LATIN GRAMMAR
Wheelock 29: Impf Subj; Pres/Impf Subj of Sum & Possum; Result Clauses

1. Formation of the Imperfect Subjunctive

1.1. Rule for Formation of IMPF Subjunctive: Present Infinitive (2nd prin part) + Present-stem Active or Passive personal endings. The -e- is long unless "aNT aND TRiM" causes shortening before the personal endings. This is easy—you already should be familiar with infinitive of most verbs you've learned—and there is no "vowel switching" like we saw with Pres Subjunctive.

1.2. A Sample Paradigm (the pattern holds for all 4 conjugations!)

PERS	1ST CONJ ACTIVE	1ST CONJ PASSIVE
	laudō	laudō
	(that) I might praise	(that) I might be praised
1s	laudārem	laudārer
2s	laudārēs	laudārēris
3s	laudāret	laudārētur
1p	laudārēmus	laudārēmur
2p	laudārētis	laudārēminī
3p	laudārent	laudārentur

2. Pres/Impf Subj of Sum & Possum

These are irregular but not hard to identify because of the consistent pattern. Note that the Impf Subj forms follow the rules listed above without deviation.

PERS	PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE		IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE	
	sum	possum	sum (esse)	possum (posse)
	(that) I may be	(that) I may be able	(that) I might be	(that) I might be able
1s	sim	possim	essem	possem
2s	sīs	possīs	essēs	possēs
3s	sit	possit	esset	posset
1p	sīmus	possīmus	essēmus	possēmus
2p	sītis	possītis	essētis	possētis
3p	sint	possint	essent	possent

3. Translation of Impf Subj Clauses:

3.1. As with the prior chapter, I have provided a "purpose" type of translation gloss for the subjunctives above, but the translation value will depend upon the type of subjunctive

clause. The Impf Subj is used when the main verb is past, and one will typically find auxiliaries used with the subjunctive verb, like 'were, would, might'.

3.2. Sample sentence pair in purpose clauses:

Hōc dīcit *ut eōs iuvet*.   He says this (in order) to help them (that he <u>may</u> help them).

Hōc dīxit *ut eōs iuvāret*.   He said this (in order) to help them (that he <u>might</u> help them).

4. Result Clauses

4.1. Definition: Syntactically, result clauses are dependent clauses with subjunctive verbs indicating the *result/outcome* of the main verb in the independent clause. These are similar to purpose clauses, but there are some differences.
- Purpose clauses give the intention of the main clause action: We have read a lot of Latin *that we might speak like Romans*.
- Result clauses given the outcome of the main clause action (whether intended or not): We have read so much Latin *that we speak like Romans*. [Speaking like Romans isn't the reason we did it, but it was the result or outcome of reading.]
- Typically result clauses are in the English indicative mood (even though in Latin subjunctive mood) and don't use auxiliaries (like *may/might*).

4.2. Recognition:
- Result clauses use a subjunctive verb is the subordinate clause, which is introduced by *ut* (whether positive or negative).
- If the result is negative, *ut* is still used (not *nĕ*), but with some other negative word in the result clause (like **nōn, nēmō, numquam, nūllus**).
- Main clause usually uses an adverb (**ita, tam, sīc**, *so*) or adj (**tantus**, *so much*) indicating degree and thereby anticipating a result clause.

4.3. Translation: The result clause will usually contain an English indicative mood verb without auxiliaries. Also, you will not use a simple infinitive as you do with purpose clauses.

4.4. Samples:

Tanta fēcit *ut urbem servāret*.   He did such great things <u>that he saved the city</u>. (Result)

Haec fēcit *ut urbem servāret*.   He did these things <u>so that he might save the city</u>. (Purpose)

Saltus erat angustus, *ut paucī Graecī multōs mīlitēs prohibēre possent*.   The pass was narrow, <u>so that a few Greeks were able to stop many soldiers</u>. (Result)