

## DEPONENT VERBS

There is a group of verbs in Latin which have passive forms but active meanings. They are called deponent verbs because they have “laid aside” (*dēpōnō, -ere*) their passive meanings but have retained their passive forms. They are translated only in the active voice.

Thus:            loquor, loqui, locutus sum, *to speak, talk*  
                      loquor = *I speak*  
                      loquitur = *he, she, it speaks*  
                      etc.

The conjugation of deponent verbs is completely regular:

First conjugation:	cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, <i>to try, attempt</i>
Second conjugation:	polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus sum, <i>to promise</i>
Third conjugation:	loquor, loquī, locutus sum, <i>to speak, talk</i>
Fourth conjugation:	orior, orīrī, ortus sum, <i>to rise, arise</i>

**Note 1:** Deponent verbs, however, have retained a few regular active forms:

- The present active participle:            loquēns, -entis = *speaking*
- The future active participle:            locutūrus, -a, -um = *about to speak*
- The future active infinitive:            locutūrus esse = *to be about to speak*

**Note 2:** Because deponent forms are translated actively, they can have no “4th principal part” (i.e., they have no perfect *passive* participle). Instead, the participle form contained in the 3rd principal part (conatus, pollicitus, locutus, ortus, etc.) is a perfect *active* participle. This participle fills a much needed gap in the language and accordingly is frequently used. Thus:

conatus = <i>having tried</i>	pollicitus = <i>having promised</i>
locutus = <i>having spoken</i>	ortus = <i>having arisen</i>

### SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS:

Four verbs in Latin have active forms in the first two principal parts, but deponent forms in the third principal part (i.e., the perfect tense). They also are translated only in the active voice. These verbs are:

audeō, -ēre, ausus sum, <i>to dare</i>	gaudeō, -ēre, gāvīsus sum, <i>to rejoice</i>
fidō, -ere, fīsus sum, <i>to trust</i>	soleō, -ēre, solitus sum, <i>to be accustomed to</i>

## COMMON DEPONENT VERBS:

### 1st Conjugation:

arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to think*  
cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to try, attempt*  
hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to encourage, urge*  
moror, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to delay*  
mīror, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to wonder at, be surprised*

### 2nd Conjugation:

polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus sum, *to promise*  
videor, -ērī, vīsus sum, *to seem*  
vereor, -ērī, veritus sum, *to fear*  
mereor, -ērī, meritus sum, *to deserve, earn*

### 3rd Conjugation:

loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, *to speak, talk*  
patior, patī, passus sum, *to suffer; permit, allow*  
proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum, *to set out, depart*  
aggredior, -ī, aggressus sum, *to approach, attack*  
    congruedior, -ī, congressus sum, *to meet, come together*  
    ēgredior, -ī, ēgressus sum, *to go out, disembark*  
    prōgredior, -ī, prōgressus sum, *to advance, go forward*  
sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, *to follow*  
ūtor, -ī, usus sum, *to use, make use of (+ abl.)*  
moriōr, -ī, mortuus sum, *to die (fut. act. part. = moritūrus)*  
nāscor, -ī, natus sum, *to be born; be found*  
revertor, -ī, reversus sum, *to go back, return*

### 4th Conjugation:

orior, -īrī, ortus sum, *to rise, arise*  
potior, -īrī, potītus sum, *to get possession of (+ abl.)*  
oppetior, -īrī, oppertus sum, *to await, wait for*