

Lesson 34

Third Declension Stems in -ovt- The Active Participle

τῷ ἀγαπῶντι ἡμᾶς καὶ λύσαντι ἡμᾶς ἐκ τῶν ἡμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν ...
 αὐτῷ ἡ δόξα καὶ τὸ κράτος εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων.
 To the one loving us and loosing us from our sins...
 to him (be) glory and power forever and ever. Rev. 1:5-6

255. Stems in -ovt-. Stems in -ovt are very important only because of the many nouns which have the stem, but also because this form is the basic stem of the active participle.

Stems on -ovt (along with v and ρ) have no σ nominative singular endings. The stem ending in a τ (dental) drop off, leaving the ov (which is lengthened in the masculine to ων) as the ending. The combination of ovτ with the dative plural ending produces ουσι (ovτ + σι > ovσι > ουσι compensatory lengthening).

256. Declension of ἄρχων, οντος, ό, rule, prince

Stem ἀρχοντ-

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	ἄρχων	ἄρχοντες
Gen.	ἄρχοντος	ἄρχόντων
Abl.	ἄρχοντος	ἄρχόντων
Dat.	ἄρχοντι	ἄρχουσι
Ins.	ἄρχοντι	ἄρχουσι
Loc.	ἄρχοντι	ἄρχουσι
Acc.	ἄρχοντα	ἄρχοντας
Voc.	ἄρχων	ἄρχοντες

Like ἄρχων, decline λέων, λέοντος, ό, lion

257. The Participle. Participles are adjective forms made from verb stems, like our English “running water,” “the laughing girl.” Such forms “partake” of the nature of both adjectives and verbs. They are declined and modify nouns (as adjectives do) but they also have the properties of their verb roots, such as tense and voice. They are much more used in Greek than in English.

258. Declension of the Present Active Participle. The present active participle has the stem -ovt- added to the present stem and is declined like the ovτ-stem above. The feminine participle has the stem ουσα and is declined like first declension nouns in α not preceded by ε, ι, ρ (e.g., γλῶσσα, ἡ).

The present participle stem suffix and ending are identical with the present active participle of εἰμί, I am.

Thus the participle of εἰμί may well be learned first.

259. The Present Active Participle of εἰμί

	<u>Singular</u>				<u>Plural</u>		
	<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>		<u>Masc.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>	<u>Neut.</u>
Nom.	ὢν	οὔσα	ὄν	<u>being</u>	ὄντες	οὔσαι	ὄντα
Gen.	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος	<u>of being</u>	ὄντων	οὔσων	ὄντων
Abl.	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος		ὄντων	οὔσων	ὄντων
Dat.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι		οὔσι	οὔσαις	οὔσι
Ins.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι		οὔσι	οὔσαις	οὔσι
Loc.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι		οὔσι	οὔσαις	οὔσι
Acc.	ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄν		ὄντας	οὔσας	ὄντα
Voc.	ὢν	οὔσα	ὄν		ὄντες	οὔσαι	ὄντα

260. Present Active Participle of λύω. The present active participle is inflected exactly like ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν, with the proper stem added:

	<u>Singular</u>				<u>Plural</u>		
Nom.	λύων	λύουσα	λύων	<u>loosing</u>	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
Gen.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος		λύόντων	λυουσῶν	λύόντων
Abl.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος		λύόντων	λυουσῶν	λύόντων
Dat.	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι		λύουσι (v)	λυούσαις	λύουσι (v)
Ins.	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι		λύουσι (v)	λυούσαις	λύουσι (v)
Loc.	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι		λύουσι (v)	λυούσαις	λύουσι (v)
Acc.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύων		λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα
Voc.	λύων	λύουσα	λύων		λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα

The present active participles of any verb is made in the same way: by taking the present indicative ending off and affixing the verb stem to the participle stem and endings: e.g., the present participle of λέγω is λέγων, -ουσα, -ον, saying.

A thorough mastery of these forms is imperative. The student should practice until he can identify or form the participle of any verb in his vocabulary.

Note: Liquids (cf. μείνας) drop the σ after the liquid (See Section. 166).

261. The Other Active Participles. Once the present participle is learned, the other tenses are easily formed or recognized, since each tense is formed by adding the tense sign between the verb stem and the participle ending. Remember no participle has an augment.

- a. The future active participle of regular verbs is formed by inserting σ (future tense sign) before the participle stem.

λύσων λύσουσα λύσον, loosing
 λύσοντος λυσούσης λύσοντος, of loosing
 etc., (regular)

- b. The first aorist active participle is formed by adding the σα (first aorist tense sign) in the same way. The nominative singular undergoes some modification.

λύσας λύσασα λύσαν, loosing
 λύσαντος λυσάσης λύσαντος
 etc., (regular)

- c. The second aorist participle uses the same participle endings as the present, adding them to the second aorist stem.

Present: ἐσθίων, ἐσθίουσα ἔσθιον, eating (linear action)
Aorist: (stem -φαγ) φάγων, φάγουσα, φάγον, eating (point action)
 φάγοντος, φαγούσης, φάγοντος,

- d. The perfect active participle is identified by the reduplicated verb stem and the κ sign of the first perfect. Here the stem is -κοτ- rather than κοντ.

		λύω			
		<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός	λελυκότες	λελλυκυῖαι λελυκότα
Gen.	λελυκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖων λελυκότων
Abl.	λελυκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖων λελυκότων
Dat.	λελυκότι	λελυκίᾳ	λελυκότι	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυίαις λελυκόσι(ν)
Ins.	λελυκότι	λελυκίᾳ	λελυκότι	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυίαις λελυκόσι(ν)
Loc.	λελυκότι	λελυκίᾳ	λελυκότι	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυίαις λελυκόσι(ν)
Acc.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖας λελυκότα

The accent is not recessive, but fixed.

