \dot{\nu} \omega$  is "WHILE" LOOSING FOR HIMSELF.

The translation of the PRESENT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE of λύω is "WHILE" BEING LOOSED.

		SINGULAR			<u>PLURAL</u>	
	MASC.	FEM.	<u>NEUT.</u>	MASC.	<u>FEM.</u>	<u>NEUT.</u>
NOM.	λυ <u>όμενος</u>	λυ <u>ομένη</u>	λυ <u>όμενον</u>	λυ <u>όμενοι</u>	λυ <u>όμεναι</u>	λυ <u>όμενα</u>
GEN.	λυ <u>ομένου</u>	λυ <u>ομένης</u>	λυ <u>ομένου</u>	λυ <u>ομένων</u>	λυ <u>ομένων</u>	λυ <u>ομένων</u>
DAT.	λυ <u>ομέν</u> ῳ	λυ <u>ομένη</u>	λυ <u>ομένφ</u>	λυ <u>ομένοις</u>	λυ <u>ομέναις</u>	λυ <u>ομένοις</u>
ACC.	λυ <u>όμενον</u>	λυ <u>ομένην</u>	λυ <u>όμενον</u>	λυ <u>ομένους</u>	λυ <u>ομένας</u>	λυ <u>ομένα</u>

## **VOCABULARY**

1)  $\mathring{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\mathring{ov}\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\mathring{ov}$  - - - - - - - being present participle of  $\epsilon \mathring{\iota}\mu \acute{\iota}$ , I am

Notice that the present participle of  $\epsilon i \mu i$  is made up of the "endings" of the present participle, which expresses existence or state of being.

## **LESSON 28**

#### **EXERCISE ONE**

#### PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

In this exercise we are going to read John 1:1-18 and study the PRESENT PARTICIPLES in the text. All of the material that we have studied in Lessons 11-27 is now <u>underlined</u> and PARSED in the text. It would be beneficial for you to take the charts on PRESENT PARTICIPLES, pages 41 and 42, out of the Charts Section Notebook for reference as we go through this exercise.

Line 1:	(1) ${}^{\text{W/DAT.(18)}}$	DAT.S.F. DEC.N.(14) IN ἀρχῆ eginning	3PERS.SING. MPERF.ACT.IND.(26 <u>ñ</u> v Was	NOM.S.M ART.(13) <b>o</b> the		N.(12) CONJ. <b>OS</b> , <b>καὶ</b>
Line 2:	NOM.S.M.         NOM.S.M.           ART.(13)         2DEC.N.(12)           δ         Λόγος           the         Word	2) IMPERF.AG	S.SING. CT.IND.(26) I <u>V</u> ras		ACC.S.M. ART.(13) TÒV the	ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) <b>Θεόν</b> God,
Line 3:	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)  Kaì $\Theta \in \mathring{O}S$ and $God$	3PERS.SING. IMPERF.ACT.IND. <u>Î</u> V Was	NOM.S.M ART.(13) <b>o</b> the			NOM.S.M. DEM.PRO.(21) OUTOS this one
Line 4:	3PERS.SING. IMPERF.ACT.IND.(26)	PREP. W/DAT.(18) <b>EV</b> in	DAT.S.F. 1DEC.N.(14) άρχῆ beginning	PREP. W/ACC.(18) <b>TPÒS</b> with	ACC.S.M. ART.(13) <b>TÒV</b> the	ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) <b>Θεόν</b> . God.
Line 5:	(3) πάντα	$\frac{\delta t'}{\delta t'}$ 3P.PE		3PERS.SING. AOR.MID.IND.(36 <b>ἐΥένετο,</b> became,	) CONJ. <u><b>Καὶ</b></u> and	PREP. W/GEN.(18) <b>XwplS</b> without
Line 6:	GEN.SING.M. 3P.PERS.PRO.(20) 24 <u>aŭtoû</u> him	3PERS.SING. AOR.MID.IND.(36) <b>ἐγένετο</b> became	<u>οὐδὲ</u> not even	<b>ἒν</b> one thing w	•	<b>έγονεν.</b> as become.

