

Present active participle

- third-declension adjective
- 1 ending: same forms for all cases
- *-ns, -ntis*

English adjectives and nouns

Many English derivatives in *-nt*

From your core verb list:

- *proficient*
- *recipient*
- *referent*
- *servant*

Summarizing participles

- adjective expressing a verbal idea
- agree with a noun or pronoun in the main sentence
- correspond to English dependent clauses
- can simultaneously capture one or more ideas such as:
 - time
 - circumstance
 - identification
 - causation
 - concession

Compare to other dependent constructions

- temporal clauses: unambiguously distinguish
 - *circumstances*: subjunctive
 - *time*: indicative
- relative clauses: *identify* a noun or pronoun
- other conjunctions: specify an idea (e.g., *quia* -> causation)

Breakout rooms

But what if the noun is missing...

and you really want the flexibility of a participial expression?

Latin has a case for that!

The *ablative absolute*

- noun or pronoun modified by a participle
- but (pro)noun *not* part of clause's syntax
 - (it is grammatically "absolute")

Hyginus, section 30

*Hercules Hydram **Minerva**
monstrante interfecit.*

Gloss

- *monstro, monstrare, monstravi, monstratus*: "point out, show, advise"



Hyginus, section 38

Procrustes erat Neptuni filius.

ad hunc hospes cum uenisset,

minori lecto proposito,

reliquam corporis partem praecidebat.

Gloss

- *lectus, i, m.*: "bed"

Do not imitate this in English!

Use unambiguous English dependent clauses.

(**That being said**, sometimes you may intentionally break this rule.)

Try to parse this

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

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the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

