

Wheelock Chapter 23
Participles

Learn the formation and declension of the participles of the following verbs:

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum
capiō, capere, cēpī, captum
dō, dare, dedī, datum
moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum
scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scriptum

Generate the correct form of the Latin participle as required.

	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Voice</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Form</i>
1.	DO:	PRES.	ACT.	NOM.	SING.	MASC.	_____
2.	SCRIBO:	FUT.	ACT.	DAT.	PLUR.	FEM.	_____
3.	CAPIO:	PERF.	PASS.	ACC.	SING.	FEM.	_____
4.	MONEO:	FUT.	PASS.	GEN.	PLUR.	MASC.	_____
5.	AUDIO:	PRES.	ACT.	ABL.	SING.	FEM.	_____
6.	DO:	PERF.	PASS.	ACC.	SING.	NEUT.	_____
7.	SCRIBO:	PRES.	ACT.	NOM.	PLUR.	MASC.	_____
8.	CAPIO:	FUT.	ACT.	GEN.	SING.	FEM.	_____
9.	MONEO:	PERF.	PASS.	GEN.	PLUR.	MASC.	_____
10.	AUDIO:	FUT.	PASS.	NOM.	PLUR.	NEUT.	_____
11.	DO:	FUT.	ACT.	DAT.	SING.	MASC.	_____
12.	SCRIBO:	PERF.	PASS.	NOM.	PLUR.	NEUT.	_____
13.	CAPIO:	PRES.	ACT.	ABL.	PLUR.	FEM.	_____
14.	MONEO:	PRES.	ACT.	DAT.	SING.	MASC.	_____
15.	AUDIO:	PERF.	PASS.	GEN.	SING.	NEUT.	_____
16.	DO:	FUT.	PASS.	ABL.	SING.	MASC.	_____
17.	SCRIBO:	FUT.	PASS.	ACC.	SING.	NEUT.	_____
18.	CAPIO:	FUT.	PASS.	ACC.	PLUR.	FEM.	_____
19.	MONEO:	FUT.	ACT.	DAT.	SING.	MASC.	_____
20.	AUDIO:	FUT.	ACT.	ACC.	PLUR.	MASC.	_____

Participles

Participles are verbal adjectives, formed from verbal stems. (The name denotes the fact that they *participate* in the nature of both verbs and adjectives.) Participles have both verbal aspect and voice; as adjectives they have declension – i.e., they show case and number, and they reflect gender.

The three verbal aspects of Latin participles are imperfective, perfective and prospective, which correspond to present, perfect and future tenses. The two verbal modes or voices are active and passive. The Latin participial system, however, lacks a present passive and a perfect active participle. The system hence appears as follows:

	<u><i>Active</i></u>	<u><i>Passive</i></u>
<i>Imperfective</i> (‘Present’)	portāns (‘carrying’)	—
<i>Perfective</i> (‘Perfect’)	—	portātus (‘having been carried’)
<i>Prospective</i> (‘Future’)	portātūrus (‘being about to carry’)	portandus (‘going to be carried’)

The present participle is a third-declension adjective of one termination; the perfect passive, and future participles are regular first-, second-declension adjectives of the **-us, -a, -um** type.

Formation of Participles

<i>Present participles:</i>	‘present’ or imperfective stem + -ns, -ntis, etc.: portāns, gen. portantis monēns, gen. monentis pōnēns, gen. pōnentis capiēns, gen. capientis pūniēns, gen. pūnientis
<i>Future passive participles:</i>	‘present’ or imperfective stem + -ndus, -a, -um, etc.: portandus, -a, -um monendus, -a, -um pōnendus, -a, -um capiendus, -a, -um pūniendus, -a, -um
<i>Perfect passive participles:</i>	‘supine’ stem (= <i>fourth principal part</i>) + -us, -a, -um, etc.: portātus, -a, -um monitus, -a, -um positus, -a, -um captus, -a, -um pūnītus, -a, -um

Future active participles: ‘supine’ stem (= *fourth principal part*) + **-ūrus, -a, -um, etc.:**
portātūrus, -a, -um
monitūrus, -a, -um
positūrus, -a, -um
captūrus, -a, -um
pūnitūrus, -a, -um

Paradigms

Present Participles

portāns ‘carrying’

