

On the Subjunctive Mood of the English Language (Report III) ★

— Further Details of the Subjunctive Mood of English —

— Tracing the Family Tree with the Subjunctive —

Haruaki MURAKAMI (村上 晴 明)

—September 1962—

★ Report I (Memoirs of Liberal Arts, Kagoshima University, 1954)

★ Report II (Memoirs of Kagoshima Junior College, 1958)

SYNOPSIS

The points the author of this paper intends to make distinct are:

(1) The subjunctive mood is to be considered the 'thought mood' fixed by the speaker's mental attitude, and its function is not to be regulated by the subjunctive mood form alone. (2) the idiomatic relations between the subjunctive mood function and the subjunctive mood form. (3) tracking down the traces which the English subjunctive mood has followed hitherto. (4) further details of the subjunctive mood forms of English with some quotations.

Chapter I The subjunctive mood of English

1. Definition

The word 'subjunctive' has been derived from the Latin 'subjunctives' meaning 'proper to be subjoined'. In Japan it is generally called 'Katei-ho' (hypotheical or imaginative mood), but it is not quite enough to represent the real meaning of 'Subjunctive mood'. It would be more appropriate to call it 'Joso-ho' (thought mood), for we can see 'hypothetical function or imaginative one' is only part of all the functions achieved by the subjunctive expressions.

The subjunctive mood is the mood used to describe not as 'fact', but as 'idea' (doubt, supposition, uncertainty, purpose, wish, conditions, etc.). It is identified by the absence of the inflexion for person and number.

The role of the subjunctive mood is to serve in indicating the mental attitude of the speaker in relation with the action, occurrences or facts:

that is, the subjunctive mood has the function of representing' something as a desire, doubt, requirement, or other sorts of mental activities.

The subjunctive mood has had its own forms like other moods have had them, but the forms themselves do never regulate the function of the mood. The function of the mood requires its particular forms. Priority is put on the forms of the subjunctive by some grammarians, but that is merely a problem of formation, appearance, style of sentences.

In the Old English the verbs had subjunctive conjugation, but in the present day English we have nothing of them excepting that of 'be', 'were' for describing the sense in 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' (fact).

The function of the subjunctive mood of the modern English mostly derives from what it performs, but has no fixed concern with tense forms excepting 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, 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 to perform the subjunctive functions. That is following from the tense forms which are also why in present day English the indicative and lutely not regular and the subjunctive equivalents imperative are also used for the subjunctive.

2. Function of the subjunctive mood of English assorted

For convenience of study, the author grouped the functions as shown below:

Group	Idea Expressed
I. Doubt	Doubt; improbability; exclamation in doubt; etc.
II. Supposition	Supposition; hypothetical determination; doubtful surprise; anticipation; precaution; imagination; intension; hint; emotion in supposition; etc.
III. Uncertainty	Uncertainty; impossibility; improbability; unlikeness; 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; dislike; disappointment; responsibility; swear; curse; possibility; probability; likeliness; beg; promise; threat; duty; emotional judgement; unsatisfied recollection(regret); etc.
VI. Condition	Condition; concession; hypothetical conclusion; hypothetical concession; comparison; vague possibility; reserved polite saying; unwilling admission; etc.

3. Usages of the subjunctive mood in relation with the forms

Usages:	I. Doubt Group In both principal & subordinate clauses	II. Supposition Group In subordinate clauses	III. Uncertainty Group In subordinate clauses
<u>Time</u>			
<u>(Actual)</u> – perfect included –			
<u>Present</u>	1. Subjunctive present	1. Subjunctive past 2. Subjunctive future	1. Subjunctive present 2. Subjunctive present perfect 3. Subjunctive future
<u>Form patterns</u>			
	1. If it be true,	1. If he came 2. As if I should ever sleep again,	1. Unless he consent, 2. If you have done, 3. If you should ask him,
<u>Past</u>	1. Subjunctive present perfect 2. Subjunctive future perfect	1. Subjunctive present 2. Subjunctive past 3. Subjunctive past perfect	1. Subjunctive present 2. Subjunctive past 3. Subjunctive future perfect
<u>Form patterns</u>			
	1. If he have arrived, 2. If he should have failed,	1. If he have arrived, 2. If it were so, 3. If he had not been deserted,	1. Whoever he be that did it, 2. If these additions had been distinguished, 3. But if she should have arrived,
<u>Future</u>	1. Subjunctive present 2. Subjunctive future perfect	1. Subjunctive present 2. Subjunctive past 3. Preterite subjunctive future	1. Subjunctive present 2. Subjunctive future 3. Subjunctive future perfect
<u>Form patterns</u>			
	1. Provided he acknowledge his fault, 2. If I should have left before,	1. –If he should be arrested. 2. If she did not accept you, 3. If the sun were to rise in the west,	1. If it be necessary, 2. If I should fail, 3. If I should have left before you return,
Usages:	IV. Purpose Group In subordinate clause	V. Wish Group In principal clause	VI. Condition Group In subordinate clause

<u>Present</u>	1. With 'may'	1. Subjunctive present	1. Subjunctive present
	2. Subjunctive present	2. Subjunctive past	2. Subjunctive past
	3. Subjunctive future		3. Subjunctive potential past
	<u>Form patterns</u>		
	1. I give you a prize that you may work well again.	1. Far be it from to say anything false.	1. If I meet him,
	2. 'Tis necessary that be lock'd unto.	2. I do wish you know him.	2. If I were in his place,
	3. It is best that you should know all.		3. If I might say,
<u>Past</u>	1. With 'might'	1. Subjunctive past perfect	1. Subjunctive past
	2. Subjunctive present	2. Potential perfect	2. Subjunctive past perfect
	3. Subjunctive future perfect		3. Preterite subjunctive future
	<u>Form patterns</u>		
	1. I gave you a prize that you might work well again.	1. If thou hadst been here,	1. —, as if he were —,
	2. It is good for a man that be lock'd unto.	2. Oh! that I could have climbed those steps and done that!	2. If I had been in his place,
	3. It is strange I should not have heard of you.		3. If I were to die,
<u>Future</u>	1. With 'may'	1. Subjunctive present	1. Subjunctive present
	2. Subjunctive present	2. Subjunctive past	2. Subjunctive past
	3. Subjunctive future		3. Subjunctive future
			4. Preterite subjunctive future
	<u>Form patterns</u>		
	1. — that you may not —	1. —Mind you be there in good time.	1. Let the matter be what it will,
	2. — as thou be not false to others,	2. If God were your father,	2. If I were you,
	3. — lest you should —		3. If I should meet him,
			4. If I were to meet him,

chapter II. Further details of the subjunctive mood of English (viewed from the usages)

The author grouped the usages of the subjunctive mood of English into six groups for the convenience of his consideration of its proper usages. So his classification does not mean we have only six groups in the subjunctive expressions. The mood of the verb being coming from the sense, we have naturally as many usages as we 'think' or 'imagine' in our course of conception or mental acts (attitudes).

However, the author classified them into six groups from his own view he has acquired in some thirty years in his studies on the subject. And it is for this chapter that the author wants his work published and be fairly criticized.

In each group he intensified to tell minutely the relation between the use (usage) and the tense

form in describing (speaking) the idea or the, thought. And he tries to show how the use (usage sense) attributed to the sentence regulates and controls the formation (form) of the sentence with as many examples as he could have extensively collected.

Remarks: For the limit of paper space, possibly only one example is shown for each case, provided all of them will be shown on demand any time to anybody. (H. Murakami)

I. Doubt Group

The subjunctive mood with 'doubt' sense is to be seen in both the main and dependent clauses, with present, present perfect, future and future perfect tense forms.

(1) Present doubt:

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

(Macaulay)

(2) Past doubt:

I doubt if he have arrived yet.

(3) Future doubt:

i) Simple future doubt:

I am afraid lest he should have failed.

ii) Strong future doubt:

If my Valour should leave me! Valour will come and go. (Sheridan)

iii) Suppositional doubt:

Murder, though it have no tongue, will speak.

iv) Conditional doubt:

I can work for my living if need be.

v) Concessive doubt: (Doubt introduced by 'though, although, whether, whoever, whatever, whichever, whenever, wherever, however, no matter who, no matter what, etc.)

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. (Bible)

vi) Doubt in anticipation:

I tremble lest we should be discovered.

I. Supposition group

The subjunctive mood with 'suppositon' sense is to be found in the subordinate clause with present, present perfect, past, past perfect and future tense forms.

(1) Simple supposition:

i) Supposition to the present:

Suppose he tried his luck. (Wells)

Note: In expressing pure supposition, the subjunctive past is properly used only with such verbs as denote continuous states (be, have, possess, need, want, know, believe, etc.)—(Saito's 'Studies in Mood and Tense, P.82)

ii) Supposition to the past:

If he were great as principal, he was unrivalled as confidant. (Stevenson)

Note: In the present day English 'were' is replaced by 'was' as 'as it was' or was to.

iii) Supposition to the future:

If you were to go without a ticket, you would not be admitted.

Do what he may, he will not succeed. (Supposing him to do)

Notet: A supposition relating to present or future time may be expressed with an adjective clause thus:

A Government which had a strong police force at its disposal would be able to quell the disorder.

Such adjective – clauses arise out of clauses of condition without 'if' ('a government which had' = a government, had it).

