THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Introduction -- THE CATEGORY OF MOOD

The meaning of this category is the attitude of the speaker, or writer towards the content of *the* sentence. It is expressed

in the form of the verb.

There are three moods in English-the indicative mood, the imperative mood and the subjunctive mood.

The indicative mood indicates that what is said must be regarded as a fact, as something which has occurred or is occurring at the moment of speaking or will occur in the future. It may denote actions with different time-reference and different aspective characteristics. Therefore the indicative mood has a wide variety of tense and aspect forms in the active and passive voice.

The imperative mood expresses a command or a request to perform an action addressed to somebody, but not the action itself. As it does not actually denote a specific action it has no tense category; the action always refers to the future. Aspect distinctions and voice distinctions are not characteristic of the imperative mood, although forms such as, *be writing, be warned* sometimes occur.

The imperative mood form coincides with the plain stem of the verb, for example: *Come here! Sit down.* **The negative form** is built by means of the auxiliary do.

Do not take it away. *Don't worry* about the child. *Don't be a fool.*

Note: *Do* is also used in commands or requests to make them more emphatic: Do *come and stay with us. Do be quiet.*

In commands and requests addressed to a third person or persons the analytical form **let... + infinitive** is used. When the person addressed is denoted by a personal pronoun, it is used in the objective case. *Let us go* together. *Let him finish* his dinner first. *Let Andrew do* it himself.

In negative sentences the analytical forms take the particle not without an auxiliary. *Let us not* argue on the matter. *Let him not* overestimate his chances. *Let her not* go any further.

Note: In sentences like *Don't let him go* the negation refers to the verb *let,* which in this case fully retains its original meaning of permission.

The analytical forms differ in meaning from the synthetic forms, because their meaning is closely connected with the meaning of the pronoun included in the form. Thus *let us do smth* denotes an invitation or a joint action, not an order or a request. *Let him do it* retains to some extent the meaning of permission.

Note: In the form *let me (let me do it)* the first person singular does not convey By imperative meaning and should not therefore be regarded as the imperative. It conveys the meaning *of I am eager to do it, allow me to do it.*

The imperative mood is used only in imperative sentences and can't be used in questions.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

The Subjunctive Mood shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is presented as a non-fact, as something imaginary or desired. The Subjunctive Mood is also used to express an emotional attitude of the speaker to real facts. In Modem English the Subjunctive Mood has synthetic and analytical forms. "I wish I were ten years older," I said. *(Braine)* “Хотел бы я быть на десять лет старше”, — сказал я. I wish you would speak rationally. *(E. Bronte) Я* хотел бы, чтобы вы говорили разумно.

The synthetic forms of the Subjunctive Mood can be traced to the Old English period, when the Subjunctive Mood was chiefly expressed by synthetic forms. In Old English the Subjunctive Mood had a special set of inflections, different from those of the Indicative.

In course of time most of the inflections were lost and the difference between the forms of the Subjunctive and those of the Indicative has almost disappeared. However, in Modern English mere are a few synthetic forms of the Subjunctive which have survived; they are as follows: the Present Subjunctive of all the verbs and the Past Subjunctive only of the verb *to be.*

I. The Present Subjunctive. In the Present Subjunctive the verb *to be* has the form *be* for all the persons singular and plural, which differs from the corresponding forms of the Indicative Mood (the Present Indefinite). In all other verbs the forms of the Present Subjunctive differ from the corresponding forms of the Indicative Mood only in the third person singular, which in the Present Subjunctive has no ending *-s.*

The Present Subjunctive denotes an action referring to the present or future. This form is but seldom used in Modem English. It may be found in poetry and in elevated prose, where these forms are archaisms used with a certain stylistic aim. It is also used in scientific language and in the language of official documents, where it is a living form.

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THE USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

I. SIMPLE SENTENCES

In **simple sentences** the synthetic forms of the Subjunctive Mood are more frequent than the analytical forms. In simple sentences the Subjunctive Mood is used:

(1) to express wish (пожелание): Long **live** the Soviet Army! Да здравствует Советская Армия! Success **attend** you! Да сопутствует вам успех!

To express wish the analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *may* is also used. May success *attend* you! Да сопутствует вам успех! May you *live* long and *die* happy! Желаю вам долго жить и быть счастливым до конца своих дней.

(2) to express an unreal wish:

If only he *were* free! *(Galsworthy)* Если бы только он был свободен!

