

Lesson 18 February 6-10  
The Subjunctive

1. So far we have been dealing exclusively with the **indicative** mood. As the name implies, the indicative mood deals with actual facts and events. Greek has three unreal moods, the **imperative** (used to give commands), the **subjunctive**, and the **optative**. The latter two moods are used in a variety of specific grammatical constructions, often in subordinate clauses, often to denote an event that might or might not happen.

2. The subjunctive is used only in the present, aorist, and perfect tenses. There is no such thing as a future, imperfect, or pluperfect subjunctive. This is because the tense of the subjunctive does not indicate time, but only aspect, much like the infinitive. The perfect subjunctive is extremely rare, and will not be introduced this year.

3. The subjunctive endings are based on the present indicative endings, but with the theme vowel lengthened. They are as follows:

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Middle</i>
1st singular	-ω	-ωμαι
2nd singular	-ης	-η
3rd singular	-η	-ηται
1st plural	-ωμεν	-ωμεθα
2nd plural	-ητε	-ησθε
3rd plural	-ωσι(ν)	-ωνται

4. Simply add the subjunctive endings to the appropriate stem. Note - in the aorist active and middle, the -α of the stem is dropped before the subjunctive ending is added, but in the aorist passive the subjunctive ending contracts with the -ε of the stem, giving a circumflex accent.

		παιδεύω		
	<i>Present Active</i>		<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>	
1st singular	παιδεύω		παιδεύωμαι	
2nd singular	παιδεύης		παιδεύη	
3rd singular	παιδεύη		παιδεύηται	
1st plural	παιδεύωμεν		παιδεύωμεθα	
2nd plural	παιδεύητε		παιδεύησθε	
3rd plural	παιδεύωσι		παιδεύωνται	
		<i>Aorist Active</i>	<i>Aorist Middle</i>	<i>Aorist Passive</i>
1st singular		παιδευσω	παιδευσωμαι	παιδευθῶ
2nd singular		παιδευσης	παιδευση	παιδευθῆς
3rd singular		παιδευση	παιδευσηται	παιδευθη
1st plural		παιδευσωμεν	παιδευσωμεθα	παιδευθῶμεν
2nd plural		παιδευσητε	παιδευσησθε	παιδευθητε
3rd plural		παιδευσωσι	παιδευσωνται	παιδευθῶσι

5. Contract verbs follow the normal rules of contraction in the present:

	<b>φιλέω</b>	
	<i>Present Active</i>	<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
1st singular	φιλῶ (φιλέω)	φιλῶμαι (φιλέωμαι)
2nd singular	φιλήεις (φιλέεις)	φιλήῃ (φιλέῃ)
3rd singular	φιλήει (φιλέει)	φιλήται (φιλεῖται)
1st plural	φιλῶμεν (φιλέωμεν)	φιλώμεθα (φιλεώμεθα)
2nd plural	φιλήετε (φιλέετε)	φιλήσθε (φιλέσθε)
3rd plural	φιλώσι (φιλέωσι)	φιλώνται (φιλέωνται)

	<b>τιμάω</b>	
	<i>Present Active</i>	<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
1st singular	τιμῶ (τιμάω)	τιμῶμαι (τιμάωμαι)
2nd singular	τιμᾶς (τιμάεις)	τιμᾶ (τιμάῃ)
3rd singular	τιμᾶει (τιμάει)	τιμᾶται (τιμάῃται)
1st plural	τιμῶμεν (τιμάωμεν)	τιμώμεθα (τιμαώμεθα)
2nd plural	τιμᾶτε (τιμάετε)	τιμᾶσθε (τιμάεσθε)
3rd plural	τιμῶσι (τιμάωσι)	τιμώνται (τιμάωνται)