## **EXERCISE ONE** (continued)

Line 7:	(4) $ \frac{\Pr \text{PREP.}}{\text{W/DAT.(18)}} $ in	DAT.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20) <b>avt</b> him	NOM.S.F. 1DEC.N.(14) <b>ζωἡ</b> life	3PERS.SII IMPERF.ACT.I <b> </b> p, was,	IND.(26) CONJ. <b>Kai</b>	NOM.S.F. NOM.S.F. ART.(13) 1DEC.N.(14)  ἡ ζωἡ the life
Line 8:	3PERS.SII IMPERF.ACT.: <u>ຖືບ</u> was			NOM.S.N. DEC.N.(39) <b>фŵS</b> light	GEN.PL.M. ART.(13) <u>Tων</u> of the	GEN.PL.M. 2DEC.N.(12) <b>ἀνθρώπων,</b> men,
Line 9:	(5) $\frac{\text{conj.}}{\text{kal}}$ and	NOM.S.N. ART.(13) To the	NOM.S.N. 3DEC.N.(39) $\frac{\hat{\Phi}\hat{\omega}S}{\text{light}}$	PREP. W/DAT.(1 <b>ÈV</b> in	DAT.S.F 8) ART.(13) <b>T</b> $\hat{\eta}$ the	
Line 10:	3 PERS.SING PRES.ACT.IND <b>Φαίνει</b> shines,	.(10) CONJ.	NOM.S.F. ART.(13) <b>Ú</b> the	NOM.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15) <b>σκοτία</b> darkness	ACC.S.N 3P.PER.PRO <b>avro</b> it	D.(20) PARTICLE
Line 11:	3PERS.SING. 2AOR.ACT.IND.( <b>Κατέλαβε</b> overtake.	35) 2AC	3PERS.SING. DR.MID.IND.(36) <b>Σγένετο</b> Became	NOM.S 2DEC.N <b>ἄνθρω</b> mai	.(12) <u>πος</u> ἀπ	<b>εσταλμένος</b> wing been sent
Line 12:	w/gen.(18) 2D <b>παρὰ</b>	EC.N.(12) 3DEC <b>Θ∈οῦ</b> , <mark>ὄν</mark> (	2.N.(40) 3P.PI <b>Ομα Ο</b>	T.SING.M. ER.PRO.(20) LŮTŴ TO him	NOM.S.M. 1DEC.N.(30) <u>Ιωάννης</u> .  John.	NOM.S.M. DEM.PRO.(21)  OUTOS this one
Line 13:	3PERS.SING. 2AOR.ACT.IND.(3 <b>ἦλθεν</b> came	PREP. W/ACC.(18) <b>Eis</b> for	ACC.S.F 1DEC.N.(1 μαρτυρί a testimo	ί <u>αν</u> , ἳνα	<b>μαρτυρή</b> he might tes	•-
Line 14:	ART.(13) 3Ε <b>Τοῦ φ</b>	GEN.S.N. DEC.N.(39) <b>ωτός, ἵν</b> light, tha			<b>τιστ∈ύσωσ</b> might believe	

## **EXERCISE ONE** (continued)

Line 15:	GEN.SING. 3P.PER.PRO. <b>αὐτοῦ</b> him.	.(20)	PARTICLE OÙK not		RS.SING. .ACT.IND.(26) <b>ἦ</b> $ u$ was	NOM.S. DEM.PRO <b>ÉKEÎV</b> that o	20.(22) ART.(13) 20S TÒ	
Line 16:		ἴ <b>να</b> that	<b>μαρτι</b> he might		W/ 	PREP. (GEN.(18) TEPL accerning	GEN.S.N. ART.(13) <b>TOÛ</b> the	GEN.S.N. 3DEC.N.(39) <b>φωτός.</b> light.
Line 17:	(9)	3PERS.SING. ERF.ACT.IND "Hv He was		MOM.S.N. ART.(13) To the	NOM.S.N. 3DEC.N.(39) <u><b>Φω̂S</b></u> light	NOM.S.N. ART.(13) Tò the	NOM.S.N. ADJ.(16) <b>ἀληθινό</b> 1 true,	ע <b>, ö</b> which
Line 18:	3 PERS. PRES.ACT <b>Φωτί</b> enligh	.IND.(10) <b>ζει</b>	πάντο every	α <u>ἄν</u>	ACC.S.M. DEC.N.(12) <b>θρωπον</b> man	PRES.M <b>ἐρχ</b>	C.SING.M.  MID.PART.(42) <b>όμενον</b> oming	PREP. W/ACC.(18)  eis into
Line 19:	ACC.S.M. ART.(13) TÒV I	ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) <b>κόσμου.</b> world.		PREP. W/DAT.(18) <b>ÉV</b> in	DAT.S.M. ART.(13) T\hat{\tilde{\phi}} the	DAT.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) <b>κόσμφ</b> world	3PERS.SINIMPERF.ACT.IN	ND.(26) CONJ. <b>Kaì</b>
Line 20:	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) <b>o</b> the	NOM.S.I 2DEC.N.( <b>κόσμ</b> ι world	(12) W	PREP. //GEN.(18)  8t' hrough	GEN.SIN 3P.PER.PI <b>QÙT</b> hir	RO.(20)	3PERS.SING. 2AOR.MID.IND.( <b>EYÉVETO</b> became,	•
Line 21:	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) <b>o</b> the	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) <b>κόσμος</b> world	3P.PER	SING.M. R.PRO.(20) PTÒV nim	PARTICLE OUK not	3PERS.S 2AOR.ACT. <b>ĔŶレ</b> knev	IND.(35) $\underline{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$ . (11)	PREP. W/ACC.(18)  els into
Line 22:	ACC.PL.N ART.(13) <b>Tà</b> the thing	AD <b>18</b>	E.PL.N. J.(17) <b>Sta</b> own	2AOR.AO <b>ភុំ)</b>	.s.sing. ct.ind.(35) <b>\θ∈</b> , came,	conj. <u>Kat</u> and	NOM.PL.M. ART.(13) OL the ones	NOM.PL.M. ADJ.(17) <b>ἴδιοι</b> his own

