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RL 2B Deponent forms Latin 1

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Friday outline

- Homework review
- Introduction: deponent verbs (with preview of future deponent and revision of future active)
- Exercises: RL p. 79 1 and 2: note that 3 is excellent revision for later!
- Exercises: Parse and begin translation of RL p. 83

Deponent verbs

- The most surprising grammar in 2B is the introduction of deponent verbs
- These are verbs that are passive in form but active in meaning
- => They do not have active forms at all
- The deponent verbs have a specific set of person endings

Deponent endings

-r
-ris (-re)
-tur
-mur
-mini
-ntur

- Using these endings instead of the active endings, you create the forms for deponent exactly as you do active forms: By adding the ending to the stem vowel
- You remember the pattern:
 - Active: 1st conj. **uoca** + ending leading to 2nd singular **uocas**
 - Deponent: 1st conj. **mina** + ending leading to 2nd singular **minaris** *minantur*
- Stem vowels: 1st = a, 2nd = long e, 3rd = an i added to the consonant stem, 4th = i

Deponent verb forms

-r

-ris (-re)

-tur

-mur

-mini

-ntur

Deponent verb forms

	1 st (threaten)	2 nd (promise)	3 rd (speak, talk) <i>loqu-</i>	3 rd /4 th (go forward, advance)	4 th (lie)
1 st	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Polliceor</u>	Loquor	Progredior	Mentior
2 nd	<u>Minaris</u> (-re)	<u>Polliceris</u> (-re)	Loqueris (-re)	Progredieris (-re)	Mentiris (- re)
3 rd	<u>Minatur</u>	<u>Pollicetur</u>	Loquitur	Progreditur	Mentitur
1 st	<u>Minamur</u>	<u>Pollicemur</u>	Loquimur	Progredimur	Mentimur
2 nd	<u>Minamini</u>	<u>Pollicemini</u>	Loquimini	Progredimini	Mentimini
3 rd	<u>Minantur</u>	<u>Pollicentur</u>	Loquuntur	Progrediuntur	Mentiuntur

VOC
minor

Imperative and infinitive

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	3 rd / ₄	4 th
2 nd sg	Minare	Pollicere	Loquere	Progredere	Mentire
2 nd pl	Minamini	Pollicemini	Loquimini	Progredimini	Mentimini

- Note the overlap between the alternative form for indicative 2nd sg with 2nd sg imperative and 2nd pl imperative with 2nd pl indicative
- Infinitives: minari, polliceri, **loqui**, **progredi**, mentiri

Deponent verbs in the Learning Vocab

- hortor
- minor
- opinor
- precor
- recor
- polliceor
- adipiscor
- loquor
- adloquor
- obliviscor
- proficiscor
- adgredior
- egredior
- progredior
- ingredior
- arbitror
- amplexor
- conspicio

You need to set aside a substantial amount of time to integrate these verbs into your active vocabulary!

quis scribit, bis legit
scribo 3 I write
lego 3 I read

Exercises

- Exercises: RL p. 79 1
- Exercise 2 p. 79 is excellent follow-up
- Exercise RL p. 80 3 is excellent revision for later!

Revision: future indicative active

Amare	Habere	Dicere	Audire	Capere
Amabo	Habebo	Dicam	Audiam	Capiam
Amabis	Habebis	Dices	Audies	Capies
Amabit	Habebit	Dicet	Audiet	Capiet
Amabimus	Habebimus	Dicemus	Audiemus	Capiemus
Amabitis	Habebitis	Dicetis	Audietis	Capietis
Amabunt	Habebunt	Dicent	Audient	capient

nom sg m

RL p. 75

Alcumena - ælf

Mercurius, deus mendax, domum

acc sg f

pater
patris 3m

gen sg fem

Alcumenae cum patre Ioue, rege et

possessive

vex
regis

hominum et deorum, adibit.

Fut act 3rd sg

adeo

ad + eo

mendax; mendaces

3rd m s
1st A ad
SS m
RL p. 75
amat enim Iuppiter Alcumenam, feminam
acc SS f.

pulchram, uxorem Amphitruonis, uiri fortis.
acc SS
fem SS m

Iuppiter igitur cum Alcumena per noctem
nom

longam dormire uolet.
fut of
merchurine

Syntax: Apposition

- Different from predicative complement which is triggered by certain verbs:
 - be, seem to be, appear to be, become, remain
- By contrast, apposition can occur with any noun in any syntactical function (subject, accusative object, etc)
- ...but similar in that apposition (ad+position) adds to/fleshes out a given word:
 - Mercurius, **deus mendax**, domum...
 - ...Alcumenam, **feminam pulchram**, ...

nom sg f.

Subj

RL p. 75 *vir summa virtute*

Alcumena tamen uxor est summa continentia,

acc sg m

atque Amphitruonem bene amat. si consilia

well

Alcumena

Iouis sciet, domo regem deorum exire iubebit.

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RL p. 75

difficile igitur Ioui opus erit. sed Mercurius,
deus summa audacia, semper multa consilia
scit.

RL p. 75

imaginem

imaginem igitur Sosiae Mercurius capiet,

Amphitruonis ^{subi} Iouem capere iubebit. sic domum

Alcumenae intrabunt duo dei, alter Sosiae

similis, alter Amphitruonis.

RL p. 75

et Iuppiter noctem longam faciet et nigram.

mox in oppidum reueniet Sosia, seruus acer

sed stultus.

RL p. 75

uolet uictoriam exercitus Amphitruonis

Alcumenae nuntiare, sed non poterit.

Mercurius enim seruum domum intrare nolet.

Pointers for p. 83

- Minor + dative: the person one threatens is expressed in the dative case (“give threats to someone”)
- **Malo x quam y: I would rather x than y.**
- Nuntio + dative: the person you announce something to is expressed in dative too (Alcumenae nuntiare)
- ...but precor is combined with an accusative for the person one prays to: cf. how we construct “beseech”
- ...and don't forget noli/nolite + infinitive to express a negative command!

RL p. 83

quia hostes praedam ingentem terra in
nostra capiunt, Amphitruo ulcisci uult.

Amphitruo, uir summa uirtute, per legatos
hostis praedam reddere iubet.

RL p. 83

at hostes, uiri saeui, multa exercitui nostri
minantur: cauete! nolite manere in terra
nostra! nolite nos adloqui!