	<b>δηλόω</b>	
	<i>Present Active</i>	<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
1st singular	δηλῶ (δηλόω)	δηλῶμαι (δηλόωμαι)
2nd singular	δηλοῖς (δηλόεις)	δηλοῖ (δηλόῃ)
3rd singular	δηλοῖει (δηλόει)	δηλῶται (δηλόῃται)
1st plural	δηλῶμεν (δηλόωμεν)	δηλώμεθα (δηλώμεθα)
2nd plural	δηλώτε (δηλόετε)	δηλώσθε (δηλόεσθε)
3rd plural	δηλώσι (δηλόωσι)	δηλώνται (δηλόωνται)

Note that many subjunctive forms of contract verbs are identical to the indicative forms, including all first person singulars, the entire conjugation of -αω verbs in both active and middle/passive, the active singular forms of -οω verbs, and the second person singular middle/passive of -οω verbs.

6. The present subjunctives of εἶμι and εἴμι, and the perfect subjunctive of οἶδα are as follows:

	<b>εἶμι</b>	<b>εἴμι</b>	<b>οἶδα</b>
1st singular	εἶ	εἴω	εἶδῶ
2nd singular	εἶης	εἴης	εἶδῆς
3rd singular	εἶη	εἴη	εἶδῆ
1st plural	εἶμεν	εἴωμεν	εἶδῶμεν
2nd plural	εἶητε	εἴητε	εἶδῆτε
3rd plural	εἶσι	εἴωσι	εἶδῶσι

7. -μι verbs add the subjunctive endings to the weak form of the present and aorist stems. The endings then contract with the vowel of the stem. However, they do not follow the normal rules for contraction. In the case of τίθημι, ἵημι, ἴσθημι in both the present and aorist the end result looks like the subjunctive of an εω contract verb. In the case of δίδωμι, η is always replaced with ω, and η is replaced with φ. In the case of δείκνυμι, the subjunctive endings are added directly to the stem with no contraction.

### τίθημι

	<i>Present Active</i>		<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
1st singular	τιθῶ		τιθῶμαι
2nd singular	τιθῆς		τιθῆ
3rd singular	τιθῆ		τιθῆται
1st plural	τιθῶμεν		τιθῶμεθα
2nd plural	τιθῆτε		τιθῆσθε
3rd plural	τιθῶσι		τιθῶνται
	<i>Aorist Active</i>		<i>Aorist Middle</i>
1st singular	θῶ		θῶμαι
2nd singular	θῆς		θῆ
3rd singular	θῆ		θῆται
1st plural	θῶμεν		θῶμεθα
2nd plural	θῆτε		θῆσθε
3rd plural	θῶσι		θῶνται

### δίδωμι

	<i>Present Active</i>		<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
1st singular	διδῶ		διδῶμαι
2nd singular	διδῶς		διδῶ
3rd singular	διδῶ		διδῶται
1st plural	διδῶμεν		διδῶμεθα
2nd plural	διδῶτε		διδῶσθε
3rd plural	διδῶσι		διδῶνται
	<i>Aorist Active</i>		<i>Aorist Middle</i>
1st singular	δῶ		δῶμαι
2nd singular	δῶς		δῶ
3rd singular	δῶ		δῶται
1st plural	δῶμεν		δῶμεθα
2nd plural	δῶτε		δῶσθε
3rd plural	δῶσι		δῶνται

**ἴημι**

	<i>Present Active</i>		<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
1st singular	ἴω		ἴωμαι
2nd singular	ἴῃς		ἴῃ
3rd singular	ἴῃ		ἴηται
1st plural	ἴωμεν		ἴωμεθα
2nd plural	ἴητε		ἴησθε
3rd plural	ἴωσι		ἴώνται

	<i>Aorist Active</i>		<i>Aorist Middle</i>
1st singular	ἴω		ἴωμαι
2nd singular	ἴῃς		ἴῃ
3rd singular	ἴῃ		ἴηται
1st plural	ἴωμεν		ἴωμεθα
2nd plural	ἴητε		ἴησθε
3rd plural	ἴωσι		ἴώνται

