

### Present Conversational Subjunctive

In German there are two present tenses of the subjunctive: the **literary** (not covered in this work sheet) and the **conversational** (used in everyday speech).

- 1. **Haben, sein**, and the modal auxiliaries (**müssen, dürfen, können, mögen, sollen, wollen**) have a special one word form: **hätte, wäre, müßte, dürfte, könnte, möchte, sollte, wollte**. Notice that **sollen** and **wollen** never have umlaut.
- 2. The subjunctive endings are **-e, -est, -e, -en, -et, -en**. (The same endings we have always used on **möchte!**)
- 3. All other verbs use the auxiliary **würde + infinitive** to form the (two word) present conversational subjunctive: **ich würde gehen, spielen, bringen**, etc.
- 4. The subjunctive is usually used to express the mood of irreality (wishes, fantasies, what *might* happen, etc.). Of course there are other uses of the subjunctive, to be covered in subsequent work sheets.
- 5. Although exact translations into English of the German subjunctive are misleading, the following may be of some help:

would be/were	<b>wäre</b>
would have/had	<b>hätte</b>
would have to	<b>müßte</b>
would be allowed to	<b>dürfte</b>
would be able to/could	<b>könnte</b>
would like to	<b>möchte</b>
should	<b>sollte</b>
would want to/wish	<b>wollte</b>
would (any other verb)	<b>würde + infinitive</b>

### Express in German

1. Would he be happy with her? Would you have a pencil?
2. You'd have to stay at my house!
3. Would you be allowed to drive the car?
4. If I could only speak German!
5. Would you like short assignments?
6. People shouldn't smoke.
7. If only you were here!
8. I would like to become a doctor.
9. You should call your mother.
10. If only he would go!