(3) in oaths and imprecations: Manners be hanged! . К черту всякие церемонии! ' **Confound** these flies! Будь они прокляты, эти мухи!

(4) in some expressions: Be it so!

Пусть будет так! Да будет так! **God forbidi**

Боже упаси! Сохрани бог!

The Subjunctive Mood in simple sentences is characteristic of literary style, except in oaths and imprecations, which belong to BW colloquial style.

II. COMPLEX SENTENCES

The Subjunctive Mood is used in **conditional sentences** to express an unreal condition (in the subordinate clause) and an unreal consequence (in the principal clause).

In sentences of unreal condition referring to the present or future the Past Subjunctive of the verb *to be* is used in the subordinate clause; with other verbs the same meaning is expressed by the Past Indefinite of the Indicative Mood. In the principal clause we find the analytical subjunctive consisting of the mood auxiliary *should* or *would* and the Indefinite Infinitive. *Should* is used with the first person singular and plural, *would* is used with the second and third persons singular and plural. The world **would be** healthier if every chemist's shop in England **were demolished.** *(Shaw)* Человечество было бы здоровее, если бы все аптеки в Англии были уничтожены. **I should kill** myself to-day if I **didn't believe** that

tyranny and injustice must end. *(Galsworthy) Я* бы сегодня же покончила с собой, если бы не верила, что тирании и несправедливости придет конец.

An unreal condition referring to the future can also be expressed by the Past Subjunctive of the verb *to he* + to-Infinitive of the notional verb or the analytical Subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *should* for all the persons. Such sentences are often translated by means of 'Если бы случилось так...', 'Случилось так...'

If **I were** to offer my home..., my station..., my affections,., to any one among the young women engaged in my calling,

they would probably be accepted. Even readily accepted. *(Dickens)*

Если бы случилось так, что я предложил бы свой дом, свое положение в обществе, свою любовь любой молодой

женщине моей профессии, все это, вероятно, было бы принято. Даже охотно принято.

Well, Major, if you **should send** me to a difficult spot — with this man alone, I'd feel secure. *(Heym)*

Знаете, wallop, если бы случилось так, что вы послали бы меня в. опасное место только с одним этим человеком,

я бы чувствовал себя в безопасности.

If in the subordinate clause the mood auxiliary *should* is used, we often find the Indicative or Imperative Mood in the principal clause.

If any of your family **should come** to my house, I *shall be delighted* to welcome them... *(Trollope)* Если кому-нибудь из членов вашей семьи случится прийти в мой дом, я буду рад принять его. If he **should come, *ask*** him to wait. В случае, если он придет, попросите его подождать.

In sentences of unreal condition referring to the past the Past Perfect of the Indicative Mood is used in the subordinate clause;

in the principal clause we find the analytical subjunctive consisting of the mood auxiliary *should* (with the first person) or *would* (with the second and third persons) and the Perfect Infinitive.

If **I had consulted** my own interests, I **should** never **have come** here. *(Galsworthy)*

Если бы я думал только о себе, я бы никогда сюда не пришел.

There are two mixed types of sentences of unreal condition. In the first *of these* the condition refers to the past and the consequence refers to the present or future.

If you had taken your medicine yesterday, you would be well now.

Если бы вы вчера приняли лекарство, теперь вы были бы здоровы.

No, by my word and truth, I never despised you; if I had I should not love you now! *(Hardy)*

Нет, клянусь вам, я вас никогда не презирал; если бы я вас когда-нибудь презирал, я не любил бы вас теперь.

In the second type the condition refers to no particular time and the consequence to the past.

If he were not so absent-minded, he **would not have mistaken** you for your sister.

Если бы он не был такой рассеянный, он не принял бы вас за вашу сестру.

Still Beatrice bad taken the trouble to go up to London and to buy the books for me. She **would not have done** that if she

disliked me. *(Du Mawler)*

Все-таки Беатриса взяла на себя труд съездить в Лондон и купить мне эти книги. Она бы этого не сделала, если

бы не любила меня.

Note.— Unreal conditions may also be expressed in the following ways:

(a)But for the rain, we should go down to the country.

Если бы не дождь, мы бы поехали за город.

His fleshtess? face would have looked like the face of a mummy, but for the restless brightness of his little black eyes.

(Cottins)

Его изможденное лицо было бы похоже на лицо мумией, если бы не беспокойный блеск маленьких черных глаз.

(b) If it were not for your help, I should not be able to finish my work in time.