Similarly we might convert 'People would miss their chief pleasure in life, were their neighbours void of blame' into 'People whose neighbours were void of blame would miss their chief pleasure in life.' ... (Sonnen-schein: A New English Grammar, #33)

(2) Supposition contrary to the fact:

i) Contrary to the present fact:

Men treat art as if it were meant to be a form of autobiography. (Wilde)

I feel as if(though) I were going to fall.

ii) Contrary to the past fact:

Lucky! if we lived in those days, I should have been a knight. (Meredith: The Orocal of Richard Fernal, xx)

If he had moved a muscle, he must inevitably have sprung upon Arther like a tiger. (Eliot: Adam Bede, XVII)

iii) Contray to the future fact:

Were your friend Lady Catherine to know me, I am persuaded she would find me in every respect ill qualified for the situation. (Austen: Pride and Prejudice, XIX)

My aunt would be angry with me if I didn't get home before nine' (Eliot: Adam Bede, XII)

(3) Imagination in comparison:

i) Imagination belonging to the present:

It is as if semi-idiocy came to give us rest from the memory and the dread which refuse to leave us in our sleep. (Eliot: Adam Bede, XXXIX)

ii) Imagination belonging to the past:

It had seemed as if he might lose Winifred. (Lawrence: England, My England)

iii) Imagination belonging to the future:

He will be better cared for there than if I were

to take charge of him. (Ainsworth: Old Saint Paul's, III,v)

If he were to fail, it would be a great disgrace.

III. Uncertainty Group

The subjunctive mood with 'uncertainty' sense is to be found in the subordinate clause with present, present perfect, past perfect, future and future perfect tense forms.

(1) Uncertainty:

i) Uncertainty in the present:

Who can it be that sends me every day these beautiful flowers? (Lytton) He says such silly things; one would think he was fool.

Note: A sense of a protasis is involved in 'would think' here.

ii) Uncertainty in the past:

He cannot have arrived yet. But if he should have arrived, he will be sure to call on me today.

Note: An emphatic notion of uncertainty.

Subjunctive present perfect denotes doubt with regard to a completed action.

Whoever he be that did it, he cannot be a wise man. a concessive uncertainty.

iii) Uncertainty in the future:

We ought to be prepared for whatever can happen.

However it be, it seems to me 'Tis only noble to be good. (Tennyson: Lady Clare, Vere de Vere, VII)

I will go, rain or shine. Note: Uncertainty is implied in nouns here.

If she were not strong enough to tear George from rocks, (Vachell: Spragge, P.164)

Note: 'Were' is sometimes used to express uncertainty.

(2) Uncertainty in the Middle English (In dependent questions):

This to attain, whether heaven move or Earth Imports not, if thou reckon right. (Milton: Paradise Lost, VIII, 70-1)

I wonder if it be she against whom I was warned. (Haggard: She, XIII)

I cared not who know it. (Shakespeare: Henry V, vii, 117)

(3) Uncertainty in the Modern English:

It is a great pity that our factory girls are not

in the same state of civilization. (Kingsley: Yeast, VI)

Note: 'Are' here implies the subjunctive 'uncertainty'.

It is probably that we shall not hear of her again from this moment to the end of time, and that when the great religion gates are once closed on her, she and her awful sister will never issue therefrom into this little world of history. (Thackeray: Vanity Fair, I)

(4) Uncertainty of possibility, probability, likelihood, improbability, impossibility, unlikelihood, etc.:

It is very likely that he may fall in love with one of them. (Austen: Pride and Prejudice, I)

It is very possible we may mistake this man's character. (Goldsmith: The Vicar of Wakefield, III)

It is impossible you should need any assistance. (Cowper's Letter)

IV. Purpose Group

The subjunctive mood with 'purpose' sense is to be found in the main (independent) clause (apodosis) with present, future, future perfect, potential present and past tense forms.

(1) Simple purpose:

i) Present, future:

Thou shalt stone him with stone, that he die. Turn the key that no man enter.

ii) Present:

Let us leave the house this instant for fear he should ask further questions. (Goldsmith)

iii) Past:

It is strange I should not have heard of you. I kept your book that you might not lose it.

iv) Future:

But to act that each tomorrow

Find us farther than today. (Longfellow: Psalm of Life)

Judge not that you be not judged.

(2) Intension:

i) Present, future:

It is best that you should know all, and at once. (Thackeray: Vanity Fair XVIII)

And busy caterpillars hasten

That no time be lost. (Rossetti: Summer)

ii) Present:

'Tis necessary that be looked unto. (Marlowe: The Jew of Malta, I)

There is some grudge between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. (Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, IV,iii,125-6)

iii) Past:

They sent her out of the room during the courses, so that they could talk freely.

Little Harry longed to have been a few inches taller, that he might draw a sword in this good cause. (Thackeray: Henry Edmond, D,W)

iv) Future:

Give me leave that I may turn the key,
That no man enter. (Shakespeare: Richard II,V,iii,36)

I myself must mix with action, lest I wither by despair. (Tennyson)

(3) Involuntary actions:

i) Present, future:

If you should die, what will you do?

If you would grant my request, I should esteem it a particular favour. (With subjunctive determination assumed)

(4) Hypothetical determination:

i) Present, future:

If we would study with profit the history of our ancestors, we must never forget that the country of which we read was a different country from that in which we live. (Macaulay)

You could see it if you would.

(5) Prospective purpose:

i) Present:

You would not believe, if I should tell you.

(Stevenson)

ii) Future:

He determined to wait by the roadside until it should be dark.

Here will I stand till Caesar pass along. (Julius Caesar, II,iii,11)

Do my errand when it shall be most convenient for you in the course of the day. (Stevenson)

Note: Here 'Shall + infinitive' ('should + infinitive' as well) is substituted for 'Be'.

V. Wish Group

The subjunctive mood with 'wish' sense is

mostly to be found in the main clause and sometimes in the dependent clause (protasis) standing alone with the main clause (apodosis) understood, with present, past, past perfect and potential perfect tense forms.

(1) Simple wish:

i) Present:

It is my ardent wish that he come at once.

(Thackeray)

I do wish you knew him. (E. Biseco)

ii) Past: (Note:— Logically we have no 'wish' relating to the past but some regret or remorse. (Cf. (2) Wish contrary to the fact)

iii) Future:

I wish my brother make good time with him. (Julius Caesar, II,i 4)

I hope to goodness he won't come up. (Wilde: An Ideal Husband IV)

(2) Wish contrary to the fact:

i) Present:

I wish that he were as clever as his sister.

How much he wishes he had me now, that he might give me all I desire. (Hardy)

I almost wish I were not a painter. (Anne Bronte: The Tenant of Wildfell Hall, IX)

ii) Past:

I wish I had not run away from you now. (Watts-Dunton: Aylwin I,ii)

Oh! that I could have climbed those steps and done that! (ib.)

If thou hadst been here, my brother had noticed. (John, XI, 21)

iii) Future:

Mind you be there in good time. (Implying 'expectation')

What we have to regret, I fear, is that your cousin should have brought contamination — pollution, I had almost said — into this pure family. (Thackeray: The Virginians, 1)

(3) Prayer:

i) Wish or prayer:

Would God, that thou couldst hide me from myself! (Tennyson: Guinevere, 117)

God send that old nursery tales were true. (Dickens)

All happiness attend you and yours. (Scott)

ii) Desire:

If only the rain would stop soon!

Thy kingdom come, thy will be done. (Matt. vi, 10)

iii) Optative:

God bless you!

Heaven watch over my Eliza! (Sterne: Letters from Yorick to Eliza, IV)

There is a danger lest he die. = There is a danger: may he not die!

Note: In "He will take heed lest he fall," 'lest' with the subjunctive in noun-clauses depending on a word denoting 'fear' originally expressed a desire that something may not happen.

iv) Request:

Would you kindly tell me the way to Charing Cross?

O, could you but see her!

See to it that you be ready.

If you would sit thus by me every night I should work better. (Browning)

v) Hope or Expectation:

Give the order that every soldier kill his prisoners. (Sonnenschein)

Had he but known it!

vi) Proposition:

Come, fill each man his glass. (Congreve)

I propose that the matter be put to the vote at once.

vii) Exclamation:

Alas! that this should be true of too many eminent Englishmen of our time. (Birrell: Obiter Dicta. Carlyle)

viii) Necessity or Reasonableness:

It is time we were up.

According to Hindoo belief it is needful for a man's welfare that he leave a son behind him to perform his funeral rites.

ix) Unsatisfied recollection:

It 's time I was at home. (Condition will be recollected later.)

It was time that the old man died. (Eliot: Daniel Deronda IV, xxxiv)

x) Swear:

Woe beside the chase, woe worth the day! (Scott: The Lady of the Lake, I, ix)

Damn the man! he was thinking. (Aldous Huxley: The Monocle)

xi) Anticipation:

She was wondering lest the heir stood in any danger. (Kaye-Smith: Iron and Smoke, II, ix)

I fear I should be altogether unfit for your service. (Scott: Quentin Durward II)

I wish she would come. (Eliot: Adam Bede, XLI) – Wish with some anxiety)

xii) Unattainable wish (Unfulfilled wish):

(i) Unattainable wish in relation to the present fact:

Oh were I there! O, were it mind! (Wordsworth: To the Queen)

Would that I could fly.

I would I knew her mind.

(ii) Unattainable wish in relation to the past fact:

Could I but have once mere to the strength which then supported me! (Gissing: Henry Rycroft, Spring, IX)

xiii) Protest or mocking:

As if my son would bring a man like that into the house! (Galsworthy: The Silver Box, II, ii)

VI. Condition Group

The subjunctive mood with 'condition' sense is to be found in the subordinate clause with present, past, potential past, past perfect, future, and preterite future tense forms.

