

Participles

WHAT IS A PARTICIPLE?

Participles are words which participate in the nature of both verbs and adjectives. As verbs, they describe an action or state of being and can take an object. As adjectives, they modify nouns, and must agree with these nouns (or pronouns) in gender, number and case.

Sacerdōs,
(The priest,

dōna ferēns,
carrying gifts,

ad āram ambulat.
walks to the altar.)

Ferēns is a participle. In its verbal function, it expresses an action and takes an object (dōna). In its adjectival function, it describes sacerdōs, and therefore agrees with sacerdōs in gender, number and case (masc., sing., nom.).

NOTA BENE:

Remember that all participles are adjectives and must modify some noun or pronoun in the sentence. Therefore:

The boy swimming in the lake called for help.
In this sentence, swimming modifies boy and is a participle.

Swimming in the lake can be dangerous.
In this sentence swimming does not modify a noun (it is the subject of the sentence, an infinitive) and is not a participle.

To summarize: Participles are verbals used as adjectives. Whenever there is a participle in a sentence, there are two actions in the sentence: that of the main verb and that of the participle.

There are three tenses of the participle in Latin.

a. vir ambulāns	the man walking	present active
b. miles vulnerātus	the soldier, <u>having been wounded</u>	perfect passive
c. fēmina dictūra	the woman, <u>about to speak</u>	future active

TENSES OF THE PARTICIPLE

There are three tenses of Latin participles:

- 1) the perfect (action of participle happens before that of the main verb),
- 2) the present (action happens at the same time as that of the main verb),
- 3) the future (action of participle happens after that of the main verb).

PARTICIPLES

Tense	Voice	Formation	Declension	Translation
Present	Active	1st and 2nd conjugations add -ns, -ntis to present stem 3rd and 4th conjugations drop -o from 1st principal part add -ens, -entis	like adjectives of 3rd declension, except ablative singular ends -e not -i	(while) _____ ing
Perfect	Passive	perfect passive participle is 4th principal part of regular transitive verb	like adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension	(having been) _____
Future	Active	drop -us-a-um from perfect passive participle add -urus-a-um	like adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension	about to _____ going to _____ intending to _____
Future (Gerundive)	Passive	1st and 2nd conjugations add -ndus-a-um to present stem 3rd and 4th conjugations <i>drop -o from 1st principal part</i> add -endus-a-um	like adjectives of 1st and 2nd declension	(translation only in context)

N.B. Deponent verbs have the following participles:
 present: active in form--active in meaning
 perfect: passive in form--active in meaning
 future active: active in form--active in meaning
 future passive: (form and meaning as non-deponent verbs)

A participle is a *verbal adjective*. As a *verb* it has tense and voice, may be modified by an adverb, and may govern an object. As an *adjective* it is declined and must agree with the noun that it modifies. There are three participial tenses in Latin: present active, future active, and perfect passive.

A. Write the present active, perfect passive, and future active participles of the following verbs.

	PRESENT ACTIVE	PERFECT PASSIVE	FUTURE ACTIVE
1. eripiō	_____	_____	_____
2. opprimō	_____	_____	_____
3. prohibeō	_____	_____	_____
4. nōminō	_____	_____	_____
5. finiō	_____	_____	_____
6. capiō	_____	_____	_____
7. videō	_____	_____	_____
8. amō	_____	_____	_____

B. Give the tense, voice, and the English translation of the participles below.

1. decidēns _____
2. obiātus _____
3. repertūrus _____
4. nolēns _____
5. factum _____
6. itūrum _____
7. futūrus _____
8. pollicitus _____

I. Write the participles for the verbs below.

	PRESENT ACTIVE	PERFECT PASSIVE	FUTURE ACTIVE
1. agō	_____	_____	_____
2. suscipiō	_____	_____	_____
3. admiror	_____	_____	_____
4. dormiō	_____	_____	_____
5. compellō	_____	_____	_____
6. fiō	_____	_____	_____
7. audeō	_____	_____	_____
8. dēspērō	_____	_____	_____
9. auferō	_____	_____	_____

II. Translate the following words or phrases into Latin.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. seizing _____ | 6. having been burned _____ |
| 2. about to drag out _____ | 7. while going _____ |
| 3. intending to speak _____ | 8. after being opened _____ |
| 4. while they were wishing _____ | 9. going to die _____ |
| 5. since it had been scattered _____ | 10. as they were enclosing _____ |

