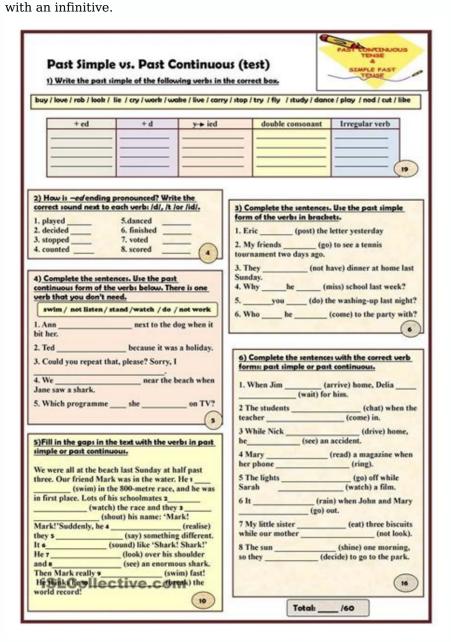


Worksheet 11.1 subjunctive mood present tense answers

Worksheet 11.1 subjunctive mood-present tense answers.

Irrealis grammatical mood The subjunctive (also known as conjunctive in some languages) is a grammatical mood, a feature of the utterance that indicates the speaker's attitude towards it. Subjunctive forms of verbs are typically used to express various states of unreality such as: wish, emotion, possibility, judgment, opinion, obligation, or action that has not yet occurred; the precise situations in which they are used vary from language to language. The subjunctive is one of the irrealis moods, which refer to what is not necessarily real. ejercicios de energia termica 4 eso resueltos. fact. Subjunctives occur most often, although not exclusively, in subordinate clauses, particularly that-clauses. Examples of the subjunctive in English are found in the sentences "I suggest that you be careful" and "It is important that she stay by your side." Indo-European languages Proto-Indo-European The Proto-Indo-European language, the reconstructed common ancestor of the Indo-European languages, had two closely related moods: the subjunctive was formed by using the full ablaut grade of the root of the verb, and appending the thematic vowel *-e- or *-o- to the root stem, with the full, primary set of personal inflections. The subjunctive was the Indo-European irrealis, used for hypothetical or counterfactual situations. The optative mood was formed with a suffix *-ieh1 or *-ih1 (with a laryngeal). The optative was the Indo-European irrealis, used for hypothetical or counterfactual situations. The optative was the Indo-European irrealis, used for hypothetical or counterfactual situations. The optative was used to express wishes or hopes. Among the Indo-European languages, only Albanian, Avestan, Ancient Greek, and Sanskrit kept the subjunctive and the optative and the optative and imperative are comparatively less commonly used. In the later language (from c. 500 BC), the subjunctive fell out of use, with the optative or imperative being used instead, or merged with the optative as in Latin. However, the first-person forms of the subjunctive continue to be used, as they are transferred to the imperative, which formerly, like Greek, had no first person forms. languages In the Germanic languages, subjunctives are also usually formed from old optatives (a mood that indicates a wish or hope), with the present subjunctive marked with *-i-. In German, these forms have been reduced to a schwa, spelled -e. The past tense, however, often displays i-umlaut. In Old Norse, both suffixes evolved into -i-, but i-umlaut occurs in the past subjunctive, which distinguishes them.[1] The table below shows the Old Norse active paradigm (set of rules) for the verb grafa ("to dig"): Present Past Person Indicative Subjunctive Indicative Subjunctive 1st sing. gref grafa gróf græfa 2nd sing. græfa 2n grefr grafi gróf græfi 1st pl. grǫfum græfim 2nd pl. grafið grófuð græfið grófuð græfi constructions, the English subjunctive is reflected by a clause type rather than a distinct inflectional paradigm.[2] German This article may require cleanup to meet Wikipedia's quality standards. The specific problem is: This lacks information, and might confuse things. German has Konjunktiv Präsens, which is a Konjunktiv I, e.g. "er gehe" Konjunktiv Imperfekt (or Präteritum), which is a Konjunktiv II, e.g. "er ginge" Konjunktiv II too, e.g. "er sei gegangen" Konjunktiv II too, e.g. "er wäre gegangen" Konjunktiv II, e.g. "ich würde gehen", and of the Futur II, e.g. "ich würde gehen", and of the Futur II, e.g. "ich würde gegangen" Konjunktiv II too, e.g. "er sei gegangen" Konjunktiv II too, e.g. "er wäre gegangen" the numbers (I, II) can be dropped.. kenmore series 500 washer instructions Please help improve this article if you can. (October 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) German has two forms of the subjunctive mood, namely Konjunktiv I (KI) 'present subjunctive' and Konjunktiv II (KII) 'past subjunctive'. Despite their English names, both German subjunctives can be used for past and present time. Konjunktiv I The present subjunctive occurs in certain expressions, (e.g. Es lebe der König! "Long live the king!") and in indirect (reported) speech. Its use can frequently be replaced by the indicative mood. For example, Er sagte, er sei Arzt ('He said he was a physician') is a neutral representation of what was said and makes no claim as to whether the speaker thinks the reported statement is true or not. The past subjunctive can often be used to express the same sentiments: Er sagte, er ware Arzt. Or, for example, instead of the formal, written Er sagte, er habe keine Zeit 'He said he had no time' with present subjunctive 'habe', one can use past subjunctive 'hatte': Er sagte, er hat keine Zeit. In speech he is reporting. As common without any implication that the speaker doubts the speech he is reporting. As common without any implication that the speaker doubts the speech he is reporting. As common is use of the indicative Er sagte, er hat keine Zeit. This is often changed in written reports to the forms using present subjunctive The present subjunctive is completely regular for all verbs except the verb sein ("to be"). It is formed by adding -e, -est, -e, -en, -et, -en to the stem of the infinitive. The verb sein has the stem of the infinitive. The verb sein has the stem of the infinitive. formal and common in newspaper articles, its use in colloquial speech is in continual decline. It is possible to express the subjunctive in various tenses, including the perfect (er sei da gewesen 'he has [apparently] been there') and the future (er werde da sein 'he will be there'). For the preterite, which forms the Konjunktiv II with a somewhat other meaning, indirect speech has to switch to the perfect tense, so that: "Er sagte, er sei da gewesen". Konjunktiv II The KII or past subjunctive when both indicative and subjunctive moods of a particular verb are indistinguishable. Every German verb has a past subjunctive conjugation, but in spoken German the conditional is most commonly formed using wurde (Konjunktiv II form of werden which in here is related to the English will or would rather than the literal to become; dialect: täte, KII of tun 'to do')



For example: An deiner Stelle würde ich ihm nicht helfen 'I would not help him if I were you'. In the example, the Konjunktiv II form of helfen (hülfe) is very unusual. However, using 'würde' instead of hätte (past subjunctive declension of haben 'to have') and wäre (past subjunctive declension of sein 'to be') can be perceived anywhere from awkward (inthe-present use of the past subjunctive) to incorrect (in the past subjunctive). There is a tendency to use the forms in würde rather in main clauses as in English; in subclauses even regular forms (which sound like the indicative of the preterite and are, thus, obsolete in any other circumstances) can still be heard.

Some verbs exist for which either construction can be used, such as with finden (fände) and tun (täte).

