

Classification of Adverbial (Circumstantial) Participles

Name	Indicates/Implies	Translated	Examples	What Tense	Other Identifying Elements
Temporal *(pp. 623-627)	Indicates that something was happening before, during, or after the action of the main verb. Answers 'When?'	'when', 'while', or 'after' or 'before'	Pres: Mark 2:14 ' <u>while passing by</u> , he saw Levi' Aor: Matt. 4:2 ' <u>after he fasted</u> , ... he became hungry'	Present, Aorist, Perfect (Can be Future, although it usually fits under another category. See 'Purpose' below.)	- Should be primary element author wishes to express, since almost all participles are temporal in a secondary sense. (Where is emphasis?)
Means (Instrument) (pp. 628-630)	Indicates the means by which the action of the main verb is accomplished. (Defines, explains, or makes more explicit the action of the main verb.) Answers 'How?'	'by means of' or 'by'	Pres: Acts 9:22 'Paul confounded ... <u>by proving</u> [Jesus] was the Christ' Aor: 1 Pet 5:6-7 'humble yourselves... <u>by casting</u> ...your cares'	Almost always contemporaneous with time of main verb. Usually present tense. (But oftentimes aorist - esp. when the progressive aspect is not in view)	- Frequently used with vague, general, abstract, or metaphorical finite verbs. - Usually follows the main verb.
Manner ** (pp. 627-628)	Indicates the manner by which the action of the main verb is accomplished. Answers 'How?' (Merely refers to the emotion or attitude that accompanies the main verb.) "Participle of Style"	(often the translation of participle merely ends in '-ing')	Pres: Matt 19:22 'he went away <u>grieving</u> ' Acts 5:41 'they went away <u>rejoicing</u> '		- Relatively rare compared to Participle of Means. - Does it define action of main verb (Means) or only 'add extra color' (Manner)?
Condition (pp. 632-633)	Implies a condition on which the fulfillment of the idea indicated by the main verb depends. Roughly equivalent to 3 rd class conditional.	'if'	Pres: Matt 21:22 'ask in prayer... <u>if you believe</u> , you will receive' Aor: Luke 9:25 'what profit... <u>if he should gain</u> the whole world'	Present, Aorist	- Has some overlap (in form and meaning) with Participle of Means. (e.g. 1 Tim.4:6, 2 Pet.1:10)
Purpose (Telic) (pp. 635-637)	Indicates the purpose of action of finite verb. (Emphasizes intention or design of main verb.) Simple '-ing' translation misses the meaning. Answers 'For what reason?'	'in order to' or 'with the purpose of'	Fut: Matt 27:49 'Let us see whether Elijah will come <u>in order to save him</u> ' Pres: Luke 10:25 'a lawyer stood up <u>in order to test</u> him'	Future adverbial participles always belong here. Present are common. Almost never aorist. Cannot be perfect (since usually antecedent time).	- In word order, almost always follows the main verb.
Result (pp. 637-639)	Indicates the actual outcome or result of the action of the main verb, either by simultaneous <u>implication</u> or by subsequent <u>real</u> result.	'with the result of'	John 5:18 ' <u>with the result of making</u> himself equal with God' - implication Eph 2:15 ' <u>with the result of making</u> peace' - real	Will almost always be a present tense participle. (Never in perfect tense.)	- Will always follow the main verb (in word order). - Some overlap with Participle of Purpose. (Ask "Where is the emphasis?")
Cause (pp. 631-632)	Indicates the 'cause', 'reason', or 'ground' of the action of the finite verb. Answers 'Why?'	'because' (or 'since')	John 4:6 ' <u>because</u> Jesus <u>was wearied</u> ... was sitting' Phil 1:6 ' <u>since I am confident</u> of this very thing'	Often 'Perfect passive'; also 'aorist' and 'present'. Adverbial perfect participles almost always belong here (except when form periphrastic or predicate adjective). Never in Future.	- Normally precedes the verb it modifies, in word order. (i.e. The cause of the action is usually mentioned before the action itself.)
Concession (pp. 634-635)	Implies that the state or action of the main verb is true in spite of the state or action of the participle.	'although' or 'in spite of the fact'	1 Pet 1:8 ' <u>although you have not seen</u> him, you love him' Eph 2:1 ' <u>although you were dead</u> ' Rom 1:21 ' <u>although they knew</u> God, they did not honor him as God'	Often 'Perfect passive'; also 'aorist' and 'present'. Unlike the usual way to negate participles with the adverb mh;, the causal participle will often use oju when it is negated.	- Normally precedes verb it modifies, in word order. - Semantically opposite of Causal; structurally same. - Often includes particle to make 'concession obvious'. E.g. kaivper, kaivtoige, etc.

* Page numbering refers to the major section where this topic is discussed in "Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics" by Daniel B. Wallace.

