
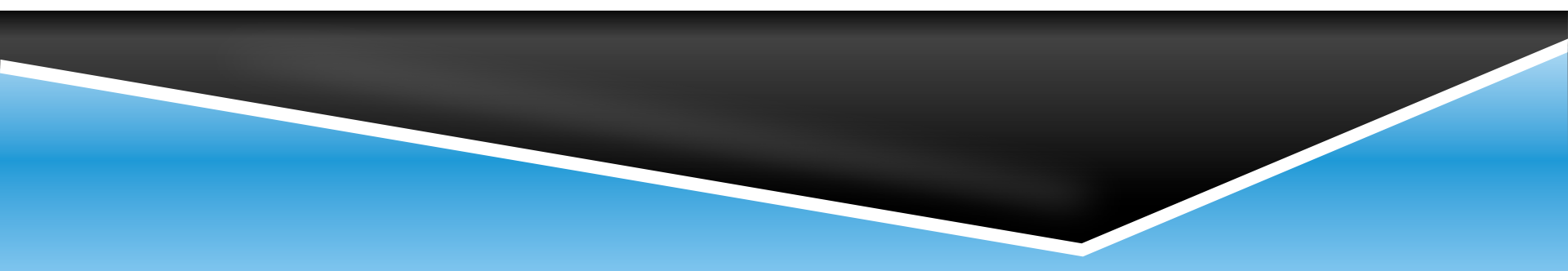


CAPUT XXV
GRAMMAR



IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE & SEQUENCE OF TENSES



IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE & SEQUENCE OF TENSES

- ▶ The imperfect subjunctive is based on the infinitive acting as the stem
 - ▶ The verb endings are simply added onto that
- ▶ The translation varies depending on the use
 - ▶ **efflarem** could mean:
 - ▶ *I might breathe out* or
 - ▶ [with **si**] *if I called* or
 - ▶ [with **ut**] *so that I might call*
- ▶ Conjugating verbs in the sentences below using the imperfect subjunctive, how have they changed compared to when you used them last chapter?

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE & SEQUENCE OF TENSES



Nos tigres novos in vivario spectaremus (spectare)

Quomodo ego menam tantam in casam moverem ? (movere)



IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE & SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Quis classem ad auditorium duceret? (ducere)



Quomodo tu turbae magnae loquereris? (loqui)

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE & SEQUENCE OF TENSES



Cum ningiat, puellae pilas niveas iacerent. (iacere)

Magister clamat, ut vos in cursu celeriter finiretis. (finire)



IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE & SEQUENCE OF TENSES

- ▶ With the uses of the subjunctive (*see Purpose & Result Clauses below*) there is a fixed pattern for the tense of the subjunctive following the main verb

	<i>Main Verb:</i>	<i>Subordinate Verb:</i>
	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Primary:</i>	Present or Future	Present
<i>Secondary:</i>	Imperfect or Perfect	Imperfect

PRESENT & IMPERFECT
SUBJUNCTIVE OF *ESSE* & *POSSE*

PRESENT & IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE OF *ESSE* & *POSSE*

- ▶ Be aware of the present and imperfect tenses of the common irregular verbs *esse* and *posse*
 - ▶ Nota Bene: There are **NO** passive forms for *esse* or *posse*

PRESENT & IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE OF *ESSE* & *POSSE*

esse – Indicative

	Present	Imperfect
<i>Ego</i>	sum	eram
<i>Tu</i>	es	eras
<i>Is</i>	est	erat
<i>Nos</i>	sumus	eramus
<i>Vos</i>	estis	eratis
<i>Ei</i>	sunt	erant

esse – Subjunctive

	Present	Imperfect
<i>Ego</i>	sim	essem
<i>Tu</i>	sis	esses
<i>Is</i>	sit	esset
<i>Nos</i>	simus	essemus
<i>Vos</i>	sitis	essetis
<i>Ei</i>	sint	essent

PRESENT & IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE OF *ESSE* & *POSSE*

	<i>posse</i> – Indicative	
	Present	Imperfect
<i>Ego</i>	possum	poteram
<i>Tu</i>	potes	poteras
<i>Is</i>	potest	poterat
<i>Nos</i>	possumus	poteramus
<i>Vos</i>	potestis	poteratis
<i>Ei</i>	possunt	poterant

	<i>posse</i> – Subjunctive	
	Present	Imperfect
<i>Ego</i>	possim	possem
<i>Tu</i>	possis	posses
<i>Is</i>	possit	posset
<i>Nos</i>	possimus	possemus
<i>Vos</i>	possitis	possetis
<i>Ei</i>	possint	possent

THE PURPOSE CLAUSE



THE PURPOSE CLAUSE

- ▶ The subjunctive mood is used to express the purpose or reason for the action of the main verb
- ▶ The “purpose” appears as a subordinate clause introduced by:
 - ▶ ut “in order that” or “so that”
 - ▶ ne “in order that not” or “so that not”

THE PURPOSE CLAUSE

Primary

Secondary

Venit **ut** me **videat**.

He is coming *to see* me (*so that he may see me*).

Navem aedificat **ut** illa in Colchidem **naviget**.

He is building a ship *so that he may sail* to Colchis in it.

Dux clamabit **ut** milites **moneat**.

The leader will shout *to warn* the soldiers.

Magister venit **ut** discipulos **doceat**.

The teacher is coming *to teach* students.

Venit **ut** me **videret**.

He came *to see* me (*so that he might see me*).

Navem aedificabat **ut** illa in Colchidem **navigaret**.

He was building a ship *so that he might sail* to Colchis in it.

Dux clamavit **ut** milites **moneret**.

The leader shouted *to warn* the soldiers.

Magister venit **ut** discipulos **doceret**.

The teacher came *to teach* the students.

Medea ad aras ibat **ut** magicas artes **disceret**.

Medea went to the altars *to learn* magic arts.

Dux clamavit **ne** milites **fugerent**.

The leader shouted *so that* the soldiers *might not* flee.

Iason saxum in medium iecit **ut** bellum a se in ipsos **converteret**.

Jason threw a stone into the middle *to turn* the war from himself onto them.

Iason draconem aquis **perspexit ut** somnus in oculos **draconis veniret**.

Jason sprinkled the dragon with water *so that* sleep *might* come into the eyes of the dragon.

THE RESULT CLAUSE



THE RESULT CLAUSE

- ▶ When the main clause has a modifying element, the subordinate clause completing the idea is expressed with a verb in the subjunctive introduced by ut (*that. . .[as a result]*) or ut ... non (*that [as a result] not*)

- ▶ **sic**

so, in such a way

- ▶ **ita**

thus, so, so very, in such a way

- ▶ **tam**

so, so very

- ▶ **tantus, -a, -um**

so large, so great

- ▶ **tot**

as many, so many

THE RESULT CLAUSE

- ▶ Examples (*what differences do you see from Purpose Clauses?*):
- ▶ **Tanta** virtus in Iasone erat **ut** Medea statim eum **amaret**.
 - ▶ *Such great* courage was in Jason *that (as a result)* Medea immediately *loved* him.
- ▶ **Tot** vulnera habuit **ut caderet**.
 - ▶ He had *so many* wounds *that he fell*.
- ▶ **Tam** celeriter exivit **ut regem non videret**.
 - ▶ He left *so quickly that he did not see* the king.