Espanol	English
Es aconsejable que	It's advisable that
Es bueno que	It's good that
Es difícil que	It's unlikely that
Es dudoso que	It's doubtful that
Es fácil que	It's likely that
Es fantástico que	It's fantastic that
Es importante que	It's important that
Es imposible que	It's impossible that
Es improbable que	It's unlikely that
Es incierto que	It's uncertain that
Es (una) lástima que	It's a pity that
Es malo que	It's bad that
Es necesario que	It's necessary that
Es raro que	It's rare that

Many dictionaries consider the past subjunctive declension of such verbs the only proper expression in formal written German. The past subjunctive is declined from the stem of the preterite (imperfect) declension of the verb with the appropriate. In most cases, an umlaut is appended to the stem vowel if possible (i.e. if it is a, o, u or au), for example: ich war - ich wäre, ich brachte - ich brachte - ich brachte. See also: German grammar Dutch Main article: Subjunctive in Dutch Dutch has the same subjunctive tenses as German (described above), though they are rare in contemporary speech. The same two tenses as in German are sometimes considered a subjunctive uses of verbs are difficult to differentiate from indicative uses. This is partly because the subjunctive mood has fallen together with the indicative mood. The plural of the indicative uses. This is partly because the subjunctive, like: "Mogen zij in vrede rusten" (May they rest in peace); compare to singular: "Moge hij/zij in vrede rusten" (May he/she rest in peace). In the present tense, the subjunctive "God zegene je, mijn kind" (May God bless you, my child) differs from the indicative "God zegene je, mijn kind" (God blesses you, my child) differs from the indicative "God zegene je, mijn kind" (God blesses you, my child) differs from the indicative "God zegene je, mijn kind" (May he/she rest in peace). child.) In the past tense, the singular form of the subjunctive of weak verbs (the vast majority of verbs) does not differ from the indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative at all, so that for those verbs there is no difference between indicative at all the past tense. subjunctive differ from the past indicative, and only in the singular form. E.g., the subjunctive "hadde", "was" and "mocht" ("had", "was" and "mochte" differ from the indicative mood: Men neme ... ([Take (literally "one take"] ... 67302320378.pdf - as found in recipes) Uw naam worde geheiligd (Thy name be hallowed - from the Lord's Prayer) Geheiligd zij Uw naam (Hallowed be thy name - from the Lord's Prayer, as used in Belgium until 2016) Zo waarlijk helpe mij God almachtig (So truly help me God almighty - when swearing an oath) Godverdomme (now a commonly used curse word in Dutch but originally meaning a request to God to curse something) God zij dank (meaning Thanks be to God) Dank zij (Thanks to - literally meaning Thanks be to God) Dank zij (Thanks to - literally meaning Thanks be to God) Dank zij (Thanks to - literally meaning Thanks be) Leve de koning (Long live the king) Of these, the last 4 examples are still part of daily speech Luxembourgish has the same subjunctive tenses as German (described above). the periphrasis however, "géif" is used instead of "würde" or (dialectal) "täte". Latin and the Romance languages Latin Further information: Latin syntax § The subjunctive mood The Latin syntax or (dialectal) "täte". Latin and the Romance languages Latin Further information: Latin syntax § The subjunctive mood The Latin synt of doubt Possibility or contingency Within dependent clauses: Condition Purpose Characteristic Result Time Indirect questions, while some of the original subjunctive forms went on to compose the Latin future tense, especially in the Latin third conjugation. [citation needed] The *-i- of the old optative forms manifests itself in the fact that the Latin subjunctives typically have a high vowel even when the indicative mood, corresponds to the subjunctive rogemus, "let us ask", where e is a higher vowel than a. Latin present subjunctive forms Conjugation 1st 2nd 3rd[4] 3rdIO 4th 1st sing, rogen habeam currant excipiam veniam 2nd sing. subjunctive mood retains a highly distinct form for nearly all verbs in French. All of these languages inherit their subjunctive from Latin, where the subjunctive mood combines both forms and usages from a number of original Indo-European inflection sets, including the original subjunctive and the optative mood. In many cases, the Romance languages use the subjunctive in the same ways that English generally uses the auxiliary may or let to form desiderative expressions, such as "Let it snow". The Romance languages use the subjunctive for these; French, for example, says, "Qu'il neige" and "Qu'ils vivent jusqu'à leur vieillesse". However, in the case of the first-person plural, these languages tend to use the subjunctive in various kinds of subordinate clauses, such as those introduced by words meaning although English: "Although I am old, I feel young"; French: Bien que je sois vieux, je me sens jeune. In Spanish, phrases with words like lo que (that which, what), quien (who), or donde (where) and subjunctive verb forms are often translated to English with some variation of "whatever" or sometimes an indefinite pronoun. Spanish "lo gue sea", which is, by a literal interpretation, along the lines of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whatever" or "anything"; similarly, Spanish "donde sea" is English "wherever" and Spanish "guien sea" is English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whatever" or "anything"; similarly, Spanish "donde sea" is English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is", is translated as English "whoever", finolure every grant to the sea of "the thing which is "the thing which is



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For example, Spanish "lo que quieras", literally "that which you want", is translated to English as "whatever it may cost"; and Spanish "donde vayas, voy" is translated to English as "wherever you go, I go". French Main article: French verbsPresent and past subjunctives The subjunctive is used mostly with verbs or adverbs expressing desire, doubt or eventuality; it may also express an order.

Present Simple/Present Continuous

I. Put the verb in the correct form. 1. I _____ (enjoy) reading books

Lucy ______ (play) the guitar every day.
 We often_____ (go) swimming in summer

4. My parents are _ 1. I usually ______ (go) to school by bus, but today I'm late and I____

__ (put) a lot of sugar in her tea, but now she ____ (drink) it without any sugar, because she has a horrible

_ (prefer) action movies, but now he (watch) a cartoon with his little sister. (clean) her flat now, she ____ (clean) it

(have) a very important date today, now she

Past Simple/Past Continuous I. Put the verb in the correct form.

__(play) computer games from 14:00 till 18:00 yesterday.

Yesterday I _____ (break) my leg and now I can't walk.
Fiona _____ (listen) to music from morning till night ___ (fall) from the window, I was very scared, but she's OK now.

_ (meet) my future husband 10 years ago.

__ (find) a gold coin when I __

It is almost always preceded by the conjunction que (that). Use of the subjunctive is in many respects similar to English: Jussive (issuing orders, commanding, or exhorting): Il faut qu'il comprenne cela ("It is necessary that he understand that") Desiderative: Que la lumière soit! ("Let there be light!") In certain subordinate clauses: Bien que ce soit mon anniversaire: ("Even though it is my birthday") (although English does introduce a similar subjunctive element in an alternative: "It might be my birthday, but I am working" Avant que je ne m'en aille ("Before I go away") English French It is important that she speak. (subjunctive) Il est important qu'elle parle That the book pleases you does not surprise me. (indicative) Que le livre te plaise ne me surprend pas.

perfect) subjunctive In Spanish, the pluperfect subjunctive tense is used to describe a continuing wish in the past.

present subjunctive French uses a past subjunctive equivalent in tense to the passé du subjonctif". calidad y productividad 4ta edicion pdf gratis en pdf gr the verb. Unlike other Romance languages, such as Spanish, it is not always necessary that the preceding clause be in the passé du subjonctif in the subordinate clause: English French It is important that she have spoken. (subjunctive) Il est important qu'elle ait parlé. That the book pleased you does not surprise me. (indicative) Que le livre t'ait plu ne me surprend pas. past subjunctive Imperfect subjunctive in a subordinate clause when the main clause is in a past tense (including in the French conditional, which is morphologically a future-in-the-past): English French modern spoken older, formal, or literary It was necessary that he speak Il était nécessaire qu'il parlât I feared that he act so. Je craignais qu'il le fît present subjunctive imperfect subjunctive Example quotes Pour une brave dame, / Monsieur, qui vous honore, et de toute son âmeVoudrait que vous vinssiez, à ma sommation, / Lui faire un petit mot de réparation.—Jean Racine (1669), Les Plaideurs, 2.4.16–19 [...] je voudrais que vous vinssiez une fois à Berlin pour y rester, et que vous eussiez la force de soustraire votre légère nacelle aux bourrasques et aux vents qui l'ont battue si souvent en France.— Œuvres complètes de Voltaire (1828), Paris, page 595 J'aimerais qu'ils fissent leur début comme sous-maîtres dans les écoles importantes.— Théodore Henri Barrau (1842), De l'éducation morale de la jeunesse, page 191 Je craignais que vous ne voulussiez pas me recevoir.— Eugène Sue (1847), Martin et Bamboche, 3.3.7 Similarly, pluperfect subjunctive in same context: English French modern spoken older, formal, or literary It was necessary that you had acted so. Je regrettais que tu aies parlé Il était nécessaire que tu eusses agi ainsi I would have liked you to have done it. J'aurais aimé que tu l'eusses fait past subjunctive Example quotes Ma lettre, à laquelle vous feroit rester jusqu'à ce que vous eussiez reçu des nouvelles du départ de mon manuscrit; au moins étoit-ce le sens littéral et spirituel de ma lettre.—Montesquieu, Lettres familières, 18 Italian The Italian subjunctive (congiuntivo) is commonly used, although, especially in the spoken language, it is sometimes substituted by the indicative.[5] The subjunctive is used mainly in subordinate clauses following a set phrase or conjunction, such as benché, senza che, prima che, or perché. It is also used with verbs of doubt, possibile che and ritengo che, and sometimes with superlatives and virtual superlatives. English: I believe (that) she is the best. Italian: (Io) credo (che) (ella/lei) sia la migliore. 8806350552.pdf Differently from the French subjunctive, the Italian one is used after expressions like "Penso che" ("I think that"), where in French the indicative would be used. However, it is also possible to use the subjunctive after the expression "Je ne pense pas que..." ("I don't think that..."), and in questions like "Penses-tu que..." ("Do you think that..."), even though the indicative forms are correct, too. Present subjunctive is similar to, but still mostly distinguishable from, the present indicative, since in the first, second and third person singular forms they are the same, so the person is not implicitly implied from the verb. Irregular verbs tend to follow the first person singular form, such as the present subjunctive forms of andare, which goes to vada etc. (first person singular form is vado).

