

# The Category of Mood

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# What is mood?

## The number of moods in English

- \* Mood is a grammatical category which indicates the attitude of the speaker towards the action expressed by the verb from the point of view of its reality.
- \* By this category the action can be presented as real, non-real, desirable, recommended, necessary, etc.
- \* The category of mood is the most controversial category of the verb.

## Different linguists distinguish from 2 to 16 moods

L.S. Barhudarov, D.A. Shteling	2 moods	Indicative Subjunctive
B. A. Ilyish	3 moods	Indicative Imperative Subjunctive
A. I. Smirnitsky	6 moods	Indicative Imperative Subjunctive I Subjunctive II Suppositional Conditional
M. Deutschbein	16 moods	

# INDICATIVE MOOD

- \* The Indicative Mood shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is presented as a fact.

## Examples:

"Joe plays outside."

"It will rain soon."

"He is speaking on the phone all day long."

- \* The Indicative Mood is also used to express a real condition.

## Examples:

If it rains, I shall stay at home.

If Catherine Disobeys us, we shall disinherit her.



# The Imperative Mood

- \* The imperative mood expresses a command or a request to perform an action (addressed to somebody), but not the action itself.

Examples:

**Be** quite and **hear** what I tell you.

Don't be angry.

Let us go together.

Let us not argue on the matter.



# The Subjunctive Mood

- \* The Subjunctive Mood is used to express non-facts: unreal or hypothetical actions or states (may be viewed upon as desired, necessary, possible, supposed, imaginary, or contradicting reality).
- \* In Modern English The Subjunctive Mood has synthetic and analytical forms.



# The Synthetic forms of the Subjunctive Mood

## 1) The Present Subjunctive of all the verbs

It denotes a hypothetical action referring to the present or future

I, he, she, it, we, you, they

+

Be, take, have, know, etc.

### **Examples:**

He required that all **be kept** secret.

It's natural that the enemy **resent** it.

Be it so! God forbid! God **save** the king!

# The Past Subjunctive

## \* 2) The Past Subjunctive

It refers to the hypothetical action to the present or future and shows that it contradicts reality

### **Examples:**

If I **were** you!

If you **were** there!

I **wished** he **were** less remote!



# The Analytical forms

Consist of the mood auxiliaries should, would, may, (might) or shall + infinitive of the notional verb

## Examples:

I wish I would help you.

Would you help me?

It's important that all the students should be informed about it!

# The use of the Subjunctive Mood

## 1) Simple sentences

Long live the University!

May success **attend** you!

If only he were here!

Manners be hanged!

Be it so!

## 2) Subject clauses

It is (was) necessary, it is (was) important + should

It is recommended that she **should come** here.

## 3) Object clauses

He ordered that everything should be ready by 5 o'clock.

I wish I had not done it.

I fear he may forget about it.

She fears lest he should be blamed.

4) Adverbial clause of Comparison  
conjunctions **as if, as though**

His eyes wandered **as if he were at a loss.**

5) Adverbial clause of purpose

conjunctions **that, so that, in order that, so, may  
(might) + infinitive or can (could) + infinitive**

I tell you this **so that you may understand** the situation.

**lest (чтобы не) should + infinitive**

The girl whispered these words **lest somebody should  
overhear** her.

## 6) Adverbial clause of concession

As, however, or, whoever, though, even if, no matter  
how + may (might) + infinitive (perfect infinitive)

No matter how tired he **may be** he will go to the concert.

## 7) Adverbial clause of time and place

conjunctions **whenever, wherever**

Wherever she **may live**, she will always find friends.

## 8) Predicative clauses

conjunctions **as if, as though** + link verbs **to be, to feel, to look**, etc.

I feel as if we **were** back seven years.

abstract noun **wish, aim, idea**, etc

Mary's wish was that our mother **should come and live** with us.

9) Attributive clause

**It's time, it's high time + past.subj. to be**

It's time we **went** home.

# References

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