

## Ch21: SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, ύποτακτική ἔγκλισις

### 1 Meaning?

Subjunctive mood (ύποτακτική ἔγκλισις) NEVER looks back. (Originally, subjunctive used for future statement and supposition.)

IN CLASSICAL GREEK, subjunctive used for vivid *time-concurrent* or *time-subsequent* vivid present-general supposition and the like, prohibitions and the like — *non facts!*

### 2 Forms (see pp. 61–2, 85–86)

WHATEVER the tense — *present, aorist, perfect* (no future, imperfect, pluperfect, future perfect) — or voice, the subjunctive ALWAYS uses LENGTHENED THEMATIC VOWELS and PRIMARY (present) TENSE ENDINGS! NEVER AUGMENT AOR. SUBJUNCTIVE!

#### 2.1 Endings of thematic indicative, subjunctive compared

	<i>active</i>				<i>middle</i>			
	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plural</i>		<i>sing.</i>		<i>plur.</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
1	-ω	ω	-ομεν	ωμεν	-ομαι	ωμαι	-ομεθα	ωμεθα
2	-εις	ης	-ετε	ητε	-ει/-η	η	-εσθε	ησθε
3	-ει	η	-ουσι(ν)	ωσι(ν)	-εται	ηται	-ονται	ωνται

#### 2.2 PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE of Regular Thematic (-ω) Verbs

	<i>active</i>				<i>middle</i>			
	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plural</i>		<i>sing.</i>		<i>plur.</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
1	λύ-ω	λύ-ω	λύ-ομεν	λύ-ωμεν	λύ-ομαι	λύ-ωμαι	λύ-ομεθα	λύ-ωμεθα
2	λύ -εις	λύ-ης	λύ-ετε	λύ-ητε	λύ-ει/-η	λύ-η	λύ-εσθε	λύ-ησθε
3	λύ -ει	λύ-η	λύ-ουσι(ν)	λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-εται	λύ-ηται	λύ-ονται	λύ-ωνται

## 2.3 PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE of Contract Verbs (p. 76)

### 2.3.1 Alpha contracts SAME AS INDICATIVE!

	<i>active</i>			
	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plural</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
1	τιμ-ῶ	τιμ-ῶ	τιμ-ῶμεν	τιμ-ῶμεν
2	τιμ-ᾶς	τιμ-ᾶς	τιμ-ᾶτε	τιμ-ᾶτε
3	τιμ-ᾷ	τιμ-ᾷ	τιμ-ῶσι(ν)	τιμ-ῶσι(ν)
	<i>middle/passive</i>			
	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plur.</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
	τιμ-ῶμαι	τιμ-ῶμαι	τιμ-ώμεθα	τιμ-ώμεθα
	τιμ-ᾶ	τιμ-ᾶ	τιμ-ᾶσθε	τιμ-ᾶσθε
	τιμ-ᾶται	τιμ-ᾶται	τιμ-ῶνται	τιμ-ῶνται

### 2.3.2 Epsilon contracts SAME AS REGULAR SUBJUNCTIVE! except for accent always following the stem.

	<i>active</i>			
	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plural</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
1	φιλ-ῶ	φιλ-ῶ	φιλ-οῦμεν	φιλ-ῶμεν
2	φιλ-εῖς	φιλ-ῆς	φιλ-εῖτε	φιλ-ῆτε
3	φιλ-εῖ	φιλ-ῆ	φιλ-οῦσι(ν)	φιλ-ῶσι(ν)
	<i>middle/passive</i>			
	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plur.</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
	φιλ-οῦμαι	φιλ-ῶμαι	φιλ-οῦμεθα	φιλ-ώμεθα
	φιλ-εῖ/ῆ	φιλ-ῆ	φιλ-εῖσθε	φιλ-ῆσθε
	φιλ-εῖται	φιλ-ῆται	φιλ-οῦνται	φιλ-ῶνται