The present subjunctive is used in a range of situations in clauses taking the subjunctive. English: "It is possible that they have to leave". Italian: "I miei genitori vogliono che io suoni il pianoforte". English: "My parents want me to play the piano". Italian: "I miei genitori vogliono che io suoni il pianoforte". English: "It is possibile che debbano partire". English: "It is possibile che debbano partire" the examples above. However, exceptions include imperatives using the subjunctive (using the third person), and general statements of desire. English: "Be careful!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Long live the republic!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Long live the republic!" Italian: "Viva la republic!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Be careful!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Long live the republic!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Long live the republic!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Be careful!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Long live the republic!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Be careful!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Long live the republic!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Long live the republic!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Be careful!" Italian: "Stia attento!" English: "Stia more in speech than) the French imperfect subjunctive, and forms are largely regular, apart from the verbs essere, dare and stare (which go to fossi, dessi and stessi etc.). However, unlike in French, where it is often replaced with the present subjunctive, the imperfect subjunctive is far more common. income guidelines for medicaid in missouri Verbs with a contracted infinitive, such as dire (short for dicere) revert to the longer form in the imperfect subjunctive where the sense of the verb requires the imperfect subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses taking the subjunctive where the sense of the verb requires the imperfect subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses taking the subjunctive where the sense of the verb requires the imperfect subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses taking the subjunctive where the sense of the verb requires the imperfect subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses taking the subjunctive where the sense of the verb requires the imperfect subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses taking the subjunctive where the sense of the verb requires the imperfect subjunctive where the sense of the verb requires the imperfect subjunctive where the sense of the verb requires the imperfect subjunctive where the sense of the verb requires the imperfect subjunctive where the sense of the verb requires the imperfect subjunctive where the sense of the verb requires the imperfect subjunctive where the verb requires the verb re venisse." English: "The teacher slowed down, so that we would understand everything." Italian: "L'insegnante rallentava, affinché capissimo tutto." The imperfect subjunctive is used in "if" clauses, where the main clause is in the conditional tense, as in English and German. English: "If I had a lot of money, I would buy many cars." Italian: "Se avessi molti soldi, comprerei tante macchine." English: "You would know if we were lying." Italian: "Sapresti se mentissimo." Perfect and pluperfect subjunctives are formed much like the indicative perfect subjunctive respectively. They are used in subordinate clauses which require the subjunctive, where the sense of the perfect or pluperfect. English: "I would have done it, provided you had helped me." Italian: "Lo avrei fatto, purché tu mi avessi assistito." Spanish The subjunctive mood (subjuntivo) is a fundamental element of Spanish. Its spoken form makes use of it to a much larger degree than other Latin languages and it is in no case homonymous to any other mood. Furthermore, it is common to find long complex sentences almost entirely in the subjunctive is used in conjunction with impersonal expressions and expressions of emotion, opinion, desired or not. Normally, only certitude of (or statement of)

a fact will remove the possibility of its use. Unlike French, it is also used in phrases expressing the past conditional. The negative of the imperative shares the same form with the present subjunctive. Common introductions to the subjunctive would include the following: que... or de que... fototatewuvim.pdf as in que sea (present subjunctive) lo que Dios quiera (present subjunctive): "Let it be what God wills". Si...: "If.." (e.g. si estuvieras: "if you were...") Donde: "Where.." (e.g. donde sea, "anywhere") Cuando: "Where.." (e.g. donde sea, "anywhere") Cuando: "Where.." (freferring to a future time, e.g. cuando vaya, "when I go") Aunque: "Despite/although/even if..." (jalá... "I hope..." (freferring to a future time, e.g. cuando vaya, "when I go") Aunque: "Despite/although/even if..." (jalá... "I hope..." (freferring to a future time, e.g. cuando vaya, "when I go") Aunque: "Despite/although/even if..." (jalá... "I hope..." (jalá... "I hope..." (jalá... "I hope..." (jalá... "I hope..." (jalá..." I hope..." (jalá... "I hope..." (jalá..." I hope.. que lloviera (past subjunctive) "I wish it would like" can be said in the conditional Querría or in the past subjunctive Quisiera, as in Quisiera (past subjunctive), i.e. "I would like you to come". Comfort with the subjunctive form and the degree to which a second-language speaker attempts to avoid its use can be an indicator of the level of proficiency in the language. Complex use of the subjunctive is a constant pattern of everyday speech among native speakers but difficult to interiorize even by relatively proficient Spanish learners (e.g. I would have liked you to come on Thursday: Me habría gustado (conditional perfect) que vinieras (past subjunctive) el jueves. An example of the subtlety of the Spanish subjunctive + present or future) modifies the expression "be it as it may" (literally "be what it be"): Sea lo que sea (present subjunctive): "No matter what/whatever." Sea lo que fuera (present subjunctive): "Whatever it were." Fuera lo que fuera (past subjunctive): (Similar meaning to above). Sea lo que fuere. (Present subjunctive): "Whatever it may be." Fuera lo que hubiera sido.

(Past subjunctive + past pluperfect subjunctive): "Whatever/no matter what it may have been". The same alterations could be made to the expression Sea como sea or "no matter how" with similar changes in meaning. Spanish has two past subjunctive forms. They are almost identical, except that where the "first form" has -ra-, the "second form" has -se-. Both forms are usually interchangeable although the -se- form may be more common in Spain than in other Spanish-speaking areas. The -ra- forms may also be used as an alternative to the conditional in certain structures. Present subjunctive form is always different from the corresponding present indicative form. For example, whereas English "that they speak" or French "qu'ils parlent" can be either indicative or subjunctive, Spanish "que hablen" is unambiguously subjunctive. (The corresponding indicative would be "que hablen" is unambiguously subjunctive. (The corresponding indicative would be "que hablen" is unambiguously subjunctive. all que clauses require the subjunctive mood. They must have at least one of the following criteria: As the fourth edition needed] states, when the werb of the main clause expresses emotion (e.g. fear, happiness, sorrow, etc.) Impersonal expressions are used in the main clause expresses emotion (e.g. fear, happiness, sorrow, etc.) Impersonal expressions are used in the main clause. the one that is in subjunctive. Examples: Ojalá que me compren (comprar) un regalo. (I hope that they will buy me a gift.) Te recomiendo que el restaurante abra (abrir) a las seis. (I doubt that the restaurant might open at six.) Lo discutiremos cuando venga (venir). (We will talk about it when he/she comes.) Es important eque (nosotros) hagamos ejercicio. (It is important that we exercise.) Me alegro de que (tú) seas mi amiga. (I am happy that you are my friend.) Past (imperfect) subjunctive Used interchangeably, the past (imperfect) subjunctive can end either in "-se" or "-ra". Both forms stem from the third-person plural (ellos, ellas, ustedes) of the preterite. For example, the verb "estar", when conjugated in the third-person plural of the preterite, becomes "estuviere". Thus, it becomes "estuviere" or "estuviere". Thus, it becomes "estuviere". The past subjunctive may be used with "if... then" statements with the conditional mood. Example: Si yo fuera/fuese el maestro, no mandaría demasiados deberes. (If I were the teacher, I would not give too much homework.) Future subjunctive tense is now rare but still used in certain dialects of Spanish and in formal speech. It is usually reserved for literature, archaic phrases and expressions, and legal documents. (The form is similar to the "-ra" form of the imperfect subjunctive, but with a "-re" ending instead of "-ras" and so on.) Example: Si así yo no lo hiciere, que Dios y la patria me lo demanden. (If I don't do it, may God and the fatherland demand it from me.) Phrases expressing the subjunctive in a future period normally employ the present subjunctive. For example: "I hope that it will rain tomorrow" would simply be "Espero que llueva mañana" (where llueva is the third-person singular present subjunctive of llover, "to rain"). Pluperfect (past

