

10. Fowler : Modern English Usage
11. A. M. Clark : Spoken English
12. J. R. Kantor : An Objective Psychology of Grammar
13. Myers : American English
14. L. H. Gray : Foundations of Language

He trembled *lest* he should be discovered. (in fear that)

V. 'Wish' Group:

She had prayed to die young, *so* she might only die in his arms. (Dickens)

Answer not a fool according to his folly, *lest* thou also be like unto him.

*So that* you had her wrinkles and I her money, I would she did as you say. (Sh. All's Well II. iv. 20 f)

VI. 'Condition' Group:

Give him an inch, *and* (if you give him an inch) he'll take an ell.

Let a man be once a beggar, *and* he will be a beggar for life.

Now will I to the chink, To spy *an* (if, as if) I can hear my Thisby's face. (Sh., Mids., N. D. I. ii, 85 f.)

*As if* there were no life beneath the sky Save theirs, and *that* their life could not never die. (Byron: Don Juan)

*In case* rain should stop today's or tomorrow's games double headers will have to be played the next day.

I should have started *but that* the weather was so bad.

I gave up the project, *not but* what I believed it would succeed.

Note: 'not but that (what): though.....'

They were *indeed* misled, *but* by no base or selfish motive.

Note: Indeed: it is true, to be sure; but: though...yet

Then, lest the public wouldn't see the point (in order that the public might see the point), he wrote explanatory letters to the press.

## LITERATURE

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3. Onions: An Advanced English Syntax
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It seems to me, *as if*, hunted by calamity as I have been, that I should never recover any cheerfulness again. (Selley: Letters)

It looks *like* he was afraid. Note: Like (As if) especially in the Americanism (colloq.)

Yet once methought It lifted up its head and did address  
Itself to motion, *like as* it would speak. (Sh., Haml. I. ii. 215 ff)

Note: 'Like as' (as if): a use conventional since the Middle English; 'Like as an (as if).....': obsolete since the 16 Cent.

He arrived after I had left; *otherwise* I should not have met him.

*Suppose* I were to bear the expense, would you undertake the work? He treated me *as* he would treat a servant.

I look upon it *as* (I would look upon it) certain.

*Such* a cheer went up *as* (that cheer would have been which) had not been heard for many a day.

She would have fallen *but that* he caught her. (if he had not...)

They would surely have been frozen to death, *but for* our timely rescue.

He was advised to travel with an escort *lest* (in case) he should meet with bandits.

### III. 'Uncertainty' Group:

I have as much of my father in me as you; *albeit*, I confess, your coming before me is nearer to his reverence. (Sh. A. Y. L. I. i. 52 ff)

I shall leave a note, *in case* he should be absent.

I would die sonner *than* (I would soon) betray him.

### IV. 'Purpose' Group:

I got up early, so *as to be* in time.

He was so kind *as to lend* me the money.

I'd burn the house down *but* I'd find it. (Even though I should have to burn the house down, I'd find it.) Note: 'but': (if...not)

She had *such* a fright *that* she would not come near.

Work hard, *lest* you should fail. (so that not)

Wert thou all that I wish thee, could I love thee more deeply than I do now? (Thomas Moore: Remember Thee): (If thou wert all that wish thee, could I love thee more deeply than I do now?)

### 3. Conjunctions with the subjunctive functioning

#### 1) Definition

Conjunctions and those pronouns and adverbs have conjunctive functions establishing the degree of balance or the qualifying character of the parts of the statement of the sentence as a whole. They function their roles in distinguishing the principal clauses from the limiting clauses of the sentence and expressing the extent of this relationship, which may be coordinating, subordinating, or correlating in effect.

It is not to be overlooked that some conjunctions have the dual mission of preposition and conjunction; such being the case, conjunctions are in the presentday English likely to take place the mission of the subjunctive.

Most coordinating conjunctions and correlative conjunctions are and have been used for introducing the protasis of the subjunctive clauses, accordingly it is quite natural they have accumulated their partial mission involving some tendency to imply 'subjunctive' sense in themselves. That is why the author here quote some examples under respective group in the following with some of his intension to gain instruction and help for the sake of my study from the people interested in this line.

#### 2) Examples

##### I. 'Doubt' Group:

We considered the report *as* false.

*Only for* his exile I shouldn't have been here at all. (Caine)

I would do it with pleasure, *only* I am too busy. (Wyle)

I would come *only that* I am engaged.

Note: *Only that* (if...not; were it not that). '*Only for*' (coloq.) is used in the form of 'but for' (if it had not been for).

Although he apologize, I will (would) never forgive him.

##### II. 'Supposition' Group:

And here we have the psychological reason why we very often confuse the imperative with the subjunctive. For, as Breal explained, in ancient times we had two kinds of Moods: 'Coommandement' and 'Accomplissement', and the subjunctive mood belonged to the former mood with the imperative mood, so the imperative form has been used for the subjunctive entirely from the categorical confusion.

