

## *DEPONENT AND SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS FORMATION AND USAGE*

**Introduction to deponent verbs.** Latin has a group of verbs which have *passive forms* with *active meanings*. These verbs are called deponent verbs, from the verb : **depono, deponere, deposui, depositum** (3). **to lay, set, put, place aside or away**

**Conjugation and translation of deponent verbs.** The deponent verb has three principal parts : 1<sup>st</sup> person singular present indicative; present infinitive; and the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular perfect indicative. Example:

**hortor, hortari, hortatus sum** (1, deponent). **I urge**  
**sequor, sequi, secutus sum** (3, deponent, with accusative). **I follow**

### *CONJUGATION AND TRANSLATION OF DEPONENT VERBS*

<i>1<sup>ST</sup> PERSON SINGULAR, PRESENT INDICATIVE</i>	<i>PRESENT INFINITIVE</i>	<i>1<sup>ST</sup> PERSON SINGULAR, PERFECT INDICATIVE</i>
<b>hortor</b> I urge <b>sequor</b> I follow	<b>hortari</b> to urge <b>sequi</b> to follow	<b>hortatus, -a, -um sum</b> I urged <b>secutus, -a, -um sum</b> I followed
<b>INDICATIVE MOOD</b>		
<i>PRESENT</i>		
<b>hortor</b> I urge <b>hortaris</b> You urge <b>hortatur</b> He urges	<b>sequor</b> I follow <b>sequeris</b> You follow <b>sequitur</b> He follows	
<i>IMPERFECT</i>		
<b>hortabar</b> I was urging <b>hortabar</b> You were urging	<b>sequebar</b> I was following <b>sequebaris</b> You were following	
<i>FUTURE</i>		
<b>hortabor</b> I shall urge <b>hortaberis</b> You will urge	<b>sequar</b> I shall follow <b>sequeris</b> You will follow	
<i>PERFECT</i>		
<b>hortatus, -a, -um sum</b> I have urged	<b>secutus, -a, -um sum</b> I have followed	
<i>PLUPERFECT</i>		
<b>hortatus, -a, -um eram</b> I had urged	<b>secutus, -a, -um eram</b> I had followed	
<i>FUTURE PERFECT</i>		
<b>hortatus, -a, -um ero</b> I shall have urged	<b>secutus, -a, -um ero</b> I shall have followed	
<b>SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD</b>		
<i>PRESENT</i>		
<b>horter</b> I may urge	<b>sequar</b> I may follow	
<i>IMPERFECT</i>		
<b>hortarer</b> I should / would urge	<b>sequerer</b> I should / would follow	
<i>PERFECT</i>		
<b>hortatus, -a, -um sim</b> I may have urged	<b>secutus, -a, -um sim</b> I may have followed	
<i>PLUPERFECT</i>		
<b>hortatus, -a, -um essem</b> I should / would have urged	<b>secutus, -a, -um essem</b> I should / would have followed	
<b>Nota bene :</b> Translation of the subjunctive depends on syntax and context. Consult a comprehensive grammar book		

Deponent verbs, their participles, infinitives, and imperatives. Conjugation of deponent participles, infinitives, and imperatives is cited below for purpose of review : passive verb forms with active verb meanings. Verbs **hortor** and **sequor** continue in the role as models. Example :

<b>DEPONENT , PARTICIPLES</b>				
<b>PRESENT</b>	<b>hortans, -ntis</b>	Urging	<b>sequens, -ntis</b>	Following
<b>PERFECT</b>	<b>hortatus, -a, -um</b>	Having urged	<b>secutus, -a, -um</b>	Having followed
<b>FUTURE ACTIVE</b>	<b>hortaturus, -a, -um</b>	Going / about to urge	<b>secuturus, -a, -um</b>	Going / about to follow
<b>FUTURE PASSIVE</b>	<b>hortandus, -a, -um</b>	Having to be urged To be urged	<b>sequendus, -a, -um</b>	Having to be followed To be followed
<b>Nota bene :</b> The following irregularities occur in the participial system				
Deponent verbs <i>do have</i> a present participle which is active in <i>form</i> and <i>meaning</i>				
Deponent verbs have a perfect <i>active</i> participle, other verbs have only a perfect <i>passive</i> participle				
Deponent verbs have <i>both</i> a future <i>active</i> and a future <i>passive</i> participle in <i>form</i> and <i>meaning</i>				
The future passive participle is also known as the gerundive				
<b>DEPONENT, INFINITIVES</b>				
<b>PRESENT</b>	<b>hortari</b>	To urge	<b>sequi</b>	To follow
<b>PERFECT</b>	<b>hortatus, -a, -um esse</b>	To have urged	<b>secutus, -a, -um esse</b>	To have followed
<b>FUTURE</b>	<b>hortaturus, -a, -um esse</b>	To be going to urge	<b>secuturus, -a, -um esse</b>	To be going to follow
<b>Nota bene :</b> The <i>present</i> and <i>perfect</i> infinitives have <i>passive</i> forms but <i>active</i> meanings, the <i>future</i> infinitive is <i>active</i> in <i>form</i> and <i>meaning</i>				
<b>DEPONENT, IMPERATIVES</b>				
<b>2<sup>ND</sup> PERSON SINGULAR</b>	<b>hortare</b>	Follow !	<b>sequere</b>	Follow !
<b>2<sup>ND</sup> PERSON PLURAL</b>	<b>hortamini</b>	Follow !	<b>sequimini</b>	Follow !
<b>Nota bene:</b> The deponent imperative is the natural present passive imperative. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular has the same spelling as that of the alternate 2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular passive of the present indicative. Example : <b>sequere, follow !</b> This form is also identical to the [non-existent] present active infinitive. Do not mix the two. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural imperative is spelled the same as the 2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural passive of the present indicative. Example : <b>sequimini, follow !</b>				

The semi-deponent verb. The semi-deponent verb has *active forms* and *meanings* in the *present* system, but *passive forms* with *active meanings* in the *perfect* system. The first two principal parts are active, while the third part is in the perfect. The semi-deponent is only translated in the active. Example : **audeo, audere, ausus sum** (2, semi-deponent). **I dare**

<b>PRESENT SYSTEM, COMPARISON OF THE PASSIVE FORMS WITH ACTIVE MEANINGS</b>					
Present System			Perfect System		
Present	<b>audeo</b>	<b>I dare</b>	Perfect	<b>ausus sum</b>	<b>I have dared</b>
Imperfect	<b>audebam</b>	<b>I used to dare</b>	Pluperfect	<b>ausus eram</b>	<b>I had dared</b>
Future	<b>audebo</b>	<b>I shall dare</b>	Future Perfect	<b>ausus ero</b>	<b>I shall have dared</b>

Deponent verbs and the *back-flip* to express oneself in the passive voice. As stated above in the Introduction, deponent verbs have *passive forms with active meanings*

The deponent uses passive endings : -r, -ris, -tur and so forth in all tenses. When used, their sense is *active*. The model verb : **sequor, sequi, secutus sum** (3, deponent with accusative), citing first person singular indicative mood, **sequor** means : I follow, but *not* I am being followed

Since deponent verbs do *not* have a passive form, to say the following : I am being followed, requires re-wording by expressing the clause actively : **Someone is following me. aliquis mihi sequens**