Если бы не ваша помощь, я не смог бы вовремя закончить работу.

If it hadn't been for me, Ms *own* brother would have shut him up for life. *(Dickens)*

Если бы не я, его собственный брат засадил бы его (в сумасшедший дом) на всю жизнь.

In sentences of unreal condition the modal verbs *might* and *could* are often used; they fully retain their modal meaning and therefore they do not form the analytical subjunctive.

Here we have the group 'modal verb + Infinitive' which forms a compound verbal modal predicate, whereas the analytical subjunctive forms a simple predicate.

If she were still waiting, she might *be* restless, feverish, but surely she would not look like this. *(Galsworthy)* Если бы она все еще ждала, она, возможно, нервничала бы, но, безусловно, она не выглядела бы так. **1 could *haw done*** very well if 1 had been without the Murdstones. *(Dickens) Я* мог бы очень хорошо учиться, если бы не Мердстоны.

Would, when used in the subordinate clause of a sentence of unreal condition, is also a modal verb forming with the infinitive a compound verbal modal predicate.

If you **would** *come* and *see* us..., mother would be as proud of your company as I should be. *(Dickens)* Если бы вы пожелали навестить нас..., моя матушка была бы так же польщена этим, как и я.

Note,— In conditional sentences of real condition naturally the Indicative and not the Subjunctive Mood is used. Such sentences

can refer to the present future or past. But I **can bear** anything gladly if you are happy. *(Eliot)* If you make this disgusting match, you will never see Hector again. *(Shaw) The* whole thing was on his conscience — for if Jon had anything, he had a conscience. *(Galsworthy)*

The conjunctions introducing adverbial clauses of condition are:

if, in case, provided, suppose, unless, and some others. *If is* the most common conjunction used in sentences of real and unreal

condition.

In case and provided are chiefly used in sentences of real condition.

In case I **don't find** her at home, I **shall leave** her a note.

В случае, если я не застану ее дома, я оставлю ей записку.

I shall go there provided you **consent** to accompany me. *(Ch. Bronte)*

Я пойду туда при условии, что вы согласитесь пойти со мной.

Suppose is more common in sentences of unreal condition.

Suppose he **wrote** to you, **would you answer?**

Предположим, он написал бы вы, вы бы ответили?

Unless is used in sentences of real and unreal condition.

I shall come in time unless I **am detained** at the Institute. *Я* приду вовремя, если меня не задержат в институте.

Isabel **would not have** *engaged* herself to Mr, Hardyman unless she **had been** fond *of him*. *(Collins)* Изабелла не согласилась бы выйти за мистера Хардимена, если бы не любила его.

Note.— *Unless* has a negative meaning; it corresponds to the Russian *если не.* There are cases, however, when the Russian *если*

не cannot be rendered in English by *unless;* only *if not* is possible. Осторожно переходите улицу, если не хотите попасть под машину.

Cross the street carefully if you don't want to be run over. In this sentence *unless* would sound ironically (... разве что тебе захочется попасть под машину).

Adverbial clauses of condition containing the verbs *had, were, could* and *should* are often introduced without any conjunction. In these cases we find inversion.

Had the wanderer **remained** awake for another half-hour, a strange sight would have met his eyes. *(Conan Doyle)*

Если бы путешественник продолжал бодрствовать еще в течение получаса, его глазам представилось бы

странное зрелище.

I should be myself were I once again among the heather in those hills. *(E. Bronte)*

Я стала бы такой, как прежде, если бы вновь очутилась на этих холмах, поросших вереском.

Should he come this way, I will speak to him. *(Ch. Bronte)*

Если ему случится быть здесь, я поговорю с ним.

The Subjunctive Mood is used in sentences expressing what may be understood as an **unreal consequence,** the condition of which is not expressed as such.

I suppose you are a stranger in these parts, or you **would** have **heard** what happened last autumn. *(Ch. Bronte)* Наверно, вы приезжая, иначе вы бы знали о том, что случилось здесь **осенью.** There was no piano... because it **would have taken up** much room. *(Galsworthy)*-Рояля не было..., так как он занял бы много места.

The Subjunctive Mood is used in **adverbial clauses** of purpose. When a clause of purpose is introduced by the conjunctions *that, so that, in order that,* we find the analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *may (might)* if the principal clause refers to the present or future; if the principal clause refers to the past, only the form *might* is used.

As has already been stated, the mood auxiliary *may(might)* retains in this case a shade of modality.