### 2.3.3 Omicron contracts as follows:

	<i>active</i>			
	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plur.</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
1	δηλ-ῶ	δηλ-ῶ	δηλ-οὔμεν	δηλ-ῶμεν
2	δηλ-οῖς	δηλ-οῖς	δηλ-οὔτε	δηλ-ῶτε
3	δηλ-οῖ	δηλ-οῖ	δηλ-οὔσιν(ν)	δηλ-ῶσι(ν)
	<i>middle/passive</i>			
	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plur.</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj/</i>
1	δηλ-οὔμαι	δηλ-ῶμαι	δηλ-οόμεθα	δηλ-ῶμεθα
2	δηλ-οῖ	δηλ-οῖ	δηλ-ουσθε	δηλ-ῶσθε
3	δηλ-οὔται	δηλ-ῶται	δηλ-οὔνται	δηλ-ῶνται

## 2.4 AORIST SUBJUNCTIVES. Note that the augment is always dropped in the subjunctive!!

### 2.4.1 ALL ACTIVE FIRST AORISTS as follows (λύω, untie):

	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plural</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
1	ἔλυσα	λύσ-ω	ἔλύσαμεν	λύσ-ωμεν
2	ἔλυσας	λύσ-ῃς	ἔλύσατε	λύσ-ῃτε
3	ἔλυσε(ν)	λύσ-ῃ	ἔλυσαν	λύσ-ωσι(ν)

### 2.4.2 ALL MIDDLE FIRST AORISTS as follows (λύομαι, ransom):

	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plural</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
1	ἐλυσ-άμην	λύσ-ωμαι	ἐλυσ-άμεθα	λυσ-ώμεθα
2	ἐλύσ-ω	λύσ-ῃ	ἐλύσ-ασθε	λυσ-ῃσθε
3	ἐλύσ-ατο	λύσ-ῃται	ἐλυσ-αντο	λυσ-ῶνται

### 2.4.3 ALL ACTIVE SECOND THEMATIC AORISTS as follows (λείπω, leave):

	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plural</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
1	ἔλιπ-ον	λίπ-ω	ἐλίπ-ομεν	λίπ-ωμεν
2	ἔλιπ-ες	λίπ-ῃς	ἐλίπ-ετε	λίπ-ῃτε
3	ἔλιπ-ε(ν)	λίπ-ῃ	ἐλίπ-ον	λίπ-ωσι(ν)

#### 2.4.4 ALL MIDDLE SECOND THEMATIC AORISTS as follows (λίπομαι, “leave” middle):

	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plural</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
1	ἐλίπ-όμην	λίπ-ωμαι	ἐλίπ-όμεθα	λυσ-ώμεθα
2	ἐλίπ-ου	λίπ-ῃ	ἐλίπ-εσθε	λυσ-ησθε
3	ἐλίπ-ετο	λίπ-ηται	ἐλίπ-οντο	λίπ-ωνται

☞ For **athematic second aorist** forms, see below, sect. 3.b “Other Verbs.”

#### 2.4.5 ALL PASSIVE FIRST/SECOND AORISTS as follows:

	<i>active</i>			
	<i>sing.</i>		<i>plural</i>	
	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>	<i>ind.</i>	<i>subj.</i>
1	ἐλύθ-ην	λυθ-ῶ	ἐλύθ-ημεν	λυθ-ῶμεν
2	ἐτλύ-ης	λυθ-ῇς	ἐλύθ-ητε	λυθ-ῇτε
3	ἐλύθ-η	λυθ-ῇ	ἐλύθ-ησαν	λυθ-ῶσι(ν)

### 3 Irregular and “-mi” (athematic) verbs (pp. 85–86)

#### 3.1 “Three Friends”

εἰμί “be” present active: ᾧ, ῇς, ῇ, etc.  
 εἶμι “go” pres. act.: ἴ-ω, ἴ-ης, ἴ-ῃ, etc.  
 ἵημι “send” pres. act.: ἰ-ᾧ, ἰ-ῇς, ἰ-ῇ, etc.  
 “send” pres. mid.: ἰ-ῶμαι, ἰ-ῇ, ἰ-ῇται, etc.  
 “send” aor. act.: ᾧ, ῇς, etc.  
 “send” aor. mid.: ᾧμαι, ῇ, ῇται, etc.