III. Translate into Latin the underlined words in the sentences below.

1. The envoys came seeking peace. _____
2. The allies, having followed, brought the baggage. _____
- ~~3. Having spoken, I left. _____~~
4. Caesar intends to attack the camp of the enemy. _____
5. Having been influenced by their leader, they decided to fight. _____
6. The despairing soldiers were captured. _____
7. The leaders, who were conquered, will be sent to the city. _____
8. We who are about to die salute you. _____
9. They will find the man working in his shop. _____
10. The enemy was about to pitch camp near the river. _____

PRACTICE I

Using the chart as a guide, write the three participles (and translations) of each of these verbs. The principal parts are given.

pellō	pellere	pepulī	pulsus,	push
cēlō	cēlāre	cēlāvī	cēlātus,	hide
capiō	capere	cēpī	captus,	seize
sequor	sequī	—	secūtus sum,	follow
vertō	vertere	vertī	versus,	turn
regō	regere	rēxī	rēctus,	rule
ferō	ferre	tulī	lātus,	bring
vincō	vincere	vīcī	vīctus,	conquer
frangō	frangere	frēgī	frāctus,	break
iungō	iungere	iūnxī	iūctus	join
ēgredior	ēgredī	—	ēgressus sum	leave

	Present	Perfect Passive	Future Active
e.g., pellō	pellēns <i>pushing</i>	pulsus <i>having been pushed</i>	pulsūrus <i>about to push</i>
1. celō	_____	_____	_____
2. capiō	_____	_____	_____
3. sequor	_____	_____	_____
4. vertō	_____	_____	_____
5. regō	_____	_____	_____
6. ferō	_____	_____	_____
7. vincō	_____	_____	_____
8. frangō	_____	_____	_____
9. iungō	_____	_____	_____
10. ēgredior	_____	_____	_____

PRACTICE II

Review of all participles. Choose the best answer from a, b, c or d.

- ___ 1. Gladiatōrēs, "Nōs moritūrī tē salūtāmus!" in amphitheatrō inquirunt.
a. dying b. about to die c. of the dead d. to the death
- ___ 2. Suōs hortātus, Caesar equum suum incitāvit.
a. encouraging c. having been encouraged
b. having encouraged d. about to encourage
- ___ 3. Athēnās iter fēcērunt templa visūrī.
a. intending to see c. having seen
b. having been seen d. of the one seeing
- ___ 4. The Romans numbered their years ab urbe conditā.
a. by the founders of the city c. to establish a city
b. from the first city d. from the city having been founded
- ___ 5. Mātrēs ad imperātōrem prōcurrērunt, flentēsque ad pedēs eius sē prōiēcērunt.
a. of those weeping c. for those weeping
b. having wept d. weeping
- ___ 6. "Hae tibi erunt: pācisque impōnere mōrem, parcere subiectīs, et dēbellāre superbōs."
a. to show mercy to those who have been conquered
b. to refrain from subjugating others
c. to refuse their subjects
d. to be merciful to those conquering
- ___ 7. The founding fathers chose the slogan *Annuit Coeptīs* for the great seal of the United States, which means, "He has favored _____."
a. those beginning c. those about to begin
b. the one who begins d. the things which have been begun
- ___ 8. In Itāliam iter facientēs, multōs mīlitēs in viīs vīdimus.
a. soldiers travelled from Italy c. we travelled to Italy and saw many soldiers
b. soldiers travelled to Italy d. soldiers watched us travelling
- ___ 9. Aeneas heard the voice of Hector calling to him in his dream.
a. vocante b. vocantī c. vocantis d. vocantem
- ___ 10. He spoke to the senators, intending to persuade them to change the law.
a. persuadentēs b. persuasūrus c. persuasūrīs d. persuadentibus
- ___ 11. Sailing in the winter was considered dangerous by the Romans.
a. nāvīgāre b. nāvīgātus c. nāvīgāte d. nāvīgāns