She opens (will open) the window that she **may (might) get** a breath of fresh air.

She opened the window that she **might get** a breath of fresh air. Order a conveyance to be at the door to-morrow evening,

rather earlier man is absolutely necessary, in order mat we **may be** in good time. *(Dickens)*

Прикажите подать экипаж завтра вечером пораньше, чтобы мы приехали заблаговременно (чтобы мы могли

приехать заблаговременно).

Mr. Micawber impressed the names of streets, upon me that **1 might find** my way back easily. *(Dickens)*

Мистер Микобер заставил меня запомнить названия улиц, чтобы я легко нашел дорогу обратно (чтобы я мог

легко найти до-рогу обратно).

He got up, cautiously, so that he might not wake the sleeping boy. *(Cronin)*

Он тихо поднялся, чтобы не разбудить спящего мальчика.

Occasionally the mood auxiliary *should* is used.

I made shorthand notes of all that she said, however, so that there **should be** no possibility of a mistake, *(Conan Doyle)*

Я сделал стенографическую запись всего, что она говорила, чтобы исключить возможность ошибки,

If a clause of purpose is introduced by *lest* the mood auxiliary *should* (for all

persons) is generally used. *Lest* has a negative meaning (чтобы не).

She opens (opened, will open) the window lest it **should be** stuffy in the room.

She... looked steadily at her coffee lest she also **should begin** to cry, as Anna was doing already. *(Eliot)*

Она не поднимала глаз от чашки кофе,.чтобы не заплакать, как уже плакала Анна.

The Subjunctive Mood is used in **adverbial clauses of concession.** Adverbial clauses of concession are introduced by the conjunctions and connectives *though, although, however, no matter, whatever, whoever,* etc. The analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *may (might)* is generally used.

Though he may (might) be tired Tired though he may (might) **be**

No matter how tired he **may (might) be** he will go to the concert. However tired he **may (might) be**

Как бы он ни был утомлен, он пойдет на концерт.

Whatever obstacles may arise, we shall not give in.

Remember, the truth, however ashamed of it you **may be,** is better than any He. *(Dreiser)* Помните, что правда, как бы вы ни стыдились ее, лучше, чем любая ложь. I must return to the city, no matter what dangers may **lurk** there. *(Dreiser) Я* должен вернуться в город, какие бы опасности ни поджидали меня там.

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... I should like to do some good to you and your husband, whoever he **may be.** *(Hardy) Я* хотел бы быть полезным вам и вашему мужу, кто бы он ни был.

If the action of the subordinate clause is prior to that of the principal clause the Perfect Infinitive is generally used. However badly he **may have behaved** to you in the past he is still your brother. *(Wilde)* Как бы плохо он ни вел себя по отношению к вам в прошлом, он все же ваш брат. Note.—The Indicative Mood is used in adverbial clauses of concession when the action or state is considered as an actual fact

and not as something supposed. Compare:

Cold though it **may** be, we shall go to the skating-rink *{Subjunctive Mood).*

Как бы ни было холодно, мы пойдём на каток.

Cold as it is, we shall go to the skating-rink *(Indicative Mood).*

Как ни холодно, мы пойдем на каток.

The Subjunctive Mood is used in **adverbial clauses of time and place** after the conjunctions *whenever* and *wherever;* in these cases the clauses have an additional concessive meaning. Whenever you **may (might) come,** you are welcome. Когда бы вы ни пришли, мы вам всегда рады. Wherever she **may (might) live,** she will always find friends. Где бы она ни жила, она всегда найдет друзей.

Of course, I shall come for your marriage, whenever that **may be fixed.** *(Trollope)* Конечно, я приеду на вашу свадьбу, когда бы ее ни назначили.

The Subjunctive Mood is used in **adverbial clauses of comparison (or manner)** introduced by the conjunctions as *if* and *as though* (the latter is more literary).

If the action of the subordinate clause is simultaneous with that of the principal clause the Past Subjunctive of the verb *to be* is used; with other verbs the same meaning is expressed by the Past Indefinite of the Indicative Mood.

She speaks (spoke) about him as if she knew him well.

Она говорит (говорила) о нем так, как будто она его хорошо знает (знала).

She greeted him as if he were her brother. *(Galsworthy)*

Она поздоровалась с ним так, как будто он был ее братом.

