

SUBJUNCTIVE REVIEW

I. SUBJUNCTIVE ENDINGS

	Active		Passive					
Present	1 e	2 ea	3 a	3-io/4 ia	1 e	2 ea	3 a	3-io/4 ia
	-add normal present active stem endings				-add normal present passive endings			
Imperfect	-use present active infinitive +				-use present active infinitive +			
	m	mus			r	mur		
	s	tis			ris	mini		
	t	nt			tur	ntur		
Perfect	3PP +				4PP +			
	erim	erimus			sim	simus		
	eris	eritis			sis	sitis		
	erit	erint			sit	sint		
Pluperfect	3PP + isse +				4PP +			
	m	mus			essem	essemus		
	s	tis			esses	essetis		
	t	nt			esset	essent		

We can translate imperfect subjunctive with helping verbs like *could*, *would*, *might*, etc.

II. CONDITIONS

Protasis: This defines the condition and is introduced with *si*, *si non*, *nisi*, *sive* (if either), *sine* (si non), and the like.

Apodosis: This contains the conclusion.

Si potestas esset vobis iudicandi, recreemur per vos. (Adopted from Cic. *Mil.* 6)

Protasis: *si umquam potestas fuit vobis iudicandi*

Apodosis: *recreemur per vos*

Verbs Normally Used in Conditions		
	Protasis	Apodosis
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I. Simple Condition		
A. Present	Prs. Indic.	Prs. Indic.
B. Past	Imp./Perf. Indic.	Imp./Perf. Indic.
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II. Future Condition		
A. Future More Vivid	Fut. Perf./Fut. Indic. (use present tense)	Fut. Indic. (use future tense)
B. Future Less Vivid	Pres. Subj. (should)	Pres. Subj. (would)
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III. Contrary to Fact		
A. Present CTF	Imp. Subj. (were x...ing)	Imp. Subj. (would be)
B. Past CTF	Plup. Subj. (had)	Plup. Subj. (would have)

III. SUBJUNCTIVE CLAUSES

1. Cum Temporal: *Cum* with subj. verb.

Ex.: *Cum occiditur Sex. Roscius, ibidem fuerunt servi.* When Sextus Roscius was slain, the slaves were in that very place (or “on the spot.”)

2. Cum Causal: *Cum* with subj. verb; translate *cum* as “since.”

Ex.: *Cum primi ordines concidissent, tamen acerrime reliqui resistebant.* Since the first ranks had fallen, still the remaining ranks resisted vigorously.

3. Cum Adversative: *Cum* with subj. verb; translate *cum* as “although.”
Look for *tamen*, etc. in the main clause.

Ex.: *Cum venerit, tamen ira est.* Although he came, he was still angry.

4. Indirect Question: Question word (*quis, cur, ubi, quando*, etc.) with subj. verb and no question mark. *Ut* means “how” or “whether” in an indirect question.

Ex.: *Quid ipse sentiam exponam.* I will explain what I mean.
Quam sis audax omnes intellegere potuerunt. Everyone could understand how bold you are.
Rogat me quid sentiam. He asks me what I think.

Note sequence of tenses:

Dico quid faciam. I tell you what I am doing.

Dico quid facturus sim. I tell you what I will do.

Dico quid fecerim. I tell you what I have done.

Dixi quid facerem. I told you what I was doing.

Dixi quid fecissem. I told you what I had done.

Dixi quid facturus essem. I told you what I would do.

Dixi quid facturus fuisset. I told you what I would have done.

5. Horatory Subjunctive: 1st Person Pl. with pres. subj; s/ts with exclamation mark.

Ex.: *Bibamus!* Let us drink!

6. Jussive Subjunctive: 3rd Person Pl. with pres. subj.; s/ts in 2nd Person S./Pl. Translate as “Let [him/her/them/it] [subj. verb].”

Ex.: *Discedant.* Let them depart.

7. Regular Purpose Clause: *Ut* (so that) or *ne* (lest, so that...not) with subjunctive verb. The ablative *quo* (= *ut eo*) is used as a conjunction in purpose clauses which contain a comparative.

Ex.: *Ut sint auxilio suis, subsistunt* (Caes. *BC* 1.80). They halt so that they can be with their own men.

Libertate usus est, quo impunius dicax esset. He took advantage of liberty, that he might bluster with more impunity.

Dicax, dicacis, aj.: ready of speech, witty.

Impune: with impunity (*impunius, impunissime*)

8. Relative Purpose Clause: Relative pronoun (*qui*, etc.) with subjunctive verb. In the main clause, there is often a verb of motion.

Ex.: *Scribebat orationes quae alii dicerent.* He wrote speeches, which others would deliver.

