

# Chapter 33: Participle Uses

## Day 1

The work on Chapter 33 is spread over several days. Each day will focus on certain specific uses. There will be several passages to prepare ahead of time; then in class there will be several more passages illustrating the same uses. There is a *very detailed answer key* accompanying the homework passages. Check this frequently as you work.

The participle uses you will be working with the first day are the five which are easiest to identify and translate. With a little practice, you should catch on to these quite quickly. They are (1) adjectival proper, (2) substantive, (3) complementary, (4) redundant, and (5) periphrastic. Before you begin working on the passages, re-read these sections of the chapter and learn these terms of identification along with any markers which will help you identify the specific uses.

The homework passages for Day 1 are: Matthew 16:16, John 1:28-29, and John 8:47.

- 1) Begin by locating and identifying all participles in the passage. Until you ascertain what word the participle modifies, you must include all possibilities for form.
- 2) The next step is to determine what word each participle modifies. [Remember that the definition of a participle is a “verbal adjective.”] Unless the participle is a substantive, it will be in grammatical agreement (case, number, and gender) with a noun or pronoun. The pronoun may be, and often is, the unwritten subject of a verb. Note that, at this point, there is only one correct form identification for the participle; the other possibilities have been eliminated. Since the substantive participle takes the place of a noun, it, of course, will not be in agreement with anything. [**Hint:** If your participle has a definite article *and* does not modify another word in the sentence, it is a substantive.]
- 3) Look at the overall structure of the sentence to see where the words associated with each participle fit in and what the “time frame” of the sentence is. The time frame is determined by the tense of the main verb(s) in the sentence.
- 4) Gather contextual clues which may help in identifying each participle.
- 5) Determine how each participle should be translated (including any extra words you need to add) and fit this into the sentence. This is where you have to pay careful attention to the patterns illustrated in the chapter.

## Chapter 33: Participle Uses

### *Day 1 Review*

1) Before going on to the Day 2 passages, read over the sections of the chapter which deal with the Day 1 material. Now that you have had some experience working with these uses, you should be able to answer the following questions. Many of them address the various contextual clues which serve to identify the specific uses.

2) What are the only two uses of the participle which normally appear with a definite article preceding the participle?

3) What is often the best way to translate these two uses into English?

4) Illustrate this concept by translating the following into English:

*τοὺς συνελθόντας αὐτῇ Ἰουδαίους*

*ὁ ἐρχόμενος πρὸς ἐμέ*

5) What do we mean when we talk about the participle having “relative time”? Illustrate the concept of relative time by assuming that the first of the two phrases in #4 is associated with an aorist main verb.

6) What lexical categories of verbs will be followed by a subject complementary participle?

7) What lexical categories of verbs will be followed by an object complementary participle?

8) What two participles will you see most often as redundant participles? What kind of main verb will be associated with these participles?

9) What is the best contextual clue to recognizing a periphrastic participle?

*Chapter 33: Participle Uses (Day 1 Review)*

10) How are periphrastic participles to be translated? Illustrate this by translating the following:

προσευχόμενος ἦν

ἐσταυρωμένοι ἐσμὲν σὺν Χριστῷ.