Subjunctive Mood

- Shows **doubt** about the verb
- Can be used independently or dependently
- There is no future or future perfect subjunctive

Subjunctive Forms

Present tense: vowel before -re changes based on what conjugation (both active and passive)

1. 1st conjugation: a changes to e (amet)
2. 2nd conjugation: e changes to ea (habeat)
3. 3rd conjugation: e changes to a (ducat)
4. 4th conjugation: i changes to ia (audiat)
5. Mnemonic: H**e** b**ea**t **a** fr**ia**r.

	Singular Active	Plural Active	Singular Passive	Plural Passive
1st	amem	amemus	amer	amemur
2nd	ames	ametis	ameris	amemini
3rd	amet	ament	ametur	amentur

Imperfect Tense: whole 2nd p.p. and add endings

	Singular Active	Plural Active	Singular Passive	Plural Passive
1st	amarem	amaremus	amarer	amaremur
2nd	amares	amaretis	amareris	amaremini
3rd	amaret	amarent	amaretur	amarentur

Perfect Active Tense: 3rd p.p. with -eri- & endings

	Singular Active	Plural Active
1st	amaverim	amaverimus
2nd	amaveris	amaveritis
3rd	amaverit	amaverint

Pluperfect Passive Tense: 3rd p.p. with -isse and endings

	Singular Active	Plural Active
1st	amavissem	amavissemus

2nd	amavisses	amavissetis
3rd	amavisset	amavissent

Subjunctives of sum

Present: sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint
Imperfect: essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent
Perfect: fuerim, fueris, etc.
Pluperfect: fuissem, fuisses, etc.

Independent Uses

Present subjunctive: "let him verb," "he may verb," "he should verb"

Deliberative: 1st person singular, used to deliberate

-quid agam? What should I do?

Hortatory: 1st person plural, used to encourage

-ad forum ambulemus! Let's walk to the forum!

Jussive: 3rd person, used to "order" something be done

-ea per viam eat. "Let her go through the street."
-"fiat" - let it be done/let it happen

Optative: utinam + imperfect subjunctive; showing a wish

-"would that" or "if only"
- utinam ad scholam reveniremus!
- Would that we returned to school!

Dum + subjunctive - translate "dum" as "until" instead of "while"

Dependent Uses

Sequence of Tense - the tense of the main verb dictates your options for the subjunctive verb
Not Past Main Verb: Primary Sequence - subjunctive can only be present (same time or after) or perfect (happened before)
Past Main Verb: Secondary Sequence - subjunctive can only be imperfect (same time or after) or pluperfect (happened before)

Purpose: ut + subjunctive; translate "ut" as "to, in order to, in order that"
Circumstantial: cum + subjunctive; translate "cum" as "when"
Concessive: cum + subjunctive, often with "tamen" in main clause; translate "cum" as "although"
Causal: cum + subjunctive; translate "cum" as "because" or "since"

Indirect Question: head verb + (question word + subjunctive)

- Ask, know, say, see, hear, wonder, write, etc.
- Who, what, where, why, when, how, whether

Indirect Command: ordering word + (ut + subjunctive)

- Order, command, ask, beg, persuade - any verb of getting someone else to do something
- "Ut" = "to"

Result: Yo Mama Jokes - Yo mama is **SO** fat **THAT** she **wears** the Equator as a belt.

- "So" word + ut + subjunctive
- Tam (so), tot (so many), tantus (so great/such a great), totiens (so many times), sic (thus, in such a way), adeo (so much/so greatly)
- Ut = "that"

Ne - negative of "ut"

- Ut = to; ne = not to
- Used for negative purpose & indirect commands
- Negative purpose - ne can be translated as "lest"
- Ut non is used for negative result clauses

Fear Clause: verb/noun/adjective of fearing + ut/ne + subjunctive verb

- Ut is used for a negative fear clause
- Ne is used for a positive fear clause
- Metuo ne canis pereat. I fear (that) the dog will die.
- Metuo ut canis pereat. I fear that the dog won't die.

Substantive Noun Clause/Noun Clause of Result/Noun Result Clause

- Used when an entire clause is taking the place of a noun
- Phrases like "it happened that"
- Accidit ut luna esset plena. It happened that the moon was full.

Relative Clause of Characteristic: indefinite antecedent + qui + subjunctive verb

- Sunt qui canes non ament. There are those who don't like dogs.

Qui/Ubi purpose clauses: qui/ubi + subjunctive verb

- Ad rostra procedit ubi pauca dicat. He advances to the rostra to speak a few words.
- Legatos misit qui pacem posceret. He sent legates to demand peace.

Subordinate clauses within an indirect statement go into the subjunctive:
Dixit hostes [qui proelio **victi essent]** fugere. He said that the enemies who had been conquered in battle were fleeing.