

Participle Review

Latin via Ovid
Dr. Stark

Identify the participles, time relation to the main verb, whether it is in an ablative absolute construction, and translate.

Orpheus cantans carmen sub terra descendit.

Orpheus cantans carmen sub terra descendit.

cantans: present active participle, masc. nom. sing.,
agreeing with **Orpheus**
= *same time* as main verb **dēscendit** (3rd sing.
perfect active indicative

Orpheus, *while he was singing* a song, descended
beneath the earth.

Identify the participles, time relation to the main verb, whether it is in an ablative absolute construction, and translate.

Carmina cantata deis placent.

Carmina cantata deis placent.

cantata: perfect passive participle, neuter nom. pl.,
agreeing with **carmina**
= action *prior* to the main verb **placent**
(3rd pl. present active indicative)

The songs, *which had been sung*, are pleasing to the
gods.

Identify the participles, time relation to the main verb, whether it is in an ablative absolute construction, and translate.

Eurydicē dente serpentis receptō in pedem occidit.

Eurydicē dente serpentis receptō in pedem occidit.

receptō: perfect passive participle, masc. ablative
sing., agreeing with **dente**
= action *prior* to the main verb **occidit**
(3rd sing. perfect active indicative)

After the tooth of the serpent *had been received* into
her foot, Eurydice died.

Identify the participles, time relation to the main verb, whether it is in an ablative absolute construction, and translate.

Maenades Orpheum necātūrae dē monte vērunt.

Maenades Orpheum necātūrae dē monte vērunt.

necātūrae: future active participle, fem. nom. pl.,
agreeing with **Maenades**
= action *subsequent* to the main verb **vērunt**
(3rd pl. perfect active indicative)

The Maenades, *who were about to kill* Orpheus, came
down from the mountain.

Identify the participles, time relation to the main verb, whether it is in an ablative absolute construction, and translate.

Eurydicē, ab Orpheō amāta, in Orcō quaesīta est.

Eurydicē, ab Orpheō amāta, in Orcō quaesīta est.

amāta: perfect passive participle, fem. nom. sing.,
agreeing with Eurydicē
= action prior to the main verb quaesīta est
(3rd sing. perfect passive indicative)

Since she had been loved by Orpheus,
Eurydice was sought in Orcus (the underworld).

Identify the participles, time relation to the main verb, whether it is in an ablative absolute construction, and translate.

**Orpheus, tendēns bracchia et certāns eam
prehendere, nīl nisi aurās tenuit.**

Orpheus, tendēns bracchia et certāns eam prehendere,
nīl nisi aurās tenuit.

tendēns; certāns: present active participle, masc. nom.
sing., agreeing with Orpheus
= *same time* as main verb tenuit (3rd sing. perfect
active indicative)

Orpheus, *although he was stretching forth* his arms
and *striving* to grasp her, he held nothing except
air/breezes.

Identify the participles, time relation to the main verb, whether it is in an ablative absolute construction, and translate.

Coniuge inventā, Orpheus ex Orcō exire temptavit.

Coniuge inventā, Orpheus ex Orcō exire temptavit.

inventā: perfect passive participle, common, abl. sing., agreeing with **coniuge**, in an ablative absolute
= action *prior* to main verb **temptāvit** (3rd sing. perfect active indicative)

With his wife having been discovered OR After his wife had been discovered, Orpheus tried to go out from Orcus (the underworld).

Identify the participles, time relation to the main verb, whether it is in an ablative absolute construction, and translate.

Animae eum tālia dicentem audiēbant et lacrimābant.

Animae eum tālia dicentem audiēbant et lacrimābant.

dicentem: present active participle, masc. acc. sing.,

agreeing with **eum**

= *same time* as the main verbs **audiēbant** and

lacrimābant (3rd pl. imperfect active indicative)

The spirits were listening and weeping at him, *while he was saying such things.*

Identify the participles, time relation to the main verb, whether it is in an ablative absolute construction, and translate.

Proserpinā iūdice, Orpheus Eurydicen accēpit.

Proserpinā iūdice, Orpheus Eurydicen accēpit.

no expressed participle, implied *esse* in the ablative
absolute, **Proserpinā iūdice**

With Proserpina as judge, Orpheus received Eurydice.

Identify the participles, time relation to the main verb, whether it is in an ablative absolute construction, and translate.

**Charon eum frustra orantem et flumen Stygem
iterum transire desiderantem prohibuit.**

Charon eum frustra orantem et flumen Stygem iterum
transire desiderantem prohibuit.

orantem; desiderantem: present active participle, masc.
acc. sing., agreeing with eum
= *same time* as main verb prohibuit (3rd sing.
perfect active indicative)

Charon prevented him, *even though he was begging* in
vain *and desiring* to cross again the River Styx.