

Aorist Participles

Verbal Adjectives

A lesson for the *Paideia* web-app
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Getting Started with Participles

- Participles are the fourth verbal “mood” we have learned
 - Indicative (ordinary verbs)
 - Imperative (giving commands)
 - Infinitive (verbal nouns)
 - Participles
- Participle = a verbal adjective
 - Allows a whole clause to tell us more about some word in the main clause
- Why aorist participles first?
 - Aorist is the default (unmarked) tense for participles



Getting Started with Participles

- Participles in English (-ing)

- The **running** girl is fast.
- A **flying** bird looks free.
- While we were **shopping** we bought bread.
- Because you are **fighting** you can't have ice cream.



Parts of a 1st Aorist Active Participle

Augment	Stem	Tense marker	Conn. vowel	Voice indicator	Case ending	Complete form
-	λυ	σ	α	ντ	ος	λυσαντος



1st Aorist Participle: Singular Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	λυ <u>σ</u> ας	λυ <u>σ</u> ασα	λυ <u>σ</u> αν
gen.	λυ <u>σ</u> αντος	λυ <u>σ</u> ασης	λυ <u>σ</u> αντος
dat.	λυ <u>σ</u> αντι	λυ <u>σ</u> αση	λυ <u>σ</u> αντι
acc.	λυ <u>σ</u> αντα	λυ <u>σ</u> ασην	λυ <u>σ</u> αν
voc.	λυ <u>σ</u> ας	λυ <u>σ</u> ασα	λυ <u>σ</u> αν



1st Aorist Participle: Singular Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	λυσ <u>α</u> ς	λυσ <u>α</u> σα	λυσ <u>α</u> ν
gen.	λυσ <u>α</u> ντος	λυσ <u>α</u> σης	λυσ <u>α</u> ντος
dat.	λυσ <u>α</u> ντι	λυσ <u>α</u> ση	λυσ <u>α</u> ντι
acc.	λυσ <u>α</u> ντα	λυσ <u>α</u> σην	λυσ <u>α</u> ν
voc.	λυσ <u>α</u> ς	λυσ <u>α</u> σα	λυσ <u>α</u> ν



1st Aorist Participle: Singular Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	λυσα <u>ς</u>	λυσα <u>σα</u>	λυσα <u>ν</u>
gen.	λυσα <u>ν</u> τος	λυσα <u>σα</u> ης	λυσα <u>ν</u> τος
dat.	λυσα <u>ν</u> τι	λυσα <u>σα</u> η	λυσα <u>ν</u> τι
acc.	λυσα <u>ν</u> τα	λυσα <u>σα</u> ην	λυσα <u>ν</u>
voc.	λυσα <u>ς</u>	λυσα <u>σα</u>	λυσα <u>ν</u>



1st Aorist Participle: Singular Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	λυσα <u>ς</u>	λυσα <u>σα</u>	λυσα <u>ν</u>
gen.	λυσαν <u>τος</u>	λυσα <u>σης</u>	λυσαν <u>τος</u>
dat.	λυσαν <u>τι</u>	λυσα <u>η</u>	λυσαν <u>τι</u>
acc.	λυσαν <u>τα</u>	λυσα <u>ην</u>	λυσα <u>ν</u>
voc.	λυσα <u>ς</u>	λυσα <u>σα</u>	λυσα <u>ν</u>



1st Aorist Participle: Plural Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	λυ <u>σαν</u> τες	λυ <u>σα</u> σαι	λυ <u>σαν</u> τα
gen.	λυ <u>σαν</u> των	λυ <u>σα</u> σων	λυ <u>σαν</u> των
dat.	λυ <u>σα</u> σι(ν)	λυ <u>σα</u> σαις	λυ <u>σα</u> σι(ν)
acc.	λυ <u>σαν</u> τας	λυ <u>σα</u> σας	λυ <u>σαν</u> τα
voc.	λυ <u>σαν</u> τες	λυ <u>σα</u> σαι	λυ <u>σαν</u> τα



