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## Deponent verbs latin imperative

190. Deponent verbs have the forms of the passive voice, with an active or reflective significance. A. The deponents have the participians of both voices. sequēns next, secūtūrus about to follow secūtus after following, sequendus to follow b. The perfect participee generally has an active sense, but in otherwise deponent verbs it is often passive. mercātus bought gained adeptus (or having won) c. The infinitive future is always in the active form, so sequor has secūtūrus (-a, -um) esse (not secūtum īrī). d. Gerundive, being passive in meaning, is found only in transitive verbs, or impersonally used intransitive verbs. hōc cōntendūm east This must be recognized. moriendūm est omnibus Everything must die. E. Most of the deponders are intransitive or reflective in meaning, corresponding to what is called the Middle Voice in Greek (§ 156.a Note). F. Some deponents are occasionally used in a passive sense. crīminor accuse me or accuse me g. Twenty verbs have an active meaning in both active and passive forms. mereō or mereor I deserve 191. More than half of all the deponents are from the First Conjugation, and all of these are regular. The following deponders are irregular. adsentior, -īrī, adsēnsus assent nitor, ī, nīsus (nīxus) strive apīscor, (-ip-), -ī, aptus (-eptus) get obliuiscor, -ī, oblitus forget dēfētīscor, -ī, -fessus weak opperīor, -īrī, oppertus await expērgīscor, -ī, -perrēscitō rouse ōrdior, -īrī, ōrsus begin experīor, -īrī, expertus try orior, -īrī, ortus(oritūrus) rise(3rd conj. in most forms) fateor, -ērī, fassus confess pacīscor, -ī, pactus bargain fruor, -ī, frūctus(fruit) enjoy patior (-petor) - ī, passus (-pessus) suffer from fungor, -ī, fūctus meet -plector, -ī, -plexus clasp gradior (-gredior), -ī, gressus step proficīscor, -ī, profectusset out īrāscor, -ī, īrātus be angry queror, -ī, questus complain lābor, -ī, lāpsus fall reor, rērī rātus think loquor, -ī, locūtus speak revertor, -ī, reversus return mētor, -īrī, mēnsus measure ringor, -ī, rīctus snarl -mīscor, -ī, -mentus think sequor, -ī, secūtus follow morior, -ī (-īrī), mortuus (mortūrus) die tueor, -ērī, tuitus (tūtus) defend nancīscor, -ī, nactus (nāctus) find ulcīscor, -ī, ultus avenge nāscor, -ī, nātus born ūtor, -ī, ūsus usage, use Note- The deponent comperior, -īrī, compertus, is rarely found for comperīō, -īrē. Revertor, until Augustus' time, regularly had active forms in the perfect system revertī, reverteram, etc. a. The following deponents have no supine stem. dēvertor, -tī apartar (host) medeor, -ērī curar diffiteor, -ērī deny reminīscor, -ī call to mind fatīscor, -ī gape vescor, -ī feed on liquor, -ī fondre (intransitive). Deponents are really passive verbs (or means) whose active voice has disappeared. There is barely one that shows no signs of having been used in the asset in some period of the language. 192. Some verbs that do not have a perfect stem are regular in the present, but appear in the tense action completed as deponents. These are called semi-deponents. They are: audeō, audēre, ausus dare gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus rejoice fidō, fidēre, fīsus trust soleō, solēre, solitus be wont a. From audeō there is a perfect old subjunctive ausim. The form sōdēs for sī audēs (if you do), is common in playwrights and rare elsewhere. B. The active forms vāpūlō, vāpūlāre (to be floated) and vēneō, vēnīre (to be sold)—contracted from vēnum īre (go on sale)— have a passive meaning, and are sometimes called passive neutrals. To these can be added fierī, which must be done (§ 204), and exsulāre (to be banished, live in exile); cf. accēdere, (to be added). Note: The following verbs are sometimes found as semi-deponents: iūrō, iūrāre, iūrātus, juro nūbō, nūbere, nūpta, marry placeō, placēre, placitus please Meagan Ayer, Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges. Carlisle, Pennsylvania: Dickinson College Reviews, 2014. ^ a question 7.0 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.4 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.7. In imperative time (order) there are also active and passive forms. One may want to review I-21 lesson on imperative verbs. The form of passive imperative will also be used to form the imperative of the deponent verbs (of the I-30 lesson) but with an active meaning. Passive imperative The meaning of the passive imperative (order): In form (Present imperative): you must be .... you must be ... Form B (Future Imperative): you / him / she / a / ye / must be ... The looks of the passive imperative Shape: The form you singular is the same as the infinitive of the verb The plural form is the same as the current passive form vos This same form will be used to form the imperative with deponent verbs. Grp I Verbs (Are) celebrate, celerbrare - to celebrate passivetu celebrarevos celebrantiniyou / ye are to celebrate laetor, laetary - to rejoice Deponenttu laetarevos laetiminiyou rejoice, ye rejoice Grp II Verbs (Ere) terreo, terrere - to terrorize passive terrerevos terreminiyou / ye are to be terrified destiny, faterium - to admit, confess Deponenttu fatererevos fateminiyou confess, ye confess Grp III Verbs (ēre) pono, ponere - to pose, place Passivetu ponerevos poniminiyou / ye must be put sequor, sequi - to follow Deponenttu sequerevos sequiminiyou follow, follow Grp IV Verbs (Wrath) dress, vestire - to dress Passivetu vestirevos vestiminiyou / ye must la largior dresses, largiri - to grant Deponenttu Deponenttu largiminiyou grant, ye grant Example: ne terrere = do not