"Desearía que (tú) hubieras ido al cine conmigo el viernes pasado." (I wish that you had gone to the movies with me last Friday). To form this tense, first the subjunctive form of haber is conjugated (in the example above, "haber" becomes "hubieras"). Then the participle of the main verb (in this case is added, "ir" becomes "ido"). Me gustaría que 'hubieras ido'/'hubieses ido', pero él suspendió su examen de matemáticas. (I would have liked if you had gone, but he failed his math test.) Though the "-re" form appears to be more closely related to the imperfect subjunctive derives from the pluperfect subjunctive of Vulgar Latin and the "-re" from the pluperfect indicative, combining to overtake the previous pluperfect subjunctive ending. The "-re" from the pluperfect subjunctive ending. The "-re" from the pluperfect subjunctive ending to overtake the previous pluperfect subjunctive ending. persons—before losing the perfect in the shift to future subjunctive, the same perfect nature that was the only thing the forms originally shared. So the "-re" form always belonged with the subjunctive mood that the "-re" form had since its emergence. [6] Portuguese In Portuguese, as in Spanish, the subjunctive (subjunctive (subjunctive) is complex, being generally used to talk about situations which are seen as doubtful, imaginary, hypothetical, demanded, or required. It can also express emotion, opinion, disagreement, denial, or a wish. Its value is similar to the one it has in formal English: Present subjunctive Command: Faça-se luz! "Let there be light!" Wish: Viva o rei! "Long live the king!" Necessity: É importante que ele compreenda isso. "It is important that he understand that." In certain, subordinate clauses: Ainda que seja o meu aniversário... "Even though it be my birthday..." Antes que eu vá... "Before I go..." Imperfect (past) subjunctive As in Spanish, the imperfect subjunctive is in vernacular use, and it is employed, among other things, to make the tense of a subordinate clause agree with the tense of the main clause: English: It is [present subjunctive]. — It was [past indicative] necessary that he speak [present subjunctive]. [present indicative] necessário que ele fale [present subjunctive]. → Era necessário [past (imperfect) subjunctive]. necessário que ele falasse [imperfect subjunctive]. There are authors[who?] who regard the conditional of Portuguese as a "future of the past"), especially in Brazil. Future subjunctive Portuguese differs from other Ibero-Romance languages in having retained the medieval future subjunctive (future do subjuntivo), which is rarely used in Spanish and English will use the present tense in this type of clause. For example, in conditional sentences whose main clause is in the conditional, Portuguese, Spanish and English employ the future subjunctive where English and Spanish use the present indicative. (English, when being used in a rigorously formal style, takes the present subjunctive in these situation, example: "Should I be, then...") Contrast the following two sentences. English: If I were [past subjunctive] rey, acabaría con [conditional] hunger. Spanish: Si fuera [imperfect subjunctive] rey, acabaría con [conditional] a fome. English: If I am [present indicative] [technical English is "should I be" present subjunctive] elected president, I will change [future indicative] the law. Spanish: Si soy [present indicative] elegido presidente, cambiaré [future indicative] la ley.

Portuguese: Se for [future subjunctive] a lei. The first situation is counterfactual; the listener knows that the speaker may yet be elected president. For a different example, a father speaking to his son might say: English: When you are [present indicative] older, you will understand [future indicative] grande, comprenderai [future indicative] mayor, comprenderai [future indicative] mayor, comprenderai [future indicative] grande, comprenderai [future indicative]. Portuguese: Quando fores [future subjunctive] mais velho, compreenderás [future indicative]. The future subjunctive is identical in form to the personal infinitive in regular verbs, but they differ in some irregular verbs of frequent use. However, the possible differences between the two tenses are due only to stem changes. They always have the same endings. The meaning of sentences can change by switching subjunctive and indicative: Ele pensou que eu era alto (He thought that I was tall [and I am not]) Se formos lá (If we go there) Se vamos lá (equivalent to "if we are going there") Below, there is a table demonstrating subjunctive Present subjunctive Future subjunctities Future subjunctive Future subjunctive Future subjunctive Fut falar falaria Nós falássemos falemos falariamos Vós falássemos falemos falariamos Vós falássemos falemos falariamos Vós falássemos falemos falariamos falariamos falariamos Vós falássemos falemos falariamos Vós falássemos falemos falariamos Vós falássemos falariamos falariamos Vós falássemos subjunctives auxiliar verbs (ter or haver) must conjugate to the respective subjunctive tense, while the main verbs must take their participles. Oueria que have somprehended that) Ouando houver sido eleito presidente, mudarei a lei (When I will have been elected president, I will change the law) A cidade haver-se-ia afundado se não fosse por seus alicerces (The city would have sunk, if not for its foundation) Grammatical person Past subjunctive Present subjunctive Present subjunctive Future subjunctive Future subjunctive Present subjunctive Prese falado haveria/teria falado Tu houvesses/tivesses falado haja/tenha falado houver/es/tiveres falado haveria/teria falado houver/seses/tivesses falado haveria/teria falado

languages. The subjunctive forms always include the conjunction să, which within these verbal forms plays the role of a morphological structural element. 45425536382.pdf The subjunctive has two tenses: the past tense and the present subjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and plural by adding the conjunctive is usually built in the 1st and 2nd person singular and 2nd person conjunctive: să vii (t/hat) you come). In the 3rd person most verbs have a specific conjunctive in the ending or in the stem itself; there is however no distinction between the singular and plural of the present conjunctive in the 3rd person (indicative: are he has; conjunctive: să aibă (that) he has; indicative: au they have; conjunctive: să aibă (that) they come; conjunctive: să vină (that) they come; conjunc advice, etc.: a vrea to want, a dori to wish, a prefera to prefer, a lăsa to let, to allow, a ruga to ask, a sfătui to advise, a sugera to suggest, a recommend, a cere to demand, to ask for, a interzice to forbid, a permite to allow, to give permission, a se teme to be afraid, etc. When used independently, the subjunctive indicates a desire, a fear, an

falado hajais/tenhais falado houverdes/tiverdes falado houverem/tiversem falado houverem/tiverse