He speaks as if he **knew** you! *(Collins)*

Он говорит так, как будто он вас знает! Rex got from his seat, as if he **held** the conference to be at an end. *(Eliot)*

Рекс поднялся с места, как будто он считал совещание оконченным.

If the action of the subordinate clause is prior to that of the principal clause the Past Perfect of the Indicative Mood is used. She speaks (spoke) about him as if she had **known** him for years.

Она говорит (говорила) о нем так, как будто знает (знала) его много лет. Они пожали друг другу руки, как будто были знакомы всю

She flushes as though he had struck her. *(Shaw)* Она затаивается краской, как будто он ее ударил.

The Subjunctive Mood is used in **predicative clauses;**

(a) introduced by the conjunctions *as if, as though,* when we find the link verbs *to be, to feet, to look, to seem,* etc. in the principal clause.

If the action of the subordinate clause is simultaneous with that of the principal clause the Past Subjunctive of the verb *to be is* used; with other verbs the same meaning is expressed by the Past Indefinite of the Indicative Mood.

If the action of the subordinate clause is prior to that of the principal clause the Past Perfect of the Indicative Mood is used.

I feel as if we **were** back seven years, Jon. *(Galsworthy)*

У меня такое чувство, как будто мы вернулись на семь лет назад, Джон.

... now I feel as if you had never **been** away. *(Shaw)*

Теперь у меня такое чувство, как будто вы и не уезжали.

He looked as if he knew it to be true. *(Austen)*

У него был такой вид, точно он знал, что это правда.

The house looked as though it **had been deserted** for weeks. *(Wells)*

У дома был такой вид, точно в нем уже много недель никто не жил.

It was as **if she were** angry with him. *(Lawrence)*

Похоже было, что она сердится на него.

Karel felt a bitter taste in his mouth. It was as if he **had done** something wrong. *(Heym)*

Карел почувствовал неприятный вкус во рту. У него было **такое чувство, точно он** сделал что-то дурное.

(Ъ) when the subject of the principal clause is expressed by an abstract noun such as *wish, suggestion, aim, idea.* etc. In this case the analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *should* For all persons is used: Mary's wish was that... our mother **should come and live** with her. *(A. Bronte)* **Мэри хотелось, чтобы наша** мать переехала **к ней жить.** ... Ms arrangement with them had been that they **should meet** him at Plymouth. *(Hardy)*

Он условился с ними, что **они** встретят его **в Плимуте,**

One of the conditions was that I **should go** abroad. *(Swimierton)*

Одно из условий заключалось в том, чтобы я поехал за границу.

The Subjunctive Mood is used in **subject clauses** after principal clause of the type *It is necessary. It is important,* etc. he analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *should is* used in all persons.

It is (was) necessary
It is (was) important
It is (was) right
It is (was) requested
It is (was) recommended that he **should come.**
It is (was) obligatory
It is (was) better (best).
It is (was) desirable
It is (was) of vital importance

It was necessary that the child's history **should be known** to none. *(Trollope)*

Надо было, чтобы историю этого ребенка никто не узнал.

It was desirable that she ... **should marry** this earnest, well-to-do and respectable man. *(Hardy)*

Было желательно, чтобы она... вышла замуж за этого серьезного, состоятельного и солидного человека.

It is better for these young men... that they **should not remain** here. *(Dickens)*

Для этих молодых людей ... лучше, чтобы они не оставались здесь.

It was imperative that she **should** *go home. (Hardy)*

Было совершенно необходимо, чтобы она поехала домой.

The Subjunctive Mood is used in **object clauses:**

(a) When the predicate of the principal clause is expressed by the verb *to wish.* If the action expressed in the object clause is simultaneous with that of the principal clause the Past Subjunctive of the verb *to be* is used; with other verbs the same meaning is expressed by the Past Indefinite of the Indicative Mood.

I wish I were a girl again. *(E. Bronte)*

Я хотела бы быть снова девочкой.

She wished she **were** free and could fellow them. *(Ch. Bronte)*

Она жалела, что не свободна и не может поехать с ними.

I wish she **felt** as I do. *(E. Bronte)*

Я бы хотела, чтобы она чувствовал то же, что и я.

He wished he had someone to talk to ... *(Wilson)*

Он хотел, чтобы у него был кто-нибудь, с кем можно было бы поговорить.

If the action expressed in the object clause is prior to that of the principal clause the Past Perfect of the Indicative Mood is used.

Auntie, I wish I **had not done** it. *(Twain)*

Тетя, мне очень жаль, что я это сделал.