**ἴστημι**

	<i>Present Active</i>	<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>	<i>2nd Aorist</i>
1st singular	ἴστω	ἴστώμαι	στώ
2nd singular	ἴσῃς	ἴσῃ	σῃς
3rd singular	ἴσῃ	ἴσῃται	σῃ
1st plural	ἴστώμεν	ἴστώμεθα	στώμεν
2nd plural	ἴσῃτε	ἴσῃσθε	σῃτε
3rd plural	ἴσῶσι	ἴσῶνται	σῶσι

**δείκνυμι**

	<i>Present Active</i>	<i>Present Middle/Passive</i>
1st singular	δείκνύω	δείκνύωμαι
2nd singular	δείκνύης	δείκνύῃ
3rd singular	δείκνύῃ	δείκνύηται
1st plural	δείκνύομεν	δείκνύομεθα
2nd plural	δείκνύητε	δείκνύησθε
3rd plural	δείκνύωσι	δείκνύονται

8. While the subjunctive is mainly used in subordinate clauses, there are several independent uses:

A. The **hortatory subjunctive** only occurs in the first person plural and is used to exhort or urge the subject. It is often best translated “Let us...”

παιδεύωμεν τὸν παῖδα

*Let us teach the child*

πεισώμεθα τῷ βασιλεῖ

*Let us obey the king*

B. The **deliberative subjunctive** only occurs in questions in the first person (usually singular) and expresses doubt or uncertainty on the part of the subject:

τί εἶπω;

*What should I say?*

τίσι πείθωμαι;

*Who should I obey?*

9. The **negative** of both the deliberative and hortatory subjunctive constructions is **μή**, not **οὐ**. This applies to compounds of **οὐ** as well.

μὴ μάθωμεν τὰ καινά.

*Let us not learn new things.*

τίνας μὴ τιμῶ;

*Whom should I not honor?*

10. The subjunctive can be used to express a cautious assertion by the speaker about a future event with **μή**, or a cautious denial with **μή οὐ**. These must be creatively translated into English:

μὴ παιδεύωμεν τοὺς παῖδας.

*I suspect we might teach the children.*

μὴ οὐκ ἔλθωσιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

*I think they might not come into the city.*

11. The indicative can be used to express a cautious assertion about a present or past event with **μή**, or a cautious denial with **μή οὐ**. These must be creatively translated into English:

μὴ παιδεύομεν τοὺς παῖδας.

*I suspect we are teaching the children.*

μὴ οὐκ ἐρχόμεθα εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

*I am inclined to think they are coming into the city.*

12. An emphatic denial can be expressed by **οὐ μή** and a future indicative or subjunctive:

οὐ μὴ παιδευσομεν τοὺς παῖδας.

*We will not teach the children*

οὐ μὴ ἔλθωσιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

*They will not come into the city.*

## Vocabulary

αἴρω, ἀρῶ, ἦρα, ἦρκα, ἦρμαι, ἦρθην to lift up, raise; to exalt; to remove  
ἀποκτείνω, ἀποκτενῶ, ἀπέκτεινα, ἀπέκτονα (*passive forms supplied by ἀποθνήσκω*) to kill  
βοάω, βοήσομαι, ἐβόησα, βεβόηκα, βεβόημαι, ἐβοήθην to shout, cry  
γαμέω, γαμῶ, ἔγημα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι to marry - act. used of the man, mid. of the woman  
ἐλπίζω, ἐλπῶ, ἤλπισα, ἤλπισκα, ἤλπισμαι, ἤλπισθην to look for, expect; hope for  
ὁμολογέω, ὁμολογήσω, ὠμολόγησα, ὠμολόγηκα, ὠμολόγημαι, ὠμολογήθην to agree with (+  
dat.); agree to a thing, grant, concede; agree, promise to do (+ inf.)  
πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, ἐπυθόμην, πέπυσμαι to learn, learn about; to inquire  
τελευτάω, τελευτήσω, ἐτελεύτησα, τετελεύτηκα, τετελεύτημαι, ἐτελευτήθην to bring to pass,  
accomplish; to finish; (intr.) come to pass, come to an end

