

## Present participles

		<i>Present (active)</i>	<i>Future (active)</i>	<i>Past (passive)</i>
amō, amāre	love	amāns	amātūrus	amātus
habeō, habēre	have	habēns	habitūrus	habitus
mittō, mittere	send	mittēns	missūrus	missus
audiō, audīre	hear	audiēns	audītūrus	audītus
capiō, capere	take	capiēns	captūrus	captus

### Notes

1. Present participles have the same endings as the adjective **ingēns**. 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation verbs have their characteristic ‘a’ in the ending (**amāns**), while all the others end **–ēns**:

SING.	MASC. & FEM.	NEUT.	PL.	MASC. & FEM.	NEUT.
Nom.	ingēns	ingēns		ingentēs	ingentia
Gen.	ingentis	ingentis		ingentium	ingentium
Dat.	ingentī	ingentī		ingentibus	ingentibus
Acc.	ingentem	ingēns		ingentēs (-īs)	ingentia
Abl.	ingentī	ingentī		ingentibus	ingentibus
Voc.	ingēns	ingēns		ingentēs	ingentia

2. A ‘present’ participle is not necessarily happening ‘now’ as with an ordinary verb in the present tense; but at the same time as the action of the main verb:

**Mārcus Brūtum in silvā ambulāntem vīdit**

*Marcus saw Brutus as he was walking in the wood*

3. There is more than one way to translate a participle: it may feel more natural to add one or two words, like ‘while’, ‘who’ or ‘as’:

**Mārcus Brūtum in silvā ambulāntem vīdit**

*Marcus saw Brutus who was walking in the wood*

4. An English noun may best represent a Latin participle:

**Atticus familiārēs Antōnīi ex urbe profugientēs adiūvit**

*Atticus helped friends of Antony during their flight (or as they fled) from the city*

Cornelius Nepos, *Life of Atticus* 9.3 [Complete Latin Course 10.4]

A present participle may appear without a noun, like any other adjective, and then has the status of a noun:

**quis fallere possit amantem?** *Who can deceive a lover?*

Virgil, *Aeneid* 4.296 [Complete Latin Course 3.9]

## Past participles

		<i>Present (active)</i>	<i>Future (active)</i>	<i>Past (passive)</i>
amō, amāre	<i>love</i>	amāns	amātūrus	amātus
habeō, habēre	<i>have</i>	habēns	habitūrus	habitus
mittō, mittere	<i>send</i>	mittēns	missūrus	missus
audiō, audīre	<i>hear</i>	audiēns	audītūrus	audītus
capiō, capere	<i>take</i>	capiēns	captūrus	captus

### Notes

1. The past participle is formed from a verb's supine, with the endings of **bonus,-a,-um**:  
**audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum**
2. Unlike the present participle, the past participle is passive:  
**carmen audītum** *the (having been) heard poem*  
**cēna parāta** *the (having been) prepared dinner*
3. The past participle appears with **sum, esse** to create the perfect passive:  
**cēna parāta est** *The dinner was / has been prepared*
4. A past participle is past is because its action has happened before that of the main verb (below, the waking):  
**māter puerum in hortō vīsum excitāvit**  
*The mother woke the boy (having been) seen in the garden*
5. A present participle on the other hand is still happening as the action of the main verb unfolds:

**māter puerum in hortō dormientem vīdit**  
*The mother saw the boy sleeping in the garden*

## Future participles

		<i>Present (active)</i>	<i>Future (active)</i>	<i>Past (passive)</i>
amō, amāre	love	amāns	amātūrus	amātus
habeō, habēre	have	habēns	habītūrus	habitus
mittō, mittere	send	mittēns	missūrus	missus
audiō, audīre	hear	audiēns	audītūrus	audītus
capiō, capere	take	capiēns	captūrus	captus

### Notes

1. The future participle is like the past participle in that it is taken from the supine and has endings like **bonus,-a,-um**, with the additional syllable **–ūr–** before the ending:

**amātūrus,-a,-um** *about to love*

**audītūrus,-a,-um** *about to hear*

**futūrus,-a,-um** *about to be*

2. Like a present participle, the future participle is active (*about to love*, not *about to be loved*).

## Participles of deponent verbs

e.g.		<i>Present (active)</i>	<i>Future (active)</i>	<i>Past (passive)</i>
cōnor, cōnārī	try	cōnāns	cōnātūrus	cōnatus
sequor, sequī	follow	sequēns	secūturus	secūtus
patior, patī	suffer	patiēns	passūrus	passus

Participles of deponent verbs behave like other participles, with one exception: the past participle is active.

**quō ibimus flūmen trānsgressī?** *Where shall we go having crossed (after crossing) the river?*

**Livia diū locūta abiit** *Having spoken for a long time, Livia went away*

## Participles: verbs or adjectives?

Participles are adjectives, created from verbs. They have the form and function of adjectives but are considered to be a part of the verb from which they come. A participle may still have functions of a verb. In the sentence below, note how **hauriēns** has an object (**aquam**).

**captīvus aquam ex pōculō hauriēns nōbīs grātiās ēgit**

*The captive thanked us draining / as he drained the water from the cup*