A) Relation between 'Subjunctive Mood' and 'Conditional Mood' in conditional sentences:

Conditional sentences are consisted of the protasis formed of the subjunctive mood (form) and the apodosis formed of the conditional mood (form).

I. The subjunctive present or present perfect in the protasis is followed by the indicative mood in the apodosis.

Provided he confess his fault, I will pardon him.

If he have done so, he will be sure to repent it.

If that be the case, I can wait a little.

II. The subjunctive past and past perfect in the protasis is followed by the apodosis with "should" (have,) "would(have)", "might" (have), "could"

(have), "must" (have), etc.

If he were more diligent, he would (might, must) succeed.

Even if he did his utmost, he would not (might not, could not) succeed.

If I might venture an opinion, I should say that the work is the best of its kind.

■. The subjunctive future or future perfect in

(1)

Protasis	Apodosis
Subjunctive mood	Conditional mood
Subjunctive present	Indicative
Subjunctive present perfect	Indicative
Subjunctive past	Simple conditional form
	Perfect conditional form
Subjunctive past perfect	Perfect conditional form
	Simple conditional form
Subjunctive future (should)	Indicative or conditional
(would)	Conditional
(were to)	Conditional
Subjunctive future perfect	
(should have)	Indicative or conditional
(would have)	Perfect conditional form

(2) Examples showing the relationship of the two kinds of mood-clauses:

(i) If the condition denotes an uncertainty, the verb in the protasis is in the subjunctive present or future, and the verb in the apodosis is either in the indicative or conditional form.

If he be found guilty, he will be punished.

If he should prove guilty, he will be punished.

(ii) If the condition denotes a supposition, the verb in the protasis is in the subjunctive past or past perfect, and the verb in the apodosis is in the conditional form.

If he were guilty, he would be punished.

If he had been guilty, he would have been punished.

C) Conditional futurity:

(1) The conditioned futurity in the present day English takes the subjunctive form with with were, 'had,' 'could,' 'might,' 'should' and 'would'.

To underrate the dangers were foolish, but it were well not to overrate them.

Note: 'were' = would be

When a statement, a question or an exclamation speaks of 'what would be' or 'would

the protasis may be followed by either the indicative or conditional form in the apodosis.

If I should fail this time, I will (would) try again next year.

If he should not have arrived already, he will (would) be sure to arrive tomorrow.

B) Sequence of Tenses in Conditional Sentences:

have been' under conditions, it takes the subjunctive mood or its equivalent.

You had better be careful.

Note: 'You had better = You would have better = It were better for you.

Similarly, 'I had rather die' = It were preferable for me to die.

I would sell my ermine gown for a guilder ('would' = should be willing).

Note: The protasis is implied in 'would'.

(2) Expressing conditioned futurity, in place of the past subjunctive, a subjunctive-equivalent as 'should' or 'would' with the infinitive is used.

I should regret to hear it. (It is entirely different from 'I regretted to hear it.)

If he knew, he would tell.

Note: But we have no equivalents like this for the past subjunctive of 'can,' 'may,' 'shall' and 'will'; because of no infinitives for these verbs. In this case we can replace them with respective substitutes as 'I should be able.....,'

'If I were willing.....,' and the like.

(3) The past perfect subjunctive is used to express

past conditioned futurity:

Had we never loved she blindly
We had ne'ver been broken-hearted. (Burns)
If thou hadst been here, my brother had not
died. (St. John)
If he had killed me, he had done a kinder
deed. (Shelley)

D) The subjunctive showing the meaning thereof:

(1) Subjunctives are used for the need of expressing a certain meaning which otherwise would not be perfectly expressed. But in modern English these meanings are commonly expressed by subjunctive equivalents with 'may,' 'might,' 'would,' 'should,' 'shall' and 'let' followed by the infinitive.

(2) Subjunctive 'might' and 'could':

'Might' and 'could' are here used only in the primary meaning. 'Must' has its wanting form supplied by 'had to'.

The Subjunctive 'might' and 'could' always imply the contrary of the present: thus,

If I might = I may not
If I could = I can not
(If I had to = I need not)

The subjunctive 'might' and 'could' are accompanied by a verb in the conditional form—'should,' 'would,' 'could,' 'might' or 'must (past)': thus:

If I might give an opinion, I should say... (= I may not give an opinion on such matters.)
I would do it if I could. (= I do not do it, because I can't.)
If I had to do it I would do it at once. (= I need not do it.)
I wish I could go abroad. (= I am sorry I cannot.)

E) Usages:

(1) Pure condition:

i) Present condition:

If I met him, I should know him at once.
I could never respect myself again, were I to give way now. (Trollope)
what would he do, Had he the motive and the cue for passion

That I have? (Hamlet II, ii, 587)

ii) Past condition:

Had I been in his place, I should have paid the money.

Your sympathy, had it been timely, had been kind. (J.M.L. Thomas: The Inquirer, Jan. 22, 1916)

iii) Future condition:

If I were you, I should be ashamed of it.
If I called him, he would come.

(2) Condition contrary to the fact:

Implying a negative, in principal clauses, 'should,' 'would,' 'could,' 'might,' 'must' and 'were' (= would be) and 'had' (= would have) are used.

i) Condition contrary to the present fact:

If I had the book, I would lend it to you.
Anyone might see that he is not well. (= If they looked at him, —)

ii) Condition contrary to the past fact:

"Had I but served my God.

With half the zeal I served my king,
He would not in my age have left me naked to my enemies."

If thou hadst been here, my brother had not died. (Bible)

iii) Condition contrary to the future fact:

If I were to die, I should never forget that. (Swinburne)

Suppose I were to come to you, what would you do? (Kipling)

(3) Concessive condition:

i) Present concessive condition:

Whatever be our fate, let us not add guilt to our misfortunes. (Goldsmith: The Good-Natured Man, V)

"My name is no matter," said the man; "were I to mention it to you, it would awaken in you no feeling of interest." (Borrow: Lavengro, XXIV)

If thou appear untouched by solemn thought,
Thy nature is not therefore less divine. (Wordsworth: It is a Beauteous Evening)

Be it sine or no, I hate the man. (Hawthorne: The Scarlet Letter, X)

Note: The use of the indefinite pronouns and adverbs compounded with 'ever' (e.g. whoever, however, etc.) in concessive clauses may have come out of the interrogative forms.

Ex: 'Whoever said so, it is false.' is come out of 'Who ever said so?'

It is false.'

ii) Past concessive condition:

Even if I had wanted to stop her, I could not have done so. (Butler: The way of All Flesh, LXI)

Calm, but not overcast, he stood

Resigned to the decree, whatever it were.
(Byron)

Do what you will, you will fail. (This pattern is originally used for the past.)

Be that as it may, little had been said about her husband. (Trollope: Barchester, ch. 9, P.65)

iii) Future concessive condition:

And whatsoever else shall hap to night,

Give it an understanding, but no tongue.
(Shakespeare: Hamlet, I, i, pp.248-9)

Whether he succeed or fail, it will not matter to me. (Mason: English Grammar #587) (Disjunctive concession)

Let the matter be what it will, always do your best.

Note: The protasis here is in the form of 'imperative mood'.

(4) 'Come' implying future concession:

I mayn't be equal to stand i' the desk at all, come another winter. (I might not be equal to stand at the desk at all, come another winter.) (Eliot: Silas Marner X)

(5) Polite saying with some condition:

I could not have believed that you would have descended to this. (Doyle: The Sign of Four, I)

I should like it much, but I fear, Mr. Goldthorpe, I greatly fear I can't afford it. (Gissing: The House of Cobwebs)

(6) Surprise at something unexpected:

He has married his servant, has he? -- Who would have thought it?

Note: The condition is contained in 'would'.

Has he not resigned? -- Why, one would have expected him to resign after such a failure.

Chapter III. The Subjunctive Mood Form Used for Other Usages

We had and have some expressions in the subjunctive mood for the expression of other mood senses. This sort of mood might be called, the

'pseud-subjunctive'. It is Probable for the English language to have the subjunctive mood forms for other mood usages as well as seen in other European languages, as the indicative or imperative mood forms used for the subjunctive usages.

Usages

(1) Properness (What is proper; what ought to be, etc.):

The law of the land is that no man be put to death without a trial.

The order of the day is that every man take care of himself.

It is better that he die than that justice depart out of the world.

(2) Obligation or potentiarity (What was to be; what was to happen; etc.):

(This sort of expression refers to the future in the past of indicative.)

It is time that the man in the street were consulted about this matter.

He urged that before any action were taken the whole matter should be reconsidered.

She intended to look before she leaped.

(3) Prospective subjunctive (obligation referring to the future):

Let us wait until the clock strike twelve.

Therefore they shall to my will,

Today, while I am master still,

Before this fire of sense decay,

This smoke of thought blow clean away.

(A.E. Housman)

(4) Weakened subjunctive (in independent questions):

(This sort of weakened subjunctive is equivalent to indicatives, but dimly retains it (having derived from its subjunctive use in the Old English).

I wonder whether it be true. ('be' = is)

Note: Sonnenschein annotated in regard to the above example, thus:

This use may be derived from an Old English use of the subjunctive in which it denoted the words or thought of another person.

I wondered whether it were true. = I wondered whether it was (as somebody said) true.

