A. Participles: Definition and Formation

- a participle is a **verbal adjective** (has qualities of both verbs & adj)
  The *shouting* woman departed; The men saw the *destroyed* town.
- must agree with noun it qualifies in case, number, & gender
  "shouting" must be **nom. sg. fem**.; "destroyed" (h.b. destroyed) is **acc. sg. neut**.
- has attributes of tense and voice
  "shouting" present active; "destroyed" perfect passive

	Active	Passive
Present	optāns (desiring)	---
Perfect	---	optātus, -a, -um (h. been desired, desired)
Future	optātūrus, -a, -um (going to desire, about to..)	optandus, -a, -um (having to be desired, to be desired)*

*fut. pass. part. regularly carries notion of obligation, necessity, or propriety

1. Present Active Participle

- present stem + -**ns**
- in i-stem verbs, -**ie**- will appear in the present participle

optā/ns implē/ns dūcē/ns* incipiē/ns* sentiē/ns

*note vowel lengthens before -ns
(this is also declined like a noun)

2. Perfect Passive Participle

- fourth principal part of the verb:

optātus, -a, -um implētus, -a, -um ductus, -a, -um inceptus, -a, -um
sēnsus, -a, -um

3. Future Active Participle

- fourth principal part, **drop -us** ending + -**ūrus, -a, -um**

optātūrus, -a, -um implētūrus, -a, -um ductūrus, -a, -um inceptūrus, -a, -um
sēnsūrus, -a, -um

4. Future Passive Participle

- present stem + -**ndus, -a, -um**
- i-stem verbs, -**ie**- will appear

optandus, -a, -um* implendus, -a, -um* dūcendus, -a, -um incipiendus, -a, -um
sentiendus, -a, -um

* note long vowel shortens before -nd

B. Some uses of the Participle

- tense of the participle is *relative* to that of the main verb

present participle = action **contemporaneous** to main verb
perfect participle = action **prior** to the main verb
future participle = action **subsequent** to the main verb

Multiple interpretations of participle are possible in English (context determined):

1. Present Active Participle

Fēmina clāmāns discessit. The *shouting* woman departed. (Attributive)
The woman departed *shouting*.
Shouting, the woman departed.

The woman, *since she was shouting*, departed. (Circumstantial)
The woman, *although* ...., departed.
When (while) she was shouting, the woman departed.
If she was shouting, the woman departed.

a) **same time** as main verb
b) can be translated into English with causal ("since"), concessive ("although"), temporal ("when, while"), or condition ("if") force;

- participle can stand for a protasis of a conditional; or a relative clause;
- interpretation depends on ***context***

2. Perfect Passive Participle

Fēmina territa clāmāvit. The *having been frightened* woman shouted.
The woman, *having been frightened*, shouted.
Having been frightened, the woman shouted.
The *frightened* woman shouted.
The woman *who had been frightened* shouted.
Since she had been frightened, the woman shouted.
Although.../When (after) .....
If she had been frightened, the woman shouted.

a) action **prior** to the main verb
b) absence of perfect active participle in Latin makes it impossible (at this stage) to express a verbal idea in the active voice as having occurred prior to the time of the main verb
The woman, having shouted (after she had shouted), departed.
subordinate clause, introduced by *postquam* "after"
Postquam clāmāvit, fēmina discessit. After she shouted, the woman departed.

3. Future Active Participle

Fēmina discessūra virum vīdit. The about-to-depart woman saw (her) husband.
The woman, about to depart, saw her husband.
About to depart, the woman saw her husband.
The woman who was about to depart saw her husband.
Since the woman was going to depart, she saw her husband.
Although..../When (as).../ If...

a) action which will occur or has occurred **subsequent to** that of the main verb.

4. Future Passive Participle

Librōs legendōs in mēnsā posuit. He placed having-to-be-read books on the table.
He placed books to be read on the table
He placed books which had to be read on the table.

a) action which **will occur** or **has occurred subsequent** to that of the main verb
b) future passive participle (sometimes called the gerundive) carries with it the notion of obligation, necessity, or propriety

Karthago delenda est.

Participial Constructions may occur in any grammatical case:

Fēminae discessūrae pecūniam dedit. He gave money to the about to depart woman.
he gave money to the woman who was about to depart.