be afraid Examples of deponating imperatives that seem passive but have an active meaning: laetamini in Domine = rejoice in the Lord sequere me = follow me largire nobis Domine - grant us O Lord B form of the imperative Using our passive trick, simply add an r at the end of form B (imperative lesson I-21) to make it passive. Examples: you movetor = which will move id cantator = you have to sing litterae scribuntor = the lyrics should be written Why should the plural litterae translated as singular? Because singular littera means a letter of the alphabet, plural litterae means a letter it sends (although it could also be plural). Now move on to homework 2 Third Latino experience - Fr Reginald Foster Back to index I am familiar with the formation of normal imperatives such as amare = ama, or amate, etc. How would you form the imperative with a verb like the opponent? Would it be simply adverse, eliminating the singular ending? Not. The singular imperatives of the deponent verbs basically seem the infinitive if the verb was not deponent. The opponent --- &gt; the opponents are Polliceor --- &gt; pollicere Morior --- &gt; mulberry Plural imperatives are formed by the addition of -mini to the stem, so they basically like the second person in the plural present indicative. L'--- &gt; opponent Polliceor --- &gt; pollicemini Morior --- &gt; rough wind morimini, this strong / Pain too sad for the song; / Wild wind, when the cloud sullen / Knells all night; / Sad storm whose tears are vanitoses, / Bare forests, whose branches are scurrying, / Deep caves and main daredevils,- / Wail, for the world is wrong! — Percy Bysshe Shelley ----- L'homme n'a point de port, le temps n'a point de rive ; / Il coule, you new steps ! — Alphonse de Lamartine ... because current infinite active forms are identical to the present passive (barely used unless in the deponent/semi-deponent verbs) imperative (e.g. amāre hypothetically means to be loved! if used like this), so, as always, the passive counterpart is used in the active form (potential). The 2nd person passive indicative in -ris, as in amaris, 'you are loved', is an innovation, while amare 'you are loved' is the inherited form. It is probably the latter's resemblance to infinitiveness, which Godmy noted, that led to this collateral shape. स्वर्णदन्त्रधिया उ अन्धो उषि मा वयुदुशये लिनोयात् । Rigveda VII.88 Thank you all! I didn't ignore this, I just didn't get notifications. Help is appreciated. Chapter 34 RULE 1: Deponent verbs are passive in form but active in meaning (and expectation), with the exceptions 1) Active forms with active meanings: a) present participle, for example, eloquent speakers; b) future active (and infinitive) participle. e.g. locuturus (esse) (to be) about to speak. 2) Passive form with passive meaning: future passive particip participer, e.g. eloquence to speak. RULE 2: The current singular imperative of the deponent verbs ends -re (singular) and -mini (plural). RULE 3: Semi-deponents have current active stem shapes, but deponent perfect stem shapes. RULE 4: Utor takes an ablative object, just like fruor (enjoy), fungor (perform), potior (acquire) and vescor (food). I. Grammatical deponents are very simple in theory: they are passive in shape but active in meaning (and expectation!)—but in practice they pose many problems. The good news is that there are hardly any new verb forms to learn in this chapter and the deponent verbs introduced here only have half the number of forms that make the verbs regular because they only show the passive voice, which means there is much less to memorize. The bad news is that the deponents seem to bend a rule so far inviolable, that passive and active verbal forms are discreet. In addition, although the deponents are passive, they take direct objects. Participles. Since the Latin verbal system lacks certain particips, the deponents express ways that strictly should not: the current active particip (e.g. sequencing, next) and the future active particip (secuturus, about/going to follow). In addition, one of the deponent participle is a real liabilities, the future passive participle (sequendus, to follow). Imperatives. The current imperative endings of the deponents are -re (singular; for example, sequere, follow) and -mini (plural; sequimini, follow!). Semi-Deponents. Semi-deponent verbs have regular (active) shapes in the current system, but deponent forms in the perfect. The only semideponent introduced so far is audeo. Click here for a spreadsheet about the deponents. A. Reading and recitation Here is a link to Reading for this chapter, a passage from Satires of Juvenal. II. Vocabulary nascor: Corresponding to a passive form in English (birth), nascor comes from a common Indo-European base \*gn- meaning birth or production (Greek genesis [principle]; English relative; Latin gigno [beget, creates]). patior: In your sense permission (see Practice & Review, sentence 5), patior can take an accusative plus an infinitive . It has many important English derivatives, for example, patience (suffering) and passion (suffering; later, the agony associated with love). utor: Takes an ablative object. Latin has four other deponent verbs that take ablative objects, listed earlier in Rule 4 (cf. Wheelock, page 164, note 5). You should know all five, but in this class only Utor will appear in tests. egredior: = ex-+ gradior (step, go). gradior verbal base, gradi, gressus sum is combined with prefixes to create quite a few Latin verbs: regredior, regredior, progressor, congredior, etc. etc.

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