

Table 1: Subjunctive Uses in Latin

Number	Details
1	<p>Iussive: (“Optative” A&G §441) Clause: Independent Translation: “Let” in first and third persons; “may” in second Signal Word: N/A Negation: When it begins with “Nē”</p>
2	<p>Purpose: (“Optative” A&G §441) Clause: Subordinate Translation: “So that”, “in order that”, “so that not”, “lest” Signal Word: “ut” or “nē” Negation: Begins with “Nē”</p>
3	<p>Result: (“Result” A&G §537) Translation: “That” Signal Word: “ut” or “ut...<i>word of negation</i>” Negation: <u>Always</u> begins with “ut” Negation Words are: nōn, nihil, nēmō, numquam, nūllus</p>
4	<p>Indirect Question: (“Indirect Question” A&G §573) Translation: <i>Depends on question word</i> Signal Word: Question word Negation: N/A Question Words are: quis/quid, quī/quae/quod, quam, quandō, cūr, ubi, unde, uter, utrum . . . an</p>
5	<p>Cum Clauses: (“Result” A&G §534) -Temporal: Does Not Use Subjunctive, in independent clause Translation: When, since, although -Circumstantial: -Causal: Translation: While / Because. To differentiate between causal and circumstantial requires attention to context -Adversative / Concessive: Translation: “Although” Signal Word: “tamen” - nevertheless at the turning point in the subordinate clause</p>

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Number	Details
6	<p>Proviso Clauses: (“Proviso” A&G §528) Translation: Provided that ... something happens Signal Words: “<i>dummodo</i>” - provided that Translation: Subordinate clause introduced by dummodo: <i>provided that, so long as</i> Negation: Introduced by nē</p>
8	<p>Subjunctive Conditions(“Condition Contrary to Fact” A&G §513) Contrary to fact present(§514.C.1): were / would : takes imperfect Contrary to fact past(§514.C.2): had / would have: takes pluperfect Future Less vivid(§514.B.2): should / would: takes present subjunctive Translation: Provided that ... something happens Signal Words: “<i>Si</i>”, “<i>Nisi</i>”, “<i>Etsi</i>” Negation: <i>Nisi</i></p>
9	<p>Jussive Noun Clause (“Commands in Indirect Discourse” A&G §588) Translation: Indirect command “... the _ that you do _” Singlal Words: “<i>ut</i>” and “<i>nē</i>” Verbs: <i>orō</i>, <i>hortor</i>, <i>imperō</i>, <i>moneō</i>, <i>persuādeō</i>, <i>petō</i>, <i>quaerō</i></p>
10	<p>Relative Clause of Characteristic(“Commands in Indirect Discourse” A&G §535) Translation: “Those who”, “The type of person which” Antecedent: Generally unclear, indefinite</p>

1. Note on the Sequence of tenses:

GIVEN:

- (a) Present or future in the indicative (Indicative Primary), a subjunctive in the subordinate clause must be PERFECT or IMPERFECT (Subjunctive Primary)
- (b) Past tenses (Indicative Historical), a subjunctive in the subordinate clause must be IMPERFECT or PLUPERFECT (Subjunctive Historical)