

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MODE

Defined

The *Subjunctive Mode* is, as in English, the mode of contingency or hesitating affirmation. As such, it should not mixed confused or mixed with the *Indicative* mode in its translation, since the Indicative is the mode of real time and the *Subjunctive* primarily involves actions that “may” or “might” or “should” (or “should not”) take place.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE FORMATION			
<i>Tense</i>	<i>Voice</i> *		
	ACTIVE <small>(Augment/Stem/Endings)</small>	MIDDLE <small>(Augment/Stem/Endings)</small>	PASSIVE <small>(Augment/Stem/Endings)</small>
~~~~~ PRESENT	$\lambda\nu + \text{S-1}$	$\lambda\nu + \text{S-2}$	$\lambda\nu + \text{S-2}$
● 2 ND AORIST *	$(\iota\delta) + \text{S-1}$	$(\iota\delta) + \text{S-2}$	$(\gamma\rho\alpha\phi) + \text{S-}\tilde{\iota}^*$
● 1 ST AORIST	$\lambda\nu\sigma + \text{S-1}$	$\lambda\nu\sigma + \text{S-2}$	$\lambda\nu\theta + \text{S-}\tilde{\iota}^*$
<b>LEGEND:</b> ~~~~~ = <i>Durative</i> (continuous) <i>action</i> ● = <i>Punctiliar</i> (point) <i>action</i>			
SUBJUNCTIVE MODE PERSONAL “COLUMN” ENDINGS			
<i>Singular</i>	S-1	The <i>Subjunctive Mode</i> endings are very easy to recognize, since they simply are almost identical to the endings used with the <i>Indicative Mode</i> . The only difference is the lengthening of the initial “thematic” vowel in each instance.  * NOTE: The 2 nd <i>Aorist Passive</i> stem is actually “ $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta$ .” However, the original “ $\eta$ ” at the end of the stem is either “swallowed up” by the subjunctive ending thematic vowel “ $\omega$ ,” or is absorbed by the thematic “ $\eta$ ” from the subjunctive ending. All occurrences result in the circumflex accent ( ~ ) appearing over the thematic vowel of the ending. Similarly, with the 1 st <i>Aorist Passive</i> stem, which is actually “ $\lambda\nu\theta\eta$ .” The “ $\eta$ ” from the stem is ultimately reflected in the circumflex accent which appears over the endings’ thematic vowels. As a result, a convenient “signal flag” for identifying <i>Aorist Passive Subjunctive</i> verb forms is in noticing the occurrence of “ $\theta\tilde{\eta}$ ” or “ $\theta\tilde{\omega}$ ” (“ $\phi\tilde{\eta}$ ” or “ $\phi\tilde{\omega}$ ”).	
	- $\omega$ - $\eta\varsigma$ - $\eta$		
..... <i>Plural</i>	- $\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ - $\eta\tau\epsilon$ - $\omega\sigma(\nu)$		
<i>Singular</i>	S-2		
	- $\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ - $\eta$ - $\eta\tau\alpha\iota$		
..... <i>Plural</i>	- $\omega\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ - $\eta\sigma\theta\epsilon$ - $\omega\nu\tau\alpha\iota$		