

Wheelock Chapter 30
Perfect System Subjunctives; Indirect Questions

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

Paradigms
Present System Subjunctives

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	-īrēs
	3	-āret	-ēret	-eret	-eret	-īrēt
P	1	-ārēmus	-ērēmus	-erēmus	-erēmus	-īrēmus
	2	-ārētis	-ērētis	-erētis	-erētis	-īrētis
	3	-ārent	-ērēt	-erent	-erent	-īrēt

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	-īrēris
	3	-ārētur	-ērētur	-erētur	-erētur	-īrētur
P	1	-ārēmur	-ērēmur	-erēmur	-erēmur	-īrēmur
	2	-ārēminī	-ērēminī	-erēminī	-erēminī	-īrēminī
	3	-ārentur	-ērēntur	-erentur	-erentur	-īrentur

<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

	<u>Present Subjunctive</u>		<u>Imperfect Subjunctive</u>		
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

Perfect System Subjunctives

'Perfect' Subjunctive Active

	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Third i-stem</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Athematic</i>	
S 1	vōcāverim	tenuerim	posuerim	cēperim	audīverim	fu^{er}im	potuerim
2	vōcāverīs	tenuerīs	posuerīs	cēperīs	audīverīs	fu^{er}īs	potuerīs
3	vōcāverit	tenuerit	posuerit	cēperit	audīverit	fu^{er}it	potuerit
P 1	vōcāverīmus	tenuerīmus	posuerīmus	cēperīmus	audīverīmus	fu^{er}īmus	potuerīmus
2	vōcāverītis	tenuerītis	posuerītis	cēperītis	audīverītis	fu^{er}ītis	potuerītis
3	vōcāverint	tenuerint	posuerint	cēperint	audīverint	fu^{er}int	potuerint

'Perfect' Subjunctive Passive

	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Third i-stem</i>	<i>Fourth</i>
S 1	vōcātus sim	tentus sim	positus sim	captus sim	audītus sim
2	vōcātus sīs	tentus sīs	positus sīs	captus sīs	audītus sīs
3	vōcātus sit	tentus sit	positus sit	captus sit	audītus sit
P 1	vōcātī sīmus	tentī sīmus	positī sīmus	captī sīmus	audītī sīmus
2	vōcātī sītis	tentī sītis	positī sītis	captī sītis	audītī sītis
3	vōcātī sint	tentī sint	positī sint	captī sint	audītī sint

'Pluperfect' Subjunctive Active

	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Third i-stem</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Athematic</i>	
S 1	vōcāviss^{em}	tenuiss^{em}	posuiss^{em}	cēpiss^{em}	audiviss^{em}	fuiss^{em}	potuiss^{em}
2	vōcāvissēs	tenuissēs	posuissēs	cēpissēs	audivissēs	fuissēs	potuissēs
3	vōcāvisset	tenuisset	posuisset	cēpisset	audivisset	fuisset	potuisset
P 1	vōcāvissēm^{us}	tenuissēm^{us}	posuissēm^{us}	cēpissēm^{us}	audivissēm^{us}	fuissēm^{us}	potuissēm^{us}
2	vōcāvissētis	tenuissētis	posuissētis	cēpissētis	audivissētis	fuissētis	potuissētis
3	vōcāvissent	tenuissent	posuissent	cēpissent	audivissent	fuissent	potuissent

'Pluperfect' Subjunctive Passive

	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Third i-stem</i>	<i>Fourth</i>
S 1	vōcātus essem	tentus essem	positus essem	captus essem	audītus essem
2	vōcātus essēs	tentus essēs	positus essēs	captus essēs	audītus essēs
3	vōcātus esset	tentus esset	positus esset	captus esset	audītus esset
P 1	vōcātī essēm^{us}	tentī essēm^{us}	positī essēm^{us}	captī essēm^{us}	audītī essēm^{us}
2	vōcātī essētis	tentī essētis	positī essētis	captī essētis	audītī essētis
3	vōcātī essent	tentī essent	positī essent	captī essent	audītī essent

