

Participles in a Nutshell III – Latin Forms

LATIN 101B • Spring 2003 • Wheaton College



First some statements of facts: 1) verbal actions can be active or passive 2) verbal action can indicate activity happening a) in the past, b) now, c) in the future. Therefore, there are 6 possible states for verbal action.

PARTICIPLES are VERBAL ADJECTIVES; they can modify a noun or act substantively

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	<p>“[verb]+ing” e.g. destroying, capturing, spending</p>	<p>XXX – No Latin Form – XXX</p>
PERFECT	<p>XXX – No Latin Form – XXX</p>	<p>“having been [verb]+ed/t” or “[verb]+ed/t” e.g. having been destroyed, captured, spent</p>
FUTURE	<p>“about to [verb]” e.g. about to destroy</p>	<p>“about to be [verb]+ed/t” e.g. about to be destroyed</p>

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT Time Contemporaneous	<p>Present Stem (lengthened) + ns, ntis (same endings as poteNS, poteNTIS) lauda + ns -> laudans, “praising”</p>	<p>XXX – No Latin Form – XXX</p>
PERFECT Time Subsequent	<p>XXX – No Latin Form – XXX</p>	<p>Fourth Principle Part laudatus –a –um, “praised”</p>
FUTURE Time Prior	<p>Fourth Principle Part Stem + ur + us –a –um laudat + ur + us –a –um -> laudaturus –a –um “about to praise”</p>	<p>Present Stem (lengthened) + nd + us –a –um lauda +nd + us –a –um -> laudandus –a –um “about to be praised” ***usually implies obligation***</p>