Some deponent verbs may take the direct object. The proper passive of active verbs, is always intransitive. Some deponent verbs are transitive, which means they may take a **direct object**. One of these verbs is **sequor**. Example :

**Robertus Willelmum sequitor** Robert follows William

**hostes sequitur** He follows the enemy

Nota bene : **hostis, hostis**, noun. 3<sup>rd</sup> declension. **an enemy** [of the state]. The Romans knew with certainty, **an enemy** was always many warriors. **hostis** is declined in the **accusative plural** to the deponent verb **sequor** conjugated in the **3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, present indicative**

**imperatorem sequimur** We follow the commander !

Here are two additional deponent verbs that take the direct object. Example :

**interpretor, interpretari, interpretatus sum** (1, deponent, with accusative). I explain or expound, interpret or translate

**somnium interpretatus est** He interpreted the dream

**recordor, recordari, recordatus sum** (1, deponent, with accusative). I recall to mind, remember, recall, recollect

**omnia verba recordamur** We remember all the words

Usage examples of deponent and semi-deponent verbs. Cited below are several examples of deponent and semi-deponent usage. Example :

**eum patientem haec mala hortati sunt** They encouraged him [as he was] suffering these evils  
patientem : acc masc sg of **patiens**, pres pple : **patior**  
hortati sunt : 3<sup>rd</sup> per masc pl perf : **hortor**

**eum sequere et haec molire** They follow him and work at these things  
sequere : 2<sup>nd</sup> per sg, pres impv : **sequor**  
molire : 2<sup>nd</sup> per sg, pres impv : **molior**

**eum hortemur et sequamur** Let us encourage and [let us] follow him  
hortemur : 1<sup>st</sup> per pl pres subj : **hortor**  
sequamur : 1<sup>st</sup> per pl pres subj : **sequor**

Ablative with deponents. The ablative is used as the object of several deponent verbs : **utor, I use; furor, I steal; fungor, I perform; potior, I possess; and vescor, I eat.** Example :

**utitur stilo** He is using a pencil [literal : he is benefitted / benefits himself by means of a pencil]

**Cicero Graecis litteris utebatur** Cicero used to enjoy Greek literature

Nota bene : **Graecis litteris** is in the ablative *plural*. The English phrasing is as a collective noun, hence its *singularity*

**non audent uti navibus** They do not dare to use the ships

**non ausi sunt uti navibus** They did not dare to use the ships



**DEPONENT AND SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS  
MODEL CONJUGATIONS**

Model verb 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation : **arbitror**, **arbitrari**, **arbitratus sum** (1, deponent). [an authoritative judgement or settlement ], I judge, think, am of opinion

	Singular 1st	2nd	3rd	Plural 1st	2nd	3rd
<b>Indicative Active</b>						
Present	arbitror	arbitraris	arbitratur	arbitramur	arbitramini	arbitrantur
Imperfect	arbitrabar	arbitrabaris	arbitrabatur	arbitrabamur	arbitrabamini	arbitrabantur
Future	arbitrabor	arbitraberis	arbitrabitur	arbitrabimur	arbitrabimini	arbitrabuntur
Perfect	arbitratus sum	arbitratus es	arbitratus est	arbitrati sumus	arbitrati estis	arbitrati sunt
Pluperfect	arbitratus eram	arbitratus eras	arbitratus erat	arbitrati eramus	arbitrati eratis	arbitrati erant
Future Perfect	arbitratus ero	arbitratus eris	arbitratus erit	arbitrati erimus	arbitrati eritis	arbitrati erunt
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subjunctive Active</b>						
Present	arbitrer	arbitreris	arbitretur	arbitremur	arbitremini	arbitrentur
Imperfect	arbitrarer	arbitrareris	arbitraretur	arbitraremur	arbitraremini	arbitrarentur
Perfect	arbitratus sim	arbitratus sis	arbitratus sit	arbitrati simus	arbitrati sitis	arbitrati sint
Pluperfect	arbitratus essem	arbitratus esses	arbitratus esset	arbitrati essemus	arbitrati essetis	arbitrati essent
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Imperative Present</b>						
Present	-	arbitrare	-	-	arbitramini	-
<b>Non-finite Forms</b>	<b>Active Present</b>	<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Passive Present</b>	<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Future Gerundive</b>
Infinitives	arbitrari	arbitratus, -a, -um esse	arbitraturus, -a, -um esse	-	-	-
Participles	arbitrans, -ntis	arbitratus, -a, -um	arbitraturus, -a, -um	-	-	arbitrandus, -a, -um
<b>Verbal Nouns</b>	<b>Gerund Genitive</b>	<b>Dative</b>	<b>Accusative</b>	<b>Ablative</b>	<b>Supine Accusative</b>	<b>Ablative</b>
	arbitrandi	arbitrando	arbitrandum	arbitrando	arbitratum	arbitratu

**Nota bene :** arbitratus, -a, -um sum and arbitratus, -ae, -a sim agreement in case, number and gender with the subject

arbitror was chosen as a model verb due to its presence in daily Roman life; from the **ius civile**, the **civil law** to the **forum**, the **marketplace**. What of the **mercator tangit**, the **grasping merchant**? Which verb applies : **nundinor** or **paciscor**

Model verb 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation : **mereor, mereri, meritus sum** (2, deponent). a) I get, deserve, be rewarded or b) [military service], to serve as a soldier or to draw pay as a soldier

	Singular			Plural		
Indicative	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
<b>Active</b>						
Present	mereor	mereris	meretur	meremur	meremini	merentur
Imperfect	merebar	merebaris	merebatur	merebamur	merebamini	merebantur
Future	merebor	mereberis	merebitur	merebimur	merebimini	merebuntur
Perfect	meritus sum	meritus es	meritus est	meriti sumus	meriti estis	meriti sunt
Pluperfect	meritus eram	meritus eras	meritus erat	meriti eramus	meriti eratis	meriti erant
Future Perfect	meritus ero	meritus eris	meritus erit	meriti erimus	meriti eritis	meriti erunt
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subjunctive</b>	Singular			Plural		
<b>Active</b>	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Present	merear	merearis	mereatur	mereamur	mereamini	mereantur
Imperfect	mererer	merereris	mereretur	mereremur	mereremini	mererentur
Perfect	meritus sim	meritus sis	meritus sit	meriti simus	meriti sitis	meriti sint
Pluperfect	meritus essem	meritus esses	meritus esset	meriti essemus	meriti essetis	meriti essent
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Imperative</b>	Singular			Plural		
Present	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
	-	merere	-	-	meremini	-
<b>Non-finite Forms</b>	Active	Perfect	Future	Passive	Perfect	Future
	Present			Present		Gerundive
Infinitives	mereri	meritus, -a, -um esse	meriturus, -a, -um esse	-	-	-
Participles	meritrans, -ntis	meritus, -a, -um	meriturus, -a, -um	-	-	meritrandus, -a, -um
Verbal Nouns	Gerund Genitive	Dative	Accusative	Ablative	Supine Accusative	Ablative
	merendi	merendo	merendum	merendo	meritum	meritu