- ___ 12. After they tied up the men, they killed them.
- a. Ligātī virōs occidērunt. c. Ligātōs occidērunt.
b. Occisī sunt ligantēs. d. Occidentēs ligāvērunt.
- ___ 13. Nāsō, poeta Rōmānus, ex Italiā ab Augustō expulsus, mortuus est exsul.
- a. Nāsōnem Augustus expellit. c. Nāsō Augustum expellit.
b. Expulsus est Augustus. d. Augustus et Nāsō expulsī sunt.
- ___ 14. Gladiō soleisque reclūsīs, Athēnās prōficiscetur Theseus.
- a. uncovering the sword and sandals
b. when he has uncovered the sword and sandals
c. intending to find the sword and sandals
d. having set out for Athens
- ___ 15. Amīcīs urbī appropīquantibus occurrēmus. We shall meet our friends _____.
- a. as we leave the city c. as we approach the city
b. as they leave the city d. as they approach the city
- ___ 16. Ad Asiam prōficiscēns, Marius quartās legiōnēs cōscripsit. When did Marius draft his new legions?
- a. as he was going to Asia c. before he left for Asia
b. upon his arrival in Asia
- ___ 17. Captās liberāvī.
- a. The captured women were freed.
b. She was freed from captivity.
c. I freed the women who had been captured.
d. I will free the captives.
- ___ 18. Livius fābulam dē rēgibus expulsīs nōbīs nārrāvit.
- a. who had been driven out c. driving out
b. having driven out d. who were going to be driven out
- ___ 19. Captivum ligātum ad senātum trāxit. Which paraphrase best expresses this?
- a. Freed from his bonds, the captive was dragged to the senate.
b. A senator tied up the captive.
c. The captive was bound over to the senator.
d. He tied up the captive and dragged him to the senate.
- ___ 20. The presence of a participle in a sentence always indicates two _____ in the sentence.
- a. actions b. numbers c. persons d. voices
- ___ 21. Liberī, dē periculīs silvae _____, statim domum rediērunt.
- a. monēns b. monitī c. monitūrus d. monēre
- ___ 22. Prōgressus est Cicero locūtūrus.
- a. speaking b. having spoken c. about to speak d. while speaking
- ___ 23. Litterīs commōtus, pater Rōmān prōfectus est.
- a. disturbing b. going to stir up c. inciting d. disturbed

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

PRACTICE ONE

Translate the following Ablative Absolute phrases.

1. Antōniō cōsule _____
2. tē vīvō _____
3. magistrātibus creātis _____
4. fābulā nārrātā _____
5. rege loquente _____
6. orāculō datō _____
7. verbis dictis _____
8. timōre dēpositō _____
9. vestimentis indūtis _____
10. pecūniā āmissā _____
11. iānuā apertā _____
12. Galliā pācātā _____
13. ignibus extinctis _____
14. cibō sumptō _____
15. senatōribus adstāntibus _____

Editors of Latin texts often set off the Ablative Absolute construction by commas, which makes it easy for the reader to spot. However, this is not always the case. Also, sometimes the two words (there must always be two) which make up the Ablative Absolute are separated from each other by qualifying words or phrases.

Cōsiliis ducis ab senatōribus **comperitis**, **discessimus**.
After the leader's plans had been discovered by the senators, we left.

PRACTICE TWO

Translate the following Ablative Absolute phrases.

1. Mercuriō ē caelō dilapsō _____
2. saxīs ē mōntibus in viam collapsis _____
3. ventis tempestāte agitātis _____
4. hīs rēbus unō diē perfectis _____
5. pāce in Asiam ā Māriō impositā _____
6. ossibus in terrā sepulſis _____
7. puerō ē senātū ēiectō _____
8. vōtis ā Troianis factis _____
9. filiā ducis in mātirimōnium datā _____

(cont.)

10. milite metū subitō exānimātō _____
11. vēlīs in altum datīs _____
12. dīs cotidiē iuvāntibus _____
13. filiō Rōmam ā patre praemissō _____
14. scelere magnō ab eō perfectō _____
15. librō dē amicitia ā Cicerone scriptō _____
16. quō crudeliter factō _____
17. litterīs sine morā scriptīs _____
18. signō ā principe datō _____
19. quibus rebus ab omnibus auditīs _____
20. cenā celeriter sumptā _____

PRACTICE THREE

Restate the first clause in each of these sentences as an Ablative Absolute.

e.g., Postquam pōntifex sacrificium perfēcit, pompam spectāvimus.

sacrificiō ā pōntifice perfectō _____,

1. Postquam Antōnius complūrēs nāvēs amīsīt, Agrippa consilium novum cēpit.
_____ ab Antōniō _____,
2. Cum septem cervī transfixī essent, Aenēās et sociī convīvium parāvērunt.