## **EXERCISE ONE** (continued)

Line 23:	ACC.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20 <u>aὐτὸν</u> him	PARTICLE OÙ not	<sup>2</sup> 2AOR.A <b>παρέ</b>	ERS.PL. CT.IND.(35) <b>λαβον.</b> received.	· /	<b>σοι</b> nany as	CONJ. 2AOI <u>δὲ</u> ἔ	3PERS.PL. R.ACT.IND.(35) <b>λαβον</b> received
Line 24:	ACC.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(2 <sup>t</sup> <b>αὐτόν,</b> him,		ι€ν	DAT.PL.M. P.PER.PRO.(20) <b>avtols</b> to them	ACC. IDEC.N <b>¿Eou</b> c autho	<sup>N.(15)</sup> <b>Σίαν</b>	NOM.PL.N. 3DEC.N.(39) <b>ΤΈΚΡΩ</b> children	GEN.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12)  Of God
Line 25:	γενέσθα to become	ıı, <u>T</u>	r.PL.M. tr.(13) ols ne ones	3 PERS PRES.ACT. <b>πιστεύ</b> believ	IND.(10) <b>Ουσιν</b>	PREP. W/ACC.(18  ELS into	ACC.S.N. ART.(13) TÒ the	
Line 26:	GEN.SING.N 3P.PER.PRO.( <u>avtov</u> of him;	20)	) <b>o</b> i who	PARTICLE OÙK not	PREP. W/GEN.(18 <u><b>&amp;</b></u> out of	) 3I <b>ai</b>	BEN.PL.N. DEC.N.(40) μάτων, bloods,	<u>οὐδὲ</u> neither
Line 27:	PREP. W/GEN.(18) <b>EK</b> out of	GEN.SIN. 3DEC.N. <b>θελήμο</b> will	(40) LTOS	GEN.S.F. 3DEC.N.(39) <b>σαρκός</b> , of flesh,	οὐδὲ nor	PREP. W/GEN.(1	8) 3E <b>θ∈λ</b>	N.SING.N. DEC.N.(40) <b>ήματος</b> will
Line 28:	GEN.S.M. 3DEC.N.(39) <b>ἀνδρός</b> of man,	<b>ἀλλ</b> ' but	PREP. W/GEN.(18) <b>ČK</b> out of	GEN.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12 <b>⊕€0û</b> God	<b>ἐγε</b>	3PERS.PL. R.PASS.IND. <b>ννήθης</b> were born	σαν.	(14) <u>Kaì</u> And
Line 29:	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) <u><b>Ö</b></u> the	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) <b>λόγος</b> word	NOM.S. 3DEC.N. <b>σὰρ</b> flesh	(39) 2AOI <b>ξ <u>ϵ</u>ን</b>	PERS.SING. R.MID.IND.(36 <b>YÉVETO,</b> became,	) CONJ <b>Καὶ</b> and	AOR.A <b>Εσκ</b> 1	RS.SING. .CT.IND.(33) <b>ήνωσεν</b> ernacled
Line 30:	PREP. W/DAT.(18) <b>É</b> among	DAT.P 1P.PER.PR <b>ἡμῖ</b> 1 us,	2O.(19) <b><u>V</u>,</b>		1PERS.PL. AOR.MID.IND. <b>θεασάμ</b> ι we behel	(34) <b>εθα</b>	ACC.S.F. ART.(13) Thu the	ACC.S.F. 1DEC.N.(15) <b>δόξαν</b> glory