<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	Masc./Fem.	Neut.		Masc./Fem.	Neut.
N.	<i>portāns</i>	<i>portāns</i>	N.	<i>portantēs</i>	<i>portantia</i>
G.	<i>portantis</i>	<i>portantis</i>	G.	<i>portantium</i>	<i>portantium</i>
D.	<i>portantī</i>	<i>portantī</i>	D.	<i>portantibus</i>	<i>portantibus</i>
Acc.	<i>portantem</i>	<i>portāns</i>	Acc.	<i>portantēs</i>	<i>portantia</i>
Abl.	<i>portantī (-e)</i>	<i>portantī (-e)</i>	Abl.	<i>portantibus</i>	<i>portantibus</i>

monēns ‘warning’

<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	Masc./Fem.	Neut.		Masc./Fem.	Neut.
N.	<i>monēns</i>	<i>monēns</i>	N.	<i>monentēs</i>	<i>monentia</i>
G.	<i>monentis</i>	<i>monentis</i>	G.	<i>monentium</i>	<i>monentium</i>
D.	<i>monentī</i>	<i>monentī</i>	D.	<i>monentibus</i>	<i>monentibus</i>
Acc.	<i>monentem</i>	<i>monens</i>	Acc.	<i>monentēs</i>	<i>monentia</i>
Abl.	<i>monentī (-e)</i>	<i>monentī (-e)</i>	Abl.	<i>monentibus</i>	<i>monentibus</i>

pōnēns ‘placing’

<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	Masc./Fem.	Neut.		Masc./Fem.	Neut.
N.	<i>pōnēns</i>	<i>pōnēns</i>	N.	<i>pōnentēs</i>	<i>pōnentia</i>
G.	<i>pōnentis</i>	<i>pōnentis</i>	G.	<i>pōnentium</i>	<i>pōnentium</i>
D.	<i>pōnentī</i>	<i>pōnentī</i>	D.	<i>pōnentibus</i>	<i>pōnentibus</i>
Acc.	<i>pōnentem</i>	<i>pōnens</i>	Acc.	<i>pōnentēs</i>	<i>pōnentia</i>
Abl.	<i>pōnentī (-e)</i>	<i>pōnentī (-e)</i>	Abl.	<i>pōnentibus</i>	<i>pōnentibus</i>

pūniēns ‘punishing’

<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
	Masc./Fem.	Neut.		Masc./Fem.	Neut.
N.	<i>pūniēns</i>	<i>pūniēns</i>	N.	<i>pūnientēs</i>	<i>pūnientia</i>
G.	<i>pūnientis</i>	<i>pūnientis</i>	G.	<i>pūnientium</i>	<i>pūnientium</i>
D.	<i>pūnientī</i>	<i>pūnientī</i>	D.	<i>pūnientibus</i>	<i>pūnientibus</i>
Acc.	<i>pūnientem</i>	<i>pūniēns</i>	Acc.	<i>pūnientēs</i>	<i>pūnientia</i>
Abl.	<i>pūnientī (-e)</i>	<i>pūnientī (-e)</i>	Abl.	<i>pūnientibus</i>	<i>pūnientibus</i>

Perfect Participles*portātus, -a, -um* 'having been carried'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>portātus</i>	<i>portāta</i>	<i>portātum</i>
	G.	<i>portātī</i>	<i>portātae</i>	<i>portātī</i>
	D.	<i>portātō</i>	<i>portātae</i>	<i>portātō</i>
	Acc.	<i>portātum</i>	<i>portātam</i>	<i>portātum</i>
	Abl.	<i>portātō</i>	<i>portātā</i>	<i>portātō</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>portātī</i>	<i>portātae</i>	<i>portāta</i>
	G.	<i>portātōrum</i>	<i>portātārum</i>	<i>portātōrum</i>
	D.	<i>portātīs</i>	<i>portātīs</i>	<i>portātīs</i>
	Acc.	<i>portātōs</i>	<i>portātās</i>	<i>portāta</i>
	Abl.	<i>portātīs</i>	<i>portātīs</i>	<i>portātīs</i>

monitus, -a, -um 'having been warned'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>monitus</i>	<i>monita</i>	<i>monitum</i>
	G.	<i>monitī</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monitae</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monitī</i> <i>etc.</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>monitī</i>	<i>monitae</i>	<i>monita</i>
	G.	<i>monitōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monitārum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monitōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>

