











PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:

- <ā> == AA\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:<>
- <e> == E\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:<>
- <ī> == OTHER\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:<>
- <ē> == <ī>.

AA\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:

- <sg 2> == "<root>" ēris
- <sg 3> == "<root>" ētur.

E\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:

- <sg 2> == "<root>" āris
- <sg 3> == "<root>" ātur.

OTHER\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:

- <sg 2> == "<stem 1>" āris
- <sg 3> == "<stem 1>" ātur.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %  
 %  
 % 4.2 Passive Present infinitive is determined by theme vowel. %  
 %  
 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

PASS\_PRES\_INF:

- <e> == "<root>" ī
- <ā> == "<stem 1>" rī
- <ē> == <ā>
- <ī> == <ā>.

PASS\_IMPFP\_PAST:

- <indicative sg 2> == "<stem 1 ext>" bāris
- <indicative sg 3> == "<stem 1 ext>" bātur
- <subjunctive sg 2> == VERB:<mor active imperfective present infinitive>  
ris
- <subjunctive sg 3> == VERB:<mor active imperfective present infinitive>  
tur.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %  
 %  
 % 4.3 Latin lacks passive future infinitive, so deponents switch to %



<past> == PASS\_PAST\_PERFECT:<>.

PASS\_PRES\_PERFECT:

<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us es  
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us est  
<subjunctive sg 1> == "<stem 3>" us sim  
<subjunctive sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us sis  
<subjunctive sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us sit  
<infinitive> == "<stem 3>" us esse  
<participle> == "<stem 3>" us.

PASS\_FUTURE\_PERFECT:

<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us eris  
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us erit.

PASS\_PAST\_PERFECT:

<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us erās  
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us erat  
<subjunctive sg 2> == "<stem 3>" us essēs  
<subjunctive sg 3> == "<stem 3>" us esset.

%% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %%  
%  
% 5 DEPONENCY NODES  
% Active paths refer to passive paths. The exception is the active  
% imperfective future infinitive which is active in meaning and in  
% form. Holds additional generalisations that passive morphology  
% is undefined, and syntactically the active perfect participle is  
% possible for deponents using a referral to the passive  
% morphology.  
%  
% Two types of semi-deponency expressed as nodes inheriting from  
% the Deponent node and overriding appropriately. Defective  
% passive subparadigm in this way expressed as default fact about  
% deponents, as are active perfect participle and active future  
% infinitive  
%  
%% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %% %%

DEPONENT:

<> == VERB  
<syn active> == "<mor passive>"  
<syn active imperfective future infinitive> == VERB  
<syn passive> == undefined.







```
<> == VERB
<gloss> == carry
<root> == fer
<stem> == CONJ_3
<stem 1 alt> == <root>
<stem 1 athematic> == <root>
<stem 2> == tul
<stem 3> == lat.
```

Aio:

```
<> == VERB
<gloss> == say yes
<root> == ai
<stem> == CONJ_3
<syn active imperfective present indicative pl 1> == undefined
<syn active imperfective present indicative pl 2> == undefined
<syn active perfect> == undefined.
```

Coepi:

```
<> == VERB
<gloss> == begin
<root> == coep
<stem> == CONJ_3
% <stem 1> == undefined %the features not just stem, page 200 (21)
<syn active imperfective> == undefined
<syn passive imperfective> == <syn active imperfective>
<stem 2> == "<root>".
```

```
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
% 7.3 LEXICAL ENTRIES: DEPONENT, section 5.3 %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
```

Hortor:

```
<> == DEPONENT
<gloss> == encourage
<root> == hort
<stem> == CONJ_1.
```

Uutor:

```
<> == DEPONENT
<gloss> == use
<root> == üt
<stem 3> == üs
```