## LESSON 28

## **EXERCISE ONE** (continued)

Line 31:	GEN.SING.M. 3P.PER.PRO.(20)  avtov, of him,		•	νογενοῦς only begott	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	N.(18) 3Ε <b>ρὰ Π</b> ο	GEN.S.M. DEC.N.(39) ΩΤρός, father,
Line 32:	πλήρης full	GEN.S.F. 3DEC.N.(39) <b>χάριτος</b> of grace	conj. <b>Kal</b> and	GEN.SING. 1DEC.N.(1 ἀληθεία truth.	.5)	5) ' <u>Ιωά</u>	om.s.m. C.N.(30) LVV¶S
Line 33:	3 PERS.SING. PRES.ACT.IND.(10  μαρτυρεῖ  testifies	PREP. W/GEN.(18) <b>περὶ</b> concerning	GEN.SING.I 3P.PER.PRO. <b>avtov</b> g him,	(20) CONJ.	<b>κέκραγε</b> has cried	PRES.AC	SING.M. Γ.PART.(41) <b>γων</b> , γing,
Line 34:	NOM.S.M. DEM.PRO.(21) IMI  Ovtos  This One	3PERS.SING. PERF.ACT.IND.(26) <u>ຖືບ</u> was	<sup>2AOR</sup> ὃν <u>∈</u>	PERS.SING. A.ACT.IND.(35) <b>ἐἶπον,</b> I said,	NOM.SM. ART.(13) O the One	πίσω after	GEN.SING. PER.PRO.(19)  μου of me
Line 35:	NOM.SING.M PRES.MID.PART <b>ἐρχόμεν</b> coming	.(42) W/0 <b>Θ</b> ς <b>ἔμπ</b>	PREP. GEN.(18) <b>ροσθέν</b> efore	GEN.SING. 1P.PER.PRO.( <b>µov</b> me	<sup>(19)</sup> γέγ	<b>′0ν€ν</b> · become;	<b>őтι</b> because
Line 36:	NOM.S.M. ADJ.(16) <b>πρῶτός</b> first	GEN.SING. 1P.PER.PRO.(19) <u>µov</u> of me	3PERS.S IMPERF.ACT <b>ភ្នំប្</b> he wa		(16) conj. <b>Kaì</b> and	PREP. W/GEN.(18) <b>&amp;K</b> out of	GEN.S.N. ART.(13) TOÛ
Line 37:	GEN.SING.N 3DEC.N.(40) <b>πληρώμα</b> 1 fullness	3P.PER.I	PRO.(20) 1P.P. <b>ΓΟῦ</b> <u>Υ</u>	NOM.PL. ERS.PRO.(19) <b>ἡμεῖς</b> urselves	<b>πάντε</b> ς all	<sup>2AOR.AO</sup> <b>ἐλάβ</b>	RS.PL. CT.IND.(35) <b>δομεν</b> , ceived,
Line 38:	ACC.S. SDEC.N.  Kaì Xápi and grace	(39) W/GEN .v <u>å</u> v1	7.(18) 3DE	EN.SING.F. EC.NOUN.(39) <b>άριτος.</b> grace.	(17)	<b>őт</b> і because	NOM.S.M. ART.(13) <u>o</u> the
Line 39:	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) <b>νόμος</b> law	PREP. W/GEN.(18) <b>διά</b> through	<b>Μωσέως</b> Moses	<b>ἐδό</b> ( was g	θη,	RT.(13) 3	NOM.S.F. DEC.N.(39) <b>χάρις</b> grace

### **EXERCISE ONE** (continued)

Line 40:	conj. <b>Kal</b> and	NOM.S.F. ART.(13) <b>n</b> the	<sup>1DE</sup>	M.S.F. C.N.(15) <b>Θ€Lα</b> ruth	PREP W/GEN. <b>διά</b> throuş	(18)	<b>Ιησοῦ</b> Jesus	<b>Χρισ</b> Chr	
Line 41:	2AOR.Μ <b>ἐγέ</b> :	S.SING. ID.IND.(36) VETO. came.	(18)	ACC.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12 <b>Θεόν</b> God	် ဝပိုင်	<b>∂∈ÌS</b> one	<b>ἐώρακε</b> has seen		o <b>⊤∈</b> •
Line 42:	NOM.S.M. ART.(13)  o the	μονογε only beg	-	NOM.S.M. 2DEC.N.(12) viós, son,	NOM.S.M. ART.(13)  o the one	PRES.AC	LSING.M. CT.PART.(41) <b>ων</b> eing	PREP. W/ACC.(18)  eis into	ACC.S.M. ART.(13) <b>TÒV</b> the
Line 43:	ACC.S.I 2DEC.N.( <b>κόλπ</b> ( bosor	(12) ART <b>DV T</b> (	.(13) <b>D</b>	GEN.S.M. 3DEC.N.(39 <b>Πατρό</b> 9  Father,	9) <b>5.</b>	NOM.S.M DEM.PRO.( <b>EKEÎVO</b> that on	22) <b>S</b>	3PERS.SING AOR.MID.IND <b>ξηγήσα</b> eclared (H	.(34) . <b>TO</b> .

You should learn this exercise thoroughly, then go on to Lesson 29 and the study of AORIST ACTIVE and MIDDLE PARTICIPLES.