

SUBJUNCTIVES

-a grey miasmic haze of woulds, shoulds, and coulds...

-you only have Present, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Imperfect in the Subjunctive verbs

-you'll find not only explanations of each type here, but also the uses of them all

Use these two charts; one for present (active) endings, one for passive:

Active	S	P
1	m	mus
2	s	tis
3	t	nt

Passive	S	P
1	r	mur
2	ris	mini
3	tur	ntur

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVES

For Active:

"Let's beat that giant!" (use this saying for the vowel changes in 1st-4th conjugations)

E.g., 1st: portat to portet / 2nd: monet to moneat, etc.; use Active endings (see above)

Example: "moneam" = "I carry"

For Passive:

Use Passive endings (see above), and do the Giant beating (as shown above)

Example: "porter" = "I am being carried"

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVES

For Active:

Use Present Active Infinitive (or 2nd principle part), add Active Endings (see above)

Example: "ambularem" = "I was walking"

For Passive:

Use Present Active Infinitive (or 2nd principle part), add Passive Endings (see above)

Example: "ambularer" = "I was being walked"

PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVES

For Active:

Use 3rd principle part, add these endings:

	S	P
1	erim	erimus
2	eris	eritis
3	erit	erint

Example: "portaverim" = "I have carried"

For Passive:

Use 4th principle part, match in # & gender, then add one of these endings:

	S	P
1	sim	simus
2	sis	sitis
3	sit	sint

Example: "portatus sim" = "I have been carried"

PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVES

For Active:

Use 3rd principle part, take off "i," add "isse," then add Active Endings (see above)

Example: "ambulavisse" = "I had walked"

For Passive:

Use 4th principle part, match in # & gender, add "esse" + the Active Endings (see above)

Example: "portatus essem" = "I had been carried"

SUBJUNCTIVE BREAKDOWN

Tense	Present	Passive
Present:	ambule <u>m</u>	ambule <u>r</u>
Imperfect:	ambulare <u>m</u>	ambulare <u>r</u>
Perfect:	ambula <u>verim</u>	ambula <u>tus sim</u>
Pluperfect:	ambula <u>vissem</u>	ambula <u>tus essem</u>

USES OF SUBJUNCTIVES

1. **Cum causal:** "cum" ("since" or "because")

1.Example: "Magister navis, cum valde timeret, suos vetuit nos adiuvere." = "The captain of the ship, since/because he was very frightened, forbade his own men to help us."

2. **Cum circumstantial:** "cum" ("when") involves time/place relationship

1.Example: "Cum quattuor dies navigavissem, tempestas coorta est." = "When we had sailed four days, a storm arose."

3. **Cum adversitive:** "cum" ("although")

4. **Indirect Question (I.Q.):** Main verb of asking + question word (a statement w/o a question mark)

1.Example: "Piratae rogabant qui essemus, unde venissemus." = "The pirates were asking who we were and from where we had come."

5. **Result Clause:** "ut" ("that") + "tum" or "adeo" (or similar)

1.Example: "Adeo perturbata erat ut vix loqui posset." = "She was so confused that she could hardly speak"

6. **Indirect Commands:** "ut" ("to") or "ne" ("not to") + verb of telling, ordering, begging, urging, persuading, etc.

1.Example: "Alios rogat ut in domum procedant." = "He asks some to go forward into the house."

7. **Purpose Clauses:** "ut" ("in order to") or "ne" ("in order to not")

1.Example: "Super limen tolletur ne labatur." = "She will be carried over the threshold to avoid stumbling."

2. "ne" NEGATIVE

8. **Fearing Clauses:** Verb of fearing + "ut" ("that...not") or "ne" ("that")

1.Example: "metuo ne iam intercludamur" = "I am afraid that we may be already cut off..." (if there is an infinitive, then no subjunctive)

2. "ne" POSITIVE

9. **Hortatory Subjunctive:** (1st Person Plural) Present subjunctive in a main (independent) clause may be used to express a command:

1. Veniant = "Let them come."

2. Negative is "ne": Ne veniant = "Let them not come."

10. **Jussive Subjunctive:** (3rd Person Plural) Same as Hortatory

11. **Relative Clause of Characteristic:** When speaking in general terms w/ a relative clause, use a subjunctive verb (page 130)

USES OF "UT" (TRANSLATIONS)

1. When with Indicative: "as" or "when"

2. When with Subjunctive:

• Result Clause: "Tam...ut" = "So...that"

• Indirect Command: "ut" = "to" (telling, ordering, etc.)

• Fearing Clause: "ut" = "that...not" / "ne" = "that"

• Purpose Clause: Someone did something "in order to" get a result

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

-For subjunctives, there are two sequences for the tenses; the "Primary" sequence, and the "Secondary" sequence; they can only have certain subjunctive verbs in the Latin language:

Primary includes: Present, Future, and Future Perfect main verbs; these can only take on a Present or Perfect subjunctive

Secondary includes: Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect main verbs; these can only take on an Imperfect or Pluperfect subjunctive

Example: "Caesar verberat canem adeo ut canis fugat. – Main verb is Present, so Subjunctive is Present (it cannot be Imperfect or Pluperfect subjunctive when Main verb is Present, Future, or Future Perfect...)

SEQUENCE BREAKDOWN

	Tense of Main Verb	Tense of Subjunctive
Primary Sequence	Present	Present (same or after)
	Future	
	Future Perfect	
Secondary Sequence	Imperfect	Imperfect (same or after)
	Perfect	
	Pluperfect	