The moment Aileen had said this she wished she **had not.** *(Dreiser)*

Как только Эйлин это сказала, она пожалела об этом.

The above examples show that such sentences are often translated by means *of как жаль, мне жаль.* The analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *would* (for all persons) is also used in object clauses after the verb to *wish.* This form is used only in sentences referring to the present or future; it is possible only if the subject of the principal clause is not the same as the subject of the object clause. It is chiefly used in sentences expressing request or annoyance. I wish you **would** stay with me for a while. *(Voynlch)*

Я бы хотел, чтобы вы побыли немного со мной. I wish the honourable district attorney **would mind** Ms own business. *(Dreiser) Я* бы хотел, чтобы почтенный адвокат не вмешивался в чужие дела.

With the verb to *be* this form is hardly ever used.

(b) The Subjunctive Mood is used in object clauses introduced by the conjunction *lest* if in the principal clause the predicate is Expressed by a verb denoting fear.

The mood auxiliary *should is* used for all persons.

She fears (feared) lest she **should be blamed.**

Она боится (боялась), как бы ее не осудили.

He trembled lest his secret should be discovered.

Он дрожал при мысли, что его тайна будет раскрыта.

I dreaded lest any stranger **should** notice me and speak to me. *(Eliot)*

Я боялась, что какой-нибудь незнакомый человек заметит меня и заговорит со мной.

After verbs denoting fear object clauses are often introduced by the conjunction *that,* in which case the Indicative Mood is used often with the modal verb *may (might).*

She fears (feared) that she **will (would) be blamed.**

She fears (feared) that she may (might) **be blamed.**

(c) The Subjunctive Mood is used in object clauses when we find verbs and word-groups denoting order, suggestion, advice, desire, etc. in the principal clause. The analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *should* (for all persons) is used.

He orders (ordered)
He suggests (suggested)
He proposes (proposed)
He demands (demanded) that everything **should be** ready by 5.
Fie desires (desired)
He insists (insisted)
He is anxious (was anxious)
He will see (he saw) to it

Mrs. Linton insisted that Isabella should go to bed. *(E. Bronte)*

Миссис Линтон настаивала на том, чтобы Изабелла легла спать.

She (Agnes) proposed to my aunt that we **should** go upstairs and see my room. *(Dickens)*

Она предложила моей тетушке, чтобы мы пошли наверх и посмотрел мою комнату.

Mr. Micawber was very anxious that I **should stay** to dinner.; *(Dickens)*

Мистеру Микоберу очень хотелось, чтобы я остался обедать.

In American English we often find the Present Subjunctive in this case.

... she insisted that they **open** a bottle of wine and toast his success. *(Stone)* Она настаивала, чтобы они откупорили бутылку вина и выпили за его успех. The people demand that the resignation **be accepted.** *(Heym)* Народ требует, чтобы отставка была принята.

The Subjunctive Mood is used in **attributive appositive clauses** modifying the nouns *wish, suggestion, aim, idea,* etc. The analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *should* (for all persons) is used.

His wish (suggestion) that everybody **should take part** in the work was reasonable.

She had been enormously flattered by his request that she **should** temporarily **keep his house.** *(Bennett)*

Она была чрезвычайно польщена его просьбой временно вести его хозяйство.

The Subjunctive Mood is also used in **attributive clauses** modifying the noun *time* in the principal clause *It is time. It is high time.* In this case the Past Subjunctive of the verb *to be* is used; with other verbs the same meaning is expressed by the Past Indefinite of the Indicative Mood.

It is time we went home.
Нам пора идти домой.
It is high time we **went** home.
Нам давно пора идти домой.
It is time we were off.
Нам пора идти.

Now then, children. It's high time you were washed and dressed. *(Mansfield)*

Ну, дети, давно пора умываться и одеваться.

The analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *should is* also possible, though less common.

It was indeed high time that some one... **should come** to the aid of the old fanner and his adopted daughter. *(Conan Doyle)*

Уже давно было пора кому-нибудь прийти на помощь старому фермеру и его приемной дочери. As has already been stated the Subjunctive Mood may be used to express an **emotional attitude** of the speaker to real facts. Here we always find the

analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *should,* which in this case is often called the 'emotional *should*'. If priority is expressed the Perfect Infinitive is used.

In this case the Subjunctive Mood is rendered in Russian by the Indicative Mood.