2. In the early part of the Indo-European language, there were two kinds of moods: 1) 'Coommandement' (subjunctive) and 'Accomplissement' (indicative); and the imperative, subjunctive and optative moods are belonging to the former mood, all three having the same role of function.....Merely according to the difference of 'idea' the mood expressed the 'command', 'wish', 'supposition' or 'imagination', and in the passage of long time, the function of the mood has divided into three different moods. (Outline of Breal's View: Les Commencements du Verbe-Memoires de la Societe de Linguistique, Vol. XI, p. 268 ff.)

3. An interrogative or imperative sentence is sometimes used in such a way as to be equivalent to a hypothetical clause:

If any afflicted (i. e. if any one is afflicted), let him pray.

#### 4. Examples

1) (A concessive clause may be introduced by a verb in the imperative)

Be the matter what it may, always do your best.

Come what may, I am prepared for the worst.

Go where you will, you will find the same thing.

(*Come* in the sense of *Let.....come*)

I screwed up a little money, thinking come Whitsuntide I'd take a holiday and go and see her an 'th' little one. (Mrs. Gaskell: Mary Barton, IX)

He'll dust your jacket vor ee purty tidy come marnen. (Raymond: Love and Quiet Life-Somersetshire)

2) Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home. (C. Lamb)

Please God, we shall succeed: (If it please God, we shall...)

### III. 'Wish' Group:

If I was to be shot for it I couldn't. (Shaw)-while 'was to' forms denote duty or wish as shown in this example, the indicative is common. -

I should think no more of admitting daylight into the fellow than if he was a bull-dog. (Dickens)

I'd fear I wrong the honourable men. (Shakespeare)

Heaven helps him. May nothing you dismay. (Dickens)

I wish that the Lord Provost grant me an interview.

I wish that he had come.

### IV. 'Uncertainty' Group:

It's really time something was done. (Marion Grawford)

### V. 'Purpose' Group:

Thou shalt stone him with stones, that he may die.

### VI. 'Condition' Group:

When ruin shakes all,/ Then shall Babylon fall. (Goldsmith)

Though his lineage may be high, his tastes are low and vulgar.

Let us see if there is justice upon the earth, or if we are ruled by chance. (Doyle)

I wonder how he likes stoking. (Galsworthy)

He could do it if he tried. Whether he likes oysters or not, I do. Unless I am pleased by the first few pages of a book, I throw it away. Lest tea is cold, ring for some more.

Unless he has been writing letters all this time, he has probably completed the job he was doing for you.

Whether she will have recovered or not after her illness, she will apply for a month's leave.

## (2) The imperative mood form for the subjunctive function

1. The imperative mood is that of command, order, entreat or request. In the Modern English, the subject (second person) is usually understood, except when it is used emphatically as in: "I can't manage this; you try." But in older English we see examples of retaining the subject as in "G and do thou likewise." (Authorized Version: 1611)

*Note 1.* Cf. #48, p.216, Arthur Melville Clark: Spoken English (London, 1954)

#48. Subjunctive Mood

The Subjunctive mood is much less common than the indicative. The original purpose of the subjunctive mood was to express and action or state of one of the following kinds:—

(1) conditional; (2) optative; (3) intentional. But not all statements of these kinds necessitate the subjunctive mood; and the present tendency of English is to use the indicative mood as far as possible instead of the subjunctive.

### 3. Examples

I. 'Doubt' Group: (In clauses introduced by the dependent interrogative 'if', 'whether', the indicative is now commonly used instead of the subjunctive present)

We doubt whether any name in literary history is so generally odious as that of Machiavelli.

II. 'Supposition' Group: (Intentional Statements -being included in 'Supposition' Group in this paper- are subordinate clauses being introduced by 'so that,' 'that (so that),' 'in order that,' 'in the hope that,' 'with the intention that,' etc. Though the subjunctive mood can still be occasionally seen used in intentional clauses; the indicative mood can be used instead more frequently and its use is now very common among English writers. (Note 2)

*Note 2.* The author is indebted to Dr. A. M. Clark, Edingburgh for quoting some examples in his work 'Spoken English' (London, 1954).

He is leaving money so that his old servant will receive a pension.

In order that there will be no mistakes, everybody will be given full instructions.

Though your father came to-morrow, he would not be able to do more than I have done.

Provided that he was equipped with a mackintosh and an umbrella, he would not be hurt by the rain.

Don't you wish that your mother saw you now in all your present glory?

His mother is always wishing that he took more interest in his French lessons.

She wishes that she were being taught Spanish as well as French at school.

God save the Queen! God bless you! You be hanged!

Take heed that he escape not. (purpose)

Let us tarry until he come. (expectance)

In the modern English the subjunctive construction is limited to poetry or some literally, formal styles. In the familiar style the indicative or a verb with 'may' is used, thus:

Take heed that he does not escape. / Give him food in order that he may not perish. / Let us wait till he comes.

Note: In spoken English the subjunctive mood must be carefully distinguished from that of indicative with different intonations attributed to, for the indicative is used for both indicative and subjunctive functions, while in the literal English, reading silently, the mood thereof might be distinguished by careful consideration of the meaning contained.

2. The subjunctive mood form replaced by the indicative mood form

1) Since the 17th century 'were' in the protasis has been replaced by 'was', and nowadays 'were' is used only in the formal style of English excepting some idiomatic expressions.

