

Year 2 Term 2 Week 7 Day 1  
Grammar: subjunctive mood, second conjugation



*Omnis Terra*

*Latin Without Tears* pages 224b-226a introduces the subjunctive mood, second conjugation.

Bible Examples:

*Turba autem increpabat eos ut tacerent, at illi magis clamabant dicentes, "Domine miserere nostri Fili David."* Matthew 20:31. This is from the story of the two blind beggars of Jericho who cried out to Jesus for healing. I think you can translate this if you know that *increpare* is "to rebuke" and *at* is "but". Notice how the subjunctive is used.

**Timeat** *Dominum omnis terra* Psalm 33:8a

*Omnis terra* is the subject. Remember that "let" is often a good translation as well as "may" and "might" – it works well here.

*Nocte et die abundantius orantes ut videamus faciem vestram*

*et compleamus ea quae desunt fidei vestrae.*

I Thessalonians 3:10

Sometimes the subjunctive is used to express a wish or desire as in this verse. This is not a complete sentence even though it is a complete verse. The verse is in two parts joined by *et*. In the previous verse the Apostle Paul tells the Thessalonians that he rejoices for their sakes before God. In the verse we are looking at here he tells them that as he rejoices (as it were) he is *orantes* ("praying") *abundantius* (guess) *nocte et die* (you should know this) *ut* (you know) then comes the subjunctive – use "may". *Faciem vestram* is what he wants or wishes to see. The second part of the verse begins with the subjunctive again *conpleamus*. You know from the ending that it is "we...." The word is related to "complete" in English and you can use that word here. *Ea quae* ("that which" "those things which") *desunt* "are lacking" *fidei* (related to "fidelity" in English) *vestrae* ("your.")