positus, -a, -um 'having been placed'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>positus</i>	<i>posita</i>	<i>positum</i>
	G.	<i>positī</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>positae</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>positī</i> <i>etc.</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>positī</i>	<i>positae</i>	<i>posita</i>
	G.	<i>positōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>positārum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>positōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>

pūnītus, -a, -um 'having been punished'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>pūnītus</i>	<i>pūnīta</i>	<i>pūnītum</i>
	G.	<i>pūnītī</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūnītae</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūnītī</i> <i>etc.</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>pūnītī</i>	<i>pūnītae</i>	<i>pūnīta</i>
	G.	<i>pūnītōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūnītārum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūnītōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>

Future Active Participles*portātūrus, -a, -um* 'being about to carry'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>portātūrus</i>	<i>portātūra</i>	<i>portātūrum</i>
	G.	<i>portātūrī</i>	<i>portātūrae</i>	<i>portātūrī</i>
	D.	<i>portātūrō</i>	<i>portāturae</i>	<i>portātūrō</i>
	Acc.	<i>portātūrum</i>	<i>portātam</i>	<i>portātum</i>
	Abl.	<i>portātūrō</i>	<i>portātūrā</i>	<i>portātūrō</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>portātūrī</i>	<i>portāturae</i>	<i>portātūra</i>
	G.	<i>portātūrōrum</i>	<i>portātūrārum</i>	<i>portātūrōrum</i>
	D.	<i>portātūrīs</i>	<i>portātūrīs</i>	<i>portātūrīs</i>
	Acc.	<i>portātūrōs</i>	<i>portātūrās</i>	<i>portātūra</i>
	Abl.	<i>portātūrīs</i>	<i>portātūrīs</i>	<i>portātūrīs</i>

monitūrus, -a, -um 'being about to warn'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>monitūrus</i>	<i>monitūra</i>	<i>monitūrum</i>
	G.	<i>monitūrī</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monitūrae</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monitūrī</i> <i>etc.</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>monitūrī</i>	<i>moniturae</i>	<i>monitūra</i>
	G.	<i>monitūrōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monitūrārum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monitūrōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>

positūrus, -a, -um 'being about to place'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>positūrus</i>	<i>positūra</i>	<i>positūrum</i>
	G.	<i>positūrī</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>positurae</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>positūrī</i> <i>etc.</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>positūrī</i>	<i>positurae</i>	<i>positūra</i>
	G.	<i>positūrōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>positūrārum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>positūrōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>

pūnītūrus, -a, -um 'being about to punish'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>pūnītūrus</i>	<i>pūnītūra</i>	<i>pūnītūrum</i>
	G.	<i>pūnītūrī</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūnītūrae</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūnītūrī</i> <i>etc.</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>pūnītūrī</i>	<i>pūnīturae</i>	<i>pūnītūra</i>
	G.	<i>pūnītūrōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūnītūrārum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūnītūrōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>

Future Passive Participles*portandus, -a, -um* 'to be carried'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>portandus</i>	<i>portanda</i>	<i>portandum</i>
	G.	<i>portandī</i>	<i>portandae</i>	<i>portandī</i>
	D.	<i>portandō</i>	<i>portandae</i>	<i>portandō</i>
	Acc.	<i>portandum</i>	<i>portandam</i>	<i>portandum</i>
	Abl.	<i>portandō</i>	<i>portandā</i>	<i>portandō</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>portandī</i>	<i>portandae</i>	<i>portanda</i>
	G.	<i>portandōrum</i>	<i>portandārum</i>	<i>portandōrum</i>
	D.	<i>portandīs</i>	<i>portandīs</i>	<i>portandīs</i>
	Acc.	<i>portandōs</i>	<i>portandās</i>	<i>portanda</i>
	Abl.	<i>portandīs</i>	<i>portandīs</i>	<i>portandīs</i>

monendus, -a, -um 'to be warned'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>monendus</i>	<i>monienda</i>	<i>monendum</i>
	G.	<i>monendī</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monendae</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monendī</i> <i>etc.</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>monendī</i>	<i>monendae</i>	<i>monenda</i>
	G.	<i>monendōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monendārum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>monendōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>

ponendus, -a, -um 'to be placed'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>ponendus</i>	<i>ponenda</i>	<i>ponendum</i>
	G.	<i>ponendī</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>ponendae</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>ponendī</i> <i>etc.</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>ponendī</i>	<i>ponendae</i>	<i>ponenda</i>
	G.	<i>ponendōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>ponendārum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>ponendōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>

pūniendus, -a, -um 'to be punished'