**Nota bene :** meritus, -a, -um sum and meritus, -ae, -a sim each agree in case, number and gender with the subject

meror was chosen as a model verb due to the emphasis placed on the Roman ideal of service to the state. To those who aspired to senatorial rank, the **cursus honorum** required a decade of military service. Not high borne, then step forward and two decades of military service results in an honourable discharge and a pension. Further vocabulary of interest : **emereor, promereor**, and the noun, **stipendium**

Model verb 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation : **loquor, loqui, locutus sum** (3, deponent). I say, speak, tell

	Singular 1st	2nd	3rd	Plural 1st	2nd	3rd
<b>Indicative Active</b>						
Present	loquor	loqueris	loquitur	loquimur	loquimini	loquuntur
Imperfect	loquebar	loquebaris	loquebatur	loquebamur	loquebamini	loquebantur
Future	loquar	loqueris	loquetur	loquemur	loquemini	loquentur
Perfect	locutus sum	locutus es	locutus est	locuti sumus	locuti estis	locuti sunt
Pluperfect	locutus eram	locutus eras	locutus erat	locuti eramus	locuti eratis	locuti erant
Future Perfect	locutus ero	locutus eris	locutus erit	locuti erimus	locuti eritis	locuti erunt
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subjunctive Active</b>						
Present	loquar	loquaris	loquatur	loquamur	loquamini	loquantur
Imperfect	loquerer	loquereris	loqueretur	loqueremur	loqueremini	loquerentur
Perfect	locutus sim	locutus sis	locutus sit	locuti simus	locuti sitis	locuti sint
Pluperfect	locutus essem	locutus esses	locutus esset	locuti essemus	locuti essetis	locuti essent
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Imperative Present</b>						
Present	-	loquere	-	-	loquimini	-
<b>Non-finite Forms</b>						
Active Present		Perfect	Future	Passive Present	Perfect	Future Gerundive
Infinitives	loqui	locutus, -a, -um esse	locuturus, -a, -um esse	-	-	-
Participles	loquens, -ntis	locutus, -a, -um	locuturus, -a, -um	-	-	loquendus, -a, -um
<b>Verbal Nouns</b>					Supine Accusative	Ablative
	Genitive	Dative	Accusative	Ablative	locutum	locutu
	loquendi	loquendo	loquendum	loquendo		

**Nota bene :** locutus, -a, -um sum and locutus, -ae, -a sim each agree in case, number and gender with the subject

loquor was chosen as a model verb on the basis, there is more than one way to express self. So, you mock someone **deludiflor** or accuse them of a crime **criminator**. Maybe your style resembles that of Catullus and his chattiness **fabulor**, ending with either a **suavior** or a passionate **exoscuior**? Nevertheless, **precor** to **dico**

Model verb 4<sup>th</sup> conjugation : **emetior, emetiri, emensus sum** (4, deponent). I measure

	Singular 1st	2nd	3rd	Plural 1st	2nd	3rd
<b>Indicative Active</b>						
Present	emetior	emetiris	emetitur	emetimur	emetimini	emetiuntur
Imperfect	emetiebar	emetiebaris	emetiebatur	emetiebamur	emetiebamini	emetiebantur
Future	emetiar	emetieris	emetietur	emetiemur	emetiemini	emetientur
Perfect	emensus sum	emensus es	emensus est	emensi sumus	emensi estis	emensi sunt
Pluperfect	emensus eram	emensus eras	emensus erat	emensi eramus	emensi eratis	emensi erant
Future Perfect	emensus ero	emensus eris	emensus erit	emensi erimus	emensi eritis	emensi erunt
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subjunctive Active</b>						
Present	emetiar	emetiaris	emetiatur	emetiamur	emetiamini	emetiantur
Imperfect	emetirer	emetireris	emetiretur	emetiremur	emetiremini	emetirentur
Perfect	emensus sim	emensus sis	emensus sit	emensi simus	emensi sitis	emensi sint
Pluperfect	emensus essem	emensus esses	emensus esset	emensi essemus	emensi essetis	emensi essent
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Imperative Present</b>						
Present	-	emetire	-	-	emetimini	-
<b>Non-finite Forms</b>	<b>Active Present</b>	<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Passive Present</b>	<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Future Gerundive</b>
Infinitives	emetiri	emensus, -a, -um esse	emensusur, -a, -um esse	-	-	-
Participles	emetiens, -ntis	emensus, -a, -um	emensusur, -a, -um	-	-	emetiendus, -a, -um
<b>Verbal Nouns</b>	<b>Genitive</b>	<b>Dative</b>	<b>Accusative</b>	<b>Ablative</b>	<b>Supine Accusative</b>	<b>Ablative</b>
	emetiendi	emetiendō	emetiendum	emetiendō	emensus	emensus

**Nota bene :** emensus, -a, -um sum so forth, and emensus, -ae, -a sim each agree in case, number and gender with the subject

**emetior** was chosen as a model verb on the basis that *all* roads lead to Rome, with none of these by-ways having a posted STOP sign. If Empire-building is your gig, getting your engineering correct is paramount. So please **demetior** and **permetior**, do not **tergiversor**, and continue **fabricor**

Model verb 3<sup>rd</sup> *io*-variant conjugation : **morior, mori, mortuus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). **I die**

	Singular 1st	2nd	3rd	Plural 1st	2nd	3rd
<b>Indicative Active</b>						
Present	<b>morior</b>	<b>moreris</b>	<b>moritur</b>	<b>morimur</b>	<b>morimini</b>	<b>moniuntur</b>
Imperfect	<b>moriebar</b>	<b>moriebaris</b>	<b>moriebatur</b>	<b>moriebamur</b>	<b>moriebamini</b>	<b>moriebantur</b>
Future	<b>moriar</b>	<b>morieris</b>	<b>morietur</b>	<b>moriemur</b>	<b>moriemini</b>	<b>morientur</b>
Perfect	<b>mortuus sum</b>	<b>mortuus es</b>	<b>mortuus est</b>	<b>mortui sumus</b>	<b>mortui estis</b>	<b>mortui sunt</b>
Pluperfect	<b>mortuus eram</b>	<b>mortuus eras</b>	<b>mortuus erat</b>	<b>mortui eramus</b>	<b>mortui eratis</b>	<b>mortui erant</b>
Future Perfect	<b>mortuus ero</b>	<b>mortuus eris</b>	<b>mortuus erit</b>	<b>mortui erimus</b>	<b>mortui eritis</b>	<b>mortui erunt</b>
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subjunctive Active</b>						
Present	<b>moriar</b>	<b>moriaris</b>	<b>moriatur</b>	<b>moriamur</b>	<b>moriamini</b>	<b>morianur</b>
Imperfect	<b>morerer</b>	<b>morereris</b>	<b>moreretur</b>	<b>moreremur</b>	<b>moreremini</b>	<b>morerentur</b>
Perfect	<b>mortuus sim</b>	<b>mortuus sis</b>	<b>mortuus sit</b>	<b>mortui simus</b>	<b>mortui sitis</b>	<b>mortui sint</b>
Pluperfect	<b>mortuus essem</b>	<b>mortuus esses</b>	<b>mortuus esset</b>	<b>mortui essemus</b>	<b>mortui essetis</b>	<b>mortui essent</b>
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Imperative Present</b>						
1st	-	<b>morere</b>	-	-	<b>morimini</b>	-
<b>Non-finite Forms</b>	<b>Active Present</b>	<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Passive Present</b>	<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Future Gerundive</b>
Infinitives	<b>mori</b>	<b>mortuus, -a, -um esse</b>	<b>moriturus, -a, -um esse</b>	-	-	-
Participles	<b>moriens, -ntis</b>	<b>mortuus, -a, -um</b>	-	-	-	<b>moriendus, -a, -um</b>
<b>Verbal Nouns</b>	<b>Genitive</b>	<b>Dative</b>	<b>Accusative</b>	<b>Ablative</b>	<b>Supine Accusative</b>	<b>Ablative</b>
	<b>moriendi</b>	<b>moriendo</b>	<b>moriendum</b>	<b>moriendo</b>	<b>mortuum</b>	<b>mortuu</b>

