Nomen:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Latin-\_\_\_\_Period

Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ch. 23 Notes-Participles

**Participles**

What is a participle?

There are \_\_\_\_participles in Latin



Basic Formulas:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Active | Passive |
| Present |  | xxxxxxxx |
| Perfect | xxxxxxxxx |  |
| Future |  |  |

How to Translate:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Active | Passive |
| Present |  | xxxxxxxxx |
| Perfect | xxxxxxxxx |  |
| Future |  |  |

In Latin, participles have \_\_\_\_ characteristics (what we identify when we parse):



Note:

* Present Active Participle:
* Future Active Participle:
* Future Passive Participle (aka gerundive):
* Present Active Participle:

Formula:

Examples for each Conjugation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| First Conjugation |  |
| Second Conjugation |  |
| Third Conjugation |  |
| Third Conjugation “io” |  |
| Fourth Conjugation |  |

Note: Fourth Conjugation/Third Conjugation “io” have “ie”

Declining: Present Active Participles decline like Third Declension Adjectives with 1 Ending (think potens)

Example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | M/F | N |
| Nominative |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |
|  | | |
| Nominative |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |

Translate:

Practice-Parse and Translate

amantem

monentis

capientibus

audientium

Practice-Decline and Translate

amo: acc, pl, neuter, present, active participle

gaudeo: dat, s, feminine, present, active participle

peto: abl, s, masculine, present, active participle

Perfect Passive Participle

Formula:

Examples for each Conjugation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| First Conjugation |  |
| Second Conjugation |  |
| Third Conjugation |  |
| Third Conjugation “io” |  |
| Fourth Conjugation |  |

Declining: Declines like a first/second declension adjective

Example:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | M | F | N |
| Nominative |  |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |  |
|  | | | |
| Nominative |  |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |  |

Translate:

Practice-Parse and Translate

versis:

pressarum:

captus:

Practice-Decline and Translate

educo: accusative, singular, masculine, perfect, passive participle

amo: dative, plural, neuter, perfect, passive participle

opprimo: ablative, singular, feminine, perfect, passive participle

Future Active Participle

Formula:

Examples for each Conjugation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| First Conjugation |  |
| Second Conjugation |  |
| Third Conjugation |  |
| Third Conjugation “io” |  |
| Fourth Conjugation |  |

Declining: Declines like a first/second declension adjective

Example:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | M | F | N |
| Nominative |  |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |  |
|  | | | |
| Nominative |  |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |  |

Translate:

Practice-Parse and Translate

capturam:

visurorum:

versuris:

ostenturō:

Practice-Decline and Translate

peto: nom, pl, neuter, future active participle

premo: gen, s, feminine, future active participle

educo: accusative, s, masculine, future active participle

Future Passive Participle

Also known as:

Formula:

Examples for each Conjugation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| First Conjugation |  |
| Second Conjugation |  |
| Third Conjugation |  |
| Third Conjugation “io” |  |
| Fourth Conjugation |  |

Note: Fourth Conjugation/Third Conjugation “io” have “ie”

Declining: Declines like a first/second declension adjective

Example:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | M | F | N |
| Nominative |  |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |  |
|  | | | |
| Nominative |  |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |  |

Translate:

Practice-Parse and Translate

amanda:

monendis:

inveniendos:

Practice-Decline and Translate

laudo: genitive, singular, neuter, future passive participle

ago: nominative, plural, feminine, future passive participle

premo: accusative, singular, masculine, future passive participle

Participles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As such they agree with the words they modify in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Sometimes they do not have a noun, but function as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* E.g. sapiens

Because Participles are formed from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

They may take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used with the particular verb.

They may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

E.g. Patrem in casā videntes, puellae ad eum cucurrerunt.

The time when a participle occurs depends on the tense of the verb:

* Present Participle:
* Perfect Participle:
* Future Participle:

Sometimes, it makes more sense in English to translate the participle as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

You can supply:



When you do so, consider the time when the participle occurs.

Until you become more comfortable with Participles, translate them literally.

Practice:

Nautae videntes Polyphemum timent/timebant/timebunt.

Nautae visi a Polyphemō timent/timebant/timebunt.

Nautae visuri Polyphemum timent/timebant/timebunt.

Nautae videnturi a Polyphemō timent/timebant/timebunt.