Mittitur L. Decidius Saxa, qui loci naturam perspiciat. L. Decidius Saxa is sent, who can examine the nature of the place. [Less lit., L. Decidius Saxa is sent to examine the ground.]

9. Regular Result (or Consecutive) Clause: *Ut* (that) or *ut non* (that not) with subjunctive verb. In main clause, look for *talis* (such), *tam* (so), *tot* (so many), *sic* (in such a way), etc.

Ex.: *Tanta vis probitatis est ut eam in hoste diligamus.* So great is the power of goodness that we love it [even] in an enemy.

10. Relative Result Clause: Relative pronoun (*qui*, etc.) with subjunctive verb. In main clause, look for *talis* (such), *tam* (so), *tot* (so many), *sic* (in such a way), etc. The relative in this construction is equivalent to *ut* with corresponding demonstrative. E.g., *qui = ut is*, *ubi = ut ibi*.

Ex.: *Nam est innocentia affectio talis animi quae noceat nemini.* For innocence is such a quality of mind that it can harm no one.
Nulla est celeritas quae possit cum animi celeritate contendere. There is no speed which can compare with the swiftness of the mind.

11. Substantive Purpose Clause: *Ut* or *ne* with subjunctive verb. In main clause, look for verb of telling, asking, ordering, etc. Substantive purpose clauses can be translated literally. To express them in idiomatic English, translate the *ut* clause into an infinitive expression.

Ex.: *Monet eum ut omnes suspiciones vitet.* He warns him so that he might avoid all suspicions. OR He warns him to avoid all suspicions.
Hortatur eos ne animo deficient. He urges them to not lose heart.
Peruadet Castico ut regnum occuparet. He persuades Casticus to occupy the kingship.

12. Substantive Result (or Consecutive) Clause: *Ut* or *ut non* with subjunctive verb which denotes the accomplishment of an effort. In the main clause, look for *accidit*, *evenit*, *fit*, or *occurit*.

Ex.: *Efficiam ut intellegatis.* I will affect it so that you can understand.
Accidit ut esset luna plena. It happened that the moon was full.
Restat ut hoc dubitemus. It is left that we should doubt this (Less lit., It is left for us to doubt this.)

13. Verbs of Fearing Clauses: Verbs of fearing with *ut* (that...not) or *ne* (that) and subjunctive verb. Remember the meaning of *ut* and *ne* are reversed!

Ex.: *Vereor ut tu venias*. I fear that you would not come.

Vereor ne tu venias. I fear that you would come.

Timeo ne Veres fecerit. I am afraid that Verres has done this.

14. Provisio Clauses: Subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses introduced by *dummodo* (provided that, so long as) or equivalent (e.g. *tantum ut*) that expresses provisional circumstance or proviso; *ne* is used as the negative in such clauses.

Ex.: *Erimus felices, dummodo ne discas*. We will be happy, so long as you do not teach us.

15. Deliberative Subjunctive: Used in exclamations and questions, implying doubt, indignation, or propriety. Present subjunctive is used for present time and imperfect subjunctive for past time.

Ex.: *Quid faciam?* What should I do?

Huius condiciones audiamus? Are we to listen to his conditions?

16. Concessive Subjunctive: Used to indicate that something is conceded for the sake of argument. *Quamvis*, *licet*, and *ut* are particles of concession that take the subjunctive.

Ex.: *Sit hoc verum*. I grant that this is true. [Lit., Let it be true.]

Quamvis ipsi infantes sint, tamen... However incapable of speaking they themselves may be...

Quamvis scelerati illi fuissent... However guilty they might have been...

Licet omnes mihi terrores periculaque impendeant... Though all terrors and dangers should menace me...

17. Optative Subjunctive: Expresses a wish, often accompanied by *utinam* (would that).

Ex.: *Di istaec prohibeant*: May the gods prevent that.

Utinam ne natus essem: Would that I had not been born.

18. Potential Subjunctive: Expresses a possibility of something happening.

Ex.: *Dicat illud aliquis*. Someone may say that.

Nolim putes me iocari. I would not wish you to think that I am joking.

Crederes: You could believe.

19. Causal Subjunctive Clauses: Takes the subjunctive when the reason is given on the authority of another.

Ex.: *Mihi gratulabare quod audisses me meam pristinam dignitatem obtinere*.

You congratulated me because [as you said] you had heard that I had regained my former dignity.

Mea mater irata est qui non redierim. My mom is angry because I did not return.

20. Quin Clauses: A subjunctive clause with *quin* (who not, that not) is used after verbs and other expressions of hindering, resisting, refusing (but that, without), doubting (but that), delaying, and the like, when these are negated, either expressly or by implication.

Ex.: *Quin ego hoc rogem?* Why shouldn't I ask this?

Non posse milites contineri quin in urbem inrumperent. The soldiers without being able to be contained burst into the city.