When Use the Perfect Subjunctive?

Perfect subjunctives are used whenever the *main verb* (verb of the **main/independent** clause) is **present**, **future**, or **future perfect**. In grammar terms, this means that we use the perfect subjunctive in **primary sequence** (like the present subjunctive).

The perfect subjunctive always describes something that has already happened. As such, it is typically still translated as **____ed** like a normal perfect verb.

Spotting The Perfect Subjunctive

The perfect subjunctive is formed off of the perfect stem and uses the marker **eri**. The perfect subjunctive also uses the **normal** subject endings. This means that most of the time the perfect subjunctive is <u>identical</u> to the **future perfect indicative**.

*cum **cucurrerim**, canis me oppugnat.*	*Since **I ran**, the dog is attacking me.*
*cum militēs **fugerint**, manēmus.*	*Although the soldiers **fled**, we're staying*
*nesciō cur hanc **fēcerint**.*	*I don't know why **they did** this.*

Forming the Perfect Subjunctive

The perfect subjunctive is formed by the same process that we form other perfect-stem verbs:

Perfect Stem + **eri** + **Personal Ending**

Examples:

they asked *rogō, -āre, -āvī*	**rogāv** *rogāvī*	+	**eri**	+	**nt** they	=	**rogāverint**
I had *habeō, -ēre, -uī*	**habu** *habuī*	+	**eri**	+	**m** I	=	**habuerim**
you ran *currō, -ere, cucurrī*	**curr** *cucurrī*	+	**eri**	+	**s** you	=	**cucurreris**

Perfect <u>Passive</u> Subjunctive

Like all other perfect passives, the perfect passive subjunctive is formed using two words: the 4th Principal Part (PPP) + **the subjunctive of esse.** Remember that the subjunctive of **esse** always contains the letters *si*.

Forming the Perfect Passive Subjunctive

4th PP (PPP) + Subjunctive of *esse*

Examples:

I was known *sciō, -īre, -īvī, scītus*	**scītus** *scītus*	**+**	**sim** I	**=**	**scītus sim**
she was held *teneō, -ēre, -uī, tentus*	**tenta**[1] *tentus*	**+**	**sit** she	**=**	**tenta sit**
they were asked *rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus*	**rogātī** *rogātus*	**+**	**sint** they	**=**	**rogātī sint**

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[1] Remember that whenever you use the 4th Principal Part, you need to GeNuCa it to the subject! Here, since the subject is *she*, **tenta** needs to be feminine.