1st Aorist Participle: Plural Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	λυσαντες	λυσασαι	λυσαντα
gen.	λυσαντων	λυσασων	λυσαντων
dat.	λυσασι(ν)	λυσασαις	λυσασι(ν)
acc.	λυσαντας	λυσασας	λυσαντα
voc.	λυσαντες	λυσασαι	λυσαντα



Parts of a 1st Aorist Active Participle

Augment	Stem	Tense marker	Conn. vowel	Voice indicator	Case ending	Complete form
-	λυ	σ	α	ντ	ος	λυσαντος
-	λυ	σ	α	σ	ων	λυσασων



Parts of a 2nd Aorist Active Participle

Augment	Stem	Tense marker	Conn. vowel	Voice indicator	Case ending	Complete form
-	ἐλθ	-	ο	ντ	ος	ἐλθοντος
-	ἐλθ	-	ο	υσ	ων	ἐλθουσων



2nd Aorist Participle: Singular Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	ἐλθ ^ω <u>ν</u>	ἐλθ ^{ου} <u>σα</u>	ἐλθ ^ο <u>ν</u>
gen.	ἐλθ ^{ον} <u>τος</u>	ἐλθ ^{ου} <u>σης</u>	ἐλθ ^{ον} <u>τος</u>
dat.	ἐλθ ^{ον} <u>τι</u>	ἐλθ ^{ου} <u>ση</u>	ἐλθ ^{ον} <u>τι</u>
acc.	ἐλθ ^{ον} <u>τα</u>	ἐλθ ^{ου} <u>σιν</u>	ἐλθ ^ο <u>ν</u>
voc.	ἐλθ ^ω <u>ν</u>	ἐλθ ^{ου} <u>σα</u>	ἐλθ ^ο <u>ν</u>



2nd Aorist Participle: Singular Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	ἐλθ ^{ων}	ἐλθου ^{σα}	ἐλθον ^ν
gen.	ἐλθοντ ^{ος}	ἐλθουσ ^{ης}	ἐλθοντ ^{ος}
dat.	ἐλθοντ ^ι	ἐλθουσ ^η	ἐλθοντ ^ι
acc.	ἐλθοντ ^α	ἐλθουσ ^{ην}	ἐλθον ^ν
voc.	ἐλθ ^{ων}	ἐλθουσ ^α	ἐλθον ^ν



2nd Aorist Participle: Plural Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	ἐλθ <u>ον</u> τες	ἐλθ <u>ου</u> σαι	ἐλθ <u>ον</u> τα
gen.	ἐλθ <u>ον</u> των	ἐλθ <u>ου</u> σων	ἐλθ <u>ον</u> των
dat.	ἐλθ <u>ου</u> σι(ν)	ἐλθ <u>ου</u> σαις	ἐλθ <u>ου</u> σι(ν)
acc.	ἐλθ <u>ον</u> τας	ἐλθ <u>ου</u> σας	ἐλθ <u>ον</u> τα
voc.	ἐλθ <u>ον</u> τες	ἐλθ <u>ου</u> σαι	ἐλθ <u>ον</u> τα



2nd Aorist Participle: Plural Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	ἐλθοντες	ἐλθουσαι	ἐλθοντα
gen.	ἐλθοντων	ἐλθουσων	ἐλθοντων
dat.	ἐλθουσι(ν)	ἐλθουσαις	ἐλθουσι(ν)
acc.	ἐλθοντας	ἐλθουσας	ἐλθοντα
voc.	ἐλθοντες	ἐλθουσαι	ἐλθοντα



Parts of 1st and 2nd Aorist Active Participles

Augment	Stem	Tense marker	Conn. vowel	Voice indicator	Case ending	Complete form
-	λυ	σ	α	ντ	ος	λυσαντος
-	λυ	σ	α	σ	ων	λυσασων
-	ἐλθ	-	ο	ντ	ος	ἐλθοντος
-	ἐλθ	-	ο	υσ	ων	ἐλθουσων



Substantive Participles

- Just like a substantive adjective
 - "the one who" or "the man/woman who"
- Examples
 - ὁ ἐλθων, "the one who comes"
 - ἡ καλησασα, "the woman who calls"
- Indicators of a substantive
 - Definite article
 - Case other than nominative



Substantive Participles

Ὁ [ἐλθὼν τῇ βασιλείᾳ] ἀγαθὸς ἐστίν.

