

The one-word form is often used to avoid two **würde** constructions in one sentence:

Ich **fände** es schön, wenn *I'd like it very much if you*
du mitkommen würdest. *came with me.*

d For the one-word **Konjunktiv II Gegenwart** of **haben**, **sein**, **werden** and the modal verbs see 25.3 and 26.2.2.

24.3 Konjunktiv II Vergangenheit: formation

This is also referred to as the 'pluperfect subjunctive'. It consists of the **Konjunktiv II Gegenwart** forms of **haben** or **sein** (see 25.3) plus the past participle of the verb.

Wir **hätten** dir gern *We would have liked to help*
geholfen. *you.*
Sie **wäre** länger **geblieben**, *She would have stayed longer*
wenn du **gekommen** *if you had come.*
wärst.

24.4 Konjunktiv II: uses

■ 24.4.1 Hypothetical statements:

Er **wäre** glücklich, wenn *He would be happy if she*
sie hier **wäre.** *were here.*
Wenn ich das **gewusst** *If I had known this, I wouldn't*
hätte, wäre ich nicht *have come.*
gekommen.

Wenn can sometimes be omitted. The sentence then normally begins with the subordinate clause, with the verb preceding the subject. The following main clause is usually introduced by **dann** or **so**.

Würdest du nur weniger *If only you smoked less, you*
rauchen, dann hättest *would have more of an*
du mehr Appetit. *appetite.*

■ 24.4.2 Wishes:

Ich **wünschte**, ich **hätte** *I wish I had more time for you.*
mehr Zeit für dich.

Ich **wäre** gern noch länger *I would have liked to stay longer.*
geblieben.

■ 24.4.3 Polite requests:

Würden Sie mir bitte die *Would you pass the butter,*
Butter **reichen?** *please?*

Hätten Sie heute Zeit? *Would you have some time today?*

■ 24.4.4 Speculation and doubt:

Sie **könnten** nun in New *They could have landed in*
York gelandet sein. *New York by now.*

Wir waren unsicher, ob du *We weren't sure whether you'd*
noch **kommen würdest.** *come after all.*

24.5 Konjunktiv I: formation

■ 24.5.1 **Konjunktiv I Gegenwart** is also referred to as the 'present subjunctive'. It is formed by adding **-e**, **-est**, **-e**, **-en**, **-et**, **-en** to the verb stem.

Er sagt, er **lese** das Buch. *He says he is reading the book.*

■ 24.5.2 **Konjunktiv I Zukunft** is also known as the 'future subjunctive'. It is formed from the **Konjunktiv I Gegenwart** of **werden** plus the infinitive.

Er sagte, er **werde** das *He said he would read the book.*
Buch **lesen.**

■ 24.5.3 **Konjunktiv I Vergangenheit** is also referred to as the 'perfect subjunctive'. It is formed from the **Konjunktiv I Gegenwart** of **haben** or **sein** plus the past participle.

Er sagte, er **habe** das Buch *He said he had read the book.*
gelesen.