

Lesson 20
Deponent Verbs
Demonstrative Pronoun
Special Adjectives

What type of verbs are called *deponent* verbs?

Basic Sentences

From each Basic Sentence, copy the Latin verbs and their English equivalents. Give the Latin subject for verb. If the subject is gapped, indicate by writing \emptyset .

	LATIN VERB	ENG EQUIV	LATIN SUBJECT
BS 20.1	_____	_____	_____
BS 20.1	_____	_____	_____
BS 20.2	_____	_____	_____
BS 20.2	_____	_____	_____
BS 20.2	_____	_____	_____

Identify these verb forms from the Basic Sentences as having ‘active’ or ‘passive’ form:

	LATIN VERB	<i>active or passive?</i>
BS 20.1	mīrantur	_____
BS 20.1	amant	_____
BS 20.2	cecidit	_____
BS 20.2	audet	_____
BS 20.2	loquī	_____

Find and copy from the Basic Sentences

three adverbial modifiers and name them

a dependent clause and name it

three words in the nominative case

Deponent Verbs

Morphology

What is distinctive about the finite forms of *deponent* verbs?

Based on the model of the participles of *sequor sequi secutus* ‘follow’ on page 212, give the English equivalents for these participles of the first 6 verbs on page 213:

imitāns (imitantis) _____

imitātus a um _____

imitātūrus a um _____

īrāscēns (īrāscēntis) _____

īrātus a um _____

īrātūrus a um _____

loquēns (loquentis) _____

locūtus a um _____

locūtūrus a um _____

mentiēns (mentientis) _____

mentītus a um _____

mentītūrus a um _____

mīrans (mīrantis) _____

mīrātus a um _____

mīrātūrus a um _____

moriēns (morientis) _____

mortuus a um _____

moritūrus a um _____

Principal Parts of Deponent Verbs

Give the form identification for each of the principal parts of the regular verb below

amō _____
amāre _____
amāvī _____
amātus _____

How are the three principal parts of deponent verbs different from those of regular verbs?

Give the form identification for each of the principal parts of the deponent verb below

imitor _____
imitārī _____
imitātus sum _____

Look at the second principal part of each of the deponent verb on page 213. This form of this word is a *passive infinitive*. Referring to the chart of passive infinitives on page 54, write the conjugation number next to each deponent verb on page 213.

Give the 3rd sg pres impf form for each verb below, and translate it into English:

<i>1st principal part</i>	<i>3rd sg pres imperf</i>	<i>English equivalent</i>
imitor	_____	_____
īrāscor	_____	_____
loquor	_____	_____
mentior	_____	_____
mīror	_____	_____
morior	_____	_____
moror	_____	_____
nāscor	_____	_____
patior	_____	_____
sequor	_____	_____
ūtor	_____	_____
vereor	_____	_____

Principal Parts of Semideponents

How do the principal parts of the semideponents on page 213 differ from those of the deponents?

Syntax

What kernel types can a deponent verb appear in?

What is one signal to a reader that a verb is deponent?

Demonstrative Pronouns

What pronoun is *īdem eadem idem* based on? _____ Look at the declension of *īdem* on page 400. Compare the forms of *is* and the forms of *īdem* in the accusative singular and genitive plural. – what rule can you make for the spelling differences between them in these two instances?

Special Adjectives

What is “special” about the special adjectives?

What other part of speech do they resemble in their dative and genitive singular forms?

Give the dative and genitive singular forms for each of the special adjectives and pronouns below:

<i>adjective or pronoun</i>	<i>dative singular</i>	<i>genitive singular</i>
hic haec hoc		
is ea id		
īdem eadem idem		
ille illa illud		
ipse ipsa ipsum		
iste ista istud		
quī quae quod		
alter altera alterum		
alius alia aliud		(does not occur)
neuter neutra neutrum		
nūllus nūlla nūllum		
sōlus sōla sōlum		
tōtus tōta tōtum		
ūllus ūlla ūllum		
ūnus ūna ūnum		
uter utra utrum		
uterque utraque utrumque		

Which two cases of the 3rd person reflexive pronoun look alike? _____
and _____. Is this pattern found in any other pronouns you have learned?

Study the sentences on the top of page 206. What kind of distinctions are there in the English reflexive pronouns which are not made in Latin?

What do you need to take into consideration in translating the 3rd person reflexive pronoun from Latin to English?

NOTE: In BS 19.2, the gapped *accusārī* in the main clause is cued for the reader by other words in the sentence. What in this sentence patterns with a passive verb form?
What in this sentence patterns with an infinitive?

Explain how the fact that *suus sua suum* is a *reflexive* adjective affects the meaning you assign to it in English. Are the forms of this Latin word irregular in any way? What paradigm/declension does it follow?

The Intensive Pronoun

What meaning does the intensive pronominal adjective *ipse ipsa ipsum* have?

Morphology

Study the declension of *ipse* on the bottom of p. 207. What other pronoun does it resemble closely? _____ Are there any differences in the forms of the two pronouns?

Metaphrasing

What morpheme is used for the English intensive pronoun? _____
What else is this morpheme used for? _____