***Discipuli Latinorum lamentationum***

Lingua Latina est omnino mortua  
 primo, ea Romanos necavit  
 nunc, me necat

qui ea locuti sunt, omnes mortui sunt  
 qui eam scripserunt, omnes mortui  
 qui eam didicerunt, omnes mortui  
 examines fortunati, id meruerunt



Model verb 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation : **audeo, audere, ausus sum** (2, semi-deponent). **I dare**

	Singular 1st	2nd	3rd	Plural 1st	2nd	3rd
<b>Indicative Active</b>						
Present	<b>audeo</b>	<b>audes</b>	<b>audet</b>	<b>audemus</b>	<b>audetis</b>	<b>audent</b>
Imperfect	<b>audēbam</b>	<b>audēbas</b>	<b>audēbat</b>	<b>audēbamus</b>	<b>audēbatis</b>	<b>audēbant</b>
Future	<b>audēbo</b>	<b>audēbis</b>	<b>audēbit</b>	<b>audēbimus</b>	<b>audēbitis</b>	<b>audēbunt</b>
Perfect	<b>ausus</b>	<b>ausus</b>	<b>ausus</b>	<b>ausi</b>	<b>ausi</b>	<b>ausi</b>
Pluperfect	<b>sum</b> <b>ausus</b>	<b>es</b> <b>ausus</b>	<b>est</b> <b>ausus</b>	<b>sumus</b> <b>ausi</b>	<b>estis</b> <b>ausi</b>	<b>sunt</b> <b>ausi</b>
Future Perfect	<b>eram</b> <b>ausus</b>	<b>eras</b> <b>ausus</b>	<b>erat</b> <b>ausus</b>	<b>eramus</b> <b>ausi</b>	<b>eratis</b> <b>ausi</b>	<b>erant</b> <b>ausi</b>
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subjunctive Active</b>						
Present	<b>audēam</b>	<b>audēas</b>	<b>audēat</b>	<b>audēamus</b>	<b>audēatis</b>	<b>audēant</b>
Imperfect	<b>auderem</b>	<b>auderes</b>	<b>auderet</b>	<b>auderemus</b>	<b>auderetis</b>	<b>auderent</b>
Perfect	<b>ausus</b>	<b>ausus</b>	<b>ausus</b>	<b>ausi</b>	<b>ausi</b>	<b>ausi</b>
Pluperfect	<b>sim</b> <b>ausus</b>	<b>sis</b> <b>ausus</b>	<b>sit</b> <b>ausus</b>	<b>simus</b> <b>ausi</b>	<b>sitis</b> <b>ausi</b>	<b>sint</b> <b>ausi</b>
<b>Passive</b>						
Present	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pluperfect	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Imperative Present</b>						
1st	-	<b>audē</b>	-	-	<b>audēte</b>	-
<b>Non-finite Forms</b>						
Active Present		<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Passive Present</b>	<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Future Gerundive</b>
Infinitives	<b>audere</b>	<b>ausus,</b> <b>-a, -um</b> <b>esse</b>	<b>ausurus,</b> <b>-a, -um</b> <b>esse</b>	-	-	-
Participles	<b>audens,</b> <b>-ntis</b>	<b>ausus,</b> <b>-a, -um</b>	<b>ausurus,</b> <b>-a, -um</b>	-	-	-
<b>Verbal Nouns</b>	<b>Genitive</b>	<b>Dative</b>	<b>Accusative</b>	<b>Ablative</b>	<b>Supine Accusative</b>	<b>Ablative</b>
	<b>audendi</b>	<b>audendo</b>	<b>audendum</b>	<b>audendo</b>	<b>ausum</b>	<b>ausu</b>

**Nota bene** : **ausus, -a, -um sum** and **ausus, -ae, -a sim** each agree in case, number and gender with the subject

**audeo** was selected as *the* model verb : **sapere aude**



## *DEPONENT AND SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS VOCABULARY*

### A

**aborior, aboriri, abortus sum** (4, deponent, intransitive). a) **I disappear, pass away**, b) **miscarry, am aborted** [of a baby]

**abutor, abuti, abusus sum** (3, deponent, takes an ablative object). **I use up, exhaust, consume** [entirely]

**adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum** (3, deponent). **I reach, arrive** [at], **overtake, catch up with**

**Nota bene** : **adipiscor** is a deponent verb, its past participle **adeptus** usually has an active sense : **having obtained**. How -ever along with a few other deponent verbs, such as **comitatus** from **comitor**, **complexus** from **complector**, it may sometimes have a passive sense too : **obtained**, as in : **adapta libertate** found in **Sallustius**

**adnitor, adniti, adnixus sum** or **adnisus sum** (3, deponent). **I lean or rest upon, strive**

**adorior, adoriri, adortus sum** (4, deponent). a) **I assail, assault, attack**, b) **accost**

**arbitror, arbitrari, arbitratus sum** (1, deponent). [an authoritative judgement or settlement ], **I judge, think, am of opinion**

**audeo, audere, ausus sum** (2, semi-deponent). **I dare**, [figurative, poetic] **I am eager for battle**

**Nota bene** : **audeo** is often confused with : **audio, audire, audivi, auditum** (4). **I hear**. Always look to context and conjugation. **audio** is a fourth conjugation verb and therefore has the letter **-i-** in the stem. **audebat. He was daring. audiebat. He was hearing**

Or, follow the advice of Horace, who wrote poetry and prose for Octavian, the first Julian-Claudian emperor, on whom was bestowed the honorific of Augustus : **sapere aude. Dare to be wise**

**auxilior, auxiliari, auxiliatus sum** (1, deponent with dative). **I assist** [someone]

### C

**confiteor, confiteri, confessus sum** (2, deponent). **I confess, admit**, [figurative] **reveal, show**

**Nota bene** : These words are of the Ages : **confiteor Deo omnipotenti...** . **I confess to almighty God...**

**conitor, coniti, conixus sum** or **conisus sum** (3, deponent). **I struggle, strive, strain**

**Nota bene** : **conitor** may be spelt with a double **-n-** consonant : **connitor**

**conor, conari, conatus sum** (1, deponent). **I try, venture, undertake**

**conspicor, conspicari, conspicatus sum** (1, deponent). **I see, observe, note** or **notice, gaze at** or **regard**

**contemplor, contemplari, contemplatus sum** (1, deponent). **I survey, observe, contemplate**

**Nota bene** : **contemplor** has a regular 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation verb : **contemplo, contemplare, contemplavi, contemplatum** (1). **I survey, observe, contemplate**

