

# Aorist Participles

## Chapter 18

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### Morphology & Paradigms

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

#### Participles in English

A participle is a **verbal adjective**: “-ing” or “-ed” is usually added to the verb stem

“The running **cat**”

“The fixed **faucet**”

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### Morphology & Paradigms

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

#### Participle = Verbal Adjective

	<b>Tense</b> (present, aorist, perfect)
<b>Verb</b>	<b>Voice</b> (active, middle, passive)
	<b>Mood</b> (participle)
<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Gender, Case, Number</b>

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### Aorist **Active** Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

#### Aorist Active Participles Endings

Like the present tense-form, the masculine and neuter aorist active forms follow the third declension endings.

<b>Masculine</b>	-ς/-, -ος, -ι, -α, -ες, -ων, -σιν, -ας
<b>Neuter</b>	-ς/-, -ος, -ι, -ς/-, -α, -ων, -σιν, -α

Feminine forms follow a mixed form of the first declension endings.

<b>Feminine</b>	λύσσα <b>α</b> , λυσάσ <b>ης</b> , λυσάσ <b>η</b> , λύσασ <b>αν</b>
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### Aorist **Active** Participles (masc.)

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Case	Singular	Plural
<b>N.</b>	λύσ <b>ας</b>	λύσαν <b>τες</b>
<b>G.</b>	λύσαν <b>τος</b>	λυσάν <b>των</b>
<b>D.</b>	λύσαν <b>τι</b>	λύσα <b>σι(ν)</b>
<b>A.</b>	λύσαν <b>τα</b>	λύσαν <b>τας</b>

Note: This paradigm is identical to the present form except for the addition of the **α** after the stem. The nom. sg. form is also unique.

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### Aorist **Active** Participles

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
<b>N.</b>	λύσ <b>ας</b>	λύσασ <b>α</b>	λύσ <b>αν</b>	λύσαν <b>τες</b>	λύσασ <b>αι</b>	λύσαν <b>τα</b>
<b>G.</b>	λύσαν <b>τος</b>	λυσάσ <b>ης</b>	λύσαν <b>τος</b>	λυσάν <b>των</b>	λυσασ <b>ῶν</b>	λυσάν <b>των</b>
<b>D.</b>	λύσαν <b>τι</b>	λυσάσ <b>η</b>	λύσαν <b>τι</b>	λύσα <b>σι(ν)</b>	λυσάσ <b>αις</b>	λύσα <b>σι(ν)</b>
<b>A.</b>	λύσαν <b>τα</b>	λύσασ <b>αν</b>	λύσ <b>αν</b>	λύσαν <b>τας</b>	λυσάσ <b>ας</b>	λύσαν <b>τα</b>

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Aorist **Middle** Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ᾗν  
ὁ λόγος

λυσα

1. Connecting Vowel

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Aorist **Middle** Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ᾗν  
ὁ λόγος

λυσαμεν

1. Connecting Vowel

2. Infix

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Aorist **Middle** Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ᾗν  
ὁ λόγος

λυσαμενος

1. Connecting Vowel

2. Infix

3. Adjectival Ending

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Aorist **Middle** Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ᾗν  
ὁ λόγος

λυσάμενος

1. Connecting Vowel

2. Infix

3. Adjectival Ending

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Aorist **Middle** Participles (masc.)

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ᾗν  
ὁ λόγος

Case	Singular	Plural
N.	λυσάμενος	λυσάμενοι
G.	λυσαμένου	λυσαμένων
D.	λυσαμένῳ	λυσαμένοις
A.	λυσάμενον	λυσάμενους

Note: This paradigm is identical to the present form except for the addition of the **σα** after the stem.

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Aorist <b>Middle</b> Participles						
	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
N.	λυσάμενος	λυσαμένη	λυσάμενον	λυσάμενοι	λυσάμεναι	λυσάμενα
G.	λυσαμένου	λυσαμένης	λυσαμένου	λυσαμένων	λυσαμένων	λυσαμένων
D.	λυσαμένῳ	λυσαμένη	λυσαμένῳ	λυσαμένοις	λυσαμέναις	λυσαμένοις
A.	λυσάμενον	λυσαμένην	λυσάμενον	λυσάμενους	λυσάμενας	λυσάμενα

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## Aorist **Passive** Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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### Aorist Passive Participles

Aorist verbs have a separate passive and middle form. The **middle** form is similar to the present (λυόμενος) with the addition of the **σ** and **α** connecting vowel (λυσάμενος), while the **passive** form has the **θε**.

Masculine	λυθείς
Feminine	λυθείσα
Neuter	λυθέν

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## Aorist **Passive** Participles (masc.)

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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Case	Singular	Plural
N.	λυθείς	λυθέντες
G.	λυθέντος	λυθέντων
D.	λυθέντι	λυθεῖσι(ν)
A.	λυθέντα	λυθέντας

Note: Like the active paradigm, the passive forms follow the third declension endings.

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### Aorist **Passive** Participles

	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
N.	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν	λυθέντες	λυθεῖσαι	λυθέντα
G.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων
D.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι	λυθεῖσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθεῖσι(ν)
A.	λυθέντα	λυθεῖσαν	λυθέν	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα

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## Morphology & Paradigms

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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### Aorist Passive and Middle

Some verbs have passive forms but are really middle in meaning. In the Koine Greek period, passive endings commonly convey a middle idea.

