



the Mood



delighted



pleased



romantic



indifferent



bemused



sorrowful



sad



hysterical

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the Mood

In grammar, the mood is a category or a form that denotes whether a verbal form, a verbal group, ∞ a linking verbal form and = a complement, ∞ a linking verbal group and = a complement, a clause, and/or a sentence indicates or indicate either: (1) a statement or a declaration (i.e. a fact or a proposition) (i.e. 1st the indicative mood [which is also known as 1st 'the declarative mood']); (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation (i.e. 2nd the imperative mood); (3) a question (i.e. 3rd the interrogative mood); or (4) a wish, a suggestion, a hypothetical situation, or a non-factual situation (i.e. 4th the subjunctive mood).

	syntactic form/category		semantic/functional category
1 st	the indicative/declarative mood	(1)	a statement, or a declaration (i.e. a fact, or a proposition)
2 nd	the imperative mood	(2)	a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation
3 rd	the interrogative mood	(3)	a question
4 th	the subjunctive mood	(4)	a wish, a suggestion, a hypothetical situation, or a non-factual situation

1st the Indicative/Declarative Mood

1st The indicative mood is a syntactic and semantic form of a verbal form, a syntactic and semantic form of a verbal group, a syntactic and semantic form of ∞ a linking verbal form and = a complement, a syntactic and semantic form of ∞ a linking verbal group and = a complement, a syntactic and semantic form of a clause, and/or a syntactic and semantic form of a sentence that denotes or denote (1) a statement or a declaration (i.e. a fact or a proposition). In 1st the indicative mood, the subject is followed by either the verbal form, the verbal group, ∞ the linking verbal form, or ∞ the linking verbal group. 1st The indicative mood is, normally, used to make a statement of fact or a statement of proposition.

tag:	examples:	emphasis:
1 st 1 st	I am reading a book.	Ⓢ statement or Ⓣ declaration (i.e. Ⓢ fact or Ⓢ proposition)
1 st 2 nd	She loves him.	
1 st 3 rd	I am hungry.	
1 st 4 th	She is beautiful.	
1 st 5 th	It is cold outside.	
usage:		
1 st	The indicative mood is, normally, used to make (1) a statement or a declaration (i.e. a fact or a proposition).	

2nd the Imperative Mood

2nd The imperative mood is a syntactic and semantic form of a verbal form (with or without a subject), a syntactic and semantic form of a verbal group (with or without a subject), a syntactic and semantic form of ∞ a linking verbal form and = a complement (with or without a subject), a syntactic and semantic form of ∞ a linking verbal group and = a complement (with or without a subject), a syntactic and semantic form of a clause (with or without a subject), and/or a syntactic or semantic form of a sentence (with or without a subject) that denotes (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation. The vocative can be used in 2nd the imperative mood to explicitly indicate the addressee or the addressees, e.g. 'Anna, listen!'; 'James and Robert, come here!'; 'Emma, please, be careful!'.
 2nd The imperative mood is, normally, used to make (2) a command or a request (i.e. a fact or a proposition).

tag:	examples:		emphasis:
2 nd	6 th	Listen!	© command, ® request, © order, or ③ exhortation
2 nd	7 th	Go away!	
2 nd	8 th	Tell us!	
2 nd	9 th	Come here!	
2 nd	10 th	Please, be careful!	
usage:			
2 nd	The imperative mood is used to make (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation.		

2nd The imperative mood can be used with the auxiliary verb 'do' to emphasize (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation.

tag:	examples:		emphasis:
2 nd	11 th	Do listen!	© command, ® request, © order, or ③ exhortation do
2 nd	12 th	Do go away!	
2 nd	13 th	Do tell us!	
2 nd	14 th	Do come here!	
2 nd	15 th	Please, do be careful!	
usage:			
2 nd	The imperative mood is used to make (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation.		

2nd The imperative mood can be used with the auxiliary verb 'do' and the adverb 'not' to (2) command, request, order, or exhort prohibition or forbiddingness.

tag:	examples:		emphasis:
2 nd	16 th	Do not listen!	© command, ® request, © order, or ③ exhortation do + not
2 nd	17 th	Do not go away!	
2 nd	18 th	Do not tell us!	
2 nd	19 th	Do not come here!	
2 nd	20 th	Please, do not be silly!	
usage:			
2 nd	The imperative mood is used to make (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation.		

2nd The imperative mood can be used with the subject, which is normally omitted, but can be, just as well, expressed to emphasize (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation. The vocative can be used with the subject in 2nd the imperative mood to explicitly indicate the addressee or the addressees, e.g. 'Anna, you listen!'; 'James and Robert, you come here!'; 'Emma, please, you be careful!'.

tag:	examples:		emphasis:
2 nd	21 st	You listen!	© command, ® request, © order, or ③ exhortation you
2 nd	22 nd	You go away!	
2 nd	23 rd	You tell us!	
2 nd	24 th	You come here!	
2 nd	25 th	Please, you be careful!	
usage:			
2 nd	The imperative mood is used to make (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation.		