##### 3.1.1 PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE of εἰμι-“to Be”

☞ Note that the verb “to be” in Greek (εἰμι) in the present active subjunctive consists of nothing more than the model active subjunctive endings.

	<i>active</i>	
	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plural</i>
1	ᾧ	ῶμεν
2	ῇς	ῇτε
3	ῇ	ῶσι(ν)

### 3.2 Other Verbs

τίθημι	pres.: act. τιθ-ῶ, -ῆς, etc. mid. -ῶμαι, -ῆ, etc. aor. act. θ-ῶ, -ῆς, etc. mid. -ῶμαι, -ῆ, etc.
ἵστημι	pres. act.: etc. ἵστ-ῶ, -ῆς, etc. pres. mid.: ἵστ-ῶμαι, -ῆ, etc. intrans. 2nd aor. act. only: στ-ῶ, στ-ῆς, στ-ῆ, etc.
βαίνω	aor. act.: β-ῶ, β-ῆς, β-ῆ etc.
δίδωμι	pres. act: διδ-ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ, -ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι(v) aor. act.: δ-ῶ, δ-ῶς, δ-ῶ, etc. pres. mid: διδ-ῶμαι, -ῶ, -ῶται, -ῶμεθα, -ῶσθε, -ῶνται aor. middle: δ-ῶμαι, δ-ῶ, etc.
δύνᾰμαι	pres. mid: δύν-ῶμαι, δύν-ῆ, δύν-ῆται, etc.
ἐπίσταῖμι	ἐπίστ-ῶμαι, etc. (like δύνᾰμαι).
γινώσκω	aor. act.: γν-ῶ, γν-ῶς, γν-ῶ, etc.

## 4 Subjunctive: Meaning

IN CLASSICAL GREEK, subjunctive is used for vivid *time-concurrent* or *time-subsequent* first-person commands (exhortations), present-general supposition and the like — *non facts!*

- **“Time-concurrent”** = *at the same time as* a given frame of reference, e.g.,
  - “She is writing while you are sleeping” (they *happen* at the same time)
  - “She was writing while you were sleeping” (they *happened* at the same time)
- **“Time-subsequent”** = *after* a given frame of reference, e.g.,
  - “Let’s go to town!” (something you want to happen *soon after* you say the sentence)

## 5 Subjunctive Tenses: Time and Aspect

TIME. *Subjunctive tense never refers to time!* (Subjunctive time is *always* future/hypothetical, even if a “past” subjunctive tense is used.)

ASPECT.

present subjunctive is *action focused* (imperfective aspect: effort, inception, continuation, repetition)

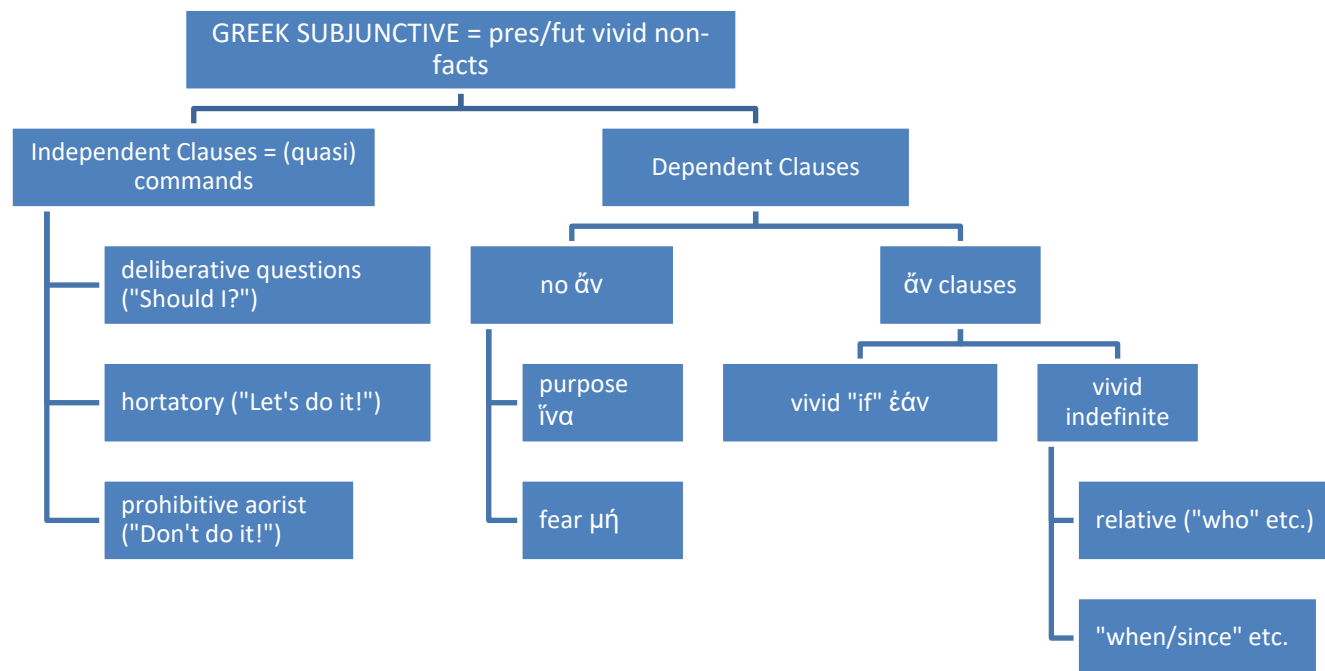
aorist subjunctive is *fact focused* (aoristic, or “undefined” aspect—just the happening)

