

La forme et la santé

PARTIE

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A. Le concept du subjonctif: temps et modes p. 270

When we use verbs, we use them in a certain TENSE and a certain MOOD.

- The TENSE of a verb indicates when the action takes place.
The PRESENT, the PASSÉ COMPOSÉ, the IMPERFECT and the FUTURE are tenses.

A. Le concept du subjonctif: temps et modes p. 270

When we use verbs, we use them in a certain TENSE and a certain MOOD.

- The MOOD reflects the attitude of the speaker or the subject toward the action. The INDICATIVE and the SUBJUNCTIVE are moods.

The INDICATIVE MOOD is *objective*.

It is used to describe *facts*. It states what is considered to be *certain*.

It is the mood of *what is*.

The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD is *subjective*.

It is used to express *feelings, judgments, and emotions* relating to an action.

It states what is considered to be *desirable, possible, doubtful, or uncertain*.

It is the mood of *what may or might be*.

A. Le concept du subjonctif: temps et modes p. 270

- ➔ Although the subjunctive is rarely used in English, it is a mood frequently used in French.

Compare the moods in the following sentences:

<i>(fact)</i>	Je sais que tu es généreux.	I know that you are generous.
<i>(wish)</i>	Je souhaite que tu sois plus patient avec moi.	<i>I wish that you were more patient with me.</i>

A. Le concept du subjonctif: temps et modes p. 270

Both the indicative and the subjunctive may occur in a dependent clause introduced by **que**. The choice between the indicative and the subjunctive depends on what the subject or speaker expresses in the main clause.

MAIN CLAUSE (the subject expresses . . .)	DEPENDENT CLAUSE
• a fact , a belief	→ INDICATIVE
• a wish , a necessity , an obligation • an emotion or feeling • a doubt or possibility	→ SUBJUNCTIVE

B. Les verbes croire et craindre p. 271

	croire (<i>to believe</i>)
PRÉSENT	je crois
	tu crois
	il/elle/on croit
	nous croyons
	vous croyez
	ils/elles croient
	PASSÉ COMPOSÉ

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B. Les verbes croire et craindre p. 271

	craindre (<i>to fear, to be afraid of</i>)
PRÉSENT	je crains
	tu crains
	il/elle/on crain t
	nous crain ons
	vous crain ez
	ils/elles crain ent
PASSÉ COMPOSÉ	j' ai crain t

Verbes conjugués comme **craindre**:

plaindre (*to be sorry for*)

se plaindre de (*to complain about*)

peindre (*to paint*)

éteindre (*to turn off, to extinguish*)

C. L'usage du subjonctif; émotions et sentiments p. 272

Note the use of the subjunctive in the following sentences.

Je suis content **que tu sois** en
bonne santé.

*I am happy **that you are** in good health.*

Nous sommes tristes **que**
vous partiez.

*We are sad **that you are** leaving.*

Le médecin craint **que j'aie**
les oreillons.

*The doctor fears **that I have** mumps.*

C. L'usage du subjonctif; émotions et sentiments p. 272

The SUBJUNCTIVE is used after a verb or expression of EMOTION (happiness, sadness, fear, surprise, anger, regret, . . .), when the emotion concerns someone or something *other than the subject*.

→ When the emotion concerns the subject itself, an infinitive construction is used. Compare:

INFINITIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Je suis content d' aller en France.	Je suis content que tu ailles en France.
Alice a peur d' être malade.	Le médecin a peur qu'Alice soit malade.

D. Le subjonctif après les expressions de doute p. 274

Compare the use of the INDICATIVE and the SUBJUNCTIVE in the sentences below.

CERTAINTY OR BELIEF (INDICATIVE)	DOUBT, DISBELIEF OR UNCERTAINTY (SUBJUNCTIVE)
<p>Je crois que tu es fatigué.</p> <p>Le médecin pense que j'ai la grippe.</p> <p>Il est sûr qu'Alice est trop pâle.</p> <p>Tu crois que tu es très intelligent!</p>	<p>Je doute que tu sois malade.</p> <p>Il ne pense pas que j'aie la mononucléose.</p> <p>Il n'est pas sûr qu'elle soit déprimée.</p> <p>Crois-tu que tu sois sympathique?</p>

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D. Le subjonctif après les expressions de doute p. 274

The INDICATIVE is used after verbs and expressions of CERTAINTY or BELIEF.

The SUBJUNCTIVE is used after verbs and expressions of DOUBT and UNCERTAINTY.



Verbs like **croire, penser, être sûr, être certain,** and expressions like **il est sûr, il est certain,** are used to convey belief, knowledge, or conviction of certain facts.

- When used in the AFFIRMATIVE, they are followed by the INDICATIVE.
- When used in the INTERROGATIVE or the NEGATIVE, however, these verbs and expressions may convey an element of doubt or uncertainty. In this case they are followed by the SUBJUNCTIVE.

D. Le subjonctif après les expressions de doute p. 274

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Depending on the level of certainty or doubt that the speaker wants to convey, certain expressions may be followed by the indicative OR the subjunctive.

Compare:

Il semble que tu **as** raison.

It seems that you are right.
(This is pretty sure.)

Il semble que tu **aies** raison.

It would seem that you are right.
(It is much less sure.)