

## Adverbial Participles

**Basic Idea:** Participle tells us something about the action of the main (finite) verb.  
**Tenses:** Except in the case of temporal participles, tense of ptc. is unrelated to time.

<b>Temporal</b>	“while . . .” “after . . .” “before . . .”	Identifies the events taking place before or during the action of the main verb. <i>Primary emphasis</i> is on the “when.” Usually in the nominative case.
		<b>Aorist Participle:</b> Usually <i>before</i> the action of the main verb. When the main verb is aorist, the participle may convey action taking place <i>at the same time as</i> the action of the main verb.
		<b>Present Participle:</b> Usually <i>at the same time as</i> the action of the main verb.
		<b>Future Participle:</b> Always <i>after</i> the action of the main verb.
		<b>Perfect Participle:</b> Usually <i>before</i> the action of the main verb. Can convey action taking place <i>at the same time as</i> the action of the main verb if (a) the perfect is intensive; or (b) the verb has a present force in the perfect tense.
	Matt 4:2 <b>νηστεύσας</b> . . . ὕστερον ἐπείνασεν “ <b>After he fasted</b> . . . he became hungry.” Mark 2:14 <b>παράγων</b> εἶδεν Λευὶν “ <b>While he went on</b> , he saw Levi.”	
<b>Manner</b>	“by . . .”	Indicates <i>how</i> the action of the main verb takes place. Refers not to the practical means involved, but to the <i>emotion</i> or <i>attitude</i> of the subject.
		Matt 19:22 ἀπῆλθεν <b>λυπούμενος</b> “He went away <b>grieving</b> .”
<b>Means</b>	“by . . .”	Indicates the physical or mental <i>means</i> employed by the subject in carrying out the action of the main verb.
		Matt 27:4 ἥμαρτον <b>παραδοῦς</b> αἷμα ἀθῶνον “I have sinned <b>by betraying</b> innocent blood.”
<b>Cause</b>	“because . . .”	Indicates the <i>cause</i> or <i>reason</i> for the action of the main verb. Emphasis is on <i>why</i> the action of the main verb took place. <i>Perfect adverbial participles are usually participles of cause.</i>
		John 4:6 ὁ Ἰησοῦς <b>κεκοπιακῶς</b> ... ἐκαθέζετο “ <b>Because Jesus was tired</b> ... he sat.”
<b>Condition</b>	“if . . .”	Indicates an event which <i>must happen in order for</i> the action of the main verb to take place.
		Gal 6:9 θερίσομεν μὴ <b>ἐκλυόμενοι</b> “We shall reap <b>if we do not lose heart</b> .”
<b>Concession</b>	“although . . .”	Indicates that the state or action of the main verb takes place <i>despite</i> the state or action of the participle.
		1 Pet 1:8 ὃν οὐκ <b>ιδόντες</b> ἀγαπᾶτε “ <b>Although you have not seen him</b> , you love him.”
<b>Purpose (Telic)</b>	“in order to...”	Indicates the <i>purpose</i> for the action of the main verb. Telic participles usually follow the main verb. They can usually be translated with the English infinitive (“to do”).
		Acts 3:26 ἀπέστειλεν αὐτὸν <b>εὐλογοῦντα</b> ὑμᾶς “He sent him <b>to bless</b> you.”
<b>Result</b>	“with the result that ...”	Indicates the result or outcome of the action of the main verb. <i>Result participles are always present tense and follow the main verb.</i>
		Luke 4:15 αὐτὸς ἐδίδασκεν ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς αὐτῶν <b>δοξαζόμενος</b> ὑπὸ πάντων “He taught in their synagogues, [with the result that he was] <b>being glorified</b> by all

