

# Intro to Subordinate Subjunctives

## Uses of the Subjunctive Mood in subordinate clauses

### Part A: Adverbial Purpose, Relative Purpose, Indirect Command, Clause After Fearing

<i>Name of Clause</i>	<i>In Main Clause</i>	<i>Intro word</i>	<i>Translation et al.</i>
<b>Adverbial Purpose</b>	Verb, often often of <i>going</i>	<b>ut/ne</b>	“so that . . .” “in order to . . .” (after <i>ne</i> ) “so that not . . .” “lest . . .” Tells purpose of verb in main clause
<b>Relative Purpose</b>	Noun or pronoun whose purpose is explained in subordinate clause	<b>qui, quae, quod</b>	“in order to” literally “who is/are to . . .” tells purpose of noun or pronoun in main clause (with <i>quo</i> tells purpose of entire clause) uses <i>ne</i> in negative
<b>Indirect Command</b>	Verb of asking, advising or commanding*	<b>ut/ne</b>	Summarizes or paraphrases, rather than directly quoting, an order or request for <i>action</i>
<b>Clause after Fearing</b>	Any form of “fear” <i>timeo, metuo, vereor</i>	<b>ne/ut</b>	Describes what is to feared – <i>ne</i> is used for what is feared, <i>ut</i> for what feared is not happening

\*verbs that commonly introduce indirect commands fall into three categories:

- 1. With dative object: ***impero, mando, persuadeo***  
e.g.: *Imperator militibus imperat ut trans flumen natent* – The commander is ordering the **soldiers** to swim across the river.
- 2. With accusative direct object: ***hortor, moneo, oro, rogo***  
e.g.: *Vos rogo ne arbores ascendatis* – I’m asking **you** not to climb the trees
- 3. With a/ab plus the ablative: ***peto, postulo, quaero***  
e.g.: *a Caesare petunt ut trans Provinciam iter faciant* – they are seeking from Caesar (i.e., “asking Caesar”) that they might travel across the province.

**N.B.** For *purpose clauses* and *indirect command*, if the verb in the main clause is *present, future, or future perfect* (i.e. *primary sequence*) the *present subjunctive* is generally used in the *subordinate* clause.

If the verb in the main clause is *imperfect, perfect or pluperfect* (i.e. *secondary sequence*) the *imperfect subjunctive* is generally used in the subordinate clause.

<b>Sequence</b>	<b>Tense in Main Clause</b>	<b>Tense in Subordinate Clause</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<i>present, future, or future perfect</i>	<i>present subjunctive</i>
<b>Secondary</b>	<i>imperfect, perfect or pluperfect</i>	<i>imperfect subjunctive</i>

**Translate into English and identify the use of the subjunctive.**

- 1. Caesar Gallis persuasit ne oppida incenderent.
  
- 2. Cives timebant ne piratae porcos suos raperent.
  
- 3. Consul milites misit qui piratas superarent.
  
- 4. Caesar ad Galliam ibit ut magnam praedam comparet.
  
- 5. Romulus asylum fecit quo Roma cives obtineret.
  
- 6. Amulius metuit ne gemini regnum caperent.
  
- 7. Caesar legiones hortabatur ut quam fortissimo pugnarent.
  
- 8. Servi diligenter laborant ut libertatem redimant.