SUBJUNCTIVE VERBS

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	

ACTIVE	PASSIVE

Stem of 2nd p.p. + *vowel* + **-m, -s, -t,**
                                          -mus, -tis, -nt
*Use the vowel mnemonic: s/h<u>e</u> b<u>ea</u>ts <u>a</u> l<u>ia</u>r
	Stem + *vowel* + **-r, -ris, -tur,**
	                                     -mur, -minī, -ntur
	*Use the vowel mnemonic: s/h<u>e</u> b<u>ea</u>ts <u>a</u> l<u>ia</u>r

amem	teneam	dūcam	audiam	amer	tenear	dūcar	audiar
amēs	teneās	dūcās	audiās	amēris	tenēaris	dūcāris	audiāris
amet	teneat	dūcat	audiat	amētur	teneatur	dūcatur	audiatur
amēmus	teneāmus	dūcāmus	audiāmus	amēmur	teneāmur	adūcāmur	audiāmur
amētis	teneātis	dūcātis	audiātis	amēminī	teneāminī	dūcāminī	audiāminī
ament	teneant	dūcant	audiant	amentur	teneantur	dūcantur	audiantur

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
IMPERFECT	
Present act. inf. + **-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt**	Present act. inf. + **-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -minī, -ntur**

amārem	amārer
amāres	amāreris
amāret	amārētur
amāremus	amāremur
amāretis	amāreminī
amārent	amārentur

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PERFECT	
Stem of 3rd p.p. + **-erim, -erīs, -erit,** **-erīmus, -erītis, -erint**	4th p.p. + present subjunctive of *esse*

amāverim	amātus sim
amāveris	amātus sīs
amāverit	amātus sīt
amāverīmus	amātī sīmus
amāverītis	amātī sītis
amāverint	amātī sint

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PLUPERFECT	
Perfect act. inf. + **-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt**	Perfect pass. inf. + **-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt**

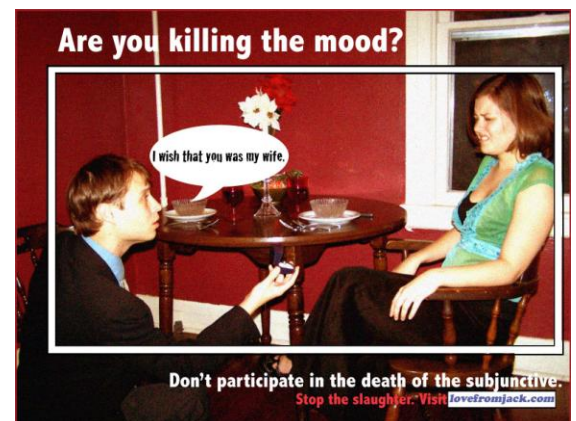|	
amāvissem	amātus essem
amāvissēs	amātus essēs
amāvisset	amātus esset
amāvissēmus	amātī essēmus
amāvissētis	amātī essētis
amāvissent	amātī essent

Please note the principal parts of the verbs conjugated above:

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus, *to love*
teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tenītus, *to hold*
dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead*
audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus, *to hear*

WHAT IS THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD?

There are three "moods" in Latin. The "mood" (a variation of the word *mode*) indicates the attitude of the speaker toward what he or she is saying. In Latin, these "moods" are called the: imperative, indicative, and subjunctive.

1. The IMPERATIVE MOOD is used to express a command.
- Go to the office!
- Shut up!
- Give me the A+ that I truly deserve!
- Hey, come back here with my grade book!
- Get me some aspirin!

2. The INDICATIVE MOOD is used to express or indicate a statement of fact. This mood is the most common. Most verb forms that we use in every day conversation and speech belong to this mood.
- I hate this class.
- This class sucks.
- Can I "borrow" your homework?
- I did my paper. Unfortunately, my dog ate my printer. I really do have it on this computer disk. However, the disk has a virus and it won't open.
- I'm going to guidance!
- My mom thinks I'm smart.