order or a request, i.e. has modal and imperative values. The present subjunctive is used in questions having the modal value of should: Să plec? Should I leave? engineering maths formulas pdf Să mai stau? Should I stay longer? De ce să plece? Why should he/she leave? The present subjunctive is often used as an imperative, mainly for other persons than the second person, it is even stronger than the imperative. The first-person plural can be preceded by the interjection hai, which intensifies the imperative meaning of the structure: Să mergem! Let us go! or Hai să mergem! Come on, let's go! Să plece imediat! I want him to leave immediately! Să-mi aduci un pahar de apă! Bring me a glass of water! The subjunctive present is used in certain set phrases used as greetings in specific situations: Să creşti mare! (to a child, after he or she declared his or her age or thanked for something) Să ne (să-ţi, să vă) fie de bine! (to people who have finished their meals) Să-l (să o, să le etc.) porți sănătos / sănătoasă! (when somebody shows up in new clothes, with new shoes) Dumnezeu să-l (s-o, să-i, să le) ierte! (after mentioning the name of a person who died recently) Past subjunctive The past tense of the subjunctive (a trebui, a vrea, a putea, a fi bine, a fi necesar, etc.), in constructions that express the necessity, the desire in the past: Ar fi trebuit să fi rămas acasă. You should have been better if we had stayed longer. When used independently, the past subjunctive indicates a regret related to a past-accomplished action that is seen as undesirable at the moment of speaking: Să fi rămas acasă We should have stayed at home. (Note: the same construction can be used for all persons and numbers.)[7] Celtic languages Welsh see also: Literary Welsh morphology and Colloquial Welsh morphology in Welsh, there are two forms of the subjunctive: present and imperfect. The present subjunctive is barely ever used in spoken Welsh except in certain fixed phrases, and is restricted in most cases to the third person singular. argumentative writing template middle school However, it is more likely to be found in literary Welsh, most widely in more old-fashioned registers. The third-person singular is properly used after certain conjunctions and prepositions but in spoken Welsh the present subjunctive is frequently replaced by either the infinitives, the present tense, the conditional, or the future tense (this latter is called the present future by some grammarians). Present indicative Present subjunctive English Welsh I am (Ry)dw i/... ydw i (that) I be bwyf, byddwyf Thou art (R)wyt ti/... wyt ti (that) thou be[est] bych, byddych He is Mae e/... sujet de redaction 3eme et corrige.pdf ydy eMae o/...ydy o (that) he be bo, byddo One is Ydys (that) one be bydder We are (Ry)dych chi/...dyn ni (Ry)dan ni/... dan ni (that) we be bôm, byddom You are (Ry)dych chi/...dyn ni (Ry)dan ni/... dan ni (that) we be bôm, byddom You are (Ry)dych chi/...dyn ni (Ry)dan ni/... dan ni (that) we be bôm, byddom You are (Ry)dych chi/...dyn ni (Ry)dan ni/... dan ni (that) we be bôm, byddom You are (Ry)dych chi/...dyn ni (Ry)dan ni/... dan ni (that) we be bôm, byddom You are (Ry)dych chi/...dyn ni (Ry)dan ni/... dan ni (that) we be bôm, byddom You are (Ry)dych chi/...dyn ni (Ry)dan ni/... dan ni (that) we be bôm, byddom You are (Ry)dych chi/...dyn ni (Ry)dan ni/... dan ni (that) we be bôm, byddom You are (Ry)dych chi/...dyn ni (Ry)dan ni/... dan ni (that) we be bôm, byddom You are (Ry)dych chi/...dyn ni (Ry)dan ni/... dan ni (that) we be bôm, byddom You are (Ry)dych chi/... dan ni (that) we be bôm, byddom English Literary Welsh Spoken English Spoken English Spoken Welsh When need be Pan fo angen When there'll be need Pan fydd angen Before it be Cyn (y) bo Before it be Cyn (y) ddiogel It is time that I go Mae'n amser yr elwyf It's time for me to go Mae'n amser imi fynd The imperfect subjunctive, as in English, only affects the verb bod ("to be"). It is used after pe (a form of "if") and it must be accompanied by the conditional subjunctive e.g. Pe bawn i'n gyfoethog, teithiwn i trwy'r byd.

= "If I were rich, I would travel throughout the world." Imperfect indicative Conditional subjunctive English Welsh English Wels would be byddai fe/fo byddai hi (that) we were (R)oedden ni We would be bydden ni (that) we were baen ni You were (R)oedden nhw They would be bydden nhw (that) they were baent hwy For all other verbs in Welsh, as in English, the imperfect subjunctive takes the forms from the indicative. Scottish Gaelic, the subjunctive and the imperfect subjunctive and the imperfect subjunctive takes the forms from the indicative. takes the imperfect indicative. The subjunctive is normally used in proverbs or truisms in phrases that start with 'May...' For example, Gum bi Righ Ruisiart beò fada! - Long live King Richard live long). Gum bi Righ Ruisiart beò fada! - Long live King Richard live long). Gum bi Righ Ruisiart beò fada! - Long live King Richard live long). conjunction, the subjunctive is used, like every other language, in a more demanding or wishful statement; Se am gum fag e a-nis. - It is time that he leave now. That e right indicates a right indicate in a more demanding or wishful statement; Se am gum fag e a-nis. - It is time that he leave now. That e right indicates a right indica Dh'fhaighnich e nach faic mi ise. - He asked that I not see her. kavegexu.pdf The subjunctive in Gaelic will sometimes have the conjunction gun (or gum before words beginning with b, f, m or p) can be translated as 'that' or as 'May ...' while making a wish. For negatives, nach is used instead. Present indicative Present subjunctive English Gaelic English Gaelic I am Tha mi/ Is mise (that) I be (gum) bi iad They are Tha sinh/ Is sinne (that) we be (gum) bi iad They are Tha sinh/ Is sinne (that) we be (gum) bi iad They are Tha sinh/ Is sinne (that) thou be[est] (gum) bi iad In Scottish Gaelic, the imperfect subjunctive is exactly the same as the indicative only that it uses robh in both the affirmative forms, as the interrogative form in the imperfect indicative of bi. Imperfect indicative Conditional subjunctive Imperfect subjunctive English Gaelic En

(that) one were (qun) robhar We were Bha sinh/ B'e sinne We were (qun) robh sinh (that) we were (qun) robh sinh You were

imperfect subjunctive where the interrogative form of the verb is used for both the affirmative and negative forms of the verb and, like Welsh, the imperfect subjunctive forms can be exactly the same as the conditional subjunctive forms apart from bi. Examples: Nan robh mi beartach, shiubhalainn air feadh an t-saoghail. - If I were rich, I would travel throughout the world. Nan nach dèanadh mi m' obair-dhachaigh, bhithinn air bhith ann trioblaid. - If I had not done my homework, I would have been in trouble. Native speakers would tend to use the following for the second of the above examples: Mur nach robh mi air m'obair-dhachaigh a dhèanamh, bhithinn ann an trioblaid Irish In the Irish language (Gaeilge), the subjunctive, like in Scottish Gaelic (its sister language), covers the idea of wishing something and so appears in some famous Irish proverbs and blessings. It is considered an old-fashioned tense for daily speech (except in set phrases) but still appears often in print.[8] The subjunctive form of the verb, plus the subject, plus the thing being wished for. For instance, the subjunctive form of "téigh" (go) is "té": Go dté tú slán. bmw e90 owners manual pdf - May you be well. (lit: may you go well) Or again, the subjunctive of "tabhair" (give) is "tuga": Go dtuga Dia ciall duit. - May God give you sense. Or to take a third example, sometimes the wish is also a curse, like this one from

Tory Island in Donegal: Go ndéana an Diabhal toirneach de d'anam in Ifreann. - May the Devil make thunder of your soul in Hell. The subjunctive ending on broad or slender, and first or second conjugation. For example, to the stem of bog (to move) is

