

Lesson 29 The Subjunctive Mood in Independent Clauses

The subjunctive is the third of three *moods* of the verb in Latin. What are the other two?

How does a subjunctive verb in an independent (main) clause most often characterize an action or state?

How does this differ from what is expressed by an indicative verb?

What does an imperative verb express?

Tempus fugiat, with the verb in the subjunctive, can be translated into English in a variety of ways, including

- “time may fly”
- “time should fly”
- “I hope time flies”

Which of the above translation expresses *possibility*? Which an action *willed*?
Which an action *wished for*?

Basic Sentences

From each Basic Sentence, copy the Latin subjunctive verbs and their English equivalents, and then label the English interpretation as *possibility*, *action willed*, or *action wished for*.

BS 29.1

BS 29.2

BS 29.3

Find and copy from the Basic Sentences

a comparative adjective (2 examples)

a relative noun clause

a noun in the vocative case

a linking kernel (label the items)

The Subjunctive Mood in Independent Clauses

How many tenses exist for the Latin subjunctive? _____ Which one is introduced in this lesson? _____ What principal part(s) do you think this tense will be formed on? _____

What letter marks the present imperfective subjunctive in most conjugations?

Which conjugation is the exception? What letter is used here?

Study the example conjugations on page 288. Now consider the vowels in the words of the peculiar English sentence below:

He eats a giant Fiat.

How can this sentence help you to remember the forms of the present imperfective subjunctive in regular verbs?

What ambiguities in the verb system can arise now that you know the present imperfective subjunctive forms? Consider the following in your answer: *amet (amō amāre), tenet (teneō tenēre), reget (regō regere).*

What ambiguities in part of speech may now arise? Consider the form *laudēs*; what would it be if it comes from *laus laudis, f.*? _____ What if it comes from *laudō laudāre*? _____

What letter is used to mark the first person singular, active voice in the subjunctive?

What vowel marks the present subjunctive of *sum, possum, volo, nolo* and *malo*?

Which conjugation do *ferō* and *eō* follow in their present imperfective subjunctive?