Expectation: In the case of the subjunctive mood formed by the reversion of the word-position (-order), 'were' is still in use.

Were it not for him, I should speak up.

Note: 'was' is sometimes for emphatic use of 'were', e. g. I wish it wasn't Sunday. (Hardy)

2) If the condition is a fact, the indicative present ought to be used:

If that is the case I can wait.

3) The indicative, and not the subjunctive should be used in a universal condition:

If it rains, I generally stay at home.

4) If a concessive clause denotes a fact, the indicative present must be used:

Though he is old, he is still strong.

5) In the modern English, the auxiliary verb 'may' is used instead in concessive clauses implying doubt:

However rich a man may be, he ought not be idle.

VI. Condition	Condition; concession; hypothetical conclusion; hypothetical concession; comparison; vague possibility; reserved polite saying; unwilling admission, etc.
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(2) Table indicating the relationship of functions and tense forms  
(The actual time in parentheses)

Subjunctive Tense	Present	Past	Future
	1. Doubt (present, future) 2. Supposition (future) 3. Uncertainty (present, past, future) 4. Purpose (present, past) 5. Wish (present, future) 6. Condition (present, future)	1. Supposition (present, past, future, preterite future) 2. Wish (present, future)  Preterite Future 1. Supposition (future) 2. Condition (past, future)	1. Doubt (future) 2. Supposition (present) 3. Purpose (present, future) 4. Condition (past, future) 5. Uncertainty (present, future)
	Present perfect	Past perfect	Future perfect
	1. Doubt (past) 2. Uncertainty (present)	1. Supposition (past) 2. Uncertainty (past) 3. Wish (past) 4. Condition (past, future)	1. Doubt (past, future) 2. Uncertainty (past) 3. Purpose (past)
	Potential Present perfect	Potential Past perfect	Potential Future perfect
	1. Wish (past)	None	None

## 2 Subjunctive Mood Forms Replaced by Forms of Indicative Mood and Imperative Mood (Note 1)

(1) The indicative mood form for the subjunctive function

1. In the familiar style:

The subjunctive mood form is usually used in the formal style, thus:

The function of the subjunctive mood of the modern English mostly comes from what it performs, but has no fixed concordance with tense forms excepting artificially contrived as is the case with the Old English. As moods denote categories of meaning, not of forms, the subjunctive mood expresses the doubt, supposition, uncertainty, purpose, wish and condition which the speaker bears in mind. Though the use of the subjunctive in spoken English is very limited, we have extensively broad scope of thought or idea to be expressed as a conception of the mind while we have no longer the subjunctive conjugation. In place of the regular inflexion of verbs of the Old English, we have corresponding forms following from the tense forms which are absolutely not regular and the subjunctive equivalents to perform the subjunctive functions. That is why in present day English the indicative and imperative are instead used for the subjunctive.

### 1. Conventional Relationship of Subjunctive Forms with their Functions

(1) Functions of the subjunctive mood of English (grouped by the author)

Group	Function
I. Doubt	Doubt; improbability; exclamation in doubt; etc.
II. Supposition	Supposition; hypothetical determination: doubtful surmise; anticipation; precaution; imagination; intension; hint; emotion in supposition; etc.
III. Uncertainty	Uncertainty; impossibility; improbability; un-likeness, etc.
IV. Purpose	Purpose; intension; assumed determination; hypothetical determination; involuntary action; volition; prospect, etc.
V. Wish	Wish; prayer; desire; hope; expectation; order; request; advice; proposition; anticipation; necessity; protest; mockery; probability; likeliness; beg; promise; threat; duty; emotional judgement; unsatisfied recollection (regret), etc.

# DECLINE OF FORMALISM OF SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN THE PRESENT AGE PERSPECTIVE

—Conjunction with Subjunctive Functioning—  
(Report II)\*

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The author referred to 'Decline of Formalism of Subjunctive Mood' in Report I of his paper (Cf. p.48), and in this paper he extends his conception with further examples appearing very recently in several articles and opinions by some present age scholars backing up the author's conception.

And he introduces in this paper 'Conjunction with Subjunctive Functioning' as one section of his series of 'Infinitives, prepositions, etc. with Subjunctive Functioning' to be reported in the next issue.

The subjunctive mood has its own function indicating the mental trend of the speaker in connection with the action, occurrence or various facts, viz. a desire, doubt, requirement, or other kinds of mental activities.

The subjunctive mood has of course historically its respective forms or patterns corresponding its respective function, but the author is conceived that its particular function is to be much more cared for than its corresponding pattern. In the Old English the verbs had subjunctive conjugation, but in the present day English we have nothing of them but that of 'be', 'were' for the sense of the subjunctive mood. It is the 'sense' or 'mental attitude' that fixes the 'form' of the mood, and not the form the sense. The subjunctive mood is the mood of 'thought' (idea) and not of 'physical action!.

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\* Cf. pp. 27-48, MEMOIRS OF LIBERAL ARTS, KAGOSHIMA-KEN UNIVERSITY (1954)