I wondered if it were true. ('were' = was)

Be she fairer than the day

Or the flowery meads in May,

If she be not so to me,

What care how fair she be? (George Wither)

Note: 1. The present and past subjunctive followed by a noninterrogative 'if' express the idea of supposition or condition, concession or admission, thus:

If you return to us tomorrow (in case you return, or in the event of your returning), we shall be glad to see you.

If I am dull (=though I admit that I am dull), I am at least industrious.

-- Here the verb is indicative as it concedes something as a fact. --

Note: 2. The writer quoted examples above from E. A. Sonnenschein's "New English Grammar" - 1961 -

Chapter III. The subjunctive Mood of English in Future as of the View of Some Grammarians

The writer of this paper wants merely to add some words given by noted grammarians of English.

In the present day English subjunctive we have still the formal trace of the old English subjunctive, but these scarce remainders are supposed to disappear if we are to follow the course along which the subjunctive mood form has been doomed to take. So it would be worth while to quote grammarians' views on the subject in connection with what it would be like in the days to come.

(1) Henry Bradley: P.51, "The Making of English"

The only formal trace of the old subjunctive, still remaining, except the use of 'be' and 'were', is the omission of the final 's' in the third person singular of the verbs. And this is rapidly dropping out of use, its only remaining use being to emphasize the uncertainty of a supposition.

Perhaps in another generation the subjunctive forms will have ceased to exist except in the single instance of 'were', which serves a useful function, although we manage to dispense with a

corresponding form in other verbs. -- 'On the whole, it is probable that the history of English grammar will for a very long time have few changes ---.'

(2) Fowler: "Modern English Usage"

Subjunctive is moribund except in a few easily specified use.

(3) George Lyman Kittridge: "An Advanced English Grammar - 1913 - P. 131

The characteristic features in the development of English moods are as follows:

1) Subjunctive past is now used in place of the Old English subjunctive present.

2) Auxiliaries are now used as modal verbs.

3) There is a tendency of disappearance of the subjunctive forms in the subjunctive sentences.

Chapter V. Tracing the Family Tree with the Subjunctive

--Glimpses of the subjunctive mood of German, French, Old English and Latin --

I. German

1. Definition: 'Konjunktiv' and 'konditionalis'

1) The German language has five moods (Modi):

'Indikativ'; 'Konjunktiv'; 'Indirekte Rede'; 'Konditionalis';

'Imperativ' and 'Gebrauch der Infinitiv'.

2) The subjunctive mood of German is to be found in its 'Konjunktiv' and 'Konditionalis' as that of English in its subjunctive sentences and dependent clauses of the conditional sentences.

3) 'Konjunktiv':

This is used for expression of optative or imaginative ideas, and it does not agree with the idea mentioned in the sentence itself. Hence in this mood, we can express wish, desire, request, prohibition, order, potentiality, possibility, non-potentiality and non-realities.

This mood was used only in the subordinate clause, i.e. 'protasis', so it is called 'Konjunktiv'.

'Konjunktiv' has the present form and the past form:

Present form: Er trage.

Er habe getragen.

Er werde tragen.

Er werde getragen haben.

Past form : Er trüge.

Er hätte getragen.

Er würde tragen.

Er würde getragen haben.

4) 'Konditionalis':

In the dependent clause of the 'Bedingungssatz' (conditional sentence), impossibility or unreality or the like is expressed. And 'Konditionalis' is the name given to the formation of the independent clause (consequence).

Ich würde kommen, wenn ich Zeit hätte.

Ich würde gekommen sein, wenn ich Zeit gehabt hätte.

5) Usages:

a) An unreal condition where the premise is not fulfilled and accordingly the conclusion expected is not realized is expressed in the past subjunctive form.

Wenn er sparsamer wäre, so wäre er jetzt ein reicher Mann. (If he were more frugal, he would now be a rich man.)

b) Implied condition is expressed in the perfect form.

In seiner Lage hätte ich das nicht getan. (If I had been in his place, I should not have done that,)

c) A condition is often introduced by 'als' (when), 'als' (if, as if).

Er sieht aus, als wenn er krank wäre. (as if he were sick)

2. Subjunctive mood of German

Though 'Subjunctive' is literally 'Konjunktiv', the mood of subjunctive proper is mostly denoted in 'Konjunktiv' or 'Konditionalis'.

The subjunctive of German is the mood of the ideal (subjective) while the indicative is of the actual (objective). It covers from what is simply not affirmed as true, to what is represented as merely desired or possible, and finally what is distinctly implied as unreal, or contrary to facts.

As properly called 'subjunctive' at large is used most frequently in dependent sentences (subordinate clauses: protasis), but this is not always the

case in German. The indicative or imperative very frequently takes the place of the subjunctive as seen in other languages. The use of any mood always depends on the sense (usage) and absolute not on the form.

3. Examples along the usages:

1) 'Doubt' group: (Dubitativer Konjunktiv)

Du wärsst so falsch gewesen!

Und die ganze Geächteter in der Eibel wäre eigentlich gar nicht wahr? (Hesse)

Wenn es morgen regnen sollte, so bleibe ich zu Hause. (2nd condition)

Wenn er etwa grämt so gib ihm eine bestimmte Antwort. (Present)

2) 'Supposition' group: (vermutende Konjunktiv)

(1) Diplomatischer Konjunktiv (Moderate subjunctive)

Würden Sie erlauben, dass ich mir ein wenig Einblick in die Sammlung verschaffe? (Thomas Mann)

(2) Erultierender Konjunktiv (Satisfying subjunctive)

So wäre auch dieses Abenteuer bestanden! Soweit wäre die Sache gelungen.

(3) Irrealer Konjunktiv (Unrealistic subjunctive)

Der kleine blinde Schnurrbart sach aus, als wenn er angellebt wäre. (Schnitzler)
Wenn die Welt voll Teufel war, so fürchten wir uns nicht so sehr.

(4) Potentialer Konjunktiv (Potential subjunctive)

Damals mochte wohl diese alte Sage nicht mehr interessiert haben, als jetzt.

Es wäre eine Schande für Amerika, wenn sein Projekt nicht ausgeführt würde.

(Kellermann)

3) 'Uncertainty' group: (Unsicher Konjunktiv)

Referring to the present: Er sieht aus, als ob er krank wäre. (past)

Referring to the past : Er sieht aus, als ob er krank gewesen wäre. (") (Impossibility)

Ich würde kommen, wenn ich Zeit hätte.

4) 'Purpose' group: (Absicht Konjunktiv)

As a more remote wish, a purpose is ex-

pressed by the subjunctive in clauses introduced by 'damit' or 'dass,' 'auf dass,' 'um dass').

Er spricht leise, damit ihn niemand verstehe. (in order that nobody may not understand him)

5) 'Wish' group : (Wunschende Konjunktiv)

- (1) Imperative subjunctive (Hortativ Konjunktiv)

Die Gnade Gottes sei mit uns aalen.
(Hesse) Lang lebe der König!

- (2) Optative subjunctive : (Optativer Konjunktiv)

O hätte er nur einige Jahre länger gelebt!
Wäre ich stärker!

- (3) Kame er doch!(Present wish)

- (4) Hattest du doch nur gleich gesagt! (Past wish)

- (5) Ich wünsche, dass er nach einem Arzt schlicke. (I wish him to send for a physician.) — — — (Future wish)

- (6) Independent use of protasis :

O hätte ich nimmer diesen Tag gesehen!
(Schiller: Wallenstein)
O dass er noch lebte!

6) 'Conditional' group: (Bedingend Konjunktiv)

- (1) To the present:

Ohne seine maszlose Verschwendungssucht wäre er jetzt ein reicher Mann. (Past tense)

- (2) To the past:

Mit deiner Hilfe hätte ich mein Ziel erreicht.

- (3) Hypothetical concession:

Wenn auch ein Arzt gekommen wäre, er hätte den Kranken doch nicht retten können.

- (4) Concessive subjunctive (Konzessiver Konjunktiv):

Was für einen Weg du auch einschlagest, kannst du nach Ierusalem gehen.

- (5) Contrary to the fact:

Wäre er doch hier; — — (Were he only here —but he is not—)

Ich würde mich freuen, wenn er das getan hätte.

Note: The word-order of 'Konditionalis' :

1. Beginning with 'Wenn' :

Wenn ich an deiner Stelle wäre, so tate ich es nicht.

2. By inversion :

Wäre ich an deiner Stelle, dan tate ich es nicht.

II. French

I. Mood (Mode) :

The French verb has six moods :

- i) Personal mood (Mode personnel)

- 1) Indicative mood (Mode indicatif)

The action or state is denoted as it is.

Le Japon commence à se démocratiser.
(Japan commenced her democratization.)

- 2) Conditional mood (Mode conditionnel)

The action or state is expressed under some hypothetical conditions.

Je lirais ce livre, si j'avais des loisire.

(I would read this book, if I have time enough.)

- 3) Imperative mood (Mode impératif)

Command to do some action or not to do that.

Allez vite à l'école. (Go to school right away.)

- 4) Subjunctive mood (Mode subjunctif)

Real actions or states are not denoted, but merely the idea of expectation of the actions or states to be done or occurred.

Je voux que vous allez chercher dix timbre-poste de deux Yen. (I hope you would go and buy ten postal-stamps of two Yen.)

- ii) Impersonal mood (Mode impersonnel)

- 1) Infinitive mood (Mode infinitif)

The idea or the action or state denoted as a noun form.

Vous devez partir immédiatement. (You have to start immediately.)

