The **Subjunctive** is used to express “doubtful assertion” - a statement which may or may not be so, or to express a conditional statement, or the wish that something may or may not happen.

It is used

1. with *ίνα* or *όπως* clauses to express
   i. Purpose (eg. John 10:31)
   ii. Negative purpose *ίνα μη* + subjunctive = “lest” (eg. Mark 14:38)
   iii. Result (eg. John 9:2)
   iv. Indirect Command (eg. 1 Tim. 5:21)
   v. Indirect Negative Command (Prohibition) (eg. Mark 6:8)
   vi. To express a wish (eg. Phil. 2:2)

2. with *εάν* or *εάν μη* (eg. John 12:32)

3. for Indefinite Relative Clauses with *άν* or *εάν* (John 2:5, John 11:22, Matt 10:11, Mark 14:9)


5. for the Hortatory Subjunctive (First Person) “let us . . . “ (eg. Rom 14:13, Heb. 4:11)

6. for 2nd or 3rd Person Prohibitions, using the Aorist – to forbid in advance some contemplated action “do not begin to . . . “ (eg. Heb. 3:8, 2 Corinth. 11:16)

7. with *οὐ μη* or *εάν μη* for Emphatic Denial of Future action, usually with Aorist Subjunctive

   NB. The Future Indicative and Aorist Subjunctive are used interchangeably.

   (eg. John 6:35)

8. for the Subjunctive with Deliberation – when considering a future course of action

   (eg. John 12:27, Rom 6:15)

   The Future Indicative is used if a greater degree of certainty is required eg Rom. 8:31, 33