

Deponent Verbs

These verbs look passive (i.e. their appearance / form is the same as a verb in the passive voice) but they are **active** in meaning.

NB. Past participles of deponent verbs are **ACTIVE** in meaning e.g. **profectus** = having set out.

(An active verb's past participle is **passive** in meaning e.g. **paratus** = having *been* prepared.)

List of deponent verbs you need to know for GCSE:

conor – conari – conatus sum :	try
hortor – hortari – hortatus sum:	encourage, urge
loquor – loquari – locutus sum:	speak
miror – mirari – miratus sum :	wonder at, admire
mori – mori – mortuus sum :	die
nascor – nasci – natus sum :	be born
obliviscor – oblivisci – oblitus sum (+ gen.) :	forget
orior – oriri – ortus sum :	rise up, arise
patior – pati – passus sum :	suffer, endure
precor – precari – precatus sum :	pray
proficiscor – proficisci – profectus sum :	set out
progredior – progredi – progressus sum :	advance
regredior – regredi – regressus sum :	go back, return
sequor – sequi – secutus sum :	follow
utor – uti – usus sum (+ abl.) :	use

Examples of the use of deponent verbs:

1. servus a villa profectus flumen transire conans captus est.
2. senatore loquente cives tacebant.
3. senatore locuto cives inter se loquebantur.
4. Augusto mortuo Tiberius princeps factus est.
5. militibus progredientibus hostes fugiunt.
6. Quinto profecto pater in horto sedit.