Mentir est honteux. (To tell a lie is shameful.)

- 2) Participle mood (Mode participe)

The action or state is denoted as a verbal or adjective form.

Je vois M. C lisant un journal.(I see Mr.C reading a newspaper.)

II. The subjunctive tense forms:

1. It can be said that in French they can

identify the subjunctive mood from other moods ver simply by way of their respective verb conjugations.

2. Regular verbs are conveniently divided into

three classes or conjugations, according as the present infinitive ends in '-er,' '-ir,' '-re' and the snbjunctive moods are inflected in their simple tenses as shown in the following:

Subjunctive (Present)

Type I	Type II	Type III
Je donne (give)	finisse (finish)	rompe (break)
Tu donnes	finisses	rompes
Il donne	finisse	rompe
Nous donnions	finissions	romions
Vous donniez	finissiez	rompiez
Ils donnent	finissent	rompent

Subjunctive (Imperfect)

Je donnasse	finisse	rompisse
Tu donnasses	finisses	rompisses
Il donnat	finit	rompit
Nous donnassions	finissions	rompissions
Vous donnassiez	finissiez	rompissiez
Ils donnassent	finissent	rompissent

Note: And likewise they have compound tenses, irregular verbs in '-er,' '-ir,' '-re', etc. each having subjunctive conjugations.

3. The subjunctive mood : The subjunctive denotes, in general, what is viewed as being desirable or undesirable, uncertain, contingent, or the like, and usually stands in a subordinate clause.

4. The conditional mood : When we presume something to be realized at present or in future under the condition, we have the 'Imparfait' or 'plus-que-parfait' of the 'Mode indicatif'.

III. Relation of the real time with the subjunctive tense form :

1. Real time	Subjunctive form
Futur antérieur de mode indicatif (Anteceding future of indicative mood)	Passé composé de subjonctif (Compound past of subjunctive)
Ex. Si vous attendez qu'un enfant air contracté l'habitude du mensonge, vous ne pourrez plus le corriger. (If you wait till your children would tell lies, you could not reform them any more.)	
2. Plus-que-parfait	Plus-que-parfait
Ex. Si Corneille avait vécu de mon temps, je l'aurais fait prince. (If Corneille had been alive in my time, I would have made him prince.)	

IV. Mood and tense :

A 'result' clause in the present indicative, imperative, or future, regularly requires the 'if' clause in the present indicaltive; a 'result' clause in the conditional reguarly requires the 'if' clause in the imperfect indicative.

S'il le temps, il y va. (If he has time, he goes.)

S'il a le temps, dites-lui d'y aller. (If he

has (have, will have, should have) time, tell him to go.)

V. Usages of the French subjunctives :

1) Doubt group:

Il doute que je sois loya. (He doubts that I am honest.)

Je nie que cela soit vrai. (I deny that that is true.)

2) Supposition Group :

Je lirais ce livre, si j'avais des loisirs. (I would read this book, if I have leisure.)

3) Uncertainty group :

Uncertainty or doubt is implied by negation :

Je ne crois pas que ce soit lui. (I do not think that that is he.)

4) Purpose group :

Subjunctive in adjectival clauses. The subjunctive is used as follows in clauses introduced by a relative pronoun.

1. When purpose regarding the antecedent, or unattained result is implied.

Montrez-moi un chemin qui conduise à la science. (Show me a way which leads to knowledge.)

2. After conjunctions of purpose or result (Afin que, pour que, de crainte que, de pour que).

J'écris ceci afin que pour que vous sachiez la vérité. (I write this in order that you may know the truth.)

5) Wish group :

Subjunctive is used in a clause introduced by 'que' and serving as logical subject or as object of a verb.

1. After expressions of desiring (including 'willing, wishing, preferring and avoiding').

Je desire (veux) qu'il parte. (I desire him to go.)

2. After expressions of commanding, requesting, exhorting, forbidding.

Je demande que vous me payiez. (I ask that you should pay me.)

3. Sometimes in principal clauses:

Ainsi soit-il ! Vive le roi ! (So be it ! Long live the king !)

6) Condition group:

Conditional sentences.

A conditional sentence consists regularly of two parts :

(protasis) (apodosis)
the condition introduced ; the result
by si = 'if,'

Si j'avais le temps, j'irais à C. (If I had time, I should go to C.)

1. When the principal clause contains general

negation, interrogation implying negative answer, or condition (all of which imply non-existence of the antecedent).

Il n'a pas de raison qui vaille. (He has no reason worth anything.)

2. With concessive force in compound relative and indefinite clauses

('whoever,' 'whatever,' 'etc.').

Quoi que vous fassiez (Whatever you may do,)

3. After a conjunction of a condition (en cas que., au cas que, a moins que . . ne, pourve que, supposé que, en supposant que.).

Je viendrai au cas que je sois libre demain, ou à moins que je ne sois retenu. (I shall come in case I am free tomorrow, or unless I am detained.)

4. After conjunctions of a concession (quoique, bien que, encore que, non-nobstant que, soit que soit que or 'ou que, pour (si) peu que, si tant est que, malgré que).

Bien qu'il soit malade, il sortira. (Although he is ill, he will go out.)

5. Special conditional use :

To mitigate the meaning denoted by the indicative mood with the use of 'être, pouvoir, savoir vouloir, ser, avoir, etc.' to make those expression more cordial.

Auriez-vous la bonté de me répondre demain? (Won't you please answer me tomorrow?)

Purriez-vous me prêter ce canif? (Could you lend me your knife?)

- 7) Particular usages :

1. After expressions of judgement or opinion involving approval or disapproval.

J'approuve qu'il revienne. (I approve of his coming back.)

2. After expressions of emotion or sentiment, such as joy, sorrow, anger, shame, wonder, fear :

Je regrette qu'il soit parti. (I regret that he has gone.)

3. After conjunctions of negative force (Non que, non pas que, loin que, sans que) :

Il partit sans que je le susse. (He went away without my knowing it.)

4. After 'que' replacing any conjunction requiring the subjunctive, and also after 'que' replacing 'si' = 'if' :

Venez que' = (afin que, pour que) je vous voie. (Come, that I may see you.)

5. When the antecedent is qualified by a superlative, or by 'seul, unique, premiee, dernier (all with superlative force) :

C'est ie meiller ami que j'aie. (He is the best friend that I have.)

6. The subjunctive is used in clauses of adverbial force, as seen below :

After conjunctions of time before which or up to which (avant que, en attendant que, jusqu' à ce que).

Dis-le lui, avant qu'il parte. (Tell it to him, before he goes.)

III. Old English

1. The Old English has three moods: Indicative, subjunctive and imperative.

The subjunctive mood of the Old English denotes an event as an objective of ideal; thus it expresses mostly wish, option, condition, doubt, etc. '.

(1) In protasis: Option, wish and command:

Gif his hwā sie lustfull māre tō witanne, sece him thim thonne self thaet. (If you wish to know him much more, you may investigate him yourself.)

(2) Weortha thē selfne gōdum dāedum, thenden thin God recee. (Provided (as long as) God would protect you, you may see the glory of your own.)

2. While we have the subjunctive conjugations (inflexions) of the verb in the Old English, now in the present-day-English we have nothing of them excepting very rare cases of 'be', 'were' and dropping 's' to the third person singular present tense.

It would not be worthless here to quote E. A. Sonnenschein's view in regard to the gradual decay of the subjunctive inflexions. He says in his book, 'Advanced English Syntax' #38, -1924- :

Old English differs from many other languages, in requiring a subjunctive in all dependent statements which do not decidedly express a fact.

The subjunctive, therefore, has to a great extent suffered a decay; and this has been due to two

causes, which interacted one upon the other.

(1) the loss of most of the inflexions which distinguished the tenses of the indicative from those of the subjunctive;

(2) the obliteration of thought-distinctions; hence the substitution of indicatives for subjunctives. (cf. the inaccurate use of certain tenses of the indicative)

The process has been furthered by the general substitution in subordinate clauses of 'may', 'might', 'shall' and 'should' for the simple subjunctive; e. g. 'lest he may die' or 'lest he should die' for lest 'he die'.

In point of fact, those auxiliary words are themselves subjunctive in origin, but they have to some extent ceased to be felt as such, while there is nothing in their form to distinguish them from indicatives.

It is incorrect to say (as is sometimes said) that the subjunctive, except in the case of 'be' and 'were, is an 'extinct mood. It is true that these are the only distinctively subjunctive forms in common colloquial use ; but we have seen already in dealing with the cases, that, where there has been an extensive decay of inflexions, it is necessary to consider meaning rather than form ; and this principle must be applied here also. A careful examination of both the colloquial and the literary language show that the subjunctive is really a living mood, and that it can never become extinct without an entire reconstruction of certain classes of sentence, e. g., the conditional sentences, In these sentences we have the past subjunctive referring not to past time but to present or to future time, which a past indicative could not do. If we ask 'What is that mood in English of which the past tense does not necessarily refer to past time ?' the only possible answer is 'The Subjunctive'.

