

Lesson 21

Deponent Verbs

New Pronouns and Adjectives

Non omnes eadem mirantur amanti.

Ubi libertas cecidit, aude libere nemo loqui.

Vocabulary

Deponent Verbs

imitor	imitari	imitatus, -a, -um	imitate
miror	mirari	miratus, -a, -um	admire, love
vereor	verēri	veritus, -a, -um	fear, respect
irascor	irasci	iratus, -a, -um	be angry
loquor	loqui	locutus, -a, -um	speak
morior	mori	mortuus, -a, -um	die
nascor	nasci	natus, -a, -um	be born
patior	pati	passus, -a, -um	suffer, allow, endure
sequor	sequi	secutus, -a, -um	follow
utor	uti	usus, -a, -um	use
mentior	mentiri	mentitus, -a, -um	lie

Semi-Deponent Verbs

audeo	audēre	ausus, -a, -um	dare
gaudeo	gaudēre	gavisus, -a, -um	rejoice
soleo	solēre	solitus, -a, -um	be accustomed

Pronouns

hic	haec	hoc	this, these
ille	illa	illud	that, those
is	ea	id	he, she, it, they
idem	eadem	idem	the same
iste	ista	istud	that of yours

Adjectives

alter	altera	alterum	one (of two)
alius	alia	aliud	other, another
neuter	neutra	neutrum	neither
nullus	nulla	nullum	none
solus	sola	solum	alone, the only
totus	tota	totum	whole
ullus	ulla	ullum	any
uter	utra	utrum	which (of two)
uterque	utraque	utrumque	each (of two)

Deponent Verbs

Deponent verbs are verbs which look passive, but are translated active. Deponent verbs have no active verb forms. Therefore, deponent verbs only have 3 principal parts.

Why do deponent verbs only have 3 principal parts? Which part is missing?

The 1st principal part is the “I verb” form, i.e., 1st person singular present. In deponent verbs the 1st principal part is the 1st person singular present **passive**! The 1st principal part ends in **-or**.

The 2nd principal part is the “to verb” form, i.e. the present active infinitive. In deponent verbs the 2nd principal part is the present **passive** infinitive.

The 3rd principal part is the 1st person singular perfect active. Deponent verbs have no active endings and no 3rd principal part.

The 4th principal part is the perfect passive participle, used to form all perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect passive verb forms. Deponent verbs are all over this principal part!

imitor	imitari	imitatus, -a, -um	imitate
miror	mirari	miratus, -a, -um	admire, love
vereor	verēri	veritus, -a, -um	fear, respect
irascor	irasci	iratus, -a, -um	be angry
loquor	loqui	locutus, -a, -um	speak
mori	mori	mortuus, -a, -um	die
nascor	nasci	natus, -a, -um	be born
patior	pati	passus, -a, -um	suffer, allow, endure
sequor	sequi	secutus, -a, -um	follow
utor	uti	usus, -a, -um	use
mentior	mentiri	mentitus, -a, -um	lie

Exercise 1: Verb Form ID and Translation

video, vidēre, vidi, visus, -a, -um see
vereor, verēri, veritus, -a, -um fear

Latin	person	#	tense	voice	English
videbaris					
veritus ero					
verebitur					
videmini					
vidit					
videbat					
verebuntur					
veritae eramus					
veretur					
visi sunt					
veriti sunt					
verebar					
videbor					
videbo					
vidimus					

Exercise 2: English to Latin
Label kernel parts and Translate.

The women were following (sequor) the dog.

The dog was leading (duco) the women.

The king had admired (imitor) the money.

The king had loved (amo) the money.

If you were reading a Latin sentence and saw a verb with a passive ending, what are some clues you could use to determine whether it was deponent or a plain old passive?

Semi Deponent Verbs

Some verbs have active forms in the imperfect, present, and future, but only passive forms in the pluperfect, perfect, and future perfect.

These are called semi-deponent because they are half deponent, half regular.

audeo	audēre	ausus, -a, -um	dare
gaudeo	gaudēre	gavisus, -a, -um	rejoice
soleo	solēre	solitus, -a, -um	be accustomed

Exercise 3: Latin to English.

ID the person, number, tense and voice (active, passive, or deponent) of each verb and translate.

Rex irascebatur.

Rex capiebatur.

Gaudebimus.

Verebimur.

Videbimur

Fur multum passus erat.

Fur multum auditus erat.

Fur multum ausus erat.

Double check: Did you translate deponent verbs actively?

2 New Pronouns and Some Special Adjectives

Idem, eadem, idem is exactly like the pronoun *is, ea, id* with *-dem* suffix. Just like a prefix is attached to the beginning of a word, a suffix is attached to the end of a word. The *-dem* suffix will not change, it will be glued onto all of the different forms of *is, ea, id*.

	Singular			Plural		
Case	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	is	ea	id	ei	eae	ea
Gen	eius	eius	eius	eorum	earum	eorum
Dat	ei	ei	ei	eīs	eīs	eīs
Acc	eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea
Abl	eo	eā	eo	eīs	eīs	eīs

	Singular			Plural		
Case	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	idem	<i>eadem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>eidem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
Gen	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>	<i>eiusdem</i>	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
Dat	<i>eidem</i>	<i>eidem</i>	<i>eidem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>
Acc	eundem	eandem	<i>idem</i>	<i>eosdem</i>	<i>easdem</i>	<i>eadem</i>
Abl	<i>eodem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eodem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i>

Iste, ista, istud is formed exactly like *ille, illa, illud*. It is a pointing word, referring to something near the person being addressed.

	Singular			Plural		
Case	M	F	N	M	F	N
Nom	iste	ista	istud	isti	istae	ista
Gen	istius	istius	istius	istorum	istarum	istorum
Dat	isti	isti	isti	istīs	istīs	istīs
Acc	istum	istam	istud	istos	istas	ista
Abl	isto	istā	isto	istīs	istīs	istīs

Some adjectives act like pronouns in terms of their endings. That is, they end in -ius in the genitive singular and end in -i in the dative singular.

alter	altera	alterum	one (of two)
alius	alia	aliud	other, another
neuter	neutra	neutrum	neither
nullus	nulla	nullum	none
solus	sola	solum	alone, the only
totus	tota	totum	whole
ullus	ulla	ullum	any
uter	utra	utrum	which (of two)
uterque	utraque	utrumque	each (of two)

Exercise 4: Pronoun Matching

___ illius	a	acc. s. f
___ totorum	b	acc. pl. m
___ eandem	c	nom/acc pl. n
___ quibus	d	gen. s. m/f/n
___ huic	e	acc. pl. f
___ utrosque	f	dat/abl pl. m/f/n
___ istud	g	nom/acc s. n
___ alias	h	gen. pl. m/n
___ haec	i	nom. s. m
___ is	j	dat. s. m/f/n

Exercise 5: Pronoun Metaphrasing

Draw arrows from each underlined pronoun or adjective to the noun it modifies. Label kernel parts and translate.

Neuter vir pecuniam ullam huic furi dedit.

Utraque feminarum illorum luporum omnes viderant.