**criminator, criminari, criminatus sum** (1, deponent). a) **I accuse, denounce, allege**, b) **charge** [someone with an offence]

### D

**dedignor, dedignari, dedignatus sum** (1, deponent). **I disdain, refuse** [scornfully], **reject with scorn, feel contempt for**

**defungor, defungi, defunctus sum** (3, deponent, with ablative). a) **I discharge, finish**, b) **have done with, have died**

**Nota bene** : The verbal phrase : **defungor vita. I have died**

**deludifcor, deludificavi, deludificatus sum** (1, deponent). **I make a complete fool of** [someone]

**Nota bene** : **deludifcor** has a regularly 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation verb : **ludifico, ludificare, ludificavi, ludicatum** (1). **to mock, dupe, make fun of, make sport of, trifle with**

**demiror, demirari, demiratus sum** (1, deponent). **I wonder** or **am amazed** [at the how and why of something]

**demolior, demoliri, demolitus sum** (4, deponent). I demolish, pull or tear down, destroy

**dilargior, dilargiri, dilargitus sum** (4, deponent). I give away freely, lavish [bestow liberally]

**dominor, dominari, dominatus sum** (1, deponent). I am lord or I have mastery [over someone], I have dominion [over someone], I domineer, rule, reign, govern, be in control [over someone]

## E

**eiacular, eiaculari, eiaculatus sum** (1, deponent). I shoot out, discharge

**eluctor, eluctari, eluctatus sum** (1, deponent). I force a way through, surmount a difficulty

**ementior, ementiri, ementitus sum** (4, deponent). I falsify, invent, feign, fabricate, pretend

**emetior, emetiri, emensus sum** (4, deponent). I measure

**Nota bene** : **emetior** has two compound verbs :

**demetior, demetiri, demensus sum** (4, deponent). I measure off

**permetior, permetiri, permensus sum** (4, deponent). I measure exactly

**enitor, eniti, enisus sum** or **enixus sum** (3, deponent). a). I force a way up, struggle upwards, b). give birth to

**epulor, epulari, epulatus sum** (1, deponent). I feast, dine sumptuously

**exordior, exordiri, exorsus sum** (4, deponent). I begin, commence

**exorior, exoriri, exortus sum** (4, deponent). I come out or go forth, spring up, rise

**exosculor, exosculari, exosculatus sum** (1, deponent). I kiss fondly, kiss eagerly

**Nota bene** : A verb favoured by Catullus and, what of Lesbia...?

**expergisor, expergisci, experrectus sum** (3, deponent). I awake, wake up [bestir oneself]

**Nota bene** : **expergisor**, observe the double -r- spelling in the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular perfect indicative : **experrectus sum**

antonym : **obdormisco, obdormiscere, obdormivi, obdormitum** (3, no passive). I fall asleep

**experior, experiri, expertus sum** (4, deponent). [to undertake a *procedure* involving a specific object] I attempt, try; test, put to the test, find out, prove, [to undergo a *process* involving a specific object] I experience, go through, observe, suffer, sustain, witness

## F

**fabricor, fabricari, fabricatus sum** (1, deponent). a). I fashion, forge, shape, b). build, construct

**Nota bene** : **fabricor** has a regularly 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation verb : **fabrico, fabricare, fabricavi, fabricatum** (1). a). I fashion, forge, shape, b). build, construct

**fabulor, fabulari, fabulatus sum** (1, deponent). a). I chat, converse, talk, b). tell or invent a story

**Nota bene** : Cited below, additional vocabulary associated with **fabulor** :

**fabula, -ae**. noun. 1<sup>st</sup> declension feminine. a fable, tale, story, poem, play

**fabulosus, -a, -um**. adjective. 1<sup>st</sup> / 2<sup>nd</sup> declension. fabled, [celebrated in fable] fabulous, legendary

synonym : **garrio, garrire, garrivi, garritum** (4). I chatter, prattle

**fateor, fateri, fassus sum** (2, deponent). I confess, acknowledge

**fido, fidere, fisus sum** (3, semi-deponent with dative or ablative). I trust [in], have confidence [in]

**Nota bene** : **fido** has two compound verbs :

**confido, confidere, confisus sum** (3, semi-deponent with dative). I have confidence in

**diffido, diffidere, diffisus sum** (3, semi-deponent with dative). I distrust

**fio, fieri, factus sum** (3, semi-deponent). I am made or done

**Nota bene** : **fio**, to understand this verb, first look to : **facio, facere, feci, factum** (3, *io*-variant). I make, do, happen, become. **facio** expresses the active voice. **fio** expresses the passive voice, instead of **facitur** : it is made

**fio** is a composite verb with a range of related meanings

**fio, I am made; fiebam, I am being made** and; **fiam, I will be made** is conjugated in the passive with an active sense, and the perfect system is conjugated in the passive with a passive sense : **factus sum, I was made; factus eram, I had been made** and; **factus ero, I will have been made**

**fio** does not take an agent, it often acts as a linking verb, followed by a predicate noun or adjective

**fio** appears in idiomatic construction : **fit + ut**, with a subjunctive verb, **it happens / comes about that...**

**fio** is also a copulative verb, a form of the verb which links a subject and a complement. Example : **vos oramus ut discipuli acerrimi fiat**. We are begging you so that you may become very keen students

**frustror, frustrari, frustratus sum** (1, deponent). a). I deceive [with false hope], trick, cheat, b). escape, elude, evade, c). baffle

**fungor, fungi, functus sum** (3, deponent, with ablative). a). I perform, discharge [a duty], b). finish [something], complete [something], end [something]

**furor, furari, furatus sum** (1, deponent, with ablative.). I steal, plunder

## G

**gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum** (2, semi-deponent). I am glad, rejoice, be pleased with

**gradior, gradi, gressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I step, walk

**Nota bene** : **gradior** has twelve compound verbs :

**gradior** is rarely used, its compound verbs are common. The verb's sense is to step, the verb may substitute as another verb with the sense : to go. Note the change in spelling and pronunciation, the -a- in **gradior** is replaced by an -e- in the compound verbs

**aggredior, aggredi, aggressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I attack, approach

**antegredior, antegredi, antegressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I go before, proceed

**congregior, congregi, congressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I meet, join battle

**degredior, degredi, degressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I march down, descend, dismount

**digredior, digredi, digressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I depart or go away, leave [a discussion]

**egredior, egredi, egressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I march or come out, leave [physically depart]

**ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I step or go in

**progredior, progredi, progressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I advance or go forward

**regredior, regredi, regressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I return

**transgredior, transgredi, transgressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I cross over

**regredior, regredi, regressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I come back or return

**supergredior, supergredi, supergressus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I pass over or beyond

## H

**helluor, helluari, helluatus sum** (1, deponent). a). I am a glutton, gormandize, b). squander, spend immoderately

**hortor, hortari, hortatus sum** (1, deponent). I urge

**Nota bene :** **hortor** has four compound verbs :

**adhortor, adhortari, adhortatus sum** (1, deponent). **I rouse / rally** [someone to do something]

**cohortor, cohortari, cohortatus sum** (1, deponent). **I encourage** [someone to do something]

**dehortor, dehortari, dehortatus sum** (1, deponent). **I discourage** [someone to do something]

**exhortor, exhortari, exhortatus sum** (1, deponent). **I strongly encourage / urge** [someone to do something]

**I**

**imprecor, imprecari, imprecatus sum** (1, deponent). **I invoke, imprecate, call down a curse upon, utter curses, hex**

