

Jussive / Hortatory Subjunctives

Though the Jussive is used for the 3rd person and the Hortatory is used for the 1st person, we will refer to them both simply as the Jussive Subjunctive (also called the salad construction).

Although subjunctive verbs were used principally in subordinate clauses, there are a number of constructions in which subjunctives were employed in independent clauses. The jussive subjunctive is one of these constructions.

Definition: the jussive subjunctive expresses a command or exhortation, especially in the 1st or 3rd persons (the imperative is generally used for the 2nd person). It is considered a nicer or gentler way to express a command than the imperative.

Translation: *let* is usually the best translation with the subject in the object form (sometimes *should* or *may* is used)

ex.	<u>Nōs</u> ad urbem celeriter eamus .	<u>Dux</u> viam ducat .	Requiescat in pāce.
	Let us go to the city quickly.	Let the general lead the way.	Let him rest in peace.

Positive vs. Negative: The positive jussive subjunctive is simply the present subjunctive as the main verb; to form the negative jussive subjunctive, add the word **nē**.

Ex.	Positive	Negative
	Hīc remaneāmus .	Nē hīc remaneāmus .
	Let us remain here.	Let us not remain here.

Recognition: the subjunctive is the main verb of the sentences; negative commands are introduced by **nē**.

ex.	Nē id faciāmus .	Audeant illī virī et fēminae esse fortēs.
	Let us not do this.	Let those men and women dare to be brave.