

LATIN 102  
 REVIEW SHEET FOR FINAL  
 OLC, Chapters 34-39

VERBS:

**Mood** represents the manner or way (*modus*) in which the speaker conceives of the action.

There are three moods in Latin:

Indicative mood is used to express facts. E.g., *Fortiter pugnamus*. “We fight bravely.”

Imperative mood is used to express commands. E.g., *Fortiter pugnate*. “Fight bravely.”

Subjunctive mood is used to express statements that are hypothetical, potential, or non-factual.

E.g., *Fortiter pugnemus*. “Let us fight bravely.” (exhortation)

There is no single translation that works for every subjunctive. It depends on the use of the subjunctive in each sentence.

**Present Subjunctive**

	Active endings		Passive endings	
present stem + $\begin{matrix} / \text{-a} \rightarrow \text{e (1st)} \\ \backslash \\ \text{a (2nd-4th)} \end{matrix}$	-m	-mus	-r	-mur
	-s	-tis	-ris	-mini
	-t	-nt	-tur	-ntur
Examples:	amem, moneam, ducam, audiam		amer, monear, ducar, audiar	

**Imperfect Subjunctive**

	Active endings		Passive endings	
present infinitive +	-m	-mus	-r	-mur
	-s	-tis	-ris	-mini
	-t	-nt	-tur	-ntur
Examples:	amarem, monerem, ducerem, audirem		amarer, monerer, ducerer, audirer	

**Perfect Subjunctive**

Active			Passive		
Perfect stem + -eri- (3 <sup>rd</sup> principal part)	-m	-mus	Perfect passive participle + (4 <sup>th</sup> principal part)	sim	simus
	-s	-tis		sis	sitis
	-t	-nt		sit	sint
Examples:	amaverim, monuerim, duxerim, audiverim		Amatus sim, monitus sim, ductus sim, auditus sim		

**Pluperfect Subjunctive**

Active			Passive		
Perfect stem + -isse- (3 <sup>rd</sup> principal part)	-m	-mus	Perfect passive participle + (4 <sup>th</sup> principal part)	essem	essemus
	-s	-tis		esses	essetis
	-t	-nt		esset	essent
Examples:	amavissem, monuissem, duxissem, audivissem		amatus essem, monitus essem, ductus essem, auditus essem		

## USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE:

### SUBJUNCTIVE IN THE MAIN CLAUSE

**Jussive:** (from iubeo); otherwise known as **hortatory** (hortor – to exhort)

*irata turba clamavit “Argum occidamus!”* The angry crowd shouted “Let us kill Argus!  
*Horatia clamavit “ne Argum occidamus!”* Horatia shouted “Let us not kill Argus!

- this is the only case where the main verb is in the subjunctive (which is usually used for subordinate clauses)
- ne indicates negative command
- usually in the 1<sup>st</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> person (since 2<sup>nd</sup> person commands typically use the imperative)

### SUBJUNCTIVE IN SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

**Purpose:** introduced by ut or ne + subjunctive in the subordinate clause. Answers the question “why?”

*turba ad agrum festinat ut Argum occidat pugione.* The crowd hurries to the field in order to kill Argus with a dagger.

*Horatia ad agrum festinavit ne Argus a turbā occideretur.* Horatia hurried to the field so that Argus might not be killed by the crowd.

**Cum Clauses:** introduced by cum + subjunctive. Used primarily when the main verb is in the past.

*cum turba ad agrum festinaret, Argum quaesivit.* When the crowd was hurrying to the field, they sought Argus.

*cum turba ad agrum advenisset, Argum occīdit.* When the crowd had arrived at the field, they killed Argus.

- cum + subjunctive in subordinate clause (= when, since, although)
- must be distinguished from cum + ablative (= with)

**Indirect Commands:** introduced by ut or ne + subjunctive.

Direct Command: *Argum occide!* Kill Argus!

Indirect Command: *Caesar turbae imperat ut Argum occidat.* Caesar orders the crowd to kill Argus.

*Horatia turbam monuit ne Argum occideret.* Horatia warned the crowd not to kill Argus.

Main verb is a verb such as impero (rogo, persuadeo, moneo, oro) + ut/ne + subjunctive in subordinate clause.

\*\*\* iubeo and veto take infinitives rather than the subjunctive \*\*\*

**Indirect Questions:** introduced by interrogative + subjunctive

Direct Question	Indirect Question
<i>Cur Argum occidis?</i> Why are you killing Argus?	<i>Horatia Caesarem rogat cur Argum <u>occidat</u>.</i> Horatia asks Caesar why he is killing Argus.  <i>Horatia Caesarem rogavit cur Argum <u>occideret</u>.</i> Horatia asked Caesar why he was killing Argus.
<i>Cur Argum occidisti?</i> Why did you kill Argus?	<i>Horatia Caesarem rogat cur Argum <u>occiderit</u>.</i> Horatia asks Caesar why he killed Argus.  <i>Horatia Caesarem rogavit cur Argum <u>occidisset</u>.</i> Horatia asked Caesar why he had killed Argus.

- Main verb is a verb such as rogo, quaero, peto + interrogative (ubi, quid, num, cur, etc) + subjunctive

- present (primary) or imperfect (secondary) subjunctive = why he kills Argus
- future participle + subjunctive of sum (*sit* with primary sequence, *esset* with secondary sequence) = why he will kill Argus
- perfect (primary) or pluperfect (secondary) subjunctive = why he killed Argus
- double questions use *utrum... an* (or *necne*) – “whether or not”

### SEQUENCE OF TENSES

When the <b>Main Verb</b> is:	Then the <b>Subjunctive</b> in the Subordinate Clause will be:
Present or Future	Present Subjunctive (continuous action) Perfect Subjunctive (completed action)
Past (i.e., imperfect, perfect, pluperfect)	Imperfect Subjunctive (continuous action) Pluperfect Subjunctive (completed action)

*Ut* – clauses are followed only by present or imperfect subjunctive.

*Cum* – clauses usually occur only when the main verb is in the past.

See Indirect questions (above) for examples of all four tenses used in the sequence of tenses.