

## Year 2 Term 3 Week 7 Day 1

### Grammar: Semi-deponent Verbs

There are only four semi deponent verbs on your IGCSE syllabus:

*audere* “to dare”, *fieri* “to become/be made”, *gaudere* “to rejoice” and *solere* “to be accustomed to”. They are all second conjugation words apart from *fieri* (see chart below) which is third conjugation. The relevant participles are: *ausus*, *factus*, *gavisus*, *solitus*.

Strictly speaking semi-deponent verbs (like deponent verbs) have no passive meanings although you could argue that there is a definitely passive feel about “to become/be made” and “to be accustomed to”. They are called “**semi-deponent**” verbs because the present and future tenses are normal in construction but the past tenses look like passive verbs although they are active.

It is worth learning *fieri* from the chart below. You may remember this verb from Year 2 Term 2 Week 7 Day 3 as it is a very famous subjunctive in the Bible, *fiat lux* (Genesis 1:3.)

The key to translating these words is simply to remember that they cannot be passive.

present	<i>fiō</i>	<i>fis</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>firmus</i>	<i>fitis</i>	<i>fiunt</i>
Imperfect	<i>fiēbam</i>	<i>fiēbās</i>	<i>fiēbat</i>	<i>fiēbāmus</i>	<i>fiēbātis</i>	<i>fiēbant</i>
future	<i>fiām</i>	<i>fiēs</i>	<i>fiēt</i>	<i>fiēmus</i>	<i>fiētis</i>	<i>fiēt</i>
perfect	<i>factus sum</i>	<i>factus es</i>	<i>factus est</i>	<i>facti sumus</i>	<i>facti estis</i>	<i>facti sunt</i>
pluperfect	<i>factus eram</i>	<i>factus eras</i>	<i>factus erat</i>	<i>facti eramus</i>	<i>facti eratis</i>	<i>facti erant</i>
Future perfect	<i>Factus ero</i>	<i>factus eris</i>	<i>factus erit</i>	<i>facti erimus</i>	<i>acti eritis</i>	<i>acti erint</i>

subjunctive:

Present	<i>fiām</i>	<i>fiās</i>	<i>fiat</i>	<i>fiāmus</i>	<i>fiātis</i>	<i>fiant</i>
imperfect	<i>fierem</i>	<i>fierēs</i>	<i>fieret</i>	<i>fierēmus</i>	<i>fierētis</i>	<i>fierent</i>
perfect	<i>factus sim</i>	<i>factus sit</i>	<i>factus sit</i>	<i>facti simus</i>	<i>facti sitis</i>	<i>facti sint</i>
pluperfect	<i>factus essem</i>	<i>factus esses</i>	<i>factus esset</i>	<i>facti essemus</i>	<i>facti essetis</i>	<i>facti essent</i>

Bible examples:

***gavisus sum*** *valde quoniam inveni de filiis tuis ambulantes in veritate* 2 John 1:4a

*valde* “very/very much” – an adverb for your notebook

*quoniam* “since/because” – a conjunction for your notebook

*invenire* “to find”

Can you do the rest?

*nullusque contra filios Israhel muttire ausus est* Joshua 10:21b

Joshua and his army have just conquered the five evil Amorite kings. This verse describes the reaction of the inhabitants of the land.

The subject is *nullus* “none/no one”. *Muttire* “to mutter/murmer”.

I think the rest is easy.