

**12.6.2 The subjunctive mood (υποτακτική)** presents the action or the event as something wanted or expected. The action is not considered as an objective fact by the speaker. In other words the subjunctive indicates what the subject of the verb wants, can, may, must do or is expecting to do. Therefore it is often used after verbs as θέλω (want), μπορώ (can, may), πρέπει (must), ελπίζω (hope), σκέφτομαι (think of), εύχομαι (wish) etc. . This mood is to be found in the Ενεστώτας (simple present), Αόριστος (simple past) and Παρακείμενος (present perfect). The subjunctive mood is preceded by the particles **να, για να, όταν, ας, ...** etc. and has six personal endings as the tenses of the verb. **Notice that the subjunctive is used to show continuation (subjunctive of the present tense) or non-continuation (subjunctive of the past tense) of the action and not the time aspect (present, past, future).** Therefore the subjunctive may refer to the present, to the past or even to the future.

Η Ελένη θέλει **να μιλήσει** ελληνικά. Helen wants to speak Greek.

### 12.6.2.1 The subjunctive of the simple present - Ενεστώτας, υποτακτική

The subjunctive of the simple present shows continuation or repetition. The action expressed by the verb is ongoing or repeated.

Το καλοκαίρι θέλω **να τρώω** κάθε μέρα παγωτό. I want to eat ice-cream every day in the summer.

#### Formation of the subjunctive of the simple present of the active and the medio-passive voice

The verbs διαβάζω (read), γράφω (write), κοιμάμαι (sleep) are used as examples:

1. Take the simple present of the verb.

διαβάζω	γράφω	κοιμάμαι
διαβάζεις	γράφεις	κοιμάσαι
διαβάζει	γράφει	κοιμάμαι
...	...	...

2. Place one of the following particles **να, για να, όταν, ας ...** etc. before the verb.

<b>να</b> διαβάζω	<b>να</b> γράφω	<b>να</b> κοιμάμαι
<b>να</b> διαβάζεις	<b>να</b> γράφεις	<b>να</b> κοιμάσαι
<b>να</b> διαβάζει	<b>να</b> γράφει	<b>να</b> κοιμάμαι
...	...	...

### 12.6.2.2 The subjunctive of the simple past – Αόριστος, υποτακτική

The subjunctive of the simple past expresses **non-continuation**, which means either that the action expressed by the verb is not ongoing or that the speaker is not interested in the duration of the action. The subjunctive of the simple past may refer, as mentioned above, to the present, to the past or even to the future:

Γιατί πήγε νωρίς στο εστιατόριο; **Για να βρει** τραπέζι.

Why did he/she go to the restaurant early? In order to find a free table. (in the past)

Γιατί πηγαίνει νωρίς στο εστιατόριο; **Για να βρει** τραπέζι.

Why is he/she going to the restaurant early? In order to find a free table. (in the present)

Γιατί θα πάει νωρίς στο εστιατόριο; **Για να βρει** τραπέζι.

Why will he/she go to the restaurant early? In order to find a free table. (in the future)

### Formation of the subjunctive of the simple past of the active and the medio-passive voice

The verbs διαβάζω (read), αγαπώ (love), κοιμάμαι (sleep) are used as examples:

1. Find the past stem of the verb

διαβάζω - διαβαζ- - <b>διαβασ</b>	αγαπώ - αγαπ- - <b>αγαπησ</b>	κοιμάμαι - κοιμ- - <b>κοιμηθ</b>
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2. Place the following endings:

**-ω, -εις, -ει, -ουμε, -ετε, -ουν**

after the stem of the verbs of the **active voice**

or **-ώ, -είς, -εί, -ούμε, -είτε, ούν**

after the stem of the verbs of the **medio-passive voice**

διαβάσω διαβάσεις διαβάσει ...	αγαπήσω αγαπήσεις αγαπήσει ...	κοιμηθώ κοιμηθείς κοιμηθεί ...
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3. Place one of the following particles **να, για να, όταν, ας ...** etc. before the verb.

<b>να διαβάσω</b> <b>να διαβάσεις</b> <b>να διαβάσει</b> ...	<b>να αγαπήσω</b> <b>να αγαπήσεις</b> <b>να αγαπήσει</b> ...	<b>να κοιμηθώ</b> <b>να κοιμηθείς</b> <b>να κοιμηθεί</b> ...
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### 12.6.2.3 The subjunctive of the present perfect – Παρακείμενος, υποτακτική

The subjunctive of the present perfect focuses on the result of the action, for example:

Θέλω να έχω τελειώσει τα μαθήματα μου μέχρι αύριο το μεσημέρι. I want to have finished my homework by tomorrow midday.

### Formation of the subjunctive of the present perfect of the active and medio-passive voice

The verbs διαβάζω (read), γράφω (write), κοιμάμαι (sleep) are used as examples:

1. Take the present perfect of the verb.

έχω διαβάσει έχεις διαβάσει έχει διαβάσει ...	έχω γράψει έχεις γράψει έχει γράψει ...	έχω κοιμηθεί έχεις κοιμηθεί έχει κοιμηθεί ...
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2. Place one of the following particles **να, για να, όταν, ας ...** etc. before the present perfect.

<b>να έχω διαβάσει</b> <b>να έχεις διαβάσει</b> <b>να έχει διαβάσει</b> ...	<b>να έχω γράψει</b> <b>να έχεις γράψει</b> <b>να έχει γράψει</b> ...	<b>να έχω κοιμηθεί</b> <b>να έχεις κοιμηθεί</b> <b>να έχει κοιμηθεί</b> ...
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