The [one who comes into the kingdom] is good.



Adverbial Participles

- Adjectives often used as adverbs
- The action of the participle modifies the action of the main verb
 - Subject of both actions usually the same
 - Translate as regular verb (with helper adverbs)
- Indicators of adverbial participle
 - Nominative or (less commonly) genitive case
 - No preceding article (anarthrous)
 - Agrees with main verb's subject in gender and number
- But several specific ways the participle can modify the verb



Temporal (Adverbial) Participles

- Sometimes participle answers “when”
 - Main action happens *after* the participial action
- Often translate with “after”



[Ελθων τη πολει], πορευσομαι εις τη αγορα.

[**After** I come to the town], I will go into the market.



Temporal (Adverbial) Participles

- Sometimes participle answers “when”
 - Main action happens *after* the participial action
- Often translate with “after”



[Μισθώσας ἔργατην], Σιμων τινα ξύλον ἡγόρασεν.

[**After** he had hired a worker], Simon bought some wood.



Causal (Adverbial) Participles

- Sometimes participle answers "why" (what cause?)
 - Participial action is the cause of the main action
- Often translated with "because" or "since"

[Οἰκοδομησαντος οἶκόν μου], νυν πλούτος ἐστίν.

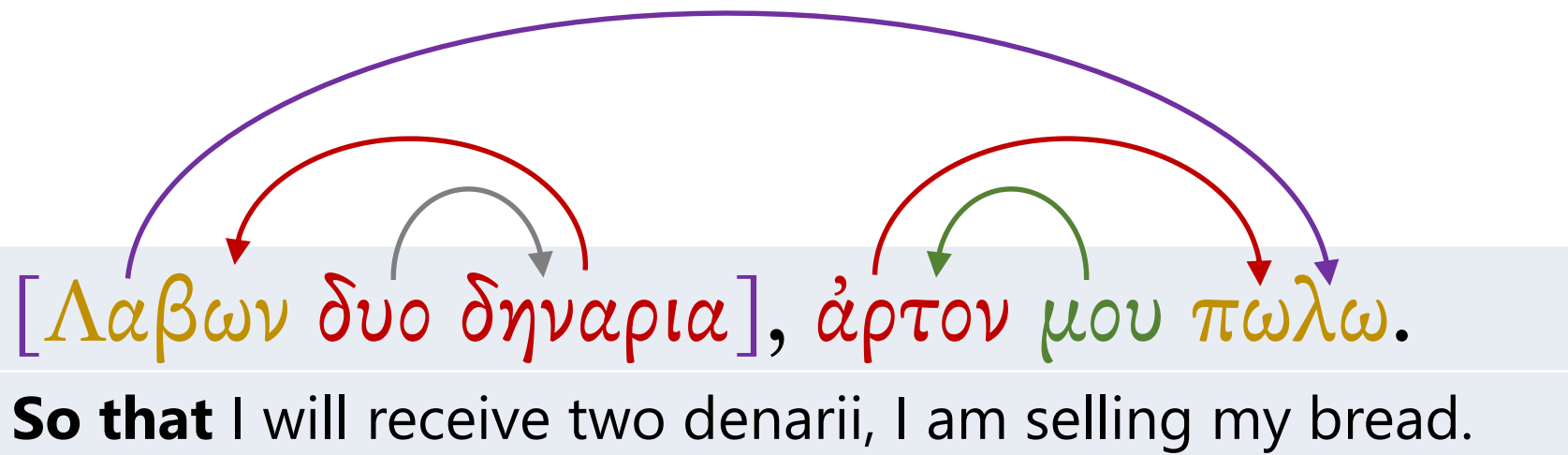


[**Because** he built my house], he is now rich.