The emotional *should* occurs in different kinds of subordinate clauses; the principal clause in such cases contains:

(a) An adjective expressing astonishment, incredulity, regret, joy, such as *strange, wonderful, unnatural impossible, fortunate, ufortunate,* etc.

It is strange I **should** never **have heard** him even mention your name. *(Austen)*

Странно, что я никогда даже не слышала, чтобы он упоминал ваше имя.

It is impossible that she **should have said it.**

Не может быть (невозможно), чтобы она это сказала (не могла она это сказать).

(b) A noun with the same meaning: *wonder, pity, shame,* etc.

He is such a charming man that it is quite a *pity* he should be so grave and so dull. *(Austen)*

Он такой чудесный человек; как жаль, что он такой серьезный и скучный.

(c)- *The* principal clause may be of the following type: I *am tarty, glad, pleased, vexed,* etc. I am sorry you **should take** such needless trouble. *(Ch. Bronte)* **Мне очень** жаль, что вы берёте на себя такие ненужные заботы.

Against my will I felt pleased that he **should have considered** my remark interesting ... *(Braine)* Невольно я обрадовался тому, что он нашел мое замечание интересным. I am so vexed ... that such a tiling **should have been discussed** before that child. *(Reade)* Мне так досадно, что подобный вопрос обсуждался при ребенке.

I forgive you; but I am so grieved, Davy, that you **should have** such bad passions in your heart. *(Dickens) Я* тебя протаю, но я так огорчена, Дэви, что в твоем сердце гнездится столько дурного.

The Subjunctive Mood with the emotional *should may* also occur in such sentences as: Why **should** you and I talk about it? *(Dickens) К* чему нам с вами говорить об этом?

To think this **should have come** upon us in our old age! *(Hardy)* Подумать только, что на старости лет с нами случилось такое! 1 was still busy, when who **should come in** but Caddy! *(Dickens) Я* была еще занята, как вдруг вошла — кто бы вы думали? — Кэдди!

In sentences of this kind the Indicative Mood is also possible.

Oh! It is strange he never **mentioned** to me that he had a ward. *(Wilde)*

It is only wonderful we **have seen** no living creature there before. *(Collins) ...* to think that I **have been** so blind! *(Dickens)*

Ways of rendering the Subjunctive Mood in Russian.

The Subjunctive Mood in English often corresponds to the same rnood in Russian. 1 wish you'd **come** oftener to see us. *(Dreiser) Я* хотела бы, чтобы вы почаще **заходили к нам.**

1 wonder sometimes, when I think of it, what they **would have done, if I had been taken** with an illness. *(Dickens) Я* иногда думаю о том, как бы они **поступили,** если **бы я заболел.**

However, this is not the only way of rendering the Subjunctive Mood in Russian; it is often rendered by the Indicative Mood; sometimes the infinitive is used.

Barsiny received them as if he had known them for years. *(Heym)*

Барсинн принял их так, как будто on знал их много лет.

In the first place, he showed him Mary's letter. "If your heart be not made of stone it will be softened by that," he said. *(Trollops)*

Прежде всего он показал ему письмо Мэри. “Если у вас сердце не каменное, это письмо тронет вас”,— сказал он.

I regret extremely Mr. Helstone **should have thought** it necessary to trouble you. *(Ch. Bronte)*

Я очень сожалею, что мистер Хелстоун ***счел*** необходимым no-беспокоить вас.

I proposed to Ada that morning that we **should go** and **see** Richard. *(Dickens)*

Утром я предложила Аде **пойти навестить** Ричарда.

And he again took her hand that he **might encourage** her. *(Trollope)*

И он опять взял ее *руку,* чтобы **подбодрить.**

Wretched is the infant's lot.

Bom within the straw-roof d cot;

Be he generous, wise or brave.

He must only be a slave. *(Southey)*

Печальна судьба ребенка.

Родившегося в хижине с соломенной крышей,

Как бы великодушен, умен и храбр он ни был,

Он все равно будет рабом.

Though all the world be false, still will I be tine. *{Trollops)*

Даже если весь мир будет лживым, все же я буду правдива.

The Present Subjunctive also occurs in some set expressions.

Be it so!

Пусть будет так! Да будет так!

Suffice it to say that he soon came back.

Достаточно сказать, что он скоро вернулся.

God forbid!

Боже упаси! Сохрани бог!

Far be it from me to contradict you.

У меня и в мыслях не было противоречить вам.

