

## LESSON XVIII – A Request for Funds



Let's expand! There are approximately forty deponent verbs (plus compounds) in the glossary of your textbook. Since there is no final review of these unusual verbs anywhere in your text, they are presented here in one list for your reference. Notice that many words in the following list are synonyms of Latin words you already know. As always, a good derivative or two will help you remember the meaning of a new Latin word.



### First Conjugation Deponents

All of the verbs in this section are regular in their principal parts. Their pattern is like that of *arbitror*.

<i>arbitror</i>	think	<i>mīror</i>	wonder, wonder at
<i>auxilior</i>	help	<i>admīror</i>	wonder at, admire
<i>cōnor</i>	try	<i>moror</i>	delay, stay
<i>cōspicor</i>	catch sight of, see	<i>obtestor</i>	entreat
<i>contemplor</i>	look at	<i>pābulor</i>	forage
<i>cūctor</i>	hesitate	<i>piscor</i>	fish
<i>dominor</i>	be master	<i>populor</i>	destroy
<i>hortor</i>	encourage, urge	<i>praedor</i>	loot
<i>cohortor</i>	encourage	<i>suspīcor</i>	suspect
<i>imitor</i>	imitate	<i>vagor</i>	wander
<i>interpretor</i>	explain	<i>versor</i>	be, be engaged, live
<i>iocor</i>	joke		

### Second Conjugation Deponents

<i>polliceor</i>	<i>pollicēri</i>	<i>pollicitus</i>	promise
<i>tueor</i>	<i>tuēri</i>	<i>tūtus</i>	look, guard
<i>intueor</i>			look at
<i>vereor</i>	<i>verēri</i>	<i>veritus</i>	fear, respect
<i>revereor</i>			respect

### Third Conjugation Deponents

<i>lābor</i>	<i>lābī</i>	<i>lāpsus</i>	slip
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The preceding verb is not in your glossary, but two of its compounds are.

<i>prōlābor</i>			slip
<i>relābor</i>			slip back
<i>loquor</i>	<i>loquī</i>	<i>locūtus</i>	talk, speak
<i>alloquor</i>			address
<i>colloquor</i>			talk with, confer
<i>nancīscor</i>	<i>nancīscī</i>	<i>nactus</i>	gain, obtain, find
<i>nāscor</i>	<i>nāscī</i>	<i>nātus</i>	be born, be found
<i>proficīscor</i>	<i>proficīscī</i>	<i>profectus</i>	set out, start
<i>queror</i>	<i>querī</i>	<i>questus</i>	complain
<i>sequor</i>	<i>sequī</i>	<i>secūtus</i>	follow, pursue, seek
<i>cōsequor</i>			follow, read, attain
<i>exsequor</i>			follow up, enforce
<i>īnsequor</i>			follow up, pursue

<i>persequor</i>			pursue, punish
<i>prōsequor</i>			pursue, address
<i>subsequor</i>			follow (closely)
<i>ulcīscor</i>	<i>ulcīscī</i>	<i>ultus</i>	avenge
<i>ūtor</i>	<i>ūtī</i>	<i>ūsus</i>	use, make use of

*Third -Iō Deponents*

<i>gradior</i>	<i>gradī</i>	<i>gressus</i>	walk
<i>aggredior</i>			attack
<i>congedior</i>			meet
<i>ēgredior</i>			go or march out, leave, land
<i>ingredior</i>			step into, enter
<i>prōgredior</i>			step forward, advance
<i>morior</i>	<i>morī</i>	<i>mortuus</i>	die
<i>patior</i>	<i>patī</i>	<i>passus</i>	suffer, permit

*Fourth Conjugation Deponents*

<i>experior</i>	<i>experīrī</i>	<i>expertus</i>	try
<i>metior</i>	<i>mētīrī</i>	<i>mēnsus</i>	measure (out)
<i>orior</i>	<i>orīrī</i>	<i>ortus</i>	rise, arise, begin
<i>adorior</i>			rise up to, attack
<i>coorior</i>			arise
<i>potior</i>	<i>potīrī</i>	<i>potītus</i>	get possession of



For practice, translate the following deponent forms.

1. proficīscimur \_\_\_\_\_
2. locūtus \_\_\_\_\_
3. pollicitūrus \_\_\_\_\_
4. arbitrāre \_\_\_\_\_
5. pollicērī \_\_\_\_\_
6. profectus esse \_\_\_\_\_
7. locūtūrus esse \_\_\_\_\_
8. arbitrātus eram \_\_\_\_\_
9. pollicitī erimus \_\_\_\_\_
10. profectae sunt \_\_\_\_\_

Now change the following deponent forms from the indicative to the subjunctive.

11. arbitrār \_\_\_\_\_
12. pollicēris \_\_\_\_\_
13. loquēbāmur \_\_\_\_\_
14. arbitrātī estis \_\_\_\_\_
15. profectus erat \_\_\_\_\_