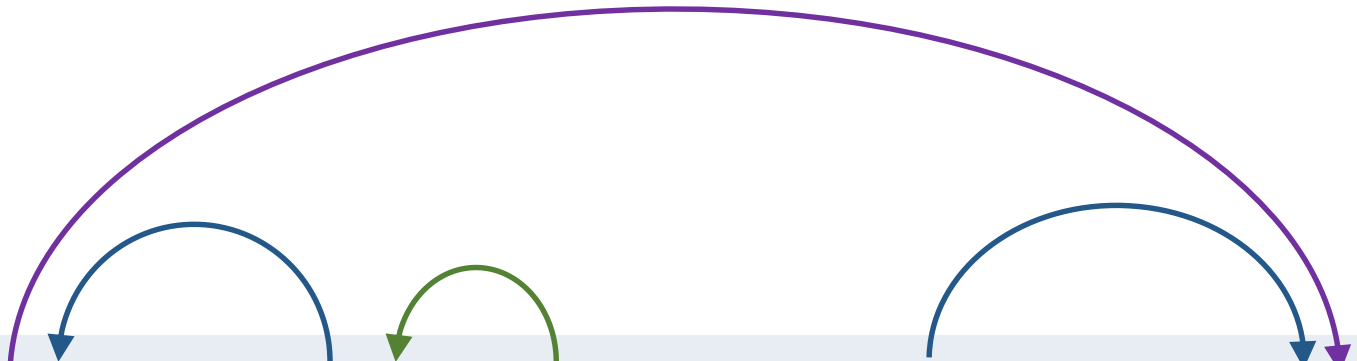
Purpose or Result (Adverbial) Participles

- Sometimes participle answers “why” (what purpose?) or “with what result?”
 - Participial action is the purpose or result of the main action
- Often translated with "so that" or "in order that"



Conditional (Adverbial) Participles

- Sometimes participle answers “on what condition?”
 - Participial action is the condition that must be fulfilled for the main action to happen.
- Often translated with "if"



[Ζησας ὁ πατηρ ἐμου], πρεσβυτερος ἐστιν.

[If my father is alive], he is an old man.



Concessive (Adverbial) Participles

- Sometimes participle answers "in spite of what?"
 - Participial action seems to conflict with the main action.
- Often translated with "although" or "even though"

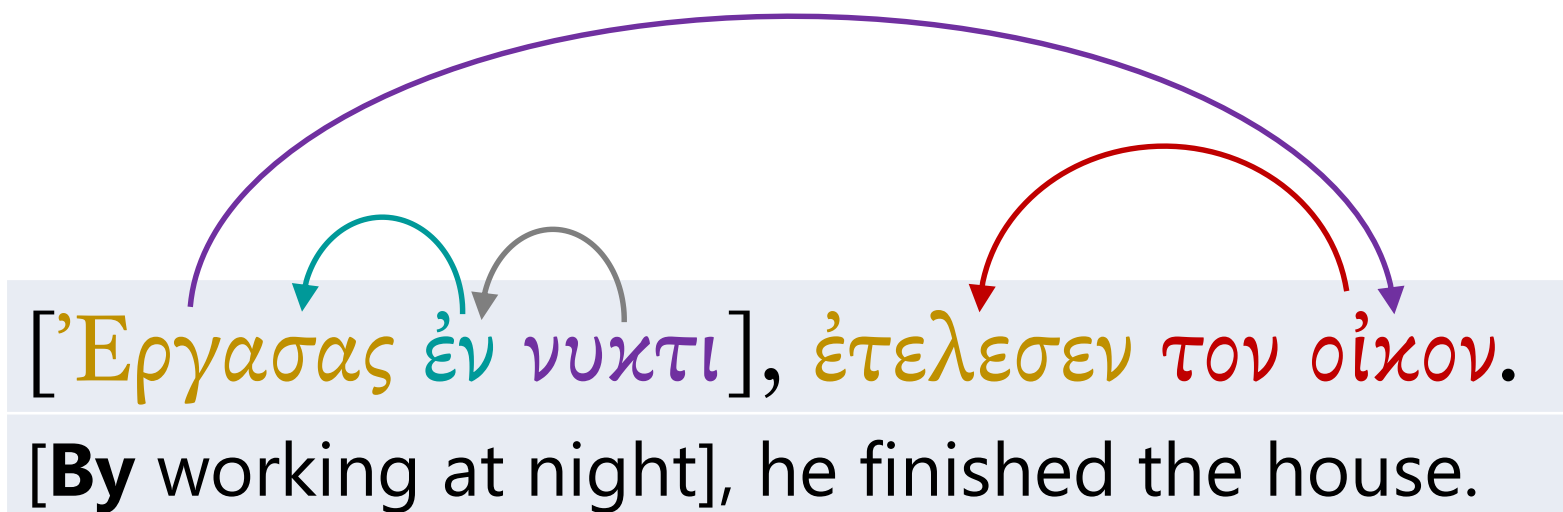
[Ἐλθων ἀπο Ἑλλάδος], οὐ προσκυνω τῇ Ἀρτεμιδι.