## 6 Subjunctive: Usage

Note basic breakdown:

- INDEPENDENT subjunctive clauses: exhortations, prohibitions, etc. — *special translation of subjunctive*
- DEPENDENT subjunctive clauses
  - “No-ἄν” purpose (ἵνα) and fear (μή) clauses — *special translation of subjunctive*
  - ἄν “if” clauses (ἐάν), general relative/“when”/“since” clauses (ὅστις ἄν, ὅταν, etc.) — *resist urge to “translate” the subjunctive!!*

See following chart, . . .



### 6.1 Examples

#### 6.1.1 Independent clauses

ἄρα λύωμεν/λύσωμεν τὸν κύνα;

“Should we loosen the dog?” *deliberative subj.*

λύωμεν/λύσωμεν τὸν κύνα. (μὴ λύωμεν/λύσωμεν τὸν κύνα.)

“Let’s loosen the dog!” *hortatory*

μὴ λύσης τὸν κύνα!! / μὴ λύε τὸν κύνα !!!

“Don’t loosen the dog!” *prohibitive.*

### 6.1.2 Dependent Clauses

No ἄν:

λύομεν τὸν κύνα ἵνα οἴκαδε ἦ

"We loosen the dog so that it can go home. / . . . in order for it to go home. / . . . that it might go home (etc. etc. etc.)" *purpose*.

ἄν-enabled:

ἐὰν τὸν κύνα λύωμεν/λύσωμεν, οἴκαδε εἴσιν.

"If we loosen the dog, it will go home." *conditional*.

## 7 Vocab

There are a number of words you'll want to study in both the alpha and in the beta list. Compare those lists with exercises/readings to narrow down. But also be sure to look over the following:

ἀγορεύω. "to speak (in assembly)." compared ἀγορά, "marketplace," "place for public gatherings" etc.

ἀνα-γινώσκω, ἀνα-γνώσομαι, ἀν-έγνων. "to read."

θύω, θύσω, ἔθυσα, τέθυκα, τέθυμαι, ἐτύθην. "sacrifice."

πολεμέω. "to make/go to war." verb from noun πόλεμος.

ψηφίζομαι, ψηφιοῦμαι, ἐψηφισάμην, ἐψηφισμαι. "vote."

ἀρχή, ἡ. beginning, rule, empire.

ἔνεκα + gen. "because of," due to," "for the purpose of." ἔνεκα usually *after* noun: τούτου ἔνεκα, "for this reason."

δύνατος, -η, -ον. superl. δυνατώτατος, etc.) + inf. "able to (do a thing)," "cable of (doing a thing)."

τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε, "such," "as follows."

τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο. "such."