

35. Present Participles

The only way to get used to participles is to dive in. So here we go! In each sentence, please

- ✓ parse the participle
- ✓ determine whether it is adjectival, substantival, or adverbial
- ✓ underline the participial phrase (if there is one)
- ✓ provide a translation.

1. ὁ πιστεύων¹ εἰς τὸν υἱὸν ἔχει ζωὴν αἰώνιον
son (ἔχω)

2. Μεσσίας ἔρχεται, ὁ λεγόμενος χριστός.
(λέγω)

3. λέγει αὐτῇ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Ἐγώ εἰμι, ὁ λαλῶν σοι.
(λαλέω)

¹ I'm giving this one away, but I need to tell you that with substantival participles like this you are free to provide the implied subject. In this case, you may translate ὁ πιστεύων as "He who believes." Literally it is closer to "the believing one."

4. ἡρώτων αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ λέγοντες· Ῥαββί,
(they) were begging (λέγω)

φάγε¹.
(ἐσθίω)

5. πᾶς ὁ ζῶν καὶ πιστεύων εἰς ἐμὲ οὐ μὴ
(ζάω) (πιστεύω)

ἀποθάνη² εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα
(ἀποθνήσκω) = forever!

6. τρεῖς εἰσιν οἱ μαρτυροῦντες, τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ
(μαρτυρέω)
τὸ ὕδωρ καὶ τὸ αἷμα

¹ Remember your second person imperative endings? This is a second aorist imperative, second person singular.

² Remember this construction? οὐ μὴ plus the aorist subjunctive is the most emphatic way to negate something in Greek.

7. ταῦτα τὰ ῥήματα ἐλάλησεν ἐν τῷ
= these words (λαλέω)

γαζοφυλακίῳ διδάσκων ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ
treasury (διδάσκω) (ιερόν)

(Challenge sentence! I only gave you the one word we have not seen. The rest you can look up.)

8. ἐλάλησεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγων· Ἐγώ εἰμι τὸ φῶς

τοῦ κόσμου· ὁ ἀκολουθῶν ἐμοὶ οὐ μὴ

περιπατήσει ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ, ἀλλ' ἔξει τὸ φῶς
darkness

τῆς ζωῆς.