3. Cum pōns trans Rhēnum factus est, Caesar in Germāniam transīvit.
_____ trans Rhēnum _____,
4. Dum cantat imperātōr, omnēs tacent.

5. Quod caelum erat serēnum, ad īnsulam nāvīgāre cōstituimus.

6. Cum equus in urbem trāctus esset, Graeci multōs Trōiānōs interfēcērunt.
_____ in urbem _____,
7. Dum discipulī librōs legunt, magister scribēbat.
_____ ā discipulīs _____,
8. Postquam geminī in Tiberim missī sunt, multōs diēs pluit.
_____ in Tiberim _____,

THE PERIPHRASTICS: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

THE ACTIVE PERIPHRASTIC

The Future Active Participle is combined with tenses of the verb *sum* to denote a future, an intended, or an upcoming action. The Future Active Participle agrees with the subject of the sentence in case, number, and gender. This structure is always active.

e.g.:

Puellae ambulaturae sunt = The girls are *about to walk* or *going to walk* or *intend to walk*.

Pueri ambulaturi erant = The boys were *about to walk* or *going to walk* or *intended to walk*.

THE PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC

The Future Passive Participle/Gerundive is combined with tenses of the verb *sum* to denote obligation or necessity. The Gerundive agrees with the subject of the sentence in case, number, and gender. This structure is always passive in form.

e.g.:

Puellae convocandae sunt = The girls *must be called* together or *have to be called* together.

Pueri convocandi erant = The boys *had to be called* together.

With the Passive Periphrastic, the *dative of agent* replaces the ablative of agent. No preposition is used.

e.g.:

Puellae *patri* convocandae sunt = The girls must be called together *by their father*.

Pueri *matri* convocandi erant = The boys had to be called together *by their mother*.

EXERCISES: THE PERIPHRASTICS

1. Exercitus profecturus est.
2. Iura civibus conservanda sunt.
3. Caesari omnia erant agenda.
4. Amici nostri auxillium petituri erant.
5. Rogavit quot homines perventuri essent.
6. Intellexerunt librum legendum esse.
7. The father is about to write a letter.
8. A letter must be written by the father.
9. Catiline must be driven out by Cicero.
10. Cicero intends to drive out Catiline.
11. The republic must be saved by us.
12. We intended to save the republic.
13. Cicero must drive out Catiline (express using passive periphrastic)
14. The gods are always going to win.
15. I intend to read this book.
16. I knew that the prisoners intended to escape.
17. I know when the prisoners intend to escape.

GERUNDIVE

EXERCISES

A. In each sentence identify the participle or gerund, and then translate the *entire sentence* into English.

1. Imperator spēs patriae liberandae habēbat.
2. Ars scribendī nōn est facilis.
3. Exercitus profectūrus est.
4. Caesar suōs hortātus proelium commisit.
5. Dux oppidum paucis dēfendentibus expugnāre nōn potuit.
6. Prīncipe vulnerātō, omnēs fūgērunt.
7. Iūra civium cōservanda erunt.
8. Urbem summā vī oppugnātam capere nōn potuimus.
9. Praesidium oppidī dēfendendī causā comparābant.
10. Locus ad aciem instruendam idōneus erat.
11. Socii imperātōri hortandī erant.
12. Ibi pugnāns miles fortis interfectus est.
13. Nactus tempestātem idōneam, profectus est.
14. Caesari omnia unō tempore erant agenda.
15. Amicī nostrī auxiliū petītūrī sunt.