ἀγορά, -ᾶς ἡ assembly, place of assembly; marketplace  
βία, -ας, ἡ bodily strength, force; act of violence, (in Attic law) rape  
δικαστής, -οῦ ὁ a judge; a juror  
θύρα, -ας ἡ door, gate, entrance  
ὀργή, -ῆς ἡ temperament, disposition; anger, wrath

ἄξιος, -α, -ον worthy, deserving; worthy of (+ gen.); worth (+ gen.)  
ἄπας, -πασα, -παν stronger form of πᾶς  
δῆλος, -η, ον visible, conspicuous, clear  
ἴδιος, -α, ον private, personal; distinct, unusual

ἀπό (*prep.*) (+ gen.) from, away from  
ἄτε (*conj.*) because (only used with circumstantial pple.)  
κατά (*prep.*) (+ gen.) down from, from above; against; (+ acc.) down, during  
κατώ (*adv.*) down, downwards  
λίαν (*adv.*) very, exceedingly; very much  
μή (*negative particle used in place of οὐ in unreal constructions & with the infinitive except in indirect discourse*) no, not; lest  
μηδέ (*conj.*) and not, but not; not even  
μηδέποτε (*adv.*) never  
μηδείς, -εμία, -έν (*adj. & noun*) no one, nothing  
μηκέτι (*adv.*) no longer, no further  
μήπω (*adv.*) not yet, never yet  
μήτε (*conj.*) and not; μήτε... μήτε neither...nor

### Greek to English Sentences

1. ἴωμεν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἅτε τοῦ δικαστοῦ βοῶντος ὅτι οἱ μοιχοὶ τῇ δευτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ ἀποθανοῦνται.
2. οὐ μὴ πολεμήτε τοῖς φεύγουσι τὴν τῶν Περσῶν γῆν ἰατροῖς οἷς λίαν ἐπεφίλησθε.
3. ἢ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἐβόησε τοὺς μὲν ἀξίους τιμηθῆσθαι, τοὺς δὲ αἰσχροὺς εἰς τὴν θάλατταν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐνεγκόντος πῦρ θεοῦ πεμφθῆσθαι.
4. μὴ ὁ Σωκράτης πολλὰ καινὰ πράττη, ἀλλὰ ὁ χρόνος ἅπαντα μεγάλα τε καὶ μικρὰ τελευτᾷ.
5. ἰστάμενοι πρὸς τῇ θύρᾳ πεπύσμεθα οὐδένα σχόντα τέχνας ἀξίας τοῦ τιμηθῆναι.
6. μηδέποτε ὁμολογήσωμεν ἀποκτεῖναι τὸν βασιλέα ὃν οἱ πολλοὶ νομίζουσιν καὶ τὰ παιδιά φιλεῖ.
7. τί γαμῶμαι τοῦτον τὸν ἀνδρὰ ὅς οἷος τ' μήτε ἀφεῖναι τὴν γυναῖκα μήτε παύσασθαι τὴν θεραπείαν ἐρῶν;
8. οὐ μὴ ὁ ἀληθὴς πολίτης τῷ ἰδίῳ βίῳ χαιρήσει, ἢ γὰρ πόλις αὐτῇ πεποιήται αὐτῷ καὶ αὐτὸς αὐτῇ πεποιήται.

### English to Greek Sentences

1. Let us not abandon the agora, for many unjust men seek to remove our doors while the judge is punishing the foreigners.
2. I suppose the ruler might gain much glory killing the Persians, but the people will become des-titute of all things.
3. You will **never** learn that force does not persuade the soldiers who have come down from Ath-ens with their shields and spears.
4. Whom ought I to trust when the enemy begins to corrupt the children of the gods themselves?
5. Let us look with our eyes, think with our minds, but not fight with our hands.