3. The inflexional decay of the subjunctive mood of the modern English:

The gradual disappearance of the subjunctive inflexions is to be traced back in the following table of the conjugation of 'eat':-

The conjugation of 'eat' in:

Old English

Present Indicative;	Present Subjunctive;	Past Indicative;	Past Subjunctive
ic ete	ic ete	ic ate	ic aete
thu itst (etest)	thu ete	thu aete	thu aete
he itt (eteth)	he ete	he aet	he aete
we etath	we eten	we aeton	we aeten
ge etath	ge eten	ge aeton	ge aeten
hi etath	hi eten	hi aeton	hi aeten

Middle English

I ete	I ete	I eet	I eet (e)
thou etest	thou ete	thou eete (st)	thou eet (e)
he eteth, etes	he ete	he eet	he eet (e)
we eteth, ete (n)	we ete (n)	we eete (n)	we edte (n)
ye eteth, ete (n)	ye ete (n)	ye eete (n)	ye eete (n)
they eteth, ete (n)	they ete (n)	they eete (n)	they eete (n)

4. The earlier forms in the modern English:

Examples:

If he be not too old, I will employ him.

However guilty he be, he is still an object of compassion.

Thou shalt stone him with stones, that he die. (Bible)

Who but must laugh, if such a man there be? (Pope)

- 1) In the earlier part of the modern English, the subjunctive present was used in the apodosis, introduced by 'that' or 'lest'. In the recent form, that is followed by 'may' or 'might,' and 'lert' with 'should.'

Earlier form : Beware that you do not fail.
(Beware that you may not fail.)

Beware lest you fail. (Beware
lest you should fail.)

Judge not that you be not
judged. (Bible)

- 2) Recent form: He had better wait till the storm is(should be) over.

He that will not sail till he
has(should have) a full fair wind,
will lose many a voyage.

Note: In the earlier stage, the subjunctive present was used in temporal clauses, introduced by 'when,' 'before,' 'ere,' 'till,' 'until,' etc., while in the recent

stage the, indicative present or the subjunctive future is used instead.

- 3) When a completed action is spoken of as doubtful or uncertain in a conditional clause, the verb 'ought to be' in the subjunctive present perfect, though this is rarely the case in the modern English.

Recent form : He may or may not have arrived. If he has arrived, he will be in his office.

I doubt if he has arrived yet.

He will go on toiling till the work
of the world shall have been ended.

- 4) Pure supposition contrary to the fact:

The indicative form 'was' is used instead of the subjunctive form 'were' in colloquial English:

I wish I was dead.

I wish this house was a little larger.

IV. Latin

1. Definition:

(1) The subjunctive mood of German may be said to have been derived from Latin. Accordingly it would be probable that the old English with close familiarity to German is traceable up to Latin, and in this way, it would be concluded that the subjunctive mood of the modern and present day English have some connection with that of Latin.

(2) In Latin we can find that the words corres-

ponding to 'Wäre, Hätte, Ginge' of German are used in its mood forms, as shown in: *Nam si non inesset in rebus contentio, unum omnia essent.*

(3) We have four moods in Latin : Indicative, subjunctive, imperative and infinitive.

The future and the future perfect are lacking in the subjunctive mood. In most sentences, these tenses are given in the form of the present or imperfect without any ambiguity, and in the form of the perfect or pluperfect as well involving all the subjunctive referring to future time. And in some sentences the lacking part is supplied by the future participle with the tense proper of the verb meaning 'to be' : as, 'cum secūtūrus sit, (since he will follow,)'

(4) The subjunctive at large expresses the verbal idea with some modification as is denoted in English by help of auxiliaries, by the infinitive or by the rare sort of subjunctive.

The subjunctive is used both in the independent and dependent clauses.

a. Independently it is used to express:

1. An exhortation, concession or command.
2. Wish.
3. A question of doubt or deliberation.

b. Dependently it is used to express:

1. Purpose.
2. Result.
3. Characteristic.
4. Time.
5. Indirect question.
6. Condition: future or contrary to fact.

2. The regular conjugation:

(1) In Latin we have regular or irregular verbs.

(2) In Latin verbs we have four principal forms of present stems, and accordingly we have four different conjugations. Four principal forms of present stems are ending respectively in *ā, ē, ē, ī*.

(3) Hence verbs are classed in four regular conjugations, along the stem vowel coming before '-re' in the present infinitive active.

(4) The principal parts of a verb are:—

1. The present indicative
2. The present infinitive

3. The perfect indicative

4. The supine (the perfect participle)

3. The first conjugation (Active) : — Example : 'amo' (= love)

	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present — singular		
1st person	amō	amem
2nd "	amās	amēs
3rd "	amat	amet
Present — plural		
1st person	amāmus	amēmus
2nd "	amātis	amētis
3rd "	amant	ament
Imperfect — singular		
1st person	amābam	amārem
2nd "	amābās	amārēs
3rd "	amābat	amāret
Imperfect plural		
1st person	amābāmus	amārēmus
2nd "	amābātis	amārētis
3rd "	amābant	amārent
Future singular		
1st person	amābō	None
2nd "	amābis	"
3rd "	amābit	"
Future plural		
1st person	amābimus	None
2nd "	amābitis	"
3rd "	amābunt	"
Perfect singular		
1st person	amāvī	amāverim
2nd "	amāvistī	amāveris
3rd "	amāvit	amāverit
Perfect plural		
1st person	amāvīmus	amāverimus
2nd "	amāvistis	amāveritis
3rd "	amāvērunt	amāverint
Pluperfect singular		
1st person	amāveram	amāvissē
2nd "	amāverās	amāvissēs
3rd "	amāvārat	amāvisset
Pluperfect plural		
1st person	amāverāmus	amāvissēmus
2nd "	amāverātis	amāvissētis
3rd "	amāverant	amāvissent

Note: The writer is not here giving the table of conjugations of all the verbs of Latin, he has just shown that Latin has changes of stems of verbs for each person, mood, and tense as seen in the table above.

In Latin we have both regular and irregular conjugations of verbs, and accordingly we have no worry while reading or writing between

the forms and their usages. In the following the usages of the subjunctive mood of Latin are shown with their classifications and with corresponding examples.

4. Usages :

I . Doubt group:

Negative verbs and expressions of doubt are construed in Latin with 'quīn' and a subjunctive clause.

Nōn est dubium quīn flūrimun Helvēti possint. (There is no doubt that the Helvetii are the strongest.)

1) Fear:

a) A fear that some thing will happen is expressed in Latin by 'nē,' (=lest, for fear that,) with a subjunctive clause.

Verēbātur ne Dividiāci animum effenderet. (He feared that he would hurt the feelings of Diviciacus.)

b) A fear that something will not happen is expressed in Latin by 'ut', (=that— not, for fear that — — — not,) with a subjunctive clause.

'Nē— nōn' is sometimes used in place of 'ut.'

Verēbantur ut supportārī posset. (They feared that it could not be supplied.)

Note 1. A noun may govern a clause of fear.

Timōre nē suppliciē afficerentur. (By the fear that they would be punished.)

Note 2. Sometimes neither a verb nor a noun of fear is expressed, the evident relation of the dependent clause to the principal clause being sufficient to indicate the emotion of fear.

Magnam haec res Caesar difficultātem afferebat, nē cūncta Gallia dēficeret. (This thing caused Caesar great perplexity, for fear that all Gaul would revolt.)

c) A fear to do or a fear to be is expressed, as in English, by the infinitive.

Quōs in cōspectū Galliae interficere verēbātur. (Whom he was afraid to kill in the sight of Gaul.)

2) Deliverative subjunctive :

This is used in questions meaning (1) doubt,

indignation, or (2) an impossibility to be done.

An ego nōn ven rem. (What, should I not have come?)

Quid dicerem. (What was I to say?)

II . Wish group :

1) Hortatory subjunctive :

The hortatory subjunctive is used to express in exhortation, a command, a concession, or a condition.

The present tense refers to future or indefinite time;

the perfect, to past time or completed future time;

the imperfect, to present or past time;

the pluperfect, to completed past time.

Hōs latrēnēs interficiāmus. (Let us kill these robbers.)

2) Optative subjunctive:

The subjunctive is used to express a wish. The present tense indicates the wish as possible, and the imperfect as unaccomplished in present time, and the pluperfect as unaccomplished in past time.

Ita vivam. (So may I live; as true as I live.)

Si nunc sē nobis ille aureus rāmus ostendat. (If now that golden branch would only show itself to us!)

III . Clauses of cause and concession, adversative clauses:

1. Causal clauses are introduced in English by 'because,' 'since,' 'inasmuch as,' 'seeing that,' 'in view of the fact that,' 'etc. They are expressed in Latin by clauses introduced by 'cum,' 'quod,' 'quoniam,' etc.

Note: This may also be expressed when they could not defend themselves, etc. but the motive rather than the time of the main clause is the leading idea.

2. Concessive and adversative clauses:

a) Concessive clauses, which grant something for the sake of argument, are introduced in English by 'granting that,' 'granted that,' 'conceding that,' 'though,' 'although,' etc. In Latin such clauses are expressed by the simple subjunctive, or by a clause with 'quamvis' and

the subjunctive (the negative being 'nē'.)

Quamvis sint hominēs qui Carbōmem
ōderint, (Conceding that there are men who
hate Carbe,)

b) Adversative or obstructive clauses, which
give a fact in spite of which something else
(principal clause) is true, are introduced in
English by 'although,' 'though,' 'even if,' 'in
spite of the fact that.' In Latin they are
introduced by 'etsi (or 'tametsi), 'quamquam,'
and 'cum'. 'Etsi' and 'Tametsi are conditional
in their application, expressing 'although' as
'even if.' They introduce statements of fact
and are regularly joined with the indicative.
'Cum' and 'quamquam' present objective ob-
stacles and are joined respectively with the
subjunctive and with the indicative. The prin-
cipal clause is often introduced by a formal
'still,' 'yet,' 'nevertheless,' ('tamen', the
negative being 'nōn'.).