		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
<u>Sing.</u>	N.	<i>pūniendus</i>	<i>pūnienda</i>	<i>pūniendum</i>
	G.	<i>pūniendī</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūniendae</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūniendī</i> <i>etc.</i>
<u>Plur.</u>	N.	<i>pūniendī</i>	<i>pūniendae</i>	<i>pūnienda</i>
	G.	<i>pūniendōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūniendārum</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>pūniendōrum</i> <i>etc.</i>

Complete the following participial phrases in Latin.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. “a city (<i>dir. obj.</i>) <u>given</u> to the fire”: | urbem ignī _____ |
| 2. “with a woman <u>intending to give</u> a gift”: | fēminā dōnum _____ |
| 3. “of gifts <u>given</u> to us”: | dōnōrum nōbīs _____ |
| 4. “soldiers (<i>dir. obj.</i>) <u>captured</u> in battle”: | mīlitēs in pugnā _____ |
| 5. “for a soldier <u>warned</u> by a slave”: | mīlitī ā servō _____ |
| 6. “of cities <u>to be captured</u> ” : | urbium _____ |
| 7. “woman <u>warned</u> about the slave”: | fēminae dē servō _____ |
| 8. “the soldier (<i>dir. obj.</i>) <u>about to punish</u>
the women”: | mīlitē fēminās _____ |
| 9. “slaves (<i>dir. obj.</i>) <u>to be given</u> to the sword”: | servōs gladiō _____ |
| 10. “soldiers (<i>subj.</i>) <u>to be punished</u> : | mīlitēs _____ |
| 11. “gifts (<i>dir. obj.</i>) to be sent”: | dōna _____ |
| 12. “men (<i>dir. obj.</i>) warned by the gods”: | hominēs ā deīs _____ |
| 13. “soldiers (<i>subj.</i>) <u>to be captured</u> [†] ”: | mīlitēs _____ |
| 14. “for a punished slave”: | servō _____ |
| 15. “of soldiers <u>about to</u> * capture us”: | mīlitum nōs _____ |
| 16. “gifts given” (<i>dir. obj.</i>): | dōna _____ |
| 17. “women (<i>subj.</i>) <u>intending to</u> * send gifts”: | fēminae dōna _____ |
| 18. “a soldier (<i>subj.</i>) punishing the slaves”: | mīles servōs _____ |
| 19. “with gifts sent by the king”: | dōnīs ā rēge _____ |