** Names in bold are more commonly used than names not emboldened. This chart does not include other uses of the participle, such as when used adjectivally or substantivally.

Other Uses of the Verbal Participle (Besides Adverbial)

Name	Indicates/Implies	Examples	Other Identifying Elements
Attendant Circumstance (Some books may classify as Circumstantial Participle') (pp. 640-645)	Communicates an action that is coordinate with the action of the finite verb. The participial action must happen before the main verbal action and is closely related to it. Translated as a finite verb, connected to main verb with 'and'. It derives its mood semantically from the main verb.	Matt. 2:13, 14 ' <u>Rise</u> and take the child' Matt. 9:13 ' <u>Go</u> and learn' Luke 5:11 'they <u>left</u> everything and followed him'	90% of the time, all five of the following features are present: 1. Participle usually aorist tense. 2. Main verb usually aorist tense. 3. Main verb usually imperative or indicative mood. 4. Participle will precede main verb in word order and time of happening (although usually very close proximity). 5. Frequent in narrative literature, infrequent elsewhere.
Periphrastic Participle (pp. 647-649)	An anarthrous participle used with a verb of being to form a finite verbal idea. A roundabout way of saying what could be expressed by a single finite verb.	Colossians 1:6 ' <u>it is bearing fruit</u> ' Matt. 7:29 ' <u>he was teaching them</u> '	-Almost always nominative case and follows the main verb. Generally used with εἰμνι, but also with γιννομαι and ὑπάγω. (Possibly with ε[ω in a couple instances in Luke's Gospel.) - Common with Present and Perfect participles, but not with other tenses
Indirect Discourse (pp. 645-646)	Indirect discourse; reporting what someone said (or perceived) by changing the words of the original into the words of the reporter, or for grammatical inclusion into a larger clause.	Acts 7:12 'Jacob heard that <u>there was</u> grain in Egypt' 2 John 7 ' <u>confessing that</u> Jesus Christ <u>has come</u> in the flesh'	- After a verb of perception or communication. - Anarthrous participle in accusative case, in conjunction with accusative noun (or pronoun). - Fairly common in Luke's and Paul's writings.
Complementary Participle (p. 646)	Completes the thought of another verb.	Eph. 1:6 'I do not cease <u>being thankful</u> ' Acts 12:16 'Peter kept on <u>knocking</u> '	- Especially used in combination of a verb suggesting consummation. - Rarely used in NT.
Redundant (Appositional) (pp. 649-650)	A verb of saying (or sometimes thinking) can be used with a participle with basically the same meaning.	Matt. 11:25 'Jesus, <u>answering</u> , said' Luke 12:17 'thinking within himself, <u>saying</u> '	- Subset of participle of means - further defines action of the main verb. - Probably due to a Semitic idiom. - Occurs almost exclusively in the Synoptic Gospels.

The Participle Absolute

Genitive Absolute (pp. 654-655)	The construction is unconnected with the rest of the sentence (i.e. logical subject of the genitive participle is different than the subject of the finite verb). The participle is always adverbial and usually translated as a temporal participle.	Matt. 9:18 ' <u>while he was saying</u> these things, ... a certain ruler came' Acts 13:2 ' <u>while they were worshipping</u> the Lord... the Holy Spirit said'	- Structure: 1. A noun or pronoun in the genitive case (sometimes only implied), acting as the logical subject of verbal action in the participle. 2. Always a genitive anarthrous participle. 3. Usually the entire construction is at the front of a sentence or clause. - Mostly found in the Gospels and Acts.
Nominative Absolute (p. 654)	Really a substantival participle used to enunciate the logical (not grammatical) subject at the beginning of the sentence, and that subject is taken up later by a pronoun in the case required by the syntax. (i.e. 'nominativus pendens')	John 7:38 ' <u>the one who believes</u> in me ... rivers will flow out of his belly' Rev. 3:21 ' <u>the one who conquers</u> , to him I will give to sit'	- A substantival participle in the nominative case. - At the beginning of a sentence. - Not the grammatical subject of sentence, but logically is the substantive being discussed.

Independent Uses of the Verbal Participle (No participle should be translated within these categories that can properly be connected with a finite verb.)

Name	Indicates/Implies	Examples	Other Identifying Elements
Imperative (pp. 650-652)	The participle may function as an independent imperative. Translated as an imperative verb.	Rom. 12:9 ' <u>hate</u> the evil, <u>cleave</u> to the good'	- Quite rare.
As Indicative (p. 653)	Standing alone in a declarative sentence as the only verb in the clause. Translated as an indicative verb.	Rev. 1: 6 'he <u>had</u> in his right hand'	- Quite rare. Not used this way in Classical Greek. - Apparently due to Semitic influence.