added -a giving as its subjunctive in the first person boga mé: First conjugation: mola tú mola sé/sí molaimid mola sibh mola sibh brise sé/sí brisimid brise sibh br collect) bailí mé bailí tú bailí sé/sí bailímid bailí sibh bailí siad E.g. "go mbeannaí Dia thú" - May God bless you. There is also some irregularity in certain verbs in the subjunctive. The verb bí (to be) is the most irregular verb in Irish (as in most Indo-European languages): Present indicative tá mé/táim tá tú tá sé/sí rabhaimid raibh siad The Irish phrase for "thank you" – go raibh maith agat – uses the subjunctive of "bí" and literally means "may there be good at-you". Some verbs do not follow the conjugation of the subjunctive exactly as conjugated above. recall amount home depot receipt These irregularities apply to verbs whose stem ends already in a stressed vowel and thus due to the rules of Irish orthography and pronunciation, cannot take another. For example: Present indicative Present subjunctive teigh (to go) teann tú te tú saigh (to stab) sann tú sá tú luigh (to lie down) luíonn tú luí tú *feoigh (to decay; wither) feonn tú feo tú Although feoigh doesn't have a síneadh fada (accent), the 'o' in this position is stressed (pronounced as though it is ó) and thus the subjunctive is used in English, it may not be used in Irish and another tense might be used instead. For example: If I were (past subjunctive) you, I would study for the exam tomorrow. - Dá mba (past/conditional of the copula) mise tusa, dhéanfainn (conditional) staidéar le haghaidh an scrúdaithe amárach.[9] I wish *(that) you were (past sub.) the right way—Tá sé tábhachtach go roghnóidh (future indicative) sé ar an mbealach ceart. When you're older (present ind.), you'll understand - Nuair a bheidh/bheas (future ind.) tú níos sine, tuigfidh tú. Note that in English, the relative pronoun that can be omitted; in Irish, the corresponding go must be retained. Note that in English, the present tense is often used to refer to a future state whereas in Irish there is less freedom with tenses (i.e. time is more strictly bound to the appropriate tense, present for present, past for past, future for future). In this particular example, you will be older and it is then that you will understand. Indo-Aryan languages Hindi-Urdu (Hindustani), first the regular subjunctive and the second, the perfective subjunctive which superficially has the same form as the perfective aspect forms of verbs but still expresses future events, it is only ever used with if clauses and relative pronouns. In a semantic analysis, this use of the perfective aspect marker would not be considered perfective, since it is more closely related to subjunctive usage. Only the superficial form is identical to that of the perfective.[10] The regular subjunctive mood can be put in two tenses; present and future.[10] There is another mood, which serves as both the past conditional mood in Hindustani.[11] Hindi-Urdu, apart from the non-aspectual forms (or the simple aspect) has three grammatical aspects (habitual, perfective & progressive) and each aspect can be put in the present tense only for the verb honā (to be) for any other verb only the future sujunctive mood can be put in the present tense only for the verb honā (to be) for any other verb only the future sujunctive mood forms for all the three grammatical aspects of Hindustani for the verbs honā (to be) and karnā (to do) are shown in the table below. Subjunctive and Contrafactual Conjugations of "honā (to be)" mood tense singular plural 1P - mai 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - āp 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P - ap 1 2P - tum 3P - yah/ye vah/yo 1P - ham 2P kartī ho kartā ho kartī ho kartī ho kartī ho kartī ho kartī hotī kartī rahī k subjunctive regular present kiyā hū kī hū kiyē hotā kī hotī kiyē hotā kī hotī kiye hotā kī hotī kiya hotā kī hotī kī hotī kiya hotā kī hotī regular present kar rahā hū kar rahā hu kar rahī hu kar rahī ho ka kar rahā hotā kar rahī hotī ka kī kiye kī kiyē kī kiyē kī kiyē kī contrafactual past kartā rêhnā (to stay) as well to form synonymous future subjunctive forms. 3 Unlike English, in which both the continuous and the progressive aspect have the same -ing form, the progressive aspect of Hindi-Urdu cannot convey the continuous and the progressive aspect have the same -ing form, the progressive aspect have the same -ing form, the progressive aspect of Hindi-Urdu cannot convey the continuous and the progressive aspect have the same -ing form, the progressive aspect have -ing form -ing f perfective (future) subjunctive forms. Example Sentences Hindi-Urdu Sentence Structure English Subjunctive Regular Present uskī tabiyat sahī ho bas. [his/her].GEN [health].NOM [correct].ADJ [be].SUBJ.PRS [only] (I only hope that) his/her health is in good condition. Future ummīd kar rahī hū ki bole vo kuch use. [hope] [do] [stay].PTCP [be].1P.SG. [that] [tell].SUBJ.FUT. [he/she].NOM [something] [him/her].INST [ask].1P.SUBJ.SG [and] [he/she].ERG [not] [tell].SUBJ.FUT. [then] (In the case that) I ask him and he doesn't tell (me) then? Contrafactual Past kāsh usne usī din ye bāt batā dī hotī. [I wish] [he/she].ERG [that].DEM.EMPH [day].NOM [this].DEM [matter].NOM.FEM [tell].CONTRA.FEM I wish he/she had told me about this thing on that day itself. Slavic languages lost the Proto-Indo-European subjunctive altogether, while the old optative was repurposed as the imperative mood. Some modern Slavic languages have developed a new subjunctive-like construction, [12][13] although there is no consistent terminology. For example, some authors do not distinguish the subjunctive mood from the optative ("wishing") mood,[14] others do.[15] Polish The subjunctive mood is formed using the by particle, either alone or forming a single word with the complex conjunctions zeby, izby, azeby, that the by-containing particle must be placed in front of the dependent clause. [12] Compare: Upieram się, że wyszedł subjunctive - I insist that he leave; Upieram się, że wyszedł subju case of certain independent clauses, for example it is incorrect to say chce, że to zrobi, but the subjunctive mood must be used instead: chce, by to zrobi. The subjunctive scan move. See that in the following examples: Upieram się,

e.g. iskam da stanesh (perfective) / iskam da stanesh (perfective) - i want you to get up. The latter is more insisting, since the imperfective is the more inmediate construction. Thus: Indicative - че - е.g. знам, че си тук - znam, che si tuk - I know that you are here; Subjunctive - да - е.g. настоявам да си тук - nastoyavam da si tuk - I insist that you be here. Semitic languages Arabic In Standard/Literary Arabic, the verb in its imperfect aspect (al-mudāri') has a subjunctive form called the manṣūb form (""") has ubjunctive in most of its forms: where the indicative has ""u", the subjunctive has "nu", the subjunctive has "nu", the subjunctive has "nu", the subjunctive has nothing at all. (The "-na" ending in the second and third-person plural feminine is different: it marks the gender and number, not the mood, and therefore it is there in both the indicative has "au", the subjunctive yaktuba "he may / should write" Hostiqual write" — Subjunctive yaktuba "he may / should write" Indicative third plural masc. yaktuba "they write" — Subjunctive yaktuba "they write" — Subjunctive yaktuba "they write" Hostiqual write" Indicative third plural fem. yaktubna "they write" = Subjunctive yaktubna "they write" Hostiqual write" Indicative third plural fem. yaktubna "they write" = Subjunctive yaktubna "they write" Hostiqual write" Indicative has "bubjunctive yaktubna "they write" Hostiqual write" Indicative has "bubjunctive yaktubna "they write" Subjunctive yaktubna "they write" Hostiqual write" Indicative has bubjunctive yaktubna "they write" Indicative has bubjunctive yaktubna "they

że wtedy by nie wyszedł conditional - I insist that he would not have left then [at that time]; Upieram się, że by wówczas nie wyszedł conditional - I insist that he would not have left then [at that time]; Myślę, że on by akurat wyszedł conditional - I think that he would have just left [a moment ago]; Myślę, że gdyby wyszedł, ... conditional - I insist that he would have left, ... There is no conjunction, which would indicate the subjunctive nie nalegam, by wysłał list vs the optative oby wysłał list. Bulgarian Modal distinctions in subordinate clauses are expressed not through verb endings, but through the choice of complementizer - че (che) or да (da) (which might both be translated with the relative pronoun "that"). The verbs remain unchanged. In ordinary sentences, the imperfective aspect is most often used for the indicative, and the perfective for the subjunctive, but any combination is possible, with the corresponding change in meaning.

(Law/Momken enti katabti. "If /Maybe you would write") (s.f) Tunisian Arabic often precedes the imperfective indicative verb by various conjunctions to create the subjunctive: Ma: Me ëandk ma tektb, You have nothing to write Litary (s.f) Tunisian Arabic often precedes the imperfective indicative verb by various conjunctions to create the subjunctive: Ma: Me eandk ma tektb, You have nothing to write Ken for wish, hope or opinion: Netmanna, ken nscoufk nejh nhar. I wish i'd see you successful one day: Wish Ken yesclqu. (I) hope they find out: Hope (Men rayi.) Ken temes the imperfective indicative verb win hard. It wish i'd see you successful one day: Wish Ken yesclqu. (I) hope they find out: Hope (Men rayi.) Ken temes the imperfect of wish hope or opinion: Netmanna, ken nscoufk nejh nhar. I wish i'd see you successful one day: Wish Ken yesclqu. (I) hope they find out: Hope (Men rayi.) Ken temes the imperfect of wish ken yesclqu. (I) hope they find out: Hope (Men rayi.) Ken temes the imperfect of which wish i'd see you successful one day: Wish Ken yesclqu. (I) hope they find out: Hope (Men rayi.) Ken temes the imperfect of which wish i'd see you successful one day: Wish Ken yesclqu. (I) hope they find out: Hope (Men rayi.) Ken temes the imperfect of which wish i'd see you successful one day: Wish Ken temes the imperfect of which wish i'd see you successful one day: Wish Ken temes the little indicative of wish ken yesclqu. (I) hope they find out: Hope (Men rayi.) Ken temes the little indicative of wish ken yescladed to the lide indicative temes the find out: Hope they find out: Hope will be wind out they will out it? (I want his a word in th

The ending -ni was used in the instances where -u could not be used as stated above. During Middle and Neo Assyrian the -ni ending became compulsory on all subordination.[17] Uralic languages Hungarian This mood in Hungarian is generally used to express polite demands and suggestions. The endings are identical between imperative, conjunctive and subjunctive; it is therefore often called the conjunctive-imperative mood. Examples: Add nekem! – 'Give it to me.' – demand Menjünk! – 'Let's go.' – suggestion Menjek? – 'Shall I go?' – suggestion or question Menj! – 'Go!' – demand Note that "demand" is nowhere near as rude as it might sound in English. It is a polite but firm request, but not as polite as, say, "would you...". The characteristic letter in its ending is -j-, and in the definite conjunctive conjugation the endings appear very similar to those of singular possession, with a leading letter -j-.

