

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

1

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
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2

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
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3

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
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4

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
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5

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
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6

Perfect <b>Active</b> Participles						
	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
N.	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότος	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖῶν	λελυκότων
D.	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότι	λελυκόσιν	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσιν
A.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότα

7

Perfect **Mid/Pass** Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

λελυ

1. Reduplication

8

Perfect **Mid/Pass** Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

λελυμεν

1. Reduplication

2. Infix

9

Perfect **Mid/Pass** Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

λελυμενος

1. Reduplication

2. Infix

3. Adjectival Ending

10

Perfect **Mid/Pass** Participles

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

λελυμένος

1. Reduplication

2. Infix

3. Adjectival Ending

11

Perfect **Mid/Pass** Participles (masc.)

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

Case	Singular	Plural
N.	λελυμένος	λελυμένοι
G.	λελυμένου	λελυμένων
D.	λελυμένῳ	λελυμένοις
A.	λελυμένον	λελυμένους

Note: This paradigm follows second declension endings. Remember, perfect forms have no connecting vowel.

12

Perfect Mid/Pass Participles						
	Singular			Plural		
	Masc	Fem	Neut	Masc	Fem	Neut
N.	λελυμένος	λελυμένη	λελυμένον	λελυμένοι	λελυμέναι	λελυμένα
G.	λελυμένου	λελυμένης	λελυμένου	λελυμένων	λελυμένων	λελυμένων
D.	λελυμένῳ	λελυμένῃ	λελυμένῳ	λελυμένοις	λελυμέναις	λελυμένοις
A.	λελυμένον	λελυμένην	λελυμένον	λελυμένους	λελυμένας	λελυμένα

13

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

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

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

There are several verbs that have somewhat irregular perfect forms. Such verbs lack the tense formative kappa (κ) in the active voice.

ἀκούω	→	ἀκηκότας	ἔρχομαι	→	ἐληλυθώς
ἀνοίγω	→	ἀνεωγότα	λαμβάνω	→	εἰληφώς
γίνομαι	→	γεγονώς	πείθω	→	πεποιθώς

14

### Perfect Participle Usage

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

#### Same as Present and Aorist Participles

Attributive

Substantive

Adverbial

Emphasizes the completion of the action or the resulting state that the completed action initiates.

15

### Perfect Participle Usage

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

#### Attributive Use

εὐθὺς ἔρχεται ὁ Σατανᾶς καὶ αἶρει τὸν λόγον  
τὸν ἐσπαρμένον εἰς αὐτούς

“immediately Satan comes and takes the word that had been planted in them”

The perfect participle τὸν ἐσπαρμένον (σπείρω) is modifying the noun τὸν λόγον.

16

### Perfect Participle Usage

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

#### Substantive Use

πᾶς ὁ γεγεννημένος ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἁμαρτίαν οὐ ποιεῖ

“Everyone who has been born of God does not practice sin.”

The perfect participle ὁ γεγεννημένος (γεννάω) contains the definite article but does not modify an expressed noun.

17

### Perfect Participle Usage

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

#### Adverbial Use

ὄψεσθε τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀνεωγότα

“You will see heaven standing open”

The perfect adverbial participle ἀνεωγότα (ἀνοίγω) expresses heaven’s open state.

18

## Genitive Absolute

Definition and Usage

A genitive absolute is an **adverbial** participle in the **genitive case** used to provide **background information**.

It is called “**absolute**” because the clause is only **loosely tied** to the rest of the sentence (and usually occurs at the beginning of a sentence or clause).

Both the **participle** and the **subject** of the participle are in the **genitive case** (and agree in gender and number).

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

19

## Genitive Absolute

Definition and Usage

Translate the genitive absolute as an adverbial (temporal) participle: present = “while,” aorist = “after.” **DO NOT** translate this phrase as a genitive with “of.”

Ταῦτα **αὐτοῦ λαλοῦντος** πολλοὶ ἐπίστευσαν εἰς αὐτόν

“**As he was saying** these things, many believed in him”

Note that the subject of the main verb (πολλοί, “many”) is different than the subject of the participle (αὐτοῦ).

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

20

## Periphrastic Participles

Periphrastic Participles in English

The verb “**to be**” used in combination with a **participle**.

I **am teaching**

He **was teaching**

The apostles **were being taught**

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

21

## Periphrastic Participles

Periphrastic Participles in Greek

The verb **εἰμί** used in combination with a **participle**.

ἐδίδασκεν [I A I 3<sup>rd</sup> Sg] = “he was teaching”

**ἦν διδάσκων** = “he was teaching”

A “periphrastic” is a “round about” (περί) or less concise way “to say” (φράσις) something). Periphrastic participles are especially common in the writings of Luke.

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

22

Periphrastic Participles				
εἰμί	+	Participle	=	Tense-Form Equivalent
Present	+	Present	=	Present
Imperfect				Imperfect
Future				Future
Present	+	Perfect	=	Perfect
Imperfect				Pluperfect
Future				Future Perfect

23

## Future Participles

Only 13 future participles in the NT

They are similar in form to present participles with the addition of a sigma (σ) to the stem for the active (λύσοντος) and middle (λυσομένου) voices and a -θης- for the passive voice (λυθησμένου).

“But the rest said, ‘Let’s see if Elijah comes (ἔρχεται) **to save** (σώσων, fut act ptc, masc nom sg) Him!

Here the future participle expresses purpose in relation to the nearby indicative verb (ἔρχεται), and is future-referring in relation to this verb.

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

24

4

## Vocabulary

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

ἀλλήλων, of one another (alien)  
ἑαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, (of) himself, herself, itself  
ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο, that; those (pl)  
ἑμαυτοῦ, -ῆς, myself  
οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this; these (pl)

25

## Vocabulary

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
ὁ λόγος

σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς, (of) yourself  
τις, τι, someone, certain  
τίς, τί, who? which? what?  
ἐμός, -ή, -όν, my, mine  
ἔσχατος, -η, -ον, last (eschatology)

26

## Vocabulary

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν  
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ἴδιος, -α, -ον, one's own, peculiar (idiot)  
κακός, -ή, -όν, bad, evil (cacophony)  
ὅσος, -η, -ον, as much as  
τοιούτος, -αύτη, οὔτον, of such a kind,  
such as this  
πῶς, how?

27