**indipiscor, indipisci, indeptus sum** (3, deponent). a). **I overtake**, b). **acquire**

**interpretor, interpretari, interpretatus sum** (1, deponent, with accusative). **I explain or expound, interpret or translate**

**intueor, intueri, intueri, intuitus sum** (2, deponent). **I look at or on, consider, observe, bear in mind**

**iocor, iocari, iocatus sum** (1, deponent). **I jest, joke**

**Nota bene :** **iocor**, an alternate spelling of the verb : **iocolor, ioculari, ioculatus sum** (1, deponent)

**iocosus, -a, -um**. adjective. 1<sup>st</sup> / 2<sup>nd</sup> declension. **fond of jokes, full of fun, funny**

**iocus, -i**. noun. 2<sup>nd</sup> declension masculine. **a joke**

**ioculus, -i**. noun. 2<sup>nd</sup> declension masculine. **a little joke**

**irascor, irasci, iratus sum** (3, deponent). **I am angry, be or fly into a rage**

**L**

**labor, labi, lapsus sum** (3, deponent). **I slip, slide, glide**

**Nota bene :** **labor** takes the future passive participle **labundus** instead of **labendu**

**labor** has seven compound verbs :

**allabor, allabi, allapsus sum** (3, deponent). **I glide towards or move forwards**

**delabor, delabi, delapsus sum** (3, deponent). **I fall or sink down**

**elabor, elabi, elapsus sum** (3, deponent). **I escape or slip away**

**praelabor, praelabi, praelapsus sum** (3, deponent). **I glide or slide ahead**

**prolabor, prolabi, prolapsus sum** (3, deponent). **I glide or slide forward**

**relabor, relabi, relapsus sum** (3, deponent). **I glide or slide back**

**sublabor, sublabi, sublapsus sum** (3, deponent). **I collapse or sink away**

**loquor, loqui, locutus sum** (3, deponent). **I speak, talk, say, mention**

**Nota bene :** **loquor** has four compound verbs :

**loquor** appears widely, from **visne mecum latine loqui**, **Do you want to speak Latin with me?** to **res ipsa loquitur**. **The matter speaks for itself**. The verb's synonyms are : **for, fari, fatus** (1, deponent, defective). **to speak, talk; dico, dicere, dixi, dictum** (3). **to say, speak, tell** and, **aio** (irregular). **to say, affirm**

**alloquor, alloqui, allocutus sum** (3, deponent). **I address**

**colloquor, colloqui, collocutus sum** (3, deponent). **I converse**

**eloquor, eloqui, elocutus sum** (3, deponent). **I utter**

**obloquor, obloqui, oblocutus sum** (3, deponent with dative). **I interject or interrupt** [a conversation]

## M

**mentior, mentiri, mentitus sum** (4, deponent with dative). I lie, deceive, speak falsely, give a false impression

**Nota bene** : *To lie and to deceive*, are the words by a playwright, in this instance, **Titus Maccius Plautus** who wrote original works and adapted Greek literature for a Roman audience. He lived during the second century Before Common Era. His name is synonymous with theatrical success. From the **captivi**, the **Captive** : **cur es ausus mentiri mihi**. How dared you lie to me?

**mereor, mereri, meritus sum** (2, deponent). a) I get, deserve, be rewarded or b) [military service], to serve as a soldier or to draw pay as a soldier

**Nota bene** : **mereor** has two compound verbs :

**emereor, emereri, emeritus sum** (2, deponent). I serve out my time [service to the state, in particular : military service]

**promereor, promereri, promeritus sum** (2, deponent). I deserve, merit

**stipendium, -i**. noun. 2<sup>nd</sup> declension neuter. tax, contribution, pay

**misereor, misereri, miseritus sum** (2, deponent). I feel sorry for

**Nota bene** : **misereo, miserere, miserui, miseritum** (2). to feel pity, may be conjugated and used as an impersonal verb : **miseret, miserere, miseruit** (2, impersonal, the person who feels is in the accusative and the cause of the feeling is in the genitive, if an action, an infinitive). it distresses / causes me [for]. Example : **porcos meos afuisse me miseret**. I am sorry that my pigs have gone away

**miseror, miserari, miseratus sum** (1, deponent). I feel pity / mercy for

**miror, mirari, miratus sum**(1, deponent). I wonder at, be amazed [at], admire

**moechor, moechari, moechatus sum** (1, deponent). I commit adultery

**Nota bene** : Many Romans lived their private lives in accord with the precept of the **mos maiorum**, broadly translated as either **ancestral custom** or **the way of the ancestors**. Observe well, **mos** is in the nominative singular, with the sense of **manner of behaving**. **maiorum** is in the genitive plural, with the sense of **greater** or **elder**. Hence, **mos maiorum** is the unwritten code from which Romans derived their social norms. This code is the core of Roman traditionalism, distinguished from, but in dynamic complement to, written law

The Roman family with its time-honoured principles, behaviour, and social practices affected private, political, and military life. The vocabulary of marital-cheating is behaviour counter **mos maiorum**. Example :

**adulter, -i**. noun. 2<sup>nd</sup> declension. adulterer

**adultera, -ae**. noun. 1<sup>st</sup> declension. adulteress

**adulter, -a, -um**. adjective. 1<sup>st</sup> / 2<sup>nd</sup> declensions. adulterous, unchaste

**adulterinus, -a, -um**. adjective. 1<sup>st</sup> / 2<sup>nd</sup> declensions. adulterous, counterfeit

**moechus, -i**. noun. 2<sup>nd</sup> declension. adulterer

**moecha, -ae**. noun. 1<sup>st</sup> declension. adulteress

**stuprum, -i**. noun. 2<sup>nd</sup> declension. a) dishonour, disgrace, defilement and b) debauchery, lewdness, violation

**Quintus Aurelius Symmachus** asserted that Rome's continued prosperity and stability depended on preserving the **mos maiorum**. The early Christian poet **Prudentius** dismissed this blind adherence as : **superstitio veterum avorum**. the superstition of old grandpas being inferior to the new revealed truth of Christianity. Saint Jerome, in his translation of the Old Testament, wrote : **non moechaberis**. Thou shalt not commit adultery

**o tempora, o mores**

Oh what times ! Oh what customs !