Quod consilium etsi in cius mod' cāsū
reprehendendum nōn est, tamen incommode
accilit. (Although in such a situation this plan
is not to be criticized, still it resulted badly.)

Ipse Cicerō cum tenuissimā valētudine
esset, (Though Cicero himself was in very
feeble health,)

IV. Conditional sentences

1. Protasis and apodosis:

A complete conditional sentence is made of
two clauses, the protasis and the apodosis.

The clause with the condition is called the
protasis; the clause with the conclusion is called
apodosis.

Si qui exire volunt (protasis), cōnivēre
possum (apodosis). (If any wish to depart,
I can keep my eyes shut.)

2. Classification

The principal or typical forms of conditional
sentences may be classified as:

a) Simple conditions, with nothing implied
as to fulfilment.

1) Present, present indicative in both
clauses.

Si adest, bene est. (If he is here, it
is well.)

2) Past, some past tense of the indicative
in both clauses.

Si aderat, bene erat. (If he was here,
it was well.)

b) Future conditions

1) More vivid

(a) Future indicative in both clauses

Si aderit, bene erit. (If he is here,
it will be well.)

(b) Future perfect indicative in protasis,
future indicative in apodosis (condition
thought of as completed before conclusion
begins.)

Si adfuerit, bene erit. (If he is here,
it will be well. (but it will not begin to
be well until he actually is here.)

2) Less vivid

(a) Present subjunctive in both clauses

Si adsit, bene sit. (If he should be
here, it would be well.)

(b) Perfect subjunctive in protasis, pre-
sent subjunctive in apodosis

Si adfuerit, bene sit. (If he should
be here, it would be well.)

(c) Conditions contrary to fact

Si adesset, bene esset. (If he were
here, it would be well.)

(d) Past, contrary to fact, pluperfect
subjunctive in both clauses

Si adfuisset, bene fuisset. (If he had
(then) been here, it would have been well.)

(e) General conditions. Usually not dif-
fering in form from particular condition
s, but sometimes distinguished in the cas
es following:—

1) Present general condition (indefinite
time)

(a) Present subjunctive second person
singular in protasis; present indicative
in apodosis.

Si hōc didās, crēditur. (If any one
says this, it is believed.)

(b) Perfect indicative protasis, present
in apodosis

Si quid dīxit, crēditur. (If he
(ever) says anything, it is (always)

believed.)

2) Past general condition (repeated action in past time)

(a) Imperfect subjunctive in protasis, imperfect indicative in apodosis.

Si quid diceret, crēdēbātur. (If he (ever) said anything, it was (always) believed (=whatever he said was always believed.)

(b) Pluperfect indicative in protasis, imperfect in apodosis.

Si quid dixerat, crādēbātur. (If he (ever) said anything, it was (always) believed.)

3. Present and past conditions: --- Nothing implied.

In the statement of present and past conditions whose falsity is not implied, the present and past tenses of the indicative are used in both protasis and apodosis.

Si tū exercitusque veletis bene est. (If you and the army are well, it is well. (Present condition))

Si quī magnīs ingeniīs in ēo genere cxiērunt, nōn satis Graecorum glōriāe respondērunt. (Tuscul. i.3) (If any men had appeared of great genius in that branch, they would have failed to complete with the glory of the Greeks.) (Past condition)

Quās litterās, sī Rōmae es, vidēbis putēsne reddendās. (As to this letter, if you are at Rome, you will see whether in your opinion it ought to be delivered.) (Mixed: Present and future)

Si quid habēs certius, velim scire. (If you have any trustworthy information, I should like to know it. (Subjunctive of modesty))

4. Present, past and future conditions:

Conditions contrary to the fact.

In the statement of supposition 'known to be false' the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive are used in both protasis and apodosis.

(The implication of falsity, in this construction, is not inherent in the subjunctive, but comes from the transfer of a future condition to past time. Thus the time for the happening of the condition has, as the time of writing, already

passed; so that, if the condition remains a condition, it must be contrary to the fact. So past forms implying a future frequently take the place of the subjunctive in apodosis in this construction.)

Quae sī exsequi nequirem, tamen mē lectulus oblectāret meus. (If I could not follow this, yet any couch would afford me pleasure. (Present))

a) In condition contrary to fact the imperfect often refers to past, both in protasis and apodosis, especially when a repeated or continued action is denoted.

Hic sī mentis esset suae, ausus esset ēducere exercitum. (If he were of sane mind, would he have dared to lead out the army?)

b) In the apodosis of a condition contrary to fact the past tenses of the indicative may be used to express what was intended, or likely, or already begun:

Si licitum esset matrēs veniēbant. (The mothers were coming if it had been allowed.)

c) Verbs and expressions denoting necessity, propriety, possibility, duty, when used in the apodosis of a condition contrary to fact are instead of the subjunctive:

Si ita putāset certe, optābilis Milōni fuit. (If he had thought so surely it would have been preferable for Milo.)

d) The participles in '-ūrus' with 'erem' or 'fui' may take the place of an imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive in the apodosis of a condition contrary to fact:

Quid enim futurum fuit, sī (What would have happened, if.....)

e) The present and perfect subjunctive are sometimes used in poetry in the protasis and apodosis of conditions contrary to fact:

Ni comes admoneat, inruat. (Had not his companion warned him, he would have rushed on.)

f) Mode and tense usage:—

Present time: Imperfect subjunctive in both protasis and apodosis.

Past time: Pluperfect subjunctive in both protasis and apodosis.

Note: Simple: Any required present or past tense of the indicative in both protasis and apodosis. Any imperative or hortatory form may stand in the apodosis.

g) Example:

Present time:

Si imperator noster adesset, in periculō nōn essēmus. (If our commander were here, we would be in no danger.)

Past time:

Si imperator noster adfuisset, in periculō non fuissēmus. (If our commander had been present, we would not have been in danger.)

5. Future condition:

a) Future conditions may be more or less vivid.

1) In a more vivid future condition the protasis makes a distinct supposition of a future case, the apodosis expressing what will be the result.

2) In a less vivid future condition, the supposition is less distinct, the apodosis expressing what would be the result in the case supposed.

(a) In the more vivid future condition the future indicative is used in both protasis and apodosis.

Sānābimur si volōmus. (We shall be healed if we wish.)

(b) In the less vivid future condition the present subjunctive is used in both protasis and apodosis.

Heec si tecum patria loquātur, nōnne impetrāre dēbeat. (If your country should thus speak with thee, ought she not to prevail?)

(c) If the conditional fact is regarded as completed before that of the apodosis begins, the future perfect is substituted for the future indicative in protasis, and the perfect subjunctive for the present subjunctive.

Sin cum potuerō, nōn vēnerō, tum erit inimicus. (But if I do not come when I can, he will be unfriendly.)

(d) Any form denoting or implying future

time may stand in the apodosis of a future condition. So the imperative, the participles in '-dus' and '-rus', and verbs of necessity, possibility, and the like.

Non possum istum accusāre si cupiam. (I cannot accuse him if I should desire to.)

(e) Rarely the perfect indicative is used in apodosis with a present or even a future in protasis, to represent the conclusion rhetorically as already accomplished.

Si hōc bene fixum in animō est, vicistis. (If this is well fixed in your minds, you have conquered. (for you will have conquered.))

(f) A future condition is frequently thrown back into past time, without implying that it is contrary to fact. In such cases the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive may be used.

Nōn poterāt nisi vellet. (was not able unless he wished.)

b) Present subjunctive in both protasis and apodosis: (But if the action of the protasis must be completed before the action of the apodosis can occur, the perfect subjunctive stands in the protasis.) The apodosis variations noted for the more vivid condition may also occur in the less vivid.

Note: More vivid: Future indicative in both protasis and apodosis, but if the action of the protasis must be completed before the action of the apodosis can occur, the future perfect indicative stands in the protasis. Any form denoting or implying future time may stand in the apodosis of future conditions; as the imperative, either periphrastic form, and verbs of 'necessity, possibility,' and the like.

Ex. Si cōpae veniant obsidiō dimittātur. (If the troops should come, the siege would be raised.)

* The classification shown above is Allen and Greenough's.

3) Occurrence: The subjunctive being expressed by a participle, either (1) in agreement with a noun or pronoun in the

main structure of the sentence or (2) in the ablative absolute.

Ex:

(1) *Damnatum poenam sequi oportebat.*
(Punishment must overtake him if condemned.)

(2) *Sē defendere, traditis armis, nōn poterunt.* (They will not be able to defend themselves if they give up their arms.)

V. Clauses representing an act or state as desired:

The negative is 'nē'. These clauses are frequently introduced by 'utinam' (Oh that, would that)

a) The present tense is used in wishes which deal with the future.

Nē hostes vincant. (May the enemy not conquer.)

b) The imperfect tense expresses a wish contrary to fact in present time.

Utinam Caesar adesset. (Would that Caesar had been present.)

Note: Latin group languages have still subjunctive mood in use while that in English is likely to be replaced with the indicative.

Ex: *C'est dommage que vous ne soyez pas venu plus tôt.* (It is a pity that you have not come earlier) — — — French

Bisogna ch' egli venga domani. (It is necessary that he come tomorrow.) — — — Italian

En lo cual parece cosa extrana a los que os vituperan que vosotros no corrais con ellos en el mismo desenfrenamiento de ebriacion. (Wherein they think it strange, that you run not with them to the same excess of riot.) — — — Spanish

Es ist genug, dass ein jeglicher Tag seine einige Plage habe. (Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.) — — — German

VI. General conditions

General conditions have usually the same forms as special particular conditions. But we can distinguish them in the three cases:

a) The subjunctive is frequently used in the second person singular, to indicate the act of an indefinite subject, that is, any one. In this case the apodosis implies a general truth in the form of indicative.