An unusual feature of the mood's endings is that there exist a short and a long form for the second person singular (i.e. "you"). The formation of this for regular verbs differs from the longer ending in that the last two sounds are omitted (-j and not -jél for example in menj above, cf. menjél).

of a final sibilant consonant is demonstrated when a j-initial ending is applied: mos + -jak gives mossak 'let me wash' (-j- changes to -s-) When referring to the demands of others, the subjunctive mode in foreign languages and the modes in Turkish. The subjunctive mode (emir kipi),[18] necessitative mood (jereklilik kipi),[23][24] conditional mood (şart kipi),[25] in Turkish. Of the above 5 moods, 3 moods (istek kipi, şart kipi, dilek kipi) are additionally translated as "subjunctive mode" too.

Examples of the optative mood (istek kipi) are additionally translated as "subjunctive werb. The suffixes -(y)eyim, -(y)elim, and other forms are used to form an optative verb. The Turkish optative means 'let someone do something' in English.

Forming the optative 27]. The suffix -(y)eyim/-(y)ayım. The suffix -(y)eyim or -(y)ayım is used for the suffix -(y)eyim: if the last vowel of the word is a, ı, o, or u. Use the suffix -(y)eyim: if the last vowel of the verb and it means 'let us do'. Use the suffix -(y)elim/-(y)alım: if the last vowel of the word is a, ı, o, or u. Use the suffix -(y)elim/-(y)alım: if the last vowel of the word is a, ı, o, or u. Use the suffix -(y)elim/-(y)elim: if the last vowel of the word is e, i, ö, or u.

Use the suffix -(y)elim: if the last vowel of the word is e, i, ö, or u.

Use the suffix -(y)elim: if the last vowel of the word is e, i, ö, or u.

Use the suffix -(y)elim: if the last vowel of the word is e, i, ö, or u.

It drops, for example: the -ja- in -jad, leaving just -d, as can be seen in add above (instead of adjad). There are several groups of exceptions involving verbs that end in -t. The rules for how this letter, and a preceding letter, should change when the subjunctive endings are applied are quite complicated, see the article Hungarian verbs. As usual, gemination

Bugün araba sürelim. (Let's drive a car today.) Bu akşam için kek yapalım. (Let's make a cake for tonight.) An example of a conditional mode (şart kipi) is: Çalışırsa kazanır (If he worked, he might win. (simple present)).[28] An examples of an necessitative mood (gereklilik kipi) is: Benim gelmem gerek (I must/ have to come), Dün toplantıya katılman gerekirdi (You should have attended the meeting yesterday. (but you didn't)).[29][30] An example of an imperative mode (emir kipi) is: siz gelin (Let you come), onlar gelsinler (Let them come).[31] An examples of an desiderative mood (dilek kipi) is: Ah! şimdi burada olaydı (Oh! If/ if only he were here now); Keşke burada olaydı (I wish lad a car, so I didn't (need to) get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı da otobüse binmeseydim (I wish I had a car, so I didn't (need to) get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı o zaman otobüse binmeseydim (I wish I had a car then I wouldn't get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı o zaman otobüse binmezdim(I wish I had a car then I wouldn't get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı o zaman otobüse binmezdim(I wish I had a car, so I didn't (need to) get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı o zaman otobüse binmezdim(I wish I had a car, so I didn't (need to) get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı da otobüse binmezdim(I wish I had a car, so I didn't (need to) get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı da otobüse binmezdim(I wish I had a car, so I didn't (need to) get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı da otobüse binmezdim(I wish I had a car, so I didn't (need to) get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı da otobüse binmezdim(I wish I had a car, so I didn't (need to) get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı da otobüse binmezdim(I wish I had a car, so I didn't (need to) get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı o zaman otobüse binmezdim(I wish I had a car, so I didn't (need to) get on the bus.); Keşke arabam olsaydı o zaman otobüse binmezdim(I wish I had a car, so I didn't (need to) get on the bus.); keşke arabam olsaydı o zaman otobüse binmezdim(I wish I

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The Syntax of Compound Tenses in Slavic, Utrecht 2006 ^ Huenergard, John, Grammar of Akkadian Third Edition, Eisenbrauns 2011 ^ Translated from emir kipi in Tureng dictionary ^ or subjunctive mode ^ Translated from Sart kipi in Tureng dictionary ^ Example of the optative mood how as Subjunctive) ^ An examples of an conditional mode (şart kipi) ^ An examples of an necessitative mood

Retrieved 5 May 2018. ^ "Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla (Ó Dónaill): staidéar". www.teanglann.ie. Archived from the original on 6 November 2017. Retrieved 5 May 2018. ^ a b VAN OLPHEN, HERMAN (1975). "Aspect, Tense, and Mood in the Hindi Verb". Indo-Iranian Journal. 16 (4): 284–301. doi:10.1163/000000075791615397. ISSN 0019-7246.

(gereklilik kipi) ^ Subjunctive with Imperative ^ An examples of an imperative mode (emir kipi) ^ An examples of desiderative mode (form Subjunctive and Modern Bulgarian - On the Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive and Modern Bulgarian Renarrative forms The English subjunctive: scholarly opinions The Bulgarian - On the Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive and Modern Bulgarian - On the Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive and Modern Bulgarian - On the Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive and Modern Bulgarian - On the Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive and Modern Bulgarian - On the Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive and Modern Bulgarian - On the Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive and Modern Bulgarian - On the Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive and Modern Bulgarian - On the Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive and Hose Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive in Bulgarian - On the Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive in Bulgarian - On the Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Subjunctive Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Slavonic Subjunctive Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Slavonic Subjunctive Intersection between the Old Church Slavonic Slavonic Subjunctive intersection between the Subjunctive intersection intersection between the Subjunctive intersection between the Subjunctive intersection between the Subjunctive subjunctive intersection between the Subjunctive intersection between the Subjunctive subjunctive intersection between the Subjunctive intersection between the Subjunctive will be subjunctive subjunctive subjunctive subjunctive

was he were she was she were it was it were we were they were For any verb, the Simple Past Subjunctive is identical to the Simple Past Indicative. For all of the past and present tenses conjugated with auxiliaries,

the Subjunctive tenses are formed in the same way as the Indicative tenses of the Indicative tenses of the Indicative and subjunctive forms which differ from the corresponding Indicative Forms who work you work you work he works it works it work we work when working they working he be working she be working she be working it is working it is working they are working they are working they are worked that have worked I have worked I have worked I have worked I have worked it has worked it have worked we have worked they have worked they have worked they have worked they have been working I have been working I have been working I have been working she have been working she have been working they have been working they have been working they have been working they are working they worked he worked have been working you have been working they worked worked worked worked worked worked it worked I worked I worked I have worked worked have worked they have been working she has been working they worked he worked worked you worked he worked worked worked worked it worked I have worked you worked he worked worked worked worked worked worked it worked I have worked you worked he worked it worked I have worked you worked he worked it worked I have worked you worked you worked he worked it worked I have worked you worked he worked it worked I have worked you worked you worked he worked it worked I have worked you worked you worked he worked it worked I have worked you worked he worked it worked I have worked you worked he worked worked worked worked it worked I have worked you worked he worked it worked I have worked you worked he worked worked worked worked worked worked worked worked worked it have worked you worked he worked he worked worked he worked worked he worked he worked worked worked worked worked he worked worked he worked he

It is important and the demand will create a delay. In the Simple Present Subjunctive are underlined. e.g. They requested that she arrive early. The demand will create a delay. In the simple Present Subjunctive are underlined. e.g. They requested that she arrive early. The demand will create a delay. In the simple Present Subjunctive are underlined. e.g. They requested that she arrive early. The demand will create a delay. In the simple Present Subjunctive are underlined. e.g. They requested that she arrive early. They in the main clause of the present she will create is in the Simple Present, and in the sim

As explained below, the form of the verb used in the subordinate clause of a wish is determined by whether the time of the action referred to in the main clause. a. An earlier time When the subordinate clause refers to an earlier time than the main clause, the Past Perfect Subjunctive is usually used in the subordinate clause. In the following examples, the verbs in the Past Perfect Subjunctive are underlined. e.g. We wished he had spoken to us.

I wish you had called earlier.

