

FORMING PARTICIPLES	TRANSLATING THE PARTICIPLES																												
<p>Present Active</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2nd principal part drop the – re add the endings listed below <p>(for 3rd i and 4th)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> drop the ere /ire then add –ie- and then the endings below) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> decline using the following: <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Singular</th> <th colspan="2">Plural</th> </tr> <tr> <th>M-F</th> <th>N</th> <th>M-F</th> <th>N</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ns</td> <td>ns</td> <td>ntes</td> <td>ntia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ntis</td> <td>ntis</td> <td>ntium</td> <td>ntium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nti</td> <td>nti</td> <td>ntibus</td> <td>ntibus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ntem</td> <td>ns</td> <td>ntes</td> <td>ntia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nte</td> <td>nte</td> <td>ntibus</td> <td>ntibus</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Singular		Plural		M-F	N	M-F	N	ns	ns	ntes	ntia	ntis	ntis	ntium	ntium	nti	nti	ntibus	ntibus	ntem	ns	ntes	ntia	nte	nte	ntibus	ntibus	<p>Present Active</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> add –ing to the verb use a subordinate clause introduced by <p><i>who, which</i> <i>since, because</i> <i>when</i> <i>while, as</i></p> <p>Milites in bello <u>pugnantes</u> sunt fortes <i>The soldiers fighting in the battle are brave</i> <i>The soldiers who are fighting in the battle are brave</i> <i>Since the soldiers are fighting in the battle, they are brave</i> <i>Because the soldiers are fighting in the battle, they are...</i> <i>When the soldiers are fighting in the battle...</i> <i>While the soldiers are fighting in the battle...</i> <i>As the soldiers are fighting in the battle...</i></p>
Singular		Plural																											
M-F	N	M-F	N																										
ns	ns	ntes	ntia																										
ntis	ntis	ntium	ntium																										
nti	nti	ntibus	ntibus																										
ntem	ns	ntes	ntia																										
nte	nte	ntibus	ntibus																										

<p>Perfect Passive</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4th principal part decline like 1st- 2nd declension 	<p>Perfect Passive</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> add –ed to the verb use <i>having been</i> ----ed with the verb use a subordinate clause introduced by <p><i>who, which</i> <i>since, because</i> <i>when</i> <i>after</i></p> <p>Milites in pugna <u>vulnerati</u> fugerunt <i>The soldiers wounded in the battle fled</i> <i>The soldiers having been wounded in battle fled</i> <i>The soldiers who have been wounded in battle fled</i> <i>Since the soldiers have been wounded, they fled.</i> <i>Because the soldiers have been wounded, they fled</i> <i>When the soldiers had been wounded, they fled</i> <i>After the soldiers had been wounded, they fled.</i></p>
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These tenses of the participle tend to be used in two ways:

- as adjectives – see all the translations above
- as ablative absolutes –see handout on ablative absolutes

Ablative Absolute

Ablative Absolutes consist of

- noun and participle in the ablative
- noun and noun in the ablative
- noun and adjective in the ablative

- Ablative absolutes may use all the translations that a regular participle uses EXCEPT the subordinate clauses introduced by *who* or *which*.
- The difference between a participle used as a regular adjective and an ablative absolute is that the noun in the ablative absolute may not appear in the main sentence as the subject or direct object.
- Below are examples of regular participles and ablative absolutes notice the similarities and differences

Regular	Ablative Absolute
<p><i>Vulneratos milites iuimus.</i></p> <p>After they were wounded, we helped the soldiers.</p>	<p><i>Vulneratis militibus, fugimus.</i></p> <p>After the soldiers were wounded, we fled.</p>
<p><i>Rex expulsus fugit ad aliam urbem.</i></p> <p>Because he had been expelled, the king fled to another city.</p>	<p><i>Rege expulso, cives gaudebant.</i></p> <p>Because the king had been expelled, the people rejoiced</p>
<p><i>Viros in bello pugnantes laudabimus.</i></p> <p>While they are fighting in the war, we will praise the men.</p>	<p><i>Viris in bello pugnantibus, urbem defendemus.</i></p> <p>While the men are fighting in the war, we will defend the city</p>

