SUBJUNCTIVES
-a grey misty haze of woulds, shoulds, and coulds…
-you only have Present, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Imperfect in the Subjunctive verbs
-you’ll find not only explanations of each type here, but also the uses of them all

Use these two charts; one for present (active) endings, one for passive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>sis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>nt</td>
<td>at</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>P</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>mur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>is mini</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>at atur</td>
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</table>

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVES
For Active:
“Let’s beat that giant!” (use this saying for the vowel changes in 1st-4th conjugations)
E.g., 1st: portat to portem / 2nd: monet to moneat, etc.; use Active endings (see above)
Example: “moneam” = “I carry”

For Passive:
Use Passive endings (see above), and do the Giant beating (as shown above)
Example: “porter” = “I am being carried”

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVES
For Active:
Use Present Active Infinitive (or 2nd principle part), add Active Endings (see above)
Example: “ambularem” = “I was walking”

For Passive:
Use Present Active Infinitive (or 2nd principle part), add Passive Endings (see above)
Example: “ambularet” = “I was being walked”

PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVES
For Active:
Use 3rd principle part, add these endings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>erim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>eris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>erit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: “portaverim” = “I have carried”

For Passive:
Use 4th principle part, match in # & gender, then add one of these endings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>P</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>sim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>sis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>sim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: “portatus sim” = “I have been carried”

PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVES
For Active:
Use 3rd principle part, take off “i,” add “esse,” then add Active Endings (see above)
Example: “ambulavissem” = “I had walked”

For Passive:
Use 4th principle part, match in # & gender, add “esse” + the Active Endings (see above)
Example: “portatus essem” = “I had been carried”

SUBJUNCTIVE BREAKDOWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present:</td>
<td>ambulem</td>
<td>ambuler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfect:</td>
<td>ambularem</td>
<td>ambulerar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect:</td>
<td>ambulaverim</td>
<td>ambulatus sim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluperfect:</td>
<td>ambulavissem</td>
<td>ambulatus essem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USES OF SUBJUNCTIVES
1. Cum causal: “cum” (“since” or “because”)
1. Example: “Magister navis, cum teneart, saos vetuit nos adiuvare.”
   = “The captain of the ship, since/because he was very frightened, forbade
   his own men to help us.”

2. Cum circumstantial: “cum” (“when”) involves time/place relationship
1. Example: “Cum quattuor dies navigavissemus, tempestas coorta est.”
   = “When we had sailed four days, a storm arose.”

3. Cum adverbial: “cum” (“although”)

4. Indirect Question (I.Q.): Main verb of asking + question word (a statement w/o a question mark)
1. Example: “Piraten rogabant qui essemus, unde venisset.” = “The
   pirates were asking where we were and from where we had come.”

5. Result Clause: “ut” (“that”) + “tum” or “ad ece” (or similar)
1. Example: “Adeo perturbata erat ut vix loqui posset.” = “She was so
   confused that she could hardly speak”

6. Indirect Commands: “ut” (“to”) or “ne” (“not to”) + verb of telling, ordering, begging, urging, persuading, etc.
1. Example: “Alios rogat ut in domum procedant.” = “He asks some to go
   forward into the house.”

7. Purpose Clauses: “ut” (“in order to”) or “ne” (“in order to not”)
1. Example: “Super limen tolletur ne labatur.” = “She will be carried over
   the threshold to avoid stumbling.”
2. “ne” NEGATIVE

8. Fearing Clauses: Verb of fearing + “ut” (“that…not”) or “ne” (“that”)
1. Example: “metu ne iam intercludamur” = “I am afraid that we may be
   already cut off…” (if there is an infinitive, then no subjunctive)
2. “ne” POSITIVE

9. Hortatory Subjunctive: (1st Person Plural) Present subjunctive in a main
   (independent) clause may be used to express a command:
   1. Veniatur = “Let them come.”
   2. Negative is “ne”: Ne veniant = “Let them not come.”

10. Jussive Subjunctive: (3rd Person Plural) Same as Hortatory

11. Relative Clause of Characteristic: When speaking in general terms w/o a
   relative clause, use a subjunctive verb (page 130)

USES OF “UT” (TRANSLATIONS)
1. When with Indicative: “as” or “when”
2. When with Subjunctive:
   a.Result Clause: “Tam…ut” = “So…that”
   b. Indirect Command: “ut” = “to” (telling, ordering, etc.)
   c. Fearing Clause: “ut” = “that…not” / “ne” = “that”
   d. Purpose Clause: Someone did something “in order to” get a result

SEQUENCE OF TENSES
-For subjunctives, there are two sequences for the tenses; the “Primary” sequence, and the “Secondary” sequence; they can only have certain subjunctive verbs in the Latin language:
   a. Primary includes: Present, Future, and Future Perfect main verbs; these can only take on a Present or Perfect subjunctive
   b. Secondary includes: Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect main verbs; these can only take on an Imperfect or Pluperfect subjunctive

Example: “Caesar verberat canem adeo ut canis fugat.” – Main verb is Present, so
   Subjunctive is Present (it cannot be Imperfect or Pluperfect subjunctive when
   Main verb is Present, Future, or Future Perfect…)