JSTOR 332496. OCLC 5552696109. ^ Romanian Grammar Archived 2005-05-12 at the Wayback Machine detailed guide of Romanian grammar and usage. ^ "Ireland First! - Gaelic/Irish lessons: lesson 14". www.eirefirst.com. Archived from the original on 11 October 2017.

They will wish they had listened to us sooner. In the case of a continuous, ongoing action, the Past Perfect Subjunctive may be used instead of the Past Perfect Subjunctive is underlined. e.g. She wishes she had been staying with us last week. In each of these examples, the use of the Past Perfect Subjunctive or the Past Perfect Subjunctive indicates that the subordinate clause refers to an earlier time than the main clause. See Exercise 2. b.

The same time When the subordinate clause refers to the same time as the main clause, the Simple Past Subjunctive are underlined. e.g. When she was at the party, she wished she were at home.

Now that he is in China, he wishes he understood Chinese.

When we begin the trip, they will wish they were with us. In the following example, the verb in the Past Continuous Subjunctive is underlined. e.g. They wish they were traveling now. In each of these

c. A later time When the subordinate clause refers to a later time than the main clause, the Simple conjugation with the auxiliary would is usually used in the subordinate clause. In the following examples, the verbs in the Simple conjugation with would are underlined. e.g. You wished she would arrive the next day.

I wish she would change her mind. He will wish we would join him the following week. In each of these examples, the use of the Simple conjugation with would indicates that the subordinate clause refers to a later time than the main clause. See Exercise 4. d. Summary The following table summarizes the verb forms most often used in the subordinate clauses of sentences expressing wishes. Time Referred to in Subordinate Clause Compared to Time Referred to in Main ClauseForm of Verb Used in Subordinate Clause e.g. I wish it had snowed yesterday.

Same Simple Past Subjunctive or Past Continuous Subjunctive e.g. I wish it would snow tomorrow. See Exercise 5.

e. Use of the auxiliary Could in expressing wishes It should be noted that the modal auxiliary could, which will be discussed further in the next chapter, can also be used in the subordinate clause of a sentence expressing a wish.

clause. As illustrated in the following example, the Perfect conjugation with could may be used when the time referred to in the subordinate clause is earlier than the time referred to in the subordinate clause segmining with the word if. In the following examples, the word if is printed in bold type. e.g. If it had rained yesterday. Sometimes the word if is omitted from a subordinate clause expressing a condition. When the word if is omitted, the verb (in the case of the Simple tenses of to be), or the first auxiliary, must be placed before the subject. The following pairs of sentences illustrate the change in word order which occurs when the word if is omitted from a clause expressing a condition. In these examples, the verbs of the subordinate clauses are underlined. e.g. If I were braver, I would challenge him.

If they had been expecting us, they would have arranged to meet us. Had they been expecting us, they would have left. See Exercise 6. As well as being expressed in subordinate clauses beginning with the word unless. e.g. Unless he were a giant, he would not be able to see over the wall. Either the Indicative Mood or the Subjunctive Mood can be used to express a condition.

The auxiliary could forms conjugations in the same way as the auxiliary would. e.g. I wish I could help you tomorrow. I wish I could help you tomorrow. I wish I could help you now. As illustrated in the preceding examples, the Simple conjugation with could may be used when the time referred to in the same as, the time referred to in the main

In the case of a condition which is considered true or probable, the subjunctive Mood is used. e.g. If she is here now, we will ask here now is considered to be probable. In the case of a condition which is considered false or improbable, the Subjunctive Mood is used. e.g. If she is here now, we will ask here now, we will ask here now is considered to be probable. In the case of a condition which is considered false or improbable, the Subjunctive Mood is used. e.g. If she were here now, we would ask her opinion. In this example, the verb were is in the Simple Past Subjunctive Mood is used. e.g. If she were here now, we will ask here now is considered to be probable. In the case of a condition which is considered to be probable, the verb used in the main clause which is considered to be probable. In the case of a condition which is consid

the verbs in the Continuous conjugation with would are underlined. e.g. If they were here, he would be speaking to them now.

If they arrived tomorrow, he would be giving them a tour of the city. See Exercise 7.

ii. Referring to past time In a sentence containing a false or improbable condition, if the main clause refers to past time, the Perfect conjugation with would is underlined. e.g. If it had snowed, I would have skied in the park. In this example, the use of the Perfect conjugation with would indicates that the main clause I would have skied in the park refers to past time. The use of the Perfect in the subordinate clause, indicates that the condition it had snowed is false, and that the action of skiing did not take place. In the case of a continuous, ongoing action, the Perfect Continuous conjugation with would may be used.

In the following example, the verb in the Perfect Continuous conjugation with would is underlined. e.g. If they had been here, he would have been speaking to them. See Exercise 8.

iii. Summary The forms of the verb most commonly used in the main clauses of sentences containing false or improbable conditions are summarized in the following table. Referring ToVerb in Main Clause Present or Simple conjugation with would future time or Continuous conjugation with would e.g. If you started now, you would arrive on time. Past time Perfect conjugation with would or Perfect Continuous conjugation with would e.g. If you had started yesterday, you would have arrived on time. See Exercise 9. iv. Use of the auxiliary could in sentences containing a false or improbable condition.

examples, the use of the Simple Past Subjunctive or the Past Continuous Subjunctive indicates that the subordinate clause refers to the same time as the main clause. See Exercise 3.

The short version of the definite form also drops two letters, but another two.

examples above, the subject of the sentence is often omitted when the Imperative Mood is used.

The first pair of examples illustrates the use of the auxiliary could in the main clause. The second pair of examples illustrates the use of the auxiliary could in the subordinate clause. e.g. If they studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

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If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If they had studied hard, they could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

If you could have passed the exam last year.

used. In the following examples, the verbs in the Simple Past Subjunctive are underlined. e.g. If it snowed, I would give him the books. In these examples, the use of the Past Continuous Subjunctive indicates that the subordinate clauses if it snowed and if he were here refer to present or future time. In the case of a continuous ongoing action, the Past Continuous Subjunctive may be used. In the following example, the verb in the Past Continuous Subjunctive is underlined.

If he were here, I would give him the books. In these examples, the use of the Past Subjunctive in the Past Continuous Subjunctive is underlined.

If he were here refer to present or future time. In the case of a continuous ongoing action, the Past Continuous Subjunctive in the Past Perfect Subjunctive in the Past Perfect Subjunctive in the Past Perfect Continuous Subjunctive in the Past Perf

Summary The forms of the Subjunctive most commonly used in subordinate clauses expressing false or improbable conditions are summarized in the following table. Referring ToVerb in Subordinate Clause Present or Simple Past Subjunctive future time or Past Continuous Subjunctive e.g. If you started now, you would arrive on time. Past time Past Perfect Subjunctive or Past Perfect Continuous Subjunctive e.g. If you had started yesterday, you would have arrived on time. See Exercise 12. c. Changing a statement containing an improbable condition into a statement containing an improbable condition, by changing the forms of the verbs.

For instance, in each of the following pairs of examples, the first statement contains an improbable: If he is here now, we will give him the book. Improbable: If he were here now, we would give him the book.

Probable: If I have time tonight, I will help you with your homework. Improbable: If I had time tonight, I would help you with your homework. In these examples illustrate how, when referring to non-continuous actions in present or future time, a statement containing a probable condition can be changed into a statement containing an improbable condition. The verb in the subordinate clause is changed from the Simple Present Indicative to the Simple Past Subjunctive; and the verb in the main clause is changed from the Simple Future to the Simple conjugation with would. See Exercise 13. It is sometimes said that when a verb is in the Indicative Mood, the use of a past tense indicates remoteness in terms of probability.6. The imperative mood The Imperative Mood is used for giving commands. Like the Simple Present Subjunctive, the Imperative Mood of a verb is formed from the bare infinitive of the verb.

For instance, the Imperative Mood can be used only in the second person. As shown in the first three

In such sentences, the subject you is said to be "understood". In written English, when the subject of the verb is omitted from a command, the command is often followed by an exclamation mark: ! The Imperative Mood can also be used in negative statements. Negative statements are formed using the auxiliary do, followed by the word not. The contraction don't is often used in spoken English. For example: Without ContractionsWith ContractionsWith Contractions Do not work so hard. Don't work so hard. Don't be afraid. See Exercise 14.

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