Independent Epressed (Main Clause Subjunctives)	Expressed Dependent Subjunctives (Dependent = in a subordinate clause)	Unexpressed Dependent Subjunctives (Latin subjunctive = Indicative in English)
1) **Jussive** (iubeo)**:** -Expresses an order in 3rd person -Translation: "Let nominative verb" Ne fugiant/Do not let them flee -Negation: ***NE***	**Purpose Clause:** -Subordinating Conjunction: ***ut, ne***; ***qui, quae, quod*** e.g. *Ea venit ut ludos spectaret.*/She came in order that she might watch the games. -Translation: **"in order that...may/might verb"** -Negation: NE replaces UT	**Result Clause:** -Note anticipatory words in the main clause: ***tam, tot, talis, tantus, tantum, ita, adeo...*** -Conjunction: ut or qui, quae, quod (relative pronoun) **Translate *ut* as "that"** *e.g.Caesar erat talis imperator ut omnes eum timerent/*Caesar was such a commander that all feared him. *Negation:* ***non nulllus, nemo, numquam....***
2) **Hortatory** (hortor)**:** -Expresses an exhortation in 1st person plural -Translation: "Let us verb" -Negation: -e.g: Vivamus et amamus "Let us live and let us love." -Negation: ***NE***	**Indirect Command/JussiveNoun Clause:** -often follows a verb of commanding, asking, ordering (iubeo, rogo, impero, persuadeo, hortor... -This clause functions as a noun and is introduced *ut* or *ne.* **Translate *ut* or *ne* as "that"** e.g. *Caesar imperat militibus ut urbem deleant.* Caesar commands the soldiers that they take the city. *Misi iussum ut urbs capiatur.* I sent an order that the city be taken. Negation: NE replaces UT	**Indirect Question:** -Head Verb + interrogative + subjunctive in clause -Sequence of tenses for subjunctive is crucial. e.g. *Rogat cur id fecerimus/*He is asking why we did it. -sequence of tenses are especially important here. See chart for primary and secondary sequence. -Negation: NON

3) **Volitive/Optative** (volo/opto)**:**
 Expresses a wish
 -it may use: ***o si***, or ***utinam***
 -Translation and tenses:
 a) present: "if only she would come"
    (capable of fulfillment in future)
 b) imperfect: "if only she were coming"
    (present incapable of fulfillment)
 c) pluperfect: "if only she had come"
   (past incapable of fulfillment present)
 -Negation: ***NE***
	Conditions (***si*** or ***nisi***):
	 -know protasis (dependent clause) and apodosis (main)
	 a) Future Less Vivid: Present Subjunctives
	 (Translation: "If ...should verb, ...would verb)
	 Si veniat, fugiam./If he should come, I would flee.
	 b) Contrary to Fact Present: Imperfect subjunctives
	 (Translation: If he verbed- he would verb)
	 Si loqueretur, fugeremus/if he were speaking, we would flee.
	 c) Contrary to fact past: Pluperfect
	 (Translation: If he had verbed, he would have verbed)
	 Si locutus esset, fugissimus/if he had spoken, we would have fled.
		Cum Clauses:
		 - Subordinating Conj. ***cum*** + subjunctive mood. The clause generally begin with *cum* + finite subjunctive verb at end of the clause.
		 a) Circumstantial: *when*
		 b) Causal: *because, since*
		 c) Concessive: *although*
		
		 -Negation: NON
		 NB: ***tamen*** is often used in main clause when the *cum* clause is concessive
		 -subjunctive is unexpressed in English

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4) **Deliberative:** (rhetorical question) Quid agamus?/What are we to do? Quid ageremus? What were we to do? Negation: ***NON***	**Fearing Clauses:** -Introduced by **ut** (that...not) or **ne** (that) -Verb of fearing in the main clause (timeo, vereor, metuo) -Positive and Negative are the opposite in translation *ut* or *ne* (with ***ut*** one fears that **it may not happen**, while ***ne*** one fears that **it may happen**) e.g. *Metuo ne urbs deleatur.*/I fear that the city may be destoryed. e.g. *Metuo ut urbs deleatur.*/I fear that the city may not be destoryed.	**Other Subordinating Conj. + Subjunctive**: priusquam = before antequam = before quamvis =although dum = until quod e.g. *Hic manebo dum adveniat* I will wait here until he arrives. Cato spiritum effudit, *antequam fata poscerent.* Cato poured out his life, before the fates demanded.
5) **Potential:** e.g. *Nemo dicat libertatem esse malam*/ No one could say that freedom is bad. Expresses the subjunctive using "could" Negation: ***NON***		**Relative Clause of Characteristic:** Introduced by *qui, quae, quod* Marcus Antonius erat qui barbaram reginam amaret. M. Antony was (the sort of man) who would love a foreign queen. The subjunctive here express a general characteristic of the antecedent.
		Relative Clause in Indirect Statement: A relative clause within indirect statement has its finite verb in the subjunctive mood (unexpressed in English). e.g. *Marcus dicit viros, quibus sint gladii, adgressuros esse.*/Marcus says that the men, for whom there are swords, will attack. Note that such a relative clause may express characteristic or purpose. If so, express accordingly.