3. The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD is frequently used to express an action that is not really occurring. It is the language of <u>wish</u>, <u>possibility</u>, <u>condition</u>, and other vague situations. NB: All underlined words indicate that a subjunctive verb should be used when translated into Latin.
- <u>I might go</u> to school tomorrow.
- If you give me the chemistry homework, <u>I might take</u> you to the party that I'm going to on Saturday night.
- <u>May I go</u> the bathroom.
- <u>Let's go</u> to the movies tonight.
- <u>Would</u> that <u>I had studied</u> for the midterm!

Are you killing the mood?

I wish that you was my wife.

Don't participate in the death of the subjunctive. Stop the slaughter. Visit lovefromjack.com

It is also the mood that is most often used to express <u>special constructions</u> in Latin: result clauses, purpose clauses, indirect commands, indirect questions, conditions etc.
- When/since <u>I had arrived</u> late to class, I received a detention. [cum clause]
- I am studying in order <u>to get</u> high grades. [purpose clause]
- My mother asked me where <u>I was</u> on Friday night. [indirect question]
- My father insisted that <u>I clean</u> up my room. [indirect command]
- I will impress my teacher with my pedantic display of erudition so that (as a result) <u>I might receive</u> a better grade. [result clause]
- If <u>I could</u> only <u>get</u> my hands on the final exam, I would certainly pass this class! [conditions]

SUBJUNCTIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN CAMBRIDGE

CUM CLAUSES

cum has a variety of meanings. Note the bulleted list below:
- when, after, since, although = *cum* + subjunctive verb

1. cum lēgātus adventum Agricolae nūntiāvisset, mīlitēs plausērunt.
When the legate had announced the arrival of Agricola, the soldiers applauded.

2. cum māter venisset, filia discēssit.
When mother had arrived, the daughter left.

3. pater, cum fenestram frāctam cōnspexisset, vehementer saeviēbat.
Father, when he had caught sight of the broken window, went into violent rage.

4. senex, cum verba medicī audīret, lacrimāre coepit.
The old man, when he heard the words of the doctor, began to cry.

5. cum poēta nōbīs versus recitāret, ego tranquillē dormiēbam.
When the poet was reciting his versus to us, I kept sleeping tranquilly.

6. cum Modestus ad pontem advēnisset, equus cōnstitit.
When Modestus had arrived at the bridge, the horse stood.

7. cum coquus omnia parāvisset, mercātor amīcōs in triclīnium dūxit.
When the cook had prepared everything, the merchant led his friends into the dining room.

8. cum rex exisset, Salvius mīlitēs ad sē vocāvit.
When the king had left, Salvius called the soldiers to himself.

9. cum gladiātōrēs leōnem interfēcisset, spectātōrēs plausērunt.
When the gladiators had killed the lion, the spectators applauded.

10. cum dominus haec mandāta dedisset, fabrī ad aulam rediērunt.
When the master had given these commands, the craftsmen retunred to the palace.

More information for the grammar nerd in you.
- ❖ when, after = *cum* + subjunctive verb (circumstantial)
- ❖ since, becuase = *cum* + subjunctive verb (causal)
- ❖ although = *cum* + subjunctive verb (concessive)
- ❖ when = *cum* + indicative verb (temporal) ["when" referring to present or future time]
- ❖ with = *cum* + noun with an ablative ending

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Interrogative clauses are introduced by verbs of *inquiring*, *knowing*, *showing*, and *telling*. They are often introduced by one of the following interrogative adverbs:

- ❖ cūr , *why*
- ❖ quandō, *when*
- ❖ quārē, *why, how*
- ❖ num, *whether*

- ❖ quails, *what kind of*
- ❖ quid, *what*
- ❖ quis, *who*
- ❖ unde, *from where*

- ❖ quōmodo, *how*
- ❖ quō, *where*
- ❖ quot, *how many*
- ❖ ubi, *where*

- ❖ quantus, -, -um, *how great*
- ❖ utrum...an, *whether...or*

1. custōs nesciēbat quis appropinquāret.
The guard did not know who was approaching

2. nōn intellexī cūr puellae mē ignōrārent.
I did not understand why the girls were ignoring me.