2nd The imperative mood can be used with the subject and the auxiliary verb 'do' to emphasize (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation.

tag:	examples:		emphasis:
2 nd	26 th	You do listen!	© command, ® request, © order, or ③ exhortation you + do
2 nd	27 th	You do go away!	
2 nd	28 th	You do tell us!	
2 nd	29 th	You do come here!	
2 nd	30 th	Please, you do be careful!	
usage:			
2 nd	The imperative mood is used to make (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation.		

2nd The imperative mood can be used with the subject, the auxiliary verb 'do', and the adverb 'not' to (2) command, request, order, or exhort prohibition or forbiddingness.

tag:	examples:		emphasis:
2 nd	31 st	You do not listen!	© command, ® request, © order, or © exhortation you + do + not
2 nd	32 nd	You do not go away!	
2 nd	33 rd	You do not tell us!	
2 nd	34 th	You do not come here!	
2 nd	35 th	Please, you do not be silly!	
usage:			
2 nd	The imperative mood is used to make (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation.		

3rd the Interrogative Mood

3rd The interrogative mood is a syntactic and semantic form of a verbal form, a syntactic and semantic form of a verbal group, a syntactic and semantic form of a linking verbal form and = a complement, a syntactic and semantic form of a linking verbal group and = a complement, a syntactic and semantic form of a clause, and/or a syntactic and semantic form of a sentence that denotes or denote (3) a question. When 3rd the interrogative mood is used, normally, the inversion of the subject and the auxiliary verb or the linking verbal form occurs.

tag:	examples:		emphasis:
3 rd	36 th	Are you listening?	© question ?
3 rd	37 th	Are you reading a book?	
3 rd	38 th	Is it nice?	
3 rd	39 th	Is it cold outside?	
3 rd	40 th	Was he polite?	
usage:			
3 rd	The interrogative mood is used to ask (3) a question.		

Interrogative sentences normally function as questions, but can also function as statements, directives, or exclamations.

'Haven't I done it already?' is a rhetorical question to which no answer is required, and is used with the implication 'I have already done it.', and therefore this sentence functions as (1) a statement rather than (3) a question.

'Can you, please, make less noise?' is a directive (i.e. an instruction). It is a more polite version of 2nd the imperative mood of 'Make less noise!' or 'Please, make less noise!', and therefore this sentence functions as (2) a directive rather than (3) a question.

'Isn't she beautiful!' is an exclamation. It is a more dramatic version of 1st the indicative/declarative mood of 'She is beautiful.', and therefore this sentence functions as (1) a statement or a declaration rather than (3) a question.

4th the Subjunctive Mood

In the modern English language, 4th the subjunctive mood is rather uncommon. 4th The subjunctive mood is used to express (4) a wish, a suggestion, a hypothetical situation, or a non-factual situation. 4th The subjunctive mood is typically used for what is imagined, hoped for, demanded, or expected.

4th The subjunctive mood is often indistinguishable from 1st the indicative/declarative mood because most of their forms are identical. It is distinguishable only [1] in the verbal forms, which are used with the third person singular forms, where the ending 's' is absent (i.e. 'he come' instead of 'he comes'), and [2] in the linking verbal form 'be' (i.e. 'If I were rich...' instead of 'If I was rich...').

In the underneath example, i.e. 'I suggest that he come and explain everything to me tomorrow.', the verbal forms 'come' and 'explain' lack the ending 's' (i.e. 'come' and 'explain' instead of 'comes' and 'explains'), indicating 4th the subjunctive mood, which indicates, in this case, (4) a wish or a suggestion.

In the underneath example, i.e. 'We expect that he apologize.', the verbal form 'apologize' lacks the ending 's' (i.e. 'apologize' instead of 'apologizes'), indicating 4th the subjunctive mood, which indicates, in this case, (4) a wish or a suggestion.

In the underneath example, i.e. 'If I were rich, I would buy a nice car.', the linking verbal form 'were' is in 4th the subjunctive mood, which indicates, in this case, (4) a hypothetical situation or a non-factual situation.

In the underneath example, i.e. 'If I were you, I would not say anything.', the linking verbal form 'were' is in 4th the subjunctive mood, which indicates, in this case, (4) a hypothetical situation or a non-factual situation.

In the underneath example, i.e. 'People demand that justice be done.', the linking verbal form 'be' is in its base form (i.e. 'be' instead of 'is'), indicating 4th the subjunctive mood, which indicates, in this case, (4) a wish.

tag:	examples:		emphasis:
4 th	41 st	I suggest that he come and explain everything to me tomorrow.	® wish, © suggestion, ® hypothetical situation, or © non-factual situation
4 th	42 nd	We expect that he apologize.	
4 th	43 rd	If I were rich, I would buy a nice car.	
4 th	44 th	If I were you, I would not say anything.	
4 th	45 th	People demand that justice be done.	
usage:			
4 th	The subjunctive mood is used to express (4) a wish, a suggestion, a hypothetical situation, or a non-factual situation.		