Vocabulary

about = *dē* + *abl.*

by (*instrument*) = *abl.* without *prep.*

by (*pers. agent*) = *ā, ab* + *abl.*

city = *urbs, urbis, f.*

gift = *dōnum, -ī, n.*

god = *deus, -ī, m., f.*

man, person, people = *homō, hominis*

slave = *servus, -ī, m.*

sword = *gladius, -ī, m.*

soldier = *mīles, mīlitis, m.*

to, toward = *ad* + *acc.*

woman = *fēmina, -ae, f.*

us = *nōs, nōbīs*

Principal Parts

capīō, capere, cēpī, captum: *to capture*

dō, dare, dedī, datum: *to give*

mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum: *to send*

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum: *to warn*

pūniō, pūnīre, pūnivī, pūnitum: *to punish*

Complete the following participial phrases in Latin.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. "a woman (<i>dir. obj.</i>) <u>giving</u> gifts": | fēminam dōna _____ |
| 2. "slaves (<i>subj.</i>) <u>captured</u> by the enemy": | fēminae ab hostibus _____ |
| 3. "a gift (<i>dir. obj.</i>) <u>given</u> to me": | dōnum mihi _____ |
| 4. "soldiers (<i>dir. obj.</i>) <u>sent</u> to the battle": | mīlitēs ad pugnam _____ |
| 5. "of soldiers <u>to be sent</u> ": | mīlitum _____ |
| 6. "of cities <u>to be captured</u> " : | urbium _____ |
| 7. "of a woman <u>about to punish</u> a slave": | fēminae servum _____ |
| 8. "people (<i>masc.</i>) <u>punished</u> (<i>dir. obj.</i>)
by the Romans": | homines ab Rōmānīs _____ |
| 9. "for a woman <u>sent</u> to the city": | fēminae ad urbem _____ |
| 10. "a soldier (<i>subj.</i>) <u>warning</u> us": | mīles nōs _____ |
| 11. "a soldier (<i>dir. obj.</i>) sending gifts": | mīlitem dōna _____ |
| 12. "a man warned by the gods" (<i>dir. obj.</i>): | hominem ā deīs _____ |
| 13. "in a city destroyed by fire": | in urbe igne _____ |
| 14. "cities to be destroyed [†] by fire" (<i>dir. obj.</i>): | urbēs igne _____ |
| 15. "gifts having been given" (<i>dir. obj.</i>): | dōna _____ |
| 16. "soldiers <u>intending to</u> * help us" (<i>subj.</i>): | mīlitēs nōs _____ |

Vocabulary

by (*instrument*) = *abl. without prep.*

by (*pers. agent*) = **ab** + *abl.*

battle = *pugna, -ae, f.*

city = *urbs, urbis, f.*

fire = *ignis, -is, m.*

gift = *dōnum, -ī, n.*

man, person, people = *homō, hominis*

slave = *servus, ī, m.*

soldier = *mīles, mīlitis, m.*

to, toward = *ad* + *acc.*

woman = *fēmina, -ae, f.*

us = *nōs, nōbīs*

Principal Parts

adiūvo, adiūvāre, adiūvī, adiūtum: *to help*

capīō, capere, cēpī, captum: *to capture*

dō, dare, dedī, datum: *to give*

dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētum: *to destroy*

mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum: *to send*

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum: *to warn*

pūniō, pūnīre, pūnivī, pūnitum: *to punish*

* (= *fut. act.*) † (= *fut. pass.*)

The Predicative Use of Participles

Adjectives used attributively are simply descriptive. They simply posit an attribute of the word they modify: “A red hat lies on the table.” Here ‘red’ has a simple adjectival function. But adjectives, including participles, can modify nouns in such a way that their effect is virtually adverbial. This is so particularly when the force of the adjective is ‘predicative’, i.e., when it does something more than merely describe.

Consider the statement, “They painted the barn red.” The adjective ‘red’ describes the barn, but it says more than that a red barn was painted; in fact, it states the *result* (an adverbial idea) of the act of painting: they painted the barn, so that it was now red, instead of whatever color it had been before it was painted. In this sentence ‘red’ is known as a predicate object. (Predicate objects often occur after so-called factitive verbs – verbs of making, calling, naming, etc.: “She made him angry”; “They called him Brutus”, etc.)

It is important to distinguish attributive from predicative uses of the participle. This is the difference between shooting a *dead* man (attributive) and shooting a man *dead* (predicative).

Predicative participles may suggest a number of functions that may be rendered by adverbial phrases or clauses in English:

<i>time:</i>	dē hīs rēbus <u>certior factus</u>, statim discessit. “When <u>informed</u> of these circumstances, he departed at once.”
<i>cause:</i>	dē vītā <u>dēspērantes</u>, confūsē diffūgērunt. “ <u>Despairing</u> for their lives, they scattered in confusion.”
<i>concession:</i>	graviter <u>vulnerātus</u>, tamen fortiter pugnābat. “Although seriously <u>wounded</u> , he fought on bravely.”
<i>condition:</i>	iussus hoc faciam. “I will do this if <u>ordered</u> .”
<i>manner:</i>	confūsī fūgērunt. “They fled <u>in confusion</u> .” (<i>lit. ‘bewildered’</i>)
<i>purpose:</i>	infantēs servō dedit <u>interficiendōs</u>. (<i>future participles</i>) “He gave the children to a slave <u>to be killed</u> .”
<i>result:</i>	sē pugione trānsfīgit, tum in solum cecidit <u>mortua</u>. “She ran herself through with the dagger, then fell to the ground, <u>dead</u> .”
<i>circumstance:</i>	haec agēbantur, dominō nec <u>praesente</u> nec <u>sciente</u>. “These things were done without their master either <u>being present</u> or <u>knowing</u> of it.”