3. scīvistī ubi corpora sepelīvissent?
Did you know where they ad buried the bodies.

4. mē rogāvērunt num satis pecūniae habērem.
They asked me whether I had enough money.

5. senex nesciēbat quis templum aedificāvisset.
The old man did not know who had built the temple.

6. nēmō sciēbat quis puerum interfēcisset.
No one knew who had killed the boy.

7. Salvius tendem intellēxit quō Quīntus et Dumnorix fūgissent.
Salvius finally understood where Quintus and Dumnorix had fled.

8. nūntius scīre voluit ubi rēx habitāret.
The messenger wanted to know where the king was living.

9. iūdex mē rogāvit quō modō pecūniam invenīssem.
The judge asked me how I had found the money.

10. Salvius nesciēbat cūr Quīntus rēgem adiuvāret.
Salvius did not know why Quintus was helping the king.

PURPOSE CLAUSE

Purpose clauses are introduced by <u>ut</u> or (<u>nē</u> negative) and followed by a subjunctive verb.

1. domina ancillās saepe laudābat ut sibi fidēlēs manērent.
The mistress used to often praise the slave girls so that they would remain faithful to her.

2. lucernam tulī ut melius vidērem.
I brought the light in order to see better.

3. fabrī tōtam noctem labōrāvērunt ut templum ante lūcem perficerent.
The craftsmen worked all night that the temple was completed before light.

4. fēmina fortis fūrem dēligāverat nē ē villa effugeret.
The strong woman had bound the thief so that he would not escape from the farmhouse.

5. dēsilite in hanc fossam ut hastās hostium vītētis!
Jump into this ditch so that you may avoid the spears of the enemy.

6. dominus stilum et cērās poposcit ut epistulam scrīberet.
The master demanded the stylus and wax tablets to write a letter.

7. omnēs cīvēs ad silvam contendērunt ut leōnem mortuum spectārent.
All the citizens hurried to the forest to see the lion.

8. mīlitēs ad prīncipia convenērunt ut Agricolam audīrent.
The soldiers arrived at the headquarters to hear Agricola.

9. magister discipulōs verberāvit nē inter sē dicerent.
The tacher beat the the students so that they would not speak to each other.

10. medicus per tōtam noctem laborābat ut vulnera mīlitum sanāret.
The doctor was working throughout the entire night in order to heal the wounds of the soldiers.

RELATIVE CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

Instead of *ut*, purpose clauses can also be introduced by a relative pronoun: *quī, quae, quod, who* or *which.*

1. Rōmulus quōsdam ex patribus lēgātōs in vīcīnās gentēs mīsit quī societātem cōnūbiumque novō populō peterent.
Romulus sent out certain legates in the neighboring tribes so that they could seek an alliance and marriage rights with a new people.

2. ducēs lēgātōs mīsērunt, quī pacem peterent
The leaders sent envoys out to seek peace.

3. mīlitēs ēmīsit quī turbam dēpellerent.
He sent out the soldiers to disperse the crowd.

4. extra carcerem stābant decem militēs quī captīvōs custōdīrent.
Ten soldiers were standing outside to protect the captives.

INDIRECT COMMANDS

Verbs meaning *to warn, persuade, request, urge,* and *command* are followed by an object clause with ut or <u>nē</u> (as the negative) and the subjunctive.

- ❖ hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to encourage, urge*
- ❖ moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *to advise, warn*
- ❖ orō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to beg*
- ❖ imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to to command, order* (dat.)

