

## More Information about Attributive and Supplementary Participles

### Attributive Participles

- Modify nouns like adjectives
- A participle is attributive if it appears in the attributive position
- Exceptions: participles can be attributive without an article, and participles with or without articles can also act as substantives (without being attached to nouns)

Examples:

ὁ εὖ λέγων ῥήτωρ

οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οἱ τοῦτο εἰπόντες

πολίτην τοῖς νόμοις πειθόμενον

τὰ λεγόμενα

τῶν τοὺς νεανίας πείσασῶν

Common and Idiomatic Substantive Participles:

τὸ ὄν	existence; reality (lit. “the thing being”)
τὰ ὄντα	existence; reality (lit. “the thing being”)
τὸ παρόν	the present (lit. “the thing being present”)
τὰ παρόντα	the present (lit. “the things being present”)
οἱ ἔχοντες	those who have; the rich; “the haves” (lit. “the having ones”)
οἱ οὐκ ἔχοντες	those who do not have; the poor; “have-nots” (“the not having ones”)
οἱ φεύγοντες	those who flee/are fleeing; the fugitives, the exiles
ὁ διώκων	the one who pursues: in a courtroom context, the prosecutor
ὁ φεύγων	and the one who flees; in a courtroom context, the defendant

### Supplementary Participles

- Agree with either the subject of a verb used intransitively OR with the object of a transitive verb
  - λέγων περὶ πολέμου παύσομαι.
  - τὸν Γοργίαν παύσω λέγοντα περὶ ἀρετῆς.