

### 12.6.5 The participle – Μετοχή

The participle is to be found in the simple present tense of the active voice and in the present perfect tense of the medio-passive voice.

#### 12.6.5.1 The present participle – Ενεργητική μετοχή του ενεστώτα

The present participle (the participle of the simple present of the active voice) is an uninflected form of the verb which is formed by the present stem of the active voice and the endings **-οντας** or **-ώντας**. In the sentence the present participle has an adverbial function and may indicate time, manner, cause, condition etc. .

Μαθαίνεις **ρωτώντας**. You learn when you ask questions.

#### Formation of the present participle

The verbs γράφω (write) and αγαπώ (love) are used as examples:

1. Find the present stem of the active voice of the verb.

Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation	Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation, B1, B2
γράφω - <b>γραφ-</b>	αγαπώ - <b>αγαπ-</b>

2. Place after the stem the following endings:

for group A **-οντας**

for group B **-ώντας**

Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation	Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation, B1, B2
<b>γράφ-οντας</b>	<b>αγαπ-ώντας</b>

### 12.6.5.2 The past participle – Παθητική μετοχή του παρακειμένου

The past participle (the participle of the present perfect of the medio-passive voice) is an inflected form of the verb with three genders in the singular and plural number which is formed by the past stem of the verb and the endings **-μένος, -μένη, -μένο**. The past participle may be used as an adjective and declines as the corresponding adjectives in **-ος, -η, -ο**.

**Notice** that certain verbs of the medio-passive voice do not form the past participle, for example: σέβομαι (respect), στέκομαι (stand up), χαίρομαι (be glad).

#### Formation of the past participle

The following steps show how the past participle can be formed. Various verbs are used as examples:

1. Find the past stem of the medio-passive voice of the verb.

Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation	Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation
ντύνομαι (get dressed) - ντύθηκα - <b>ντυθ-</b> λουζομαι (wash one's hair) - λούστηκα - <b>λουστ-</b> γράφομαι (be written) - γράφτηκα - <b>γραφτ-</b> κρύβομαι (hide)- κρύφτηκα - <b>κρυφτ</b>	αγαπιέμαι (be loved) - αγαπήθηκα - <b>αγαπηθ-</b> λυπούμαι (regret, be sorry) - λυπήθηκα - <b>λυπηθ-</b> γελιέμαι (be deceived or mistaken) - γελάστηκα - <b>γελαστ-</b> βουτιέμαι (be dipped)- βουτήχτηκα - <b>βουτήχτ-</b>  <b>exception:</b> κοιμάμαι (sleep) – κοιμήθηκα – <b>κοιμηθ-</b> φοβάμαι (fear, be afraid of) - φοβήθηκα - <b>φοβηθ-</b>

2. Omit the last letter(s) **θ, στ, φτ, χτ**.

Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation	Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation
ντυ <b>θ</b> - ντυ <b>-</b> λουστ <b>τ</b> - λου <b>-</b> γραφ <b>τ</b> - γρα <b>-</b> κρυφ <b>τ</b> - κρυ <b>-</b>	αγαπη <b>θ</b> - αγαπη <b>-</b> λυπη <b>θ</b> - λυπη <b>-</b> γελαστ <b>τ</b> - γελα <b>-</b> βουτήχ <b>τ</b> - βουτη <b>-</b>  <b>exception:</b> κοιμη <b>θ</b> – κοιμη <b>-</b> φοβη <b>θ</b> - φοβη <b>-</b>

3. Place the following endings in the end:

if the omitted letter is **θ** : **-μένος, -μένη, -μένο**

if the omitted letters are **στ**: **-σμένος, -σμένη, -σμένο**

if the omitted letters are **φτ**: **-μμένος, -μμένη, -μμένο**

(apply the following rule: use double **μμ** when the present stem of the verbs of the A group ends in **-π, -β, -φ**)

if the omitted letters are **χτ**: **-γμένος, -γμένη, -γμένο**

Group A, 1 <sup>st</sup> conjugation	Group B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> conjugation
ντυ-μένος, ντυ-μένη, ντυ-μένο λου-σμένος, -η, -ο γρα-μμένος, -η, -ο κρυ-μμένος, -η, -ο	αγαπη-μένος, αγαπη-μένη, αγαπη-μένο λυπη-μένος, -η, -ο γελα-σμένος, -η, -ο βουτη-γμένος, -η, ο  <b>exception:</b> κοιμισμένος, -η, -ο φοβισμένος, -η, -ο

**Notice** that certain verbs without any forms in the medio-passive voice can form the past participle, for example: ακουμπώ (lean) - ακουμπισμένος, ανεβαίνω (go up)- ανεβασμένος, γερνώ (grow old) - γερασμένος, μεθώ (get drunk) - μεθυσμένος