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Intensive Latin 1

Week 5 pt. 1: 2B (deponent verbs)

Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



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Well done on making it through the first test!

- Now that the window is closed, I will review your answers – the quiz is marked online, will be reviewed manually, so please allow a few days.

Classifying verbs

- Verbs are
 - **finite** (specific to a person) or
 - **infinite** (non-specific, corresponding only to verbs with the infinitive marker “to x” in English).
- Categories for classifying the finite verb are:
 - **person**: 1st, 2nd, 3rd
 - **number**: singular or plural
 - **tense**: present, future, perfect (+ two more covered in Latin 2)
 - **mood**: indicative, imperative, (and subjunctive)
 - **voice**: active or passive

Dealing with (regular) verbs

- Verb stem:
 - the core part of the word that doesn't change depending on person form or tense
 - thus the “fixed” part to which endings are added both for tense and for person
 - Cf. *juggle* => *juggle* | *s* or => *juggle* | *d*
- It is the shape of the stem that determines what conjugation a verb belongs to:
 - 1st conjugation: ends in –a.
 - 2nd conjugation: ends in –ē.
 - 3rd conjugation: ends in a consonant => add a stand-in binding vowel before adding the ending
 - 4th conjugation: ends in –i.

Verb stems and endings

- uoca | t 3rd sg present indicative active
- uoca | bit 3rd sg future indicative active
- iube | t 3rd sg present indicative active
- iube | bit 3rd sg future indicative active
- dic | i | t 3rd sg present indicative active
- dic | e | t 3rd sg future indicative active
- audi | t 3rd sg present indicative active
- audi | et 3rd sg future indicative active

Verbs: a new set of forms

Deponent Verbs (Present Tense):

The verbs you have met so far have been *active* in form.

Deponents are verbs that are *passive* in form (aka. they look like passive verbs) but *active* in meaning

The deponent verbs have a specific set of person endings

Deponent endings

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

- By using these endings instead of the active endings, you create the forms for deponent (exactly as you do for active forms): add 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**
- Stem vowels: 1st = **a**, 2nd = long **ē**, 3rd = an **i** added to the consonant stem, 4th = **i**

Deponent verb forms: present indicative

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

Imperative and infinitive

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	3/4	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. (*pollicere*) with 2nd sg imperative (*pollicere*)
- And 2nd pl imperative (*pollicemini*) with 2nd pl indicative (*pollicemini*)

Infinitives: minari, polliceri, **loqui**, **progredi**, mentiri

Principal parts deponent verbs: what do they look like?

We discussed principal parts of verbs. You know two so far:

amo, amare = I love

promitto, promittere = I promise

For deponent verbs, you should learn:

minor, minari = I threaten (n.b. **NOT** I am threatened!)

loquor, loqui = I speak

Deponent verbs in the Learning Vocab

- hortor
- minor
- opinor
- precor
- recordor
- polliceor
- adipiscor
- loquor
- adloquor
- obliviscor
- proficiscor
- sequor
- mentior
- adgredior
- egredior
- progredior
- ingredior
- arbitror
- conor
- irascor
- suspicor
- amplexor
- conspicio

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

Let's see them in action

Amphitruo deos precatur ac exercitum hortatur.

uiri uictoriam magnam adipiscuntur

Amphitruo ingredi in scaenam uult

Negative imperatives

- In order to tell someone *not* to do something in Latin, we **cannot** use 'nōn' + imperative.
- Instead, we use **nōlī** (the imperative from **nōlō**—plural **nōlīte**), meaning 'do not want/refuse!' + **infinitive**
- E.g. **nōlī illud facere!**= Don't do that!

In your English translation, translate as if this was just a straightforward negative imperative (rather than 'refuse to do that!')

IMPERATIVES

Nolite aulam celare! – Don't hide the pot! (to several people)

Noli aulam celare! – Don't hide the pot! (to one person)

dic mihi! me adloquere!

nolite nos adloqui!

- serui nolunt aulas portare.
- Mercurius non uult domo regem deorum exire.
- Margaret Atwood: *Nolite te bastardes carborundorum* = NOT Latin!