Although I come from Greece], I do not worship Artemis.



Means or Manner (Adverbial) Participles

- Participle can answer "how?"
 - Participial action describes the way in which the main action happens.
 - Participial action is the means by which the main action is performed.
- Often translated with "by" or simply using the "-ing" form of the verb.



Summary of Adverbial Participles

Kind of modification	Helper words in English
temporal	"after"
causal	"because"
purpose/result	"so that" or "in order that"
conditional	"if"
concessive	"although"
means/manner	"by" or "-ing"



Parts of Aorist Middle Participles

Augment	Stem	Tense marker	Conn. vowel	Voice indicator	Case ending	Complete form
-	λυ	σ	α	μεν	ου	λυσ α με ν ο υ
-	ἐλθ	-	ο	μεν	ων	ἐλθ ο με ν ο ν



1st Aorist Middle Participle: Singular Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νο</u> ς	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νη</u>	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νο</u> ν
gen.	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νο</u> υ	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νη</u> ς	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νο</u> υ
dat.	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νο</u> ϝ	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νη</u>	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νο</u> ϝ
acc.	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νο</u> ν	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νη</u> ν	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νο</u> ν
voc.	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νε</u>	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νη</u>	λυ <u>σα</u> με <u>νο</u> ν



1st Aorist Middle Participle: Singular Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	λυσαμενος	λυσαμενη	λυσαμενον
gen.	λυσαμενου	λυσαμενης	λυσαμενου
dat.	λυσαμενω	λυσαμενη	λυσαμενω
acc.	λυσαμενον	λυσαμενην	λυσαμενον
voc.	λυσαμενε	λυσαμενη	λυσαμενον



2nd Aorist Middle Part.: Singular Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ος	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> η	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ον
gen.	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ου	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ης	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ου
dat.	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ῳ	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ῃ	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ῳ
acc.	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ον	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ην	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ον
voc.	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ε	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> η	ἐλθ <u>ο</u> με <u>ν</u> ον



2nd Aorist Middle Part.: Singular Example

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
nom.	ἐλθομενος	ἐλθομενη	ἐλθομενον
gen.	ἐλθομενου	ἐλθομενης	ἐλθομενου
dat.	ἐλθομενῳ	ἐλθομενῇ	ἐλθομενῳ
acc.	ἐλθομενον	ἐλθομενην	ἐλθομενον
voc.	ἐλθομενε	ἐλθομενη	ἐλθομενον



Which Adjective Endings?

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Active participles	3	1	3
Middle participles	2	1	2



Keep Learning

- You can learn more about aorist participles here:
 - Mounce, *Basics of Biblical Greek* (3rd edition)
 - Participle basics, 26.1-26.19 (pp. 238-242)
 - Aorist adverbial participles, 28.1-28.16 (pp. 258-264), 28.17-28.18 (p. 266)
 - Participles with μι verbs, 35.4 (p. 327)
 - Kinds of adverbial participles, chapter 27 exegesis (pp. 255-256), 30.16 (p. 281)
 - Adjectival participles, 29.1-29.12 (pp. 269-273), 29.13-29.15 (p. 274)