<p>Future Active</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4th principal part 2. drop the -us / -um 3. add -ur- 4. decline like 1st- 2nd declension 	<p>Future Active</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. add <i>going to, about to</i> in front of the verb 2. use a subordinate clause introduced by who, which since, because <p>Milites in bello pugnaturi sunt fortes <i>The soldiers about to fight in the battle are brave</i> <i>The soldiers who are about to fight in the battle...</i> <i>Since the soldiers are about to fight in the battle...</i> <i>Because the soldiers are about to fight in battle...</i> <i>When the soldiers are about to fight in the battle...</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The future active participle is often used with a form of sum and in this case is translated as <i>about to.../going to...</i> <p>The form of sum is translated in its regular way.</p> <p>Milites sunt pugnaturi in pugna. – the men are about to fight in the battle.</p> <p>This is called the future active periphrastic. It is sometimes use to form a future subjunctive</p>
<p>Future passive</p>	<p>TRANSLATING</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2nd principal part 2. drop the -re 3. add -nd- 4. decline like a 1st-2nd declension <p>(for 3rd i and 4th drop the ere/ire) (for 3rd i and 4th add -iend-)</p>	<p>The future passive participle is used to form the following participle constructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • passive periphrastic • gerunds • gerundives

- Future Passive Periphrastic
1. uses the future passive participle
 2. uses a form of *sum* or *eram*
 3. translate as *ought to be, should be/ought to have been, should have been*

libri legendi sunt -The books ought to be read

libri legendi erant- The books ought to have been read

The dative case is used to express the person or persons by whom something should be done

libri tibi legendi sunt –The books ought to be read by you

- Gerunds / Gerundives
1. use future passive participle
 2. a gerund stands alone a gerundive will have a noun in the same case
 3. There is no nominative form of the gerund or gerundive.
 4. Most of the other cases are translated in their normal way by adding *ing* to the verb:
 - genitive =of ...ing
 - dative=to/for ...ing
 - ablative=by ...ing
 5. There are a few special forms:
 - genitive followed by *gratiā* or *causā*= for the sake of -----
 - ad* and the accusative = to, in order to

Examples of Gerunds

*Eius amor **legendi** est magnus-his love of reading is great*

***Iuvandi** causā venimus- we came for the sake of helping*

*Tempus **oppugnando** est idoneum-The time for attacking is ideal*

*Ad **iuvandum** venimus-we came to help*

*Celeriter **oppugnando** hostem vicimus-we defeated the enemy by attacking quickly*

Examples of Gerundives

*Eius amor **librorum legendorum** est magnus-his love of reading **books** is great*

Iuvandi regis** causā venimus- we came for the sake of helping **the king

*Tempus **oppugnando oppido** est idoneum-The time for attacking **the town** is ideal*

*Ad **iuvandum regem** venimus-we came to help **the king***

*Celeriter **oppugnando oppido** hostem vicimus-we defeated the enemy by attacking **the town** quickly*

The Tense of the Participle

- The tense of the participle is not like the tense of a regular verb
- The tense of a participle is always relative to another verb in the sentence
- The present tense of a participle indicates that the two actions are happening at the same time regardless of when that time is.
- The perfect tense of a participle indicates that the action happens before the other verb.
- The future tense indicates the action is happening after the other verb.

EXAMPLES: Present tense of participle = same time as:

Pueros currentes in agro videmus.

We see the boys who are running in the field.

Pueros currentes in agro vidimus.

We saw the boys who were running in the field.

Pueros currentes in agro videbimus.

We will see the boys when they are running in the field.

In each case the **running** and the **seeing** are happening at the **same time**.

EXAMPLES: Perfect tense of participle = before

Pueros oppugnatos videmus

We see the boys who were attacked.

Pueros oppugnatos vidimus

We saw the boys who had been attacked.

Pueros oppugnatos videbimus

We will see the boys who have been attacked

In each sentence the attacking happens before the seeing

EXAMPLES: Future tense of participle=after

Pueros oppugnatos videmus

We see the boys who are about to attack.

Pueros oppugnatos vidimus

We saw the boys who were about to attack.

Pueros oppugnatos videbimus

We will see the boys who will be about to attack.

In each case the attacking happens after the seeing