# Independent Uses of the Subjunctive Mood

| Name | Tenses | Negative | Translation & Other Information |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Hortatory** | present | **ne** | "Let us/Let's . . ." always 1st plural present |
| **Iussive** | present | **ne** | "You should . . ./Let . . . " 2nd person sg or pl present<br>"Let . . ." 3rd person sg or pl present |
| **Optative** | present or imperfect/ pluperfect | **ne** | Expresses a **simple wish** in **present tense** "May . . ."<br>Expresses a wish **contrary to fact in present time** with **imperfect** "would that . . ." in **past** with **pluperfect** "if only . . ." often with **utinam** |
| **Potential** | all | **non, etc.** | Expresses a possibility: "They might go . . ." "They might have gone . . ." |
| **Deliberative** | all | **non, etc.** | Always in the form of a question: "Should . . . ?" |

# The Subjunctive Mood in Conditional Sentences

| Name | Tense | Translation & Other Information |
|---|---|---|
| **Future Less Vivid (should/would** | Present | ***Si noster exercitus vincat, gaudeamus.***<br>If our army should conquer, we would rejoice. |
| **Present Contrary to Fact** | Imperfect | ***Si noster exercitus vinceret, gauderemus.***<br>If our army were conquering, we would be rejoicing. |
| **Past Contrary to Fact** | Pluperfect | ***Si noster exercitus vicisset, gavisi essemus.***<br>If our army had conquered, we would have rejoiced. |

# Subjunctive *Cum* Clauses

| Name | Meaning of Cum | Translation & Other Information |
|---|---|---|
| **Circumstantial** | when | Describes circumstances under which the main clause happens: ***Cum Caesar advenerit, Galli anxii erant***- "When Caesar arrived, the Gauls were nervous."<br>*Subjunctive only in imperfect, perfect, & pluperfect tenses* |
| **Causal** | since | Denotes a direct causal connection to the main clause: ***Cum nihil cibi sit, nihil cenae habemus***. - "Since there is no food, we have no dinner." |
| **Concessive** | although | ***Cum*** clause appears to contradict main clause; ***tamen*** ("nevertheless") often, but not always, appears in the main clause). ***Cum piratae porcos nostros rapuissent, cenam bonam tamen habebamus***. - "Although pirates had stolen our pigs, we nevertheless had a good dinner." |

# Subjunctive Mood in Other Subordinate Clauses

| Name | Follows | Intro Word | Translation & Other Information |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Adverbial Purpose** | verb of **going** or other verb of **doing** | **ut** (pos), **ne** (neg) | "in order to . . ." tells purpose of verb in preceding clause ***Ad urbem venerunt ut ludos spectarent*** - "They came to the city in order to see the games." |
| **Indirect Command** | verb of **asking, advising, commanding** | **ut** (pos), **ne** (neg) | Summarizes or paraphrases (rather than quotes directly) an order or request for **action** (requests for **information** are **indirect questions**, below); getting someone **to do** something |
| **Clause After Fearing** | any form of **timeo, vereor, metuo** | **ne** (pos), **ne non** or **ut** (neg) | Describes what is feared "we fear **that** . . ." ***Timemus ne piratae appropinquent*** - "We fear that pirates are approaching." |
| **Adverbial Result** | "so" or "such" **sic, ita, tam, talis, tantus, tot, adeo** | **ut** (pos & neg) | Describes the **result** of an action or condition in the preceding clause: ***Monstrum tantus erat ut omnes effugerent*** - "The monster was so big that everyone fled" |
| **Substantive Result** | **accidit, evenit** or a form of **facere** | **ut** (pos & neg) | ***Accidit ut nesciamus*** - "It happens that we don't know." ***Fecit ut laeti essent*** - "He made it so that they were happy." |
| **Indirect Question** | verb of **asking, knowing, perceiving,** etc. | Interrrogatives: **quis, quid, cur, dum, ubi**, etc.; **ut** meaning "how" | Summarizes or paraphrases (rather than quotes directly) an actual or implied question. *Ut* never follows verbs of asking. ***Scimus cur cives fugerent*** - "We know why the citizens fled" |
| **Relative Purpose** | usually noun or pronoun sent or assigned to do something | **qui, quae, quod,** etc. | E.g. - ***Consul milites qui piratas vincerent*** - usually translated "The consul sent soldiers **to defeat** the pirates", literally "The consul sent soldiers **who were to** defeat the pirates" |
| **Relative Characteristic** | noun or pronoun | **qui, quae, quod,** etc. | Tells what sort the antecedent of the clause is: ***Caesar erat imperator qui semper vinceret*** - "Caesar was a general (i.e., **the sort of** general) who always conquered." |
| **Relative Clause in Indirect Discourse** | Noun or pronoun in **indirect statement, command,** or **question** | **qui, quae, quod,** etc. | Modifies noun or pronoun contained in indirect statement, indirect command, or indirect question. E.g. ***Dicit se virum vidisse qui similis tui videretur*** - "She says that she saw a man who looked like you." |
| **Dum Purpose** | | **dum** | "until . . ." ***manebam dum consul adveniret*** -" I waited until the consul might arrive." Tells **why** I waited, not whether the consul actually arrived. |
| **Doubting, Refusing Resisting** | **Expressions of Doubting, Refusing Resisting** | **quin** | "that . . ." **Dubitamus quin piratae porcos vestros rapiant** - "We doubt that pirates are stealing your pigs." |