- ❖ persuādeō, -ēre, persuāsī, persuāsus, *to persuade someone* (+dat.)
- ❖ postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to demand*
- ❖ quaerō, -ere, quaesivī, quaesītus, *to seek, inquire*

1. domina ancillīs imperāvit ut vīnum ferrent.
The mistress ordered the slave girls to carry the wine

2. captīvus custōdēs ōrāvit ut contenderent.
The captive begged the guards to hurry.

3. Vilbia Modestum ōrāverat ut Bulbō parceret.
Vilbia had begged Modestus to spare Bulbus.

4. Agricola Salviō imperāvit omnia explicāret.
Agricola ordered Salvius to explain the omens.

5. pater saepe mē monēbat nē mīlitibus crēderem.
Father often used to warn me not to trust soldiers.

6. ducem ōrāvimus nē captīvōs interficeret.
We begged the leader not to kill the captives.

7. latrōnēs mercātōrī imperāvērunt ut pecūniam trāderet.
The thieves ordered the merchants to hand over the money.

8. nēmō ancillae persuādēre poterat ut saltāret.
No one was able to persuade the slave girl to dance.

9. iuvenis amīcīs persuāsit ut contenderent.
The young man persuaded his friends to hurry.

10. pater filiōs postulāverat ut vera dicerent.
The father had demanded his sons to tell the truth.

RESULT CLAUSES

Result clauses are introduced by *ut* (*ut . . . nōn* negative) and are followed by a subjunctive verb. Before *ut*, you often find such adverbs and adjectives as:

- adeō, *in such a way*
- tam, *so*
- ita, *thus, in such a way*
- sīc , *thus, in such a way*

- tālis, *such*
- tantum, *so much*
- tot, *so many*
- tantus, -a., -um, *so great*

1. tam longum erat iter ut Caesar dēfessus esset.
The journey was so long that Caesar was tired

2. tālis iuvenis erat Valerius ut Corneliō placeret filiam eī despondere.
Valerius was a young man of such a character that Cornelius betrothed his daughter in to him.

3. tam dīligenter carcerem custōdīvī ut lēgātus ipse mē laudāret.
I guarded the prison cell so diligently that the legate himself praised me.

4. mercātor tot villas habēbat ut eās numerāre nōn posset.
The merchant possessed so many homes that he was not able to count them.

5. tantus erat timor iuvenum ut astrologō crederent.
The fear of the young men was so great that they did not trust the astrologer.

6. tam stultus erat puer ut omnēs eum dērīdērent.
The boy was so stupid that the everyone laughed at him.

7. Agricola tot mīlitēs ēmīsit ut hostēs fugerent.
Agricola sent out so many soldiers that the enemy fled.

8. iuvenis gemmās adeō cupiēbat ut pecūniam statim trāderet.
The young man desired the gems so much that he immediately handed over the money.

9. tantus erat clamor ut nēmō iussa centuriōnum audīret.
The shouting was so great that no one could hear the orders of the centurion.

10. adeō saeviēbat Valerius ut sē continēre nōn posset.
Valerius was in such a rage that he was unable to control himself.

FEARING CLAUSES

Clauses of fear and danger are often introduced by *nē* and followed by a subjunctive verb. It expresses a fear the something MAY happen, IS happening or HAS happened.

1. avārus verēbātur nē fūr aurum invenīret.
The miser was afraid that the thief found his gold.

2. perīculum est nē barbarī oppidum capiant.
There is danger (a fear) that the barbarian would capture the town.

3. puellae timent nē amīca in morbum gravem inciderit.
The girls are afraid that their friend fell into serious illness.

JUSSIVES

These are subjunctive commands. Note the derivative: iubeō, iubēre, iussī, <u>iussus,</u> *to order.*
The negative is introduced by <u>nē</u>. Jussives are commands in the 1st or 3rd person.

nē dēspērēmus!

dīligentius labōrent.

vivāmus, mea Lesbia, atque amēmus.

vmnia vincit amor, et nos cedāmus amorī.