Si cederēsp lacābilis. (Easily appeased if one yielded. = 'He was' appeased...)

b) A general condition in present time accompanies very often the protasis in the form of the perfect, and the apodosis the present indicative. The pluperfect is adopted for the past time in the protasis and imperfect in the apodosis.

Si quōs aliqua membrōrum parte inutilēs nōtāvērunt, necārī iubent. (If they mark any infirm in any part of their limbs, they order them to be put to death.)

VII. Condition Disguised

In many sentences properly conditional, the protasis is not expressed by a conditional clause, but is denoted in some other form of words or understood in the nature of the thought.

a) The particular condition may be understood in a clause or in a participle, noun, adverb, or some other words or phrases.

Facile mē paterer illo ipso iudice quaerente—prō Sex. Roscio dicere. (I should readily allow myself to speak for Roscius if that very judge were conducting the trial.) (Present contrary to fact)

b) The condition may be contained in a wish, or expressed as an exhortation or command; optative subjunctive and hortatory subjunctive respectively.

Utinam quidem fuisset! Melestus nōbis nōn esset. (I wish I had been (chief). He would not now be troubling us' (= If I had been) (Optative subjunctive)

c) Seldom the condition have the form of an independent clause.

Ridās: mātōre cachinnō concutitur. (You laugh; he shakes with louder laughter (= if you laugh, he shakes)

VIII. condition omitted

The protasis though often omitted may be inferred during the course of talk.

Poterat Sextilius impūnē regare; quis chim redargueret. (Sextilius might have denied with impunity; for who would prove him wrong (if he had.))

(I) Potential subjunctive

The potential subjunctive is used to indicate an

action not as really performed, but as 'possible'. Here the present and the perfect refer to the immediate future; the imperfect to the past time. The second person is common, denoting an indefinite.

Hic quaerat quispiam. (Here some one may ask.)

(II) Subjunctive of modesty

The subjunctive is used in cautious, modest or hypothetical statements. This use is especially common in a polite wish, with 'velim' or 'vellem'.

Pāce tuā dixarim. (I would say by your leave.)

Vellem adesset M. Antōnius. (I could with Antony were here.)

(III) Verbs of necessity

The indicative denoting necessity, propriety, and the like, may be used in the apodosis of implied conditions, either future or contrary to fact.

Longum est ea dicere, sed, -- (It would be tedious to tell.....)

IX. Complex conditions

The main statement is given by expressed or implied qualifications as the protasis or the apodosis or both of them may be complexed in idea. In this case the relation of the two parts is not clear, merely implied.

Peream male si nōn optimum erat. (Confound me if it would but be better.)

Note: 'Peream' is apodosis to the rest of the sentence, while the real protasis to 'optimum erat' contrary to fact, is dropped.

X. Particles of comparison (conclusion being omitted)

The particles of comparison—'tamquam,' 'tamquam si,' 'quasi,' 'ācsi,' 'utsi,' 'velutsi,' 'velutsi,' and poetic 'ceu' (all meaning 'as if'), and 'quam si' (than if) —take the present or perfect subjunctive, unless the sequence of tenses requires the imperfect or pluperfect.

Tamquam clausa sūt Asia. (-- as if Asia were closed.)

XI. Concessive clauses

The particles of concession (meaning 'although, granting that') are: *quamquam*, *quamlibet*, *quam-*

vis, *quantum vis*, *ut*, *nē*, *cum*, *licet*, *etsi*, *tametsi*, *etiamsi*.

a) 'Quamvis;' *ut*, 'and' *nē*' take the subjunctive.

Quamvis ipsi infantes sint, *tamen* ---- (However incapable of speaking they themselves may be, yet, ---)

b) 'Licet' (properly a verb) takes a subjunctive clause in the subjunctive.

Licet omnēs in mē terrōrēs periculaque impendeant. (Though all terrors and perils should menace me, ---)

c) 'etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, (even if)' take the same construction as 'si'.

Etsi abest mātūritās. (Though ripeness of age is wanting, ---)

d) 'Cum' concessive takes the subjunctive.

Cum mihi nōn omninō excidisset. (Though it had not entirely vanished (from my mind).)

e) *Quamquam* introduces an admitted fact and takes the indicative.

Omnibus-quamquam ruit idse suis clādibus-pestem denuntiat. (Though he is breaking down under his disaster, still he threatens all with destruction.)

f) The relative pronoun 'qui' is often used with the subjunctive to express concession.

Virum simplicem qui nos hihil cēlet. (Oh! guileless man, who hides nothing from us.)

XII. Proviso

'Dum,' 'modo,' 'dummodo,' or 'tantum,' introducing a proviso, take the subjunctive.

Oderint dum metuant. (Let them hate, if only they fear.)

XIII. Dependent constructions

1. Relative clauses:

The relative, being in origin a weak demonstrative or possibly, an interrogative, may be used indifferently with either the indicative or the subjunctive. A simple relative, introducing a merely descriptive fact, takes the indicative, as other demonstratives would do.

So, 'tellus quae fuerat rudis.'

But many relative constructions take the subjunctive to indicate a closer logical connection between the relative clause and the main clauses.

These constructions have originated from the

'future meaning of the subjunctive,' with its own special development. We can divide them into two kinds, though not so distinct in meaning.

1. Clauses where the implied connection is that of 'purpose'
2. Clauses which express more or less some 'characteristic' of the antecedent. They are most common in the ordinary clauses of 'Result.'

Besides these two clauses, however, there are general relatives of protasis, in which the indefinite relatives 'whoever, whenever, etc.' are regarded as conditional expressions, equivalent to, 'If any one, if at any time, etc.'

2. Classification of dependent relative clauses

- (1) Conditional relative clauses
- (2) Clauses of purpose (final clauses)
- (3) Clauses of characteristic, including:
 - a. Simple result (consecutive clauses)
 - b. Clauses of characteristic (including 'cause' and 'hindrance')
 - c. Clauses of time

1) Conditional relative clauses

A clause introduced by a relative pronoun or relative adverb may be treated as a conditional clause and take any of the formations of protasis.

'Qui enim vitii modum appōnit,' is partem suscipit vitiorum. (He who sets a limit to faults, takes up the side of the faults.)

2) Clauses of purpose

The subjunctive clause of purpose has arisen either from the original future meaning of the subjunctive, or from its hortatory use.

The clause with 'purpose' takes the subjunctive introduced by 'ut(uti)', negative *nē(ut nē)*', or by a relative pronoun or adverb.

But the usual way of denoting 'purpose' is by 'ut(negative- 'nē')', while the purpose is closely connected with some one word in case it takes a relative.

Arria gladium dedit marito ut sē interficeret. (Arria gave her husband a sword to kill himself that he might kill himself.)

3) Clauses of result

The subjunctive with the expression of 'result' comes from its use in clauses of characteristic. The clause of characteristic is a development

peculiar to Latin, and has its origin in the potential use of the subjunctive.

A clause with the 'result' takes the subjunctive introduced by 'ut,' (so that); negative, 'ut nōn', or by a relative (pronoun or adverb).

Tanta vis probitatis est ut eam in hoste diligamus. (So great is the power of goodness that we love it even in an enemy.)

4) Clauses of characteristic

A relative clause accompanying the subjunctive is often used to denote a characteristic of the antecedent, where no idea of result is mentioned.

Neque enim tu is es, quī nesciās. (For you are not such a one, as not to know.)

5) Causal clauses

Causal clauses take the subjunctive following their contents expressed for the idea of cause is not in the mood itself, but in the form of argument.

The causal particle 'quod, quia, and quoniam' take the subjunctive when the 'reason' is given on the authority of another.

Mihi grātulābāre quod audissēs mē meam pristinam dignitāem obtinere. (You congratulated me because you had heard, etc.)

But 'Cum tibi agam grātiās quod mē vivere coēgisti. (When I may thank you that you have forced me to live.)' is the indicative, for the reason is given on the authority of the speaker.

— Finis —

Literature

Allen & Greenough:	Latin Grammar
Pain:	A Higher English Grammar
Paugh, A.C.:	A History of the English Language — 1875 —
Breal, M.:	Les Commencements du Verbe
Cook:	First Book in Old English
Curme, G.O.:	Parts of speech and Accidence — 1935 —
Deutschbein, M.:	System der neuenglischen Syntax — 1916 —
Frazer & Squair:	A French Grammar
Farley:	Advanced English Grammar

- Jespersen, O.: Growth and Structure of the English Language —1935—
- Kettredge, G.L.: The Mother Tongue
- Luick, K: Historische Grammatik der Englischen Sprache
- Mason: English Grammar
- Meisner, A.L.: A German Grammar
- Onions, C.T.: An Advanced English Syntax —1927—
- Poutsma, H.: A Grammar of Late Modern English
Part I —1928—
- Part II —1914—
- Sonnenschein, E. A.: A New English Grammar (3 vols. —1924—
The Soul of Grammar)
- Wright, J.: An Elementary Old English Grammar—1923—
An Elementary Historical New English Grammar —1924—
- Mitchell, B.W.: The Writing of Narrative Latin —1915—