

Subjunctives

“Subjunctives open up a world of colour and 3D; they allow us to peer into the conscious thought behind the immediate actions of an individual.” ~ Mr. S. Graves, SCC

Ut – purpose clause

Ne – negative purpose clause

Indicative (2D): The man went to the forum and bought some bread

Subjunctive (3D): The man went to the forum **in order to** buy some bread

The subjunctive shows us the man's **intentions**, and can be translated many ways:

... in order that...

... to ...

... so that ...

... might/may ...

Examples:

- 1) Pueri in via stabant **ut** puellas salutarent

*The boy was standing in the street **to** greet the girls*

- 2) Romam ire volebam **ut** templa forumque viderem

*I was wanting to go to Rome **in order to** see the temple and the forum*

- 3) Hi mortui sunt **ut** nos viveremus

*Those [men] have died **so that** we may live*

Formation

- **Imperfect Active:** present infinitive + [m, s, t, mus, tis, nt]
 - Amo (I love) – infin: amare --> amare**m**
- **Imperfect Passive:** present infinitive + [r, ris, tur, mur, mini, ntur]
 - Amo (I love) – infin: amare --> amare**r**
- **Pluperfect Active:** perfect infinitive + [m, s, t, mus, tis, nt]
 - Amo (I love) – Infin: amavisse – amavisse**m**
- **Pluperfect Passive:** PPP + “ ” + esse + [m, s, t, mus, tis, nt]
 - Amo (I love) – PPP: amatus – amatus esse**m**