B. Choose the correct translation in parentheses.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. the hope of winning | spēs (vincendī, vincentis) |
| 2. Marcus is about to leave. | Mārcus (discēdendus, discessūrus) est. |
| 3. This must be done. | Hoc (factūrum, faciendum) est. |
| 4. having followed them | (secūtus, secūtūrus) eōs |
| 5. We saw him working. | Eum (labōrātum, labōrantem) vidimus |
| 6. after praising the children | liberis (laudantibus, laudātis) |
| 7. They intend to run. | (Cursūrī, Currendī) sunt. |
| 8. for preparing grain | ad frūmentum (parātum, parandum) |
| 9. the plan to seize the city | cōsiliū urbis (capiendae, capientis) |
| 10. While fighting, he fell. | (Pugnāns, Pugnandus) cecidit. |

C. Rewrite the sentences below, making *all* changes required by the directions in parentheses.

1. Vēnērunt *ut pugnārent*. (substitute *ad* with the gerund)
2. *Cum proelium factum esset*, domum rediērunt. (change to an ablative absolute)
3. Castra *mūniuntur*. (change to the gerundive denoting necessity)
4. Virī in agrō *labōrantes*, gladium invēnērunt. (change to the future)
5. Omnēs loquī *cupiunt*. (substitute *cupidī sunt* and the gerund)
6. Hostēs sequimur *ut aggrediāmur*. (substitute *causā* and the gerund)
7. *Cum rex dūcat*, vincēmus. (change to an ablative absolute)
8. Agri ab sociis *vastābuntur*. (change to the gerundive denoting obligation)
9. Caesar *processūrus* Rōmam revertere cōstituit. (change to the present)
10. Prōgressī sunt *ut nāvēs parārent*. (substitute *gratiā* and the gerundive)

Passive Imperative

1. Two cohorts must be sent.
2. Our army must defend the city.
3. We must flee.
4. You ought to trust me, my friend.
5. He thinks that the women should be left at home.
6. The soldiers must not go far from camp.
7. A larger supply of food should be sent.
8. I know what river we must cross.
9. Those trees will have to be moved.
10. We ought to resist the Germans.
11. You must not come nearer, Anna.
12. Those boys had to run home.
13. We must approach the enemy's camp carefully.
14. Caesar had to choose a new route.
15. Our allies must be trusted.
16. These girls have to read many books.
17. We must not delay longer.
18. Men who lack money should not be despised.
19. We must not complain.
20. The tenth legion must be praised.
21. They will have to cross without boats.
22. Ambassadors ought not to be harmed.
23. Then she said that she must depart.
24. The enemy must be given no time to move camp.
25. We must take away all hope of returning home.
26. American soldiers have often had to fight with Germans.
27. Because of this he had to leave town.
28. The wretched captives must be spared.
29. Many men will have to die in this battle.
30. Don't you understand why the booty must be returned?
31. We must trust our friends.
32. Caesar had to put Brutus in command of the cavalry.
33. You must urge him not to lose the hope of finding his daughter.
34. Water must be carried to the wounded men.

Herodas Construction

1. For the sake of fleeing.
2. By crossing the river.
3. Weapons useful for fighting.
4. In order to collect the baggage.
5. By trusting him.
6. The art of self defense
7. He wished to learn about repairing ships.
8. They had not yet made an end of talking.
9. Large horses are suitable for carrying heavy burdens.
10. You will accomplish nothing by resisting them.
11. A few days were enough for building towers.
12. They were not given the opportunity of recovering (their) wear
13. Withstanding their attacks was most difficult.
14. By killing all the enemy we shall destroy the fear of a new war.
15. He had come for the purpose of harming the king.
16. Girls, have you a plan of training yourselves?
17. We put aside the hope of staying in the country that summer.
18. By advancing quickly to the river our legion alarmed the enem;
19. He wrote a book about sailing.
20. This place is not suitable for finding animals.
21. Mother was desirous of saving herself.
22. She adopted the plan of returning home.
23. They had no reason for delaying longer.
24. Talking is easy, but we cannot lessen the danger by talking.
25. We prepared everything which had to do with attacking a towr
26. He had no hope of defeating that nation.
27. His men are very skilled in building towers.
28. The ships are ready for sailing.
29. He has the chance to spend the winter in Athens.
30. Collecting swords pleased him greatly.
31. He carried a large supply of money with him for the purpose of buy-
ing wine.
32. We can help others by obeying the laws.
33. Everything was done to please the soldiers.
34. Friends, I am saying this for the sake of encouraging you.
35. Have you seen the book which he wrote about the art of loving?
36. Time was not given for throwing javelins.