

Wheelock Chapter 29
Imperfect Subjunctive

Learn the present subjunctives of the following verbs:

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum: *to hear*

capiō, capere, cēpī, captum: *to take, capture, seize*

mittō, mittere, mīsi, missum: *to send*

possum, posse, potuī, – : *to be able*

sum, esse, fuī, fūtūrus: *to be*

teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentum: *to hold*

vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum: *to call*

Give the Latin verb form as required.

	<u>Person</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tense</u>	<u>Voice</u>	<u>Mood</u>	
1. <i>mittō:</i>	1st	S	IMPF	ACT	SUB	_____
2. <i>vocō:</i>	2nd	PL	IMPF	PASS	SUB	_____
3. <i>capiō:</i>	3rd	S	PRES	ACT	SUB	_____
4. <i>teneō:</i>	1st	PL	PRES	PASS	SUB	_____
5. <i>audiō:</i>	2nd	S	PRES	ACT	SUB	_____
6. <i>sum:</i>	2nd	S	IMPF	—	SUB	_____
7. <i>possum:</i>	1st	S	PRES	—	SUB	_____
8. <i>mittō:</i>	2nd	PL	PRES	PASS	SUB	_____
9. <i>vocō:</i>	3rd	S	PRES	ACT	SUB	_____
10. <i>capiō:</i>	1st	PL	IMPF	PASS	SUB	_____
11. <i>teneō:</i>	2nd	S	IMPF	ACT	SUB	_____
12. <i>audiō:</i>	2nd	S	IMPF	PASS	SUB	_____
13. <i>sum:</i>	1st	S	PRES	—	SUB	_____
14. <i>possum:</i>	2nd	PL	IMPF	—	SUB	_____
15. <i>mittō:</i>	3rd	S	IMPF	ACT	SUB	_____
16. <i>vocō:</i>	1st	PL	PRES	PASS	SUB	_____
17. <i>capiō:</i>	2nd	PL	IMPF	ACT	SUB	_____
18. <i>teneō:</i>	3rd	S	PRES	PASS	SUB	_____
19. <i>audiō:</i>	1st	PL	IMPF	ACT	SUB	_____
20. <i>sum:</i>	2nd	S	IMPF	—	SUB	_____

*Paradigms*Present Active Subjunctive

<u>Pres.</u>		<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Third i-Stem</i>	<i>Fourth</i>
S	1	-em	-eam	-am	-iam	-iam
	2	-ēs	-eās	-ās	-iās	-iās
	3	-et	-eat	-āt	-iat	-iat
P	1	-ēmus	-eāmus	-āmus	-iāmus	-iāmus
	2	-ētis	-eātis	-ātis	-iātis	-iātis
	3	-ent	-eant	-ant	-iant	-iant

Present Passive Subjunctive

<u>Pres.</u>		<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Third i-Stem</i>	<i>Fourth</i>
S	1	-er	-ear	-ar	-iar	-iar
	2	-ēris	-eāris	-āris	-iāris	-iāris
	3	-ētur	-eātur	-ātur	-iātur	-iātur
P	1	-ēmur	-eāmur	-āmur	-iāmur	-iāmur
	2	-ēminī	-eāminī	-āminī	-iāminī	-iāminī
	3	-entur	-eantur	-antur	-iantur	-iantur

Imperfect Active Subjunctive

<u>Pres.</u>		<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Third i-Stem</i>	<i>Fourth</i>
S	1	-ārem	-ērem	-erem	-erem	-īrem
	2	-ārēs	-ērēs	-erēs	-erēs	-irēs
	3	-āret	-ēret	-eret	-eret	-irēt
P	1	-ārēmus	-ērēmus	-erēmus	-erēmus	-irēmus
	2	-ārētis	-ērētis	-erētis	-erētis	-irētis
	3	-ārent	-ērēt	-erent	-erent	-irēt

Imperfect Passive Subjunctive

<u>Pres.</u>		<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Third i-Stem</i>	<i>Fourth</i>
S	1	-ārer	-ērer	-erer	-erer	-īrer
	2	-ārēris	-ērēris	-erēris	-erēris	-irēris
	3	-ārētur	-ērētur	-erētur	-erētur	-irētur
P	1	-ārēmur	-ērēmur	-erēmur	-erēmur	-irēmur
	2	-ārēminī	-ērēminī	-erēminī	-erēminī	-irēminī
	3	-ārentur	-ērēntur	-erēntur	-erēntur	-irēntur

<u>Stems</u>	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Third i-Stem</i>	<i>Fourth</i>
	voc- ('call')	ten- ('hold')	mitt- ('send')	cap- ('capture')	aud- ('hear')

sum & possum

S	1	sim	possim	essem	possem
	2	sīs	possīs	essēs	possēs
	3	sit	possit	esset	posset
P	1	sīmus	possīmus	essēmus	possēmus
	2	sītis	possītis	essētis	possētis
	3	sint	possint	essent	possent

Rēs Grammaticae
Adverbial Clauses of Result

'Sequence of Tenses'

Grammatical subordination in Latin is often shown by use of the subjunctive in secondary clauses. Subordination is marked in part by the fact that primary and secondary clauses cohere in terms of broad temporal reference. After past-tense principal verbs, forms of the subjunctive are used that are marked as referring to past time. The 'temporal' marker on the subordinated subjunctive is said to follow the tense of the main verb. The co-ordination of 'tense' forms is referred to as the sequence of tenses.