**molior, moliri, molitus sum** (4, deponent). I labour [at], perform [with effort], set [in motion]

**Nota bene** : **molior** has two compound verbs :

**obmolior, obmoliri, obmolitus sum** (4, deponent). I put [something in the way as an obstruction], block up

**remolior, remoliri, remolitus sum** (4, deponent). I heave back

**morior, mori, mortuus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I die

**Nota bene:** **morior** and **moror** are two different verbs [see vocabulary entry immediately below]. The two verbs share many similarities. They are both deponent, intransitive and therefore they cannot take a direct object, and have the same personal endings. **moror** is a first conjugation verb with the vowel **-a**. **morior** is third conjugation, being an **-io** variant. The third conjugation **-io** verb variant has an **-i-** in the verb stem in the present system tenses [present, imperfect, future], and an **-a-** only in the present subjunctive

**demorior, demori, demortuus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I die off

**emorior, emori, emortuus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I die away

**praemorior, praemori, praemortuus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I die prematurely, die beforehand

Horace, writer of poetry and prose for the Emperor Augustus, in his celebrated work, **Odes** wrote these words : **dulce et decorum est pro patria mori**. Sweet and fitting it is to die for one's fatherland

**moror, morari, moratus sum** (1, deponent). I delay, stay behind

**Nota bene :** **moror** has three compound verbs :

**commoror, commorari, commoratus sum** (1, deponent). I sojourn, stay. [**commoror** may also be spelt with the prefix **con-**, **conmoror**]

**demoror, demorari, demoratus sum** (1, deponent). I keep back, detain, hold up, delay

**remoror, remorari, remoratus sum** (1, deponent). I delay, hold up. Example : **poena remorata est**. The punishment is delayed

## N

**nancisor, nancisci, nactus sum** (3, deponent). a). I get, obtain, receive, b). meet with

**Nota bene :** **nancisor**, as cited is the common usage. The following alternate spellings and usage are rare: **nanctus sum**, and the active supine : **nanctum**

**nascor, nasci, natus sum** (3, deponent). I am born, proceed [from], rise, grow

**Nota bene :** **nascor** , the future participle is sometimes : **nasciturus**

**nascor** has two compound verbs :

**internascor, internasci, internatis sum** (3, deponent). I grow between or among

**renascor, renasci, renatis sum** (3, deponent), I am reborn, renewed, revived

**nascor** appears in numerous expressions, including the expression of age. Example :

**vigintiet quinque annos natus sum**. I am 25 years old

**nundinor, nundinari, nundinatus sum** (1, deponent). a). I buy or sell [trade] goods , b). buy or sell [trade] in discreditable goods

## O

**oblivisor, oblivisci, oblitus sum** (3, deponent with genitive). I forget

**Nota bene :** **oblivisor** usually takes the genitive. Example :

I lose remembrance of, forget : genitive of person or genitive / accusative of person or thing

I forget, disregard, omit, neglect : genitive of person or genitive / accusative of person or thing

**obluctor, obluctari, obluctatus sum** (1, deponent with dative). I struggle against

**oborior, oboriri, obortus sum** (4, deponent). a). I arise, appear or spring forth, b). well up [of tears]



**opinor, opinari, opinatus sum** (1, deponent). I hold [an opinion], think, believe

**opitulator, opitulari, opitulatus sum** (1, deponent with dative). a. I bring aid or relief to [someone]

**opperior, opperiri, opperitus sum** (4, deponent). I wait [for] or await

**Nota bene** : **opperior**, alternate spelling : present infinitive **opperirier**, perfect active **oppertus sum**

**ordior, ordiri, orsus sum** (4, deponent). I begin, undertake

**Nota bene** : **ordior**, alternate spelling, perfect active **orditus sum**. The verb also has the sense, I begin to weave or weaving [laying the warp on the loom]

**orior, oriri, ortus sum** (3, *io*-variant, deponent). I rise, appear [on the scene]

**Nota bene** : **orior**, verb's alternate sense : I am born, come to exist, originate

**orior** is part of a small group of verbs, all with a short-vowel root, displaying both 3rd and 4th conjugation forms. Present active infinitive only **oriri**, other 4th conjugation forms occur, and Past participle : **ortus**, future participle exclusively **oriturus**, gerund almost exclusively **oriundus**. See **suborior** below. Example :

**suborior, suboriri, subortus sum** (4, deponent). I come into being

## P

**pabulor, pabulari, pabulatus** (1, deponent). I forage

**Nota bene** : **pabulor** also has the following meanings and usage :

Intransitive : I eat fodder, feed, graze

Intransitive : I seek fodder, food or subsistence, forage

Transitive : I manure, nourish, feed

**pabulum, -i**. noun. 2<sup>nd</sup> declension neuter. food, nourishment, sustenance, [animal] fodder, pasture, [figurative] nourishment for the mind, food for thought

**paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum** (3, deponent). I make a bargain, contract, agreement, negotiate [with someone]

**Nota bene** : **paciscor**, the verb may refer : I enter into a marriage contract

**partior, partiri, partitus sum** (4, deponent). I share, distribute, divide up

**patior, pati, passus sum** (3, *io*-variant). I allow, suffer, endure

**perpopulor, perpopulari, perpopulatus sum** (1, deponent). I ravage, devastate completely [over enemy territory]

**perscrutor, persrutari, perscrutatus sum** (1, deponent). I search [high and low], examine or investigate [thoroughly]

**pervagor, pervagari, pervagatus sum** (1, deponent). I wander or range through, rove about, pervade

**placeo, placere, placitus sum** (2, optionally semi-deponent, no imperative, with dative). a. I am pleasing or agreeable to, b). please or am acceptable, c). satisfy [in a mental rather than a sensual way] also **placeo, placer, placui, placitum** (2). to please

**Nota bene** : **placeo**, designates pleasure in something recognized as a right, while : **libet, libere, libuit** or **libitum est** (2, no passive, with dative). it is pleasing or it is agreeable [pleasure in something desired]

**placeo**, contrasts with : **delecto, delectare, delectavi, delectatum** (1). a). to entice, delight, b). amuse; charm [pleasure in something sensual]

**sibi placere** To be pleased with oneself

**videamus, si placet** Let us see, if she pleases

**ubi fabulae sunt cognate, placitae sunt** Where stories are known, they are enjoyed

**placet mihi** It pleases me



<b>placet tibi</b>	It <u>pleases</u> you
<b>si dis placet</b>	If it <u>pleases</u> the gods
<b>placens uxor</b>	A <u>pleasing</u> wife
<b>hostia placens deo</b>	A sacrifice <u>pleasing</u> to god

**polliceor, polliceri, pollicitus sum** (2, deponent). I promise [assiduously]

**potior, potiri, potitus sum** (4, deponent with ablative, sometimes genitive). I possess, obtain, acquire

**Nota bene** : **potior** and the ablative. Example : **miles gladio utitur**. The soldier uses a sword

**potior** and the genitive. Example : **potiri rem**. to get control or am master of affairs

**praevehor, praevehi, praevectus sum** (3, deponent). I travel past or along

**precor, precari, precatus sum** (1, deponent). a). I beseech, beg, pray, entreat, b). I wish well or ill [to someone]

**proelior, proeliari, proeliatum sum** (1, deponent). a). I fight [in a battle], b). join battle

**Nota bene** : **proelium**, -i. noun. 2<sup>nd</sup> declension neuter. battle, combat, conflict, dispute

**proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum** (3, deponent). I set out, depart, leave

**profiteor, profiteri, professus sum** (2, deponent). I declare publicly, own [up to] or profess to be

## Q

**queror, queri, questus sum** (3, deponent). I complain, lament, protest

**Nota bene** : **queror** has one compound verb :

**conqueror, conqueri, conquestus sum** (3, deponent). I complain, lament, bewail [a heighten sense]

## R

**recorder, recordari, recordatus sum** (1, deponent, with accusative). I think over, call to mind, remember

**reor, reri, ratus sum** (2, deponent). I think, suppose, imagine, deem

**revertor, reverti, reversus sum** (3, deponent). I return, go back

**rimor, rimari, rimatus sum** (1, deponent). I probe, search, explore

**ringor, ringi, rictus sum** (3, deponent), I snarl, vexed, angry

**Nota bene**: **ringor**, one translation suggested I snarl included the sense of : baring one's teeth

**rixor, rixari, rixatus sum** (1, deponent). I quarrel violently, brawl, wrangle, dispute

**rusticor, rusticari, rusticatus sum** (1, deponent). I live in the country

## S

**sequor, sequi, secutus sum** (3, deponent with accusative). I follow, come or go after

**Nota bene** : **sequor** has eight compound verbs :

Classical Latin poets said much with **sequor**. Example :