Perfect Active Stems

vōcāv- tenu- mīs- cēp- audīv- fu- potu-

Synopsis

Conjugate the *third person singular* of the verb **vōcō**:

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<u><i>Indicative</i></u>		
<i>Present</i>	_____	_____
<i>Imperfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Future</i>	_____	_____
<i>Perfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Pluperfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Fut. Perfect</i>	_____	_____
<u><i>Subjunctive</i></u>		
<i>Present</i>	_____	_____
<i>Imperfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Perfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Pluperfect</i>	_____	_____

Conjugate the *second person plural* of the verb **teneō**:

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<u><i>Indicative</i></u>		
<i>Present</i>	_____	_____
<i>Imperfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Future</i>	_____	_____
<i>Perfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Pluperfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Fut. Perfect</i>	_____	_____
<u><i>Subjunctive</i></u>		
<i>Present</i>	_____	_____
<i>Imperfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Perfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Pluperfect</i>	_____	_____

Conjugate the *second person singular* of the verb **mittō**:

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<u><i>Indicative</i></u>		
<i>Present</i>	_____	_____
<i>Imperfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Future</i>	_____	_____
<i>Perfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Pluperfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Fut. Perfect</i>	_____	_____
<u><i>Subjunctive</i></u>		
<i>Present</i>	_____	_____
<i>Imperfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Perfect</i>	_____	_____
<i>Pluperfect</i>	_____	_____

Conjugate the *first person plural* of the verb **capiō**:

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<u>Indicative</u>		
Present	_____	_____
Imperfect	_____	_____
Future	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Pluperfect	_____	_____
Fut. Perfect	_____	_____
<u>Subjunctive</u>		
Present	_____	_____
Imperfect	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Pluperfect	_____	_____

Conjugate the *first person singular* of the verb **audiō**:

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<u>Indicative</u>		
Present	_____	_____
Imperfect	_____	_____
Future	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Pluperfect	_____	_____
Fut. Perfect	_____	_____
<u>Subjunctive</u>		
Present	_____	_____
Imperfect	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Pluperfect	_____	_____

Conjugate the *second person singular* of the verb **capiō**:

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<u>Indicative</u>		
Present	_____	_____
Imperfect	_____	_____
Future	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Pluperfect	_____	_____
Fut. Perfect	_____	_____
<u>Subjunctive</u>		
Present	_____	_____
Imperfect	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Pluperfect	_____	_____

Rēs Grammaticae

Subjunctive as Sign of Grammatical Subordination

In indirect questions and in subordinate clauses cited in indirect statement the subjunctive mood serves as a marker of grammatical subordination. For the purposes, a preterite ('past tense') form of the indicative will be represented in these contexts by a subjunctive derived from the perfect stem; a present indicative will be represented by a present-stem subjunctive; and future tenses will be represented by 'periphrastic future' subjunctives. The latter are formed from future participles plus the appropriate subjunctive of the verb **sum**. By this principle, in converting the indicative into a subjunctive, the precision of tense becomes lost, since the subjunctive can only represent verbal aspect. In primary sequence, the perfect subjunctive may represent imperfect, perfect or pluperfect indicative, for example. (The use of adverbs will often clarify an ambiguity.) In this system, the present-stem subjunctive represents action that is *contemporaneous* with that of the principal verb; a perfect-stem subjunctive represents action that is *anterior* to that of the principal verb; and 'future' subjunctives show action that is *subsequent* to that of the main verb.

