

Perfect Subjunctive Active

Formation: third principle part + *erī* + personal endings (-m, -s, -t...)

Example: *laudāv* + *erī* + m ⇒ *laudāverim*

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	<i>laudāverim</i>	<i>laudāverīmus</i>
2nd Person	<i>laudāverīs</i>	<i>laudāverītis</i>
3rd Person	<i>laudāverit</i>	<i>laudāverint</i>

Pluperfect Subjunctive Active

Formation: third principle part + *issē* + personal endings (-m, -s, -t...). Another way of thinking about this form is that it is similar to the perfect infinitive + personal endings.

Example: *laudāv* + *issē* + m ⇒ *laudāvissem*

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	<i>laudāvissem</i>	<i>laudāvissēmus</i>
2nd Person	<i>laudāvissēs</i>	<i>laudāvissētis</i>
3rd Person	<i>laudāvisset</i>	<i>laudāvissent</i>

Perfect Subjunctive Passive

Formation: fourth principle part + present subjunctive of *sum* (*sim, sīs, sit...*).

Example: *laudātus* + *sim* ⇒ *laudātus sim, laudātus sīs...*

Pluperfect Subjunctive Passive

Formation: fourth principle part + imperfect subjunctive of *sum* (*essem, essēs, esset...*)

Example: *laudātus* + *essem* ⇒ *laudātus essem, laudātus essēs...*

NOTES...

The rules for forming the perfect and pluperfect subjunctives are the same for all conjugations. Be sure to check out the full paradigms for the different conjugations in Wheelock's Appendix (p. 453 and 455).

The long 'i' and 'e' at the end of the stems of the perfect and pluperfect are shortened before final m, t, and nt (as usual).

There is no future perfect subjunctive.

The forms of the future perfect indicative and the perfect subjunctive are very similar. In fact, only the first person singular and the long 'i' in some forms are different. Never fear, context will tell you which you are reading. Does it appear in a subordinate clause that uses the subjunctive? Then you have found a perfect subjunctive.

How do you translate these forms? Like all subjunctives, it depends on the type of subjunctive (purpose, result, etc...).

Note that the perfect system of the subjunctive does NOT use the endings for the perfect indicative system (-ī, istī, -it...). This may seem counterintuitive... but linguists think this is evidence that the subjunctive is closely related to the present system of tenses. But that's for another class...