Virgil in the **Aeneid** :

**cedamus Phoebus et moniti meliora sequamur**

Let us yield to Phoebus, and having been warned follow better things

Ovid, **Metamorphoses** :

**video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor**

I see, and I desire the better: I follow the worse

Cato the Elder :

**rem tene, verba sequentur**

Grasp the subject, the words will follow

**assequor, assequi, assecutus sum** (3, deponent). I follow, pursue [someone]

**consequor, consequi, consecutus sum** (3, deponent). I follow [after or behind]

**exsequor, exsequi, exsecutus sum** (3, deponent). I follow [to the grave]

**insequor, insequi, insecutus sum** (3, deponent). I follow closely [to pursue or persecute]

**obsequor, obsequi, obsecutus sum** (3, deponent, with dative). I comply [with], gratify or submit [to]

**persequor, persequi, persecutes sum** (3, deponent). I follow perseveringly [with hostile intent]

**resequor, resequi, resecutus sum** (3, deponent). I follow [another in speaking], reply or answer [someone]

**subsequor, subsequi, subsecutus sum** (3, deponent). I follow closely [the lead of another]

**scitor, scitari, scitatus sum** (1, deponent). I seek to know, inquire [about], question

**sector, sectari, sectatus sum** (1, deponent). I follow continually, pursue with punishment, hunt out, run after

**Nota bene** : **sector**, one consulted source suggested : I chase [someone]

**soleo, solere, solitus sum** (2, semi-deponent, no imperative, no future). I am accustomed, used to, in the habit of

**Nota bene** : **soleo** is awkward to translate. The verb's sense is either be accustomed or be in the habit of doing something. One methodology is to insert the word usually or often in the phrase. Example : **canes sub hac arbore dormire solebant**. The dogs used to be accustomed to sleep under this tree or The dogs usually slept under this tree

**solor, solari, solatus sum** (1, deponent). I comfort [someone]

**Nota bene** : **solor** has one compound verb :

**consolor, consolari, consolatus sum** (1, deponent). I console [someone who is in a state of grief]

**specular, speculari, speculatus sum** (1, deponent). I keep a close watch on, observe, spy, look out, watch for

**suavior, suaviari, suaviatus** (1, deponent). I kiss

## T

**tergiversor, tergiversari, tergiversatus sum** (1, deponent). I turn my back on a task or challenge, hang back

**testor, testari, testatus sum** (1, deponent). a. I am a witness, testify [to], attest, declare solemnly, b. invoke as a witness

**tutor, tutari, tutatus sum** (1, deponent). I guard, protect, defend [against], avert

## U

**utor, uti, usus sum** (3, deponent with ablative). I use, enjoy, experience

**Nota bene** : **utor**, the verb's core sense is to benefit oneself, hence; takes an ablative of means for an object

## V

**vador, vadari, vadatus sum** (1, deponent). I accept sureties from the other party to appear / reappear in court on the appointed day

**vagor, vagari, vagatus sum** (1, deponent). a. I ramble, wander, roam, rove, move freely to-and-fro, b). vary, fluctuate

**veneror, venerari, veneratus sum** (1, deponent). I worship, revere, venerate, honour, supplicate

**venor, venari, venatus sum** (1, deponent). a. I hunt, pursue game / quarry, b). [figurative, poetical] strive for or pursue [whether concrete or abstract in nature]

**vereor, vereri, veritus sum** (2, deponent). a. I show reverence or respect for, b). an afraid of, fear, afraid [to do something]

**Nota bene** : **vereor** has one compound verb :

**revereor, revereri, reveritus sum** (2, deponent). **I stand in awe [of], regard, respect, honour, reverence, revere**

**revereor** has no outward commonality with **vereor**, until you realize your *tremble* in the presence of Caesar

**vereor** may substitute as a synonym for a verb of fearing : **timeo, timere, timui** (2, no supine stem). **to fear, be afraid of**

**Verbs of fearing, a quick review.** Verbs of fearing are followed by one of three constructions : the verb takes a direct object in the accusative, an infinitive of what one is afraid to do : **timet loqui, He is afraid to speak**, or a fear clause with a subjunctive verb introduced by **ne** expressing what one fears may be the cause : **timemus ne fures pecuniam auferant, We fear that thieves may steal the money**. In a negated fear clause, **I fear that something may not happen, ne non** can be replaced with **ut**

Virgil in his epic poem, **Aeneid** wrote : **equo ne credite, Teucri ! quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. Do not trust the horse, Trojans! Whatever it is, I fear the Danaans and the gifts they are bearing**

**versor, versari, versatus sum** (1, deponent). **I come and go frequently, be involved [in], concern oneself [in], dwell [upon], pass one's time [in]**

**vescor, vesci** (3, deponent, no perfect or supine stem, with accusative or ablative] **I eat, feed on**

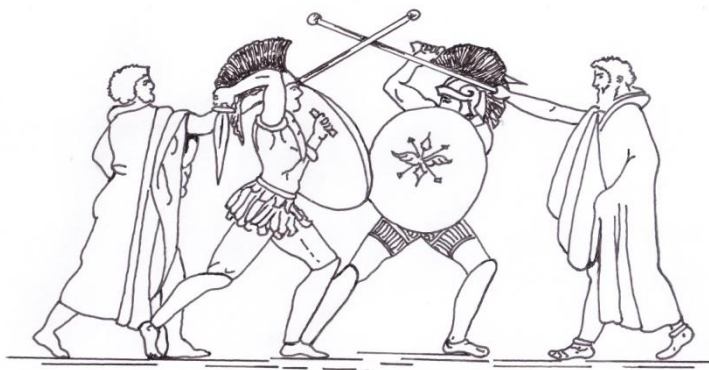
**Nota bene** : **vescor**, a sentence with both an accusative and an ablative. Example :

**lacte et ferina carne vescebantur**

**They fed on milk and game**

**videor, videri, visus sum** (2, deponent, intransitive). **I am seen, seem, appear**

**Nota bene** : **videor** is more than the passive voice of the verb : **video, videre, vidi, visum** (2, ). **to see. videor** is treated as a separate verb with the broad sense of **seen, seem or appear**





***Canticum piscatorum***

Cotidie ex urbe ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum,  
pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus:  
echinos, lopadas, ostreas, balanos captamus, conchas,  
marinam urticam, musculos, plagusias striatas.  
cibum captamus e mari. si eventus non evenit  
necque quicquam captum est piscium, salsi lautique pure  
domum redimus clanculum, dormimus incenati

Platus : Rudens. 295-302

