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**VERB**

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**8.**

***Category  
of mood***

# **the most controversial verbal category**

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no universally accepted  
classification of moods:

- 16 (M. Deutschbein)
  - no mood at all  
(L. S. Barkhudarov).



**cause:**

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identical mood forms  
can express **different**  
**meanings**

and different forms can  
express **similar**  
**meanings**

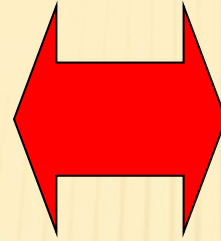
**mood** = the relation of  
the action expressed by  
the verb to reality from  
the speaker's point of  
view

it shows whether the  
action is **real** or **unreal**.

# The category of mood



the direct  
(indicative) mood  
forms



the oblique  
mood forms

shows that the  
process is real

e.g.: *She helped me;*

*She helps me;*

*She will help me*

shows that the process  
is unreal

(hypothetical, possible  
or impossible, desired,  
etc.)

e.g.: *If only she helped me!*



Different classifications of the oblique mood types are based

- on *formal criteria*
- on *functional criteria*.

all the oblique mood types have the **meaning of unreality**,

- can be called **subjunctive**

# SUBJUNCTIVE I

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□ expresses various attitudes of the speaker

= the mood of attitudes, or the **spective mood**

(the Latin word for “attitude”).



# SUBJUNCTIVE I

- The form of subjunctive I = bare infinitive:

e.g.: *Long live the king!*

*Whatever your mother say, I won't give up;*

*I demand that the case be investigated thoroughly;*

*It is imperative there be no more delays in our plans.*

# SUBJUNCTIVE II

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- ✓ form = the past tense forms of the verbs in the indicative mood.
- ✓ is used mostly in the **subordinate clauses of complex sentences with causal-conditional relations**
- ✓ generalized meaning = unreal condition:

cf.: *She behaved as if she **tried**.*

*She behaved as she would behave if she **tried**.*

*It's high time she **tried** to change the situation.*

**Subjunctive II = “conditional mood”**

# SUBJUNCTIVE III

- = the form of the verb which denotes the consequence of an unreal condition in the principal part of the conditional sentences
- form = analytical **future in the past tense forms** of verbs in the indicative mood

*(If she tried), she **would manage** it;*

*Without you she **wouldn't manage** it;*

*(Even if she tried), she **wouldn't manage** it.*



# SUBJUNCTIVE IV

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- is built with the help of modal verbs

1. **may/might + infinitive** = wish, desire, hope, and supposition in some contexts (with the words “whatever, however, though”, etc.)

e.g.: *I hoped he **might come** soon (cf.: *I hoped that he come soon*);*

*Whatever he **might say** I am not afraid of him (cf.: *Whatever he say, I am not afraid of him*);*

**2. should + infinitive** = supposition, suggestion, speculation, recommendation, inducements of various types and degrees of intensity

e.g.: *Whatever my mother should say about him, we'll marry one day* (cf. with subjunctive I: *Whatever my mother say about him, we'll marry one day*);

*It is obligatory that she should be present at the meeting* (cf.: *It is obligatory that she be present at the meeting*).

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**3. constructions with the verb to let**  
expressing inducement,

e.g.: *Let's agree to differ; Let him do it his own way!*



**subjunctive IV =**

= the modal spective  
mood

**subjunctive I = the pure  
spective.**

**the present forms**  
**expressing the mood of**  
**attitudes, the spective mood**

**Subjunctive I (spective)**

Form: bare infinitive (imperfect)

Meaning: attitudes

Example: *Be it so!*

**Subjunctive IV (modal spective)**

Form: modal verbs + bare infinitive  
(imperfect or perfect)

Meaning: attitudes

Example: *May it be so!*

**the past forms**  
**expressing the mood of**  
**reasoning**

**Subjunctive II**

**(stipulative conditional)**

Form: the past (imperfect or perfect)

Meaning: unreal condition

Example: *If she tried...*

**Subjunctive III**

**(consecutive conditional)**

Form: future-in-the-past (imperfect or perfect)

Meaning: consequence of unreal condition

Example: ... *she would manage it.*

**the present forms**

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**expressing the mood of attitudes,**  
**the spective mood**

**Subjunctive I (spective)**

**Form:** bare infinitive (imperfect)

**Meaning:** attitudes

**Example:** *Be it so!*



**the present forms**  
**expressing the mood of attitudes,**  
**the spective mood**

**Subjunctive IV**  
**(modal spective)**

**Form**: modal verbs + bare infinitive  
(imperfect or perfect)

**Meaning**: attitudes

**Example**: *May it be so!*

**the past forms**

**expressing the mood of reasoning**

## **Subjunctive II**

**(stipulative conditional)**

**Form**: the past (imperfect or perfect)

**Meaning**: unreal condition

**Example**: *If she tried...*

**the past forms**

**expressing the mood of reasoning**

## **Subjunctive III**

**(consecutive conditional)**

**Form**: future-in-the-past (imperfect or perfect)

**Meaning**: consequence of unreal condition

**Example**: ... *she would manage it.*