In American English the Present Subjunctive is used not only in the above mentioned cases but also in colloquial language.

Yates called the hospital and Insisted that one of the doctors **come** to the phone. *(Heym)*

Йейтс позвонил в госпиталь и потребовал, чтобы кто-нибудь из врачей подошел к телефону.

II. The Past Subjunctive. In the Past Subjunctive the verb *to be* has the form *were* for all the persons singular and plural, which in the singular differs from the corresponding form of the Indicative Mood (the Past Indefinite).

Note. — Occasionally the form *was,* which coincides with the form of the Indicative Mood, can be found in the singular. I know I am affectionate. I wouldn't say it, if I wasn't certain that I am. *(Dickens)*

The Past Subjunctive is widely used in Modem English and occurs not only in literature but also in colloquial language.

The term 'Past Subjunctive' is merely traditional as in Modern English it does not necessarily express a past action. In adverbial clauses of condition it denotes an unreal condition referring to the present or future. In other types of subordinate clauses it denotes an action simultaneous with the action expressed in the principal clause; thus it may refer to the present and to the past.

If I were ill I should like to be nursed by you, *(Bennett)* Если бы я был болен, я бы хотел, чтобы за мной ухаживали вы. I want to go everywhere, I *wish* I were a gipsy. *(Galsworthy)* Мне хочется всюду побывать. Я хотела бы быть цыганкой. I *wished be* were less remote. *(Du Maarier)* Я хотела бы, чтобы он не был таким отчужденным.

The analytical forms of the Subjunctive Mood consist of the mood auxiliaries *should, would, may (might)* or *shall* (which is seldom used) and the

infinitive of the notional verb.

Mr. Barkis... proposed that my pocket-handkerchief should *be spread* upon the horse's back to dry. *(Dickens)*

Мистер Баркис предложил положить мой носовой платок на спину лошади, чтобы он просох.

Whoever you may *be.* Sir, I am deeply grateful to you. *(Dickens)*

Кто бы вы ни были, сэр, *я* вам глубоко признателен.

She lowered the blind and closed the shutters that he **might not** *see* the sun set. *(Voynlch)*

Она спустила шторы и закрыла ставни, чтобы он не видел, как заходит солнце.

, Mood auxiliaries have developed from modal verbs, which have lost their modality and serve to form the analytical Subjunctive. Still there are cases when mood auxiliaries retain a shade of modality, for instance the verb *might* in adverbial clauses of purpose.

Lizzie stood upon the causeway that her father **might** *see* her; *(Dickens)* Лиззи стояла на дамбе, чтобы отец увидел ее (мог увидеть ее).

In modern English **the same meaning as is expressed by the Subjunctive Mood may also be rendered by the forms of the Indicative** Mood — the Past Indefinite, the Past Perfect and occasionally the Past Continuous and the Past Perfect Continuous.

In adverbial clauses of condition the Past Indefinite denotes an unreal condition referring to the present or future; the Past Perfect denotes an unreal condition referring to the past.

The room is so low that the head of the tallest of the visitors would touch the blackened ceiling if he **stood** upright.

(Dickens)

Комната такая низкая, что голова самого высокого из посетителей коснулась бы закопченного потолка, если

бы он выпрямился.

The noise about her was frightful, so deafening that if she **had shouted** aloud she would not have heard her own voice.

(Cronin)

Шум вокруг нее был ужасный, такой оглушительный, что, если бы она громко закричала, она не услышала бы

своего собственного голоса.

In other types of subordinate clauses the Past Indefinite denotes an action simultaneous with the action expressed in the principal clause; the Past Perfect denotes an action prior to that of the principal clause.

He (Mr. Barkis) sat looking at the horse's ears as if he saw something new there. *(Dickens)*

Мистер Баркис сидел, глядя на уши лошади, как будто он видел там что-то новое.

I felt as if the visit **had diminished** the separation between Ada and me. *(Dickens)*

У меня было такое чувство, как будто этот визит сблизил нас с Адой.

The Past Continuous and the Past frequently used. Perfect Continuous are less

They looked as if they **were fighting** for their life. *(Eliot)* Они выглядели так, как будто они боролись за свою жизнь. The mother's delicate eyelids were pink, as if she **had been crying** half the night *(Eliot)* Нежные веки матери покраснели, как будто бы она проплакала половину ночи.

Note. -In some grammars these forms are considered to be the forms of the Subjunctive Mood, homonyrnous with the forms of the Indicative Mood.