

Intensive Latin 1

Week 7: Reading
Latin 2e

Aims

Introduce the future indicative
deponent forms
Practise translating

As we've seen before,
the deponent is the form
of the verb that looks
passive but translates
active.

It exists only for a
special list of fairly
common verbs which
do not have a normal
active form.

The same distinction
between 1st/2nd
conjugation and 3rd/ 4th
exists as we saw for
active future tense
verbs.

The endings are the
same as you learned for
the present deponent.

Future tense deponent person endings

Person	Future deponent endings
1st s (I)	r
2nd s (you)	ris
3rd s he/she/it	tur
1st pl (we)	mur
2nd pl (you)	mini
3rd pl (they)	ntur

Future deponent verbs (all conjugations)

Person	1st Conj Future Deponent <i>I shall threaten</i>	2 nd conj Future Deponent <i>I shall promise</i>	3 rd Conj Future Deponent <i>I shall speak</i>	4th Conjugation Future Deponent <i>I shall lie</i>	3rd/4th Future Deponent <i>I shall advance</i>
1st s (I)	min a bo r	pollic e bo r	loqua r	menti a r	progredi a r
2nd s (you)	min a be ris (-re)	pollic e be ris (-re)	loque ris (-re)	menti e ris (-re)	progredi e ris (-re)
3rd s (he etc)	min a bi tur	pollic e bi tur	loque tur	menti e tur	progredi e tur
1st pl (we)	min a bi mur	pollic e bi mur	loque mur	menti e mur	progredi e mur
2nd pl (you)	min a bi mini	pollic e bi mini	loque mini	menti e mini	progredi e mini
3rd pl (they)	min a bu ntur	pollic e bu ntur	loque ntur	menti e ntur	progredi e ntur

Future compared with present deponent (1st / 2nd)

Person	1st Conj Future Deponent <i>I shall threaten</i>	1st Conj Present Deponent <i>I threaten</i>	2nd Conj Future Deponent <i>I shall promise</i>	2nd Conjugation Present Deponent <i>I promise</i>
1st s (I)	min abor	min or	pollic abor	pollic or
2nd s(you)	min aberis (-re)	min aris (-re)	pollic aberis (-re)	pollic eris (-re)
3rd s (he etc)	min abitur	min atur	pollic ebitur	pollic etur
1st pl (we)	min abimur	min amur	pollic ebimur	pollic emur
2nd pl(you)	min abimini	min amini	pollic ebimini	pollic emini
3rd plu (they)	min abuntur	min antur	pollic ebuntur	pollic entur

Future compared with present deponent (3rd / 4th)

Person	3 rd Conj Future Deponent <i>I shall speak</i>	3 rd Conj Present Deponent <i>I speak</i>	4 th Conj Future Deponent <i>I shall lie</i>	4 th Conjugation Present Deponent <i>I lie</i>
1 st (s)	loqu ar loqu eris (-re)	loqu or loqu eris (-re)	ment iar ment ieris (-re)	ment or ment iris (-re)
2 nd (s) you				
3 rd s (he/she/it)	loqu etur	loqui tur	ment ietur	ment itur
1 st pl (we)	loqu emur	loqui mur	ment iemur	ment imur
2 nd pl (you)	loqu emini	loqui mini	ment iemini	ment imini
3 rd pl (they)	loqu entur	loqu untur	ment ientur	ment iuntur

Future deponent compared with future active (1st / 2nd)

Person	1 ^s Conjugation Future Deponent <i>I shall threaten</i>	1 ^s Conjugation Future Active <i>I shall love</i>	2nd conj Future Deponent <i>I shall promise</i>	2 nd Conj Future Active <i>I shall have</i>
1st s (I)	min abor	amab o	pollic abor	habe o
2 nd s (you)	min aberis (-re)	amab is	pollic aberis (-re)	habe is
3rd s (he etc)	min abitur	amab it	pollic abitur	habe it
1 st pl (we)	min abimur	amab imus	pollic abimur	habe imus
2nd pl (you)	min abimini	amab itis	pollic abimini	habe itis
3 rd pl (they)	min abuntur	amab unt	pollic abuntur	habe unt

Future compared with present deponent (3rd / 4th)

Person	3 Future Deponent <i>I shall speak</i>	3 rd Conj Future Active <i>I shall say</i>	4th Conjug Future Deponent <i>I shall lie</i>	4th Conjugation Future Active <i>I shall hear</i>
1st s (I)	loqu ar	dic am	ment iar	audi am
2 nd s	loqu eris (-re)	dice s	ment ieris (-re)	audi es
3 rd s	loqu etur	dice t	ment ietur	audi et
1 pl (we)	loqu emur	dice mus	ment iemur	audi emus
2 pl (you)	loqu emini	dice tis	ment iemini	audi etis
3 pl (they)	loqu entur	dice nt	ment ientur	audi ent

Learning and Practice



LEARN HOW TO FORM
THE FUTURE
DEPONENT



USE THE EXERCISES ON
PP101- 05 TO PRACTISE
THESE VERBS



Extended translation process

- Find the text to follow along: *Reading Latin: Text and Vocabulary* p78
 - Use the running vocabulary on p79

Extended translation process (i)

IUPPITER (*in aedīs exit*) hinc in aedīs ingrediar; nam Alcumēna intrō mox parturiet
et duo filiī nāscuntur.

AMPHITRUŌ (*intrat et Amphitruōnem alterum propter scelera castigat, nescius
dolōrum Iouis.*) periī miser! quid ego faciam? Amphitruō ille homo nihilī
est! numquam edepol dē hāc rē mentiētur inultus. nam ad rēgem 245
prōgrediar et rem tōtam ēloquar; ego pol Amphitruōnem illum ulcīscar
hodiē! numquam illum effugere patiar! sed ubi est ille? nescius ego – nisi
intrō abiit ille hūc ad uxōrem meam. quid nunc agam nisi illum hāc sequar
in aedīs et necābō? sī illum cōnspicābor, mortī statim propter scelera
dabō! neque mē Iuppiter neque dī omnēs prohibēre illum ad mortem 250
statim mittere audēbunt, etiam sī uolent. nunc iam hāc ingrediar in aedīs.
tantī Amphitruō alter erit quantī fungus putidus!

(*Enter Bromia with news of the dramatic birth of the children*)

Extended translation process (ii)

BROMIA	ō mē miseram! uae miserae mihi! caput dolet, neque audiō, nec uītam nec uōcem habeō, nec quicquam cōspicor. nam ubi Alcumēna intrō parturiuit 255 et deōs inuocāuit, subito fuit strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus! ibi uōx nescioquis exclāmāuit ‘Alcumēna, quamquam timēs, adest auxilium. ergō nōlī timēre! nōlī tē sollicitāre! prō continentīā tuā, Iuppiter propitius hūc aduēnit et tibi et tuīs.’ mīrum est: nōn mentior. uōx Iouis fuit! tum Alcumēna inuocāuit deōs immortālīs et sine dolōre peperit. 260
AMPH.	quamquam irātus sum et uxōrem meam propter impudīcitiam castigō, gaudeō tamen, sī uērō Iouis uōx fuit et dolus nōn fuit.
BROM.	immō uōcis deī similis fuit. tum geminōs puerōs cōspicor. sed, ubi parturiuit uxor tua, puerōs lauāre iussit nōs. uērū puer alter, ubi lauī, quam magnus est! ut multum ualet! ut similis filiī Iouis! 265
AMPH.	mīrum est!



Homework

The homework to be submitted for formative assessment this week is:

- *RL* Latin-English sentences pp. 101-102.
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