262. The Use of the Participle: The Adjectival and Substantival Uses.

- a. The Adjectival (attributive or predicative) use.

The first use of the participle to be learned is that of the simple attributive or adjective use, where the participle is an epithet.

ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ εἶπων, The man speaking

εἰ τί ἕτερον τῆ ὑγαινούση διδασκαλίᾳ ἀντίκειται

If any other thing is contrary to the sound (healthy) teaching.

(ὑγαινούση is present active participle, dat., fem., sg., of υπγιαίνω, I am healthy)

- b. The Substantival use. (the articular participle)

Very often in Greek the participle takes the place of a substantive and stands without being construed with any word, as subject, direct object, indirect object, or any other use to which a noun may be put. This phrase is usually translated like a relative clause, He who, the one who.

This construction is so important that it should be given special attention. Study the following examples.

τῷ ἔχοντι δοθήσεται, It shall be given to the one who has.

οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ ἐκλητῶν τὸν θεόν, There is no one who seeks God.

ὁ κλέπτων, the one who steals, the thief (Eph. 4:28)

ἐπικαλεῖσθε τὸν κρίνοντα κατὰ τὸ ἐκάστου ἔργον,

You call upon the one judging according to the work of each one (I Peter 1:17)

ἦσαν ἑλληνές τινες ἐκ τῶν ἀναβαινόντων

There were certain Greeks out of those coming up, John 12:20

263. The Negative with Participles. The negative with participles is μή.

τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος of the one who does not have

264. Vocabulary.

ἀναστατόω, I unsettle, cause a riot
 διδάκονος, ου, ό, ή, servant, deacon
 εἰδωλον, ου, τό, idol a false god
 ἐπαγγέλλω, I promise
 κοσμέω, I set in order, adorn
 κοπιάω, I toil, am tired
 ζάω, I live
 ὄνομα, ματος, τό, name
 ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, ό, tooth

λέων, λέοντος, ό, lion
 πείν see πίνω
 πίνω, I drink (Inf. πείν, 2nd Aor.)
 πότε, then; ποτέ, at some time
 συνίστημε, I commend
 φοβέω, I fear
 ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν, being (participle, εἰμί)
 ἄρα, then

265. Text A.

ό οὔν Ἰησοῦς κεκοπιακῶς ἐκ τῆς ὁδοιπορίας (trip) ἐκαθέζετο οὕτως ἐπὶ τῇ πηγῇ. ἔρχεται γυνή ἐκ τῆς Σαμαρείας ἀντλήσαι ὕδωρ (water). ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἤτησεν ὕδωρ. ἡ δὲ εἶπεν Πῶς σὺ Ἰουδαῖος ὢν παρ' (from) ἐμοῦ πείν αἰτεῖς οὔσης γυναικὸς Σαμαρίτιδος; ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐπήγγειλε τῇ γυναικὶ ὕδωρ ζῶν (contract for ζάον). ἡ δὲ λέγει αὐτῷ πόθεν οὔν ἔχεις τὸ ὕδωρ; ἡ γυνὴ λέγει αὐτῷ οἶδα ὅτι Μεσσίας ἔρχεται. λέγει αὐτῇ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ λαλῶν σοι. μετὰ ταῦτα πολλοὶ ἐπίστευσαν εἰς αὐτὸν τῶν Σαμαριτῶν διὰ τὸν λόγον τῆς γυναικὸς μαρτυρούσης ὅτι εἶπεν μοι ἃ ἐποίησα. ὅτι σὺν ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν ἐδέξαντο αὐτὸν οἱ Γαλιλαῖοι ἑωρακότες ἃ ἐποίησε ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις.

266. Text B.

1. ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν τέκνα θεοῦ γενέσθαι, τοῖς πιστεύουσιν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ.
2. εἰσήλθομεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον Φιλίππου τοῦ ἐυαγγελιστο τοῦ ὄντος ἐκ τῶν ἑπτα (seven).
3. συνίστημι δὲ ὑμῖν Φοίβην τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἡμῶν οὔσαν διάκονον τῆς ἐκκλησίας τῆς ἐν Κεγχρεαῖς.
4. ἐπεστρέψατε πρὸς τὸν θεὸν ἀπὸ τῶν εἰδώλων δουλεύειν θεῷ ζῶντι καὶ ἀληθινῷ.
5. οὕτω γὰρ ποτὲ καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες αἱ ἐλπίζουσαι ἐπὶ τὸν θεὸν ἐκόσμου ἐαυτὰς.
6. οὐ ἄρα σὺ εἶ ὁ Αἰγύπτιος ὁ πρὸ τούτων τῶν ἡγερῶν ἀναστατώσας;
7. πιστὸς ὁ καλῶν ὑμᾶς ὃς καὶ ποιήσει.
7. πνεῦμα ὁ θεὸς καὶ τοὺς προκυνουῦντας ἐν πενύματι καὶ ἀληθείᾳ δεῖ προσκυνεῖν.
9. ὁ αἰτῶν λαμβάνει καὶ ὁ ζητῶν εὐρίσκει καὶ το κρούοντι ἀνοιγῆσεται.
10. εἶπαν ὅτι ἐν τῷ ἄρχοντι τῶν διαμονίων ἐκβάλλει τὰ διαμόνια.
11. οἱ ὀδόντες αὐτῶν ὡς λεόντων ἦσαν.

III. Translate. (Use articular participles for “who” clauses)

1. God gives the Holy Spirit to the one asking.
2. The one who lives gives living water to the one seeking (who seeks) it.
3. The wise men saw the appearing star.
4. We were in the house of Philip, who was (using “being” cf. Text B, 2) an evangelist.
5. The women who feared the name of the living God adorned themselves in this way.

Corrected 3/3/06.