Passive Form	ἀποκριθεῖς
Middle Meaning	“he answered”

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## 2<sup>nd</sup> Aorist Forms

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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### 2<sup>nd</sup> Aorist Participles

Second aorist participles use the **same endings** as **present** participles, and since there is **no augment**, the only difference between them is the **stem**.

γινόμενος	→	γενόμενος
λαμβάνων	→	λαβών
λέγων	→	εἰπών

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## Aorist Participle Uses

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

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### Participles in Greek

Because a participle is an adjective, it can be placed into one of the three adjectival positions.

Attributive

Substantive

Adverbial

The position into which a participle is placed determines its **function** in the sentence: attributive, substantive, adverbial.

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## Attributive Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Attributive Participle Use

The article (when present) occurs **directly in front** of the participle which modifies an expressed noun or pronoun.

It is often best to translate attributive participles with an English **relative clause** (“who” or “which/that”).

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## Attributive Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Aorist Attributive Participles

The participle agrees with the noun it modifies in gender, case, and number.

ὁ μαθητὴς ὁ ἐλθὼν

“the disciple **who came**”

ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ εἰπὼν

“the man **who said**”

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## Substantive Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Substantival Participle Use

A substantive is an adjective that functions as a noun. The article (when present) occurs **directly in front** of the participle which modifies an unexpressed noun or pronoun.

A substantival participle is really an attributive participle whose modified noun is **unexpressed**.

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## Substantive Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Aorist Substantive Participles

It is usually best to translate a substantival participle as “the one who” + verbal meaning.

ὁ ἐλθὼν

“the one who came”

ὁ καλέσας

“the one who called”

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## Adverbial Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Adverbial Participle Use

The article is NOT directly in front of the participle. Often has a **temporal** focus (related to time).

With an aorist temporal participle, the action of the participle often occurs **before** (or at the time of) the action of the main verb (whether the main verb is past, present, or future).

Other uses of the adverbial participle include causal, means, and attendant circumstance.

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## Adverbial Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Temporal Adverbial Participles

καὶ ἐλθὼν ἐκεῖνος ἐλέγξει τὸν κόσμον περὶ ἁμαρτίας  
καὶ περὶ δικαιοσύνης καὶ περὶ κρίσεως

“and **after/when he comes**, **he will convict** the world concerning sin and righteousness and judgment”

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## Non-Indicative Negation

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### The Difference Between οὐ and μή

Just as **οὐ** (or οὐκ, οὐχ) negates indicative verbs,  
**μή** negates **non-indicative** verbs (such as participles).

ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν **οὐ** κρίνεται·  
ὁ δὲ **μή** πιστεύων ἤδη κέκριται

“The one who believes in him **is not judged**;  
and the one who **does not** believe has been judged already”

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## Numbers

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Numbers in Greek

Cardinal Numbers (used for counting): 1, 2, 3

εἷς δύο τρεῖς

Ordinal numbers (used for ordering): 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>

πρῶτος δεύτερος τρίτος

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## Numbers

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Numbers in Greek

Ancient Greeks used letters with an oblique stroke above  
and to the right of the letters: α' = 1, β' = 2, γ' = 3  
(ι' = 10, κ' = 20, λ' = 3, ρ' = 100, σ' = 200, τ' = 300).

Some numbers decline (1–4) whereas others do not (5–12).

The paradigms for εἷς (masc.) and ἓν (neut.) are similar to  
third declension forms whereas the paradigm for μία (fem.)  
is similar to the first declension alpha pattern.

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## Declinable Numbers—εἷς

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν
G.	ένός	μιᾶς	ένός
D.	ένί	μιᾷ	ένί
A.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν

Notice: there are **no plural** forms. Be sure to distinguish  
εἷς and ἓν from the prepositions εἰς from ἐν.

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## Declinable Numbers—τρεῖς

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

Case	Masc & Fem	Neuter
N.	τρεῖς	τρία
G.	τριῶν	τριῶν
D.	τρισί(ν)	τρισί(ν)
A.	τρεῖς	τρία

Notice: there are **no singular** forms.

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## Numbers

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

### Attributive

εἷς κύριος, μία πίστις, ἓν βάπτισμα  
“**one** Lord, **one** faith, **one** baptism”

### Substantive

καὶ ἐποίησεν τοὺς δώδεκα  
“And he appointed **the twelve**”

### Predicate

εἷς ὁ θεὸς  
“God [is] **one**”

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## Vocabulary

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

προσφέρω, I bring to, offer (fertile, metaphor)

ἐτοιμάζω, I prepare

δέω, I bind

παιδίον, τό, child (pedagogy)

ὄρος, -ους, τό, mountain, hill (orology)

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## Vocabulary

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

ἐλπίς, -ίδος, ή, hope

μόνος, -η, -ον, only, single, alone  
(monocle, monograph)

ὅλος, -η, -ον, whole, entire, complete  
(wholistic)

ἀγαπητός, -ή, -όν, beloved

μέσος, -η, -ον, middle, midst (Mesopotamia)

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## Vocabulary

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

λοιπός, -ή, -όν, remaining, rest

δεξιός, -ά, -όν, right (ambidextrous—  
having “both right” hands)

ἄρα, so then

ἤδη, already, now

ᾧδε, here

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