Latin verbs have two subjunctives formed from the present stem, and two formed from the perfect stem – one to be used in primary sequence, and the other to be used in secondary sequence. The schema has the following structure:

Indirect Questions

<u>SEQUENCE</u>	<u>ORIGINAL QUESTION</u>	<u>SUBORDINATED</u>
<u>PRIMARY:</u>	quid facit? 'What is he doing?' (<i>present indicative</i>)	rogās quid faciat. 'You ask what he is doing.' (<i>present subjunctive</i>)
	quid faciēbat? 'What was he doing?' (<i>imperfect indicative</i>)	rogās quid fēcerit. 'You ask what he did/was doing.' (<i>perfect subjunctive</i>)
	quid umquam fēcit? 'What has he ever done?' (<i>perfect indicative</i>)	rogas quid umquam fēcerit. 'You ask what he has ever done.' (<i>perfect subjunctive</i>)
	quid faciet? 'What will he do?' (<i>future indicative</i>)	rogās quid factūrus sit. 'You ask what he will do.' (<i>'future' subjunctive</i>)
	quid fēcerit? 'What will he have done?' (<i>future indicative</i>)	hodiē incertum est quid crās factūrus fuerit. 'Today it is uncertain what he will have done tomorrow.' (<i>'future' perfect subjunctive</i>)
<u>SECONDARY:</u>	quid facit? 'What is he doing?' (<i>present indicative</i>)	rogābās quid faceret. 'You were asking what he was doing.' (<i>present subjunctive</i>)
	quid faciēbat? 'What was he doing?' (<i>imperfect indicative</i>)	rogābās quid fēcisset. 'You were asking what he did/was doing.' (<i>perfect subjunctive</i>)
	quid umquam fēcit? 'What has he ever done?' (<i>perfect indicative</i>)	rogābās quid umquam fēcerit. 'You were asking what he had ever done.' (<i>perfect subjunctive</i>)
	quid faciet? 'What will he do?' (<i>future indicative</i>)	rogābās quid factūrus esset. 'You asked what he would do.' (<i>'future' subjunctive</i>)
	quid fēcerit? 'What will he have done?' (<i>future indicative</i>)	incertum erat quid postrīdiē factūrus fuisset. 'It was uncertain what he would have done the next day.' (<i>'future' perfect subjunctive</i>)

Some Independent Uses of the Imperfect & Pluperfect Subjunctives

The *present* of the optative subjunctive expresses a wish that is still possible, and hence lies in the future. The *imperfect* subjunctive expresses a wish that is unrealizable in the present:

utinam alibi nunc essēmus!

‘Would that we were now somewhere else!’

The *pluperfect* subjunctive expresses a wish that was unrealized in the past:

utinam illae ex urbe effūgissent!

‘If only those women had escaped from the city!’

The *imperfect* subjunctive used deliberatively expresses a quandry or deliberation that belongs to the past:

quid facerem? quid dicerem?

‘What was I to do? What was I to say?’

The *present* and *perfect* subjunctives may refer (without distinction) to what is possible in the future. The first person singular is used to ‘tone down’ the effect of an assertion:

pāce tuā dixerim

‘With your pardon, I would say ...’

haud sciam

‘I would hardly know ...’

The *imperfect* of the potential subjunctive (indefinite second person) expresses what one might have thought or said in the past:

eōs victōs crederēs

‘You would have thought them defeated.’

The *imperfect* and *pluperfect* of the hortatory subjunctive expresses what should or should not have been done in the past:

illī eōdem tempore mortem obīrent

‘They should have died at the same time.’

nē rogāvissēs

‘You should not have asked.’

Rewrite the following sentences so as to make the original question a subordinate clause.

1. *quid videt?*
rogābant _____
Translation: _____
2. *quid vīdit?*
nesciō _____
Translation: _____
3. *cūr fūgistī?*
rogāvī _____
Translation: _____
4. *quid ibi vidēbunt?*
nescīmus _____
Translation: _____
5. *quid ille dīxit?*
nesciēbam _____
Translation: _____
6. *quis est?*
nesciō _____
Translation: _____
7. *quis nōs servābit?*
rogābunt _____
Translation: _____
8. *quid est?*
nesciēbam _____
Translation: _____
9. *quid est?*
nescīmus _____
Translation: _____
10. *quis hoc dīxit?*
nesciō _____
Translation: _____
11. *ā quō laudātur?*
omnēs scīmus _____
Translation: _____
12. *quis laudābātur?*
sciō _____
Translation: _____
13. *quis laudātus est?*
nescīvī _____
Translation: _____