So-called primary tenses are those that refer to present or future time; secondary or historical tenses are those that refer to past time. Of the subjunctives introduced so far, the present subjunctive follows primary tenses, the imperfect comes after secondary tenses in most types of subordinate clauses. For adverbial clauses of purpose this scheme appears thus:

	<u>MAIN CLAUSE</u>	<u>SUBORDIANTE CLAUSE</u>
<u>PRIMARY:</u>	PRESENT TENSE <i>(including present perfect: 'I have seen')</i>	PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE
	FUTURE <i>(or equivalent: subjunctives and imperatives referring to the future)</i>	PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE
<u>SECONDARY:</u>	PAST TENSE <i>(imperfect, perfect, pluperfect)</i>	IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

Examples:

PRIMARY:	hoc facimus, ut beātī sīmus. 'We are doing this, so that we may be happy.'
SECONDARY:	hoc fēcimus, ut beātī essēmus. 'We did this, so that we might be happy.'

Notice that English grammar also observes a sequence of tenses. ('We do this so that we may ...'; 'We did this, so that we might ...', where 'may' follows 'do' and 'might' follows 'did'.)

Clauses of Result ('Consecutive Clauses')

1. Adverbial Clauses of Result. The result of an action or situation is expressed by a subjunctive clause introduced by **ut**. The negative is **ut nōn, ut nēmō, etc.** (Such adverbial clauses are in origin potential subjunctives.) The result clause is anticipated in the main clause by an adverb or adjective meaning 'so', 'such', 'thus', *etc.* (**ita, sic, tam, tantus, adeō etc.**).

After secondary-tense verbs, the perfect subjunctive regularly represents actual result, in apparent violation of the sequence of tenses. The present and imperfect subjunctives properly represent potential result or natural tendency, often expressed in English by the infinitive ('so as to...').

Examples:

tanta vīs probitātis est, ut eam et in hoste dīligāmus.

‘So great is the force of honesty that we love it even in the enemy.’ (*potential result*)

oppidānī istōs ita metuunt, ut nēmō ex urbe discēdat.

‘The townsmen are so afraid of these men that no one will leave the city.’ (*natural tendency*)

tam perterritī erant, ut fūgerint.

‘They were so frightened, that they fled.’ (*actual result*)

tempestās erat tantā vī ut nūlla nāvis cursum tenēre posset.

‘The storm was of such force that no ship would be / was able to hold its course.’

(*natural tendency; actual result*)

Vocabulary

avidus, -a, -um: *greed*

exercitus, exercitūs, m.: *army*

hostis, hostis, m., f.: *enemy*

ita (adv.): *thus, so*

ne ... quidem: *not even*

noster, -tra, -trum: *our*

pulcher, -chra, -chrum: *pretty, handsome*

tam (adv.): *so*

tantus, -a, -um: *so great, so large*

fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitum: *to flee*

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum: *to have, keep*

sum, esse, fuī, fūtūrus: *to be*

videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum: *to see*

Translate into English.

1. **tantus erat exercitus hostium ut omnēs nostrī fugerent.**
2. **tantus erit exercitus noster ut hostēs fugiant omnēs.**
3. **tam pulchra est ut omnēs eam deam esse putent.**
4. **tam pulchra erat ut dea esse vidērētur.**
5. **tam avidus est ut servum nōn habeat.**
6. **tam avidus erat ut ne servum quidem habeat.**

Vocabulary

avidus, -a, -um: <i>greed</i>	hostis, hostis, m., f.: <i>enemy</i>
difficilis, -e: <i>hard, difficult</i>	ita (adv.): <i>thus, so</i>
dūrus, -a, -um: <i>hard, firm, harsh</i>	lacrima, -ae, f.: <i>tear</i>
facile (adv.): <i>easily</i>	nēmō, nēminis: <i>no one</i>
ferōx, (-ōcis): <i>fierce, savage</i>	nihil (indecl.): <i>nothing</i>
fortis, -e: <i>brave, strong</i>	studium, -ī, n.: <i>study; enthusiasm</i>
fortitūdō, -dinis, f.: <i>courage</i>	tam (adv.): <i>so</i>
	tantus, -a, -um: <i>so great, so large</i>

discō, discere, didicī, — : *to learn*
doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum: *to teach*
inveniō, invenīre, invēnī, inventum: *to find*
mollīō, mollīre, mollivī, mollitum: *to soften*
mōveō, mōvēre, mōvī, mōtum: *to move*
possum, posse, potuī, — : *to be able*
sum, esse, fuī, fūtūrus: *to be*
videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum: *to see*

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7. **nihil tam difficile est ut studiō nōn possit discī.**
 8. **nēmō tam ferōx est ut mollirī nōn possit.**
 9. **nēmō tam dūrus erat ut lacrimīs ēius mōvērī nōn posset.**
 10. **tanta est fortitūdō ēius ut nēmō fortior sit.**
 11. **tanta erat fortitūdō ēius ut nēmō fortior esset.**
 12. **tanta erat fortitūdō ēius ut nēmō fortior invenīrī posset.**
 13. **ita docet ut omnēs facile discant.**
 14. **ita docēbat ut omnēs facile discere possent.**