


SUBJUNCTIVE NOTES

How to conjugate verbs in present subjunctive:



1. Put the verb in the present tense "YO" form.
2. Take off the "o"
3. Put on the opposite endings:
(ar>er/ir endings) (er/ir?|> ar endings)

-AR:	-e	-emos
	-es	-éis
	-e	-en
-ER / -IR:	-a	-amos
	-as	-áis
	-a	-an

Hablar

1. Hablo	
2. Habl	
3. hable	hablemos
hables	habléis
hable	hablen

Tener

1. Tengo	
2. Teng	
3. tenga	tengamos
tengas	tengáis
tenga	tengan

Vivir

1. Vivo	
2. Viv	
3. viva	vivamos
vivas	viváis
viva	vivan

Verbs that don't follow the rules!



<p>➔ Irregular en "YO": Tener Caber Coger ...</p> <p>➔ Cambios de raíz: Encontrar Poder Dormir** ...</p> <p>➔ Cambios ortográficos: -car -gar -zar</p>	<p>➔ Verbos como "dormir": Tienen un cambio en "nosotros / vosotros" ... <i>durmamos... durmáis...</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">IRREGULARES:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D I S H E S</p> <p><i>Dar</i> <i>Ir</i> <i>Ser</i> <i>Haber</i> <i>Estar</i> <i>Saber</i></p>
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D ar	dé, des, dé, demos, deis, den
I r	vaya, vayas, vaya, vayamos, vayáis, vayan
S er	sea, seas, sea, seamos, seáis, sean
H aber	haya, hayas, haya, hayamos, hayáis, hayan
E star	esté, estés, esté, estemos, estéis, estén
S aber	sepa, sepas, sepa, sepamos, sepáis, sepan

Now that you know how to form the present subjunctive, let's look at the reasons of why we use it.

W - Wishes, Wants, Desires

E - Emotions

I - Impersonal expressions

R - Requests

D - Doubt, Denial, Uncertainty

O - Ojalá



You will use the subjunctive when one of the above reasons is made on the part of the subject of your sentence. There are two parts of the sentence containing a subjunctive clause.

1. the main clause – contains a subject and one of the above reasons
2. the subordinate clause – contains that which is being considered (should use subjunctive form)

Example: *I doubt that he works much.*

The main clause is *I doubt*. The subordinate clause is *he works much*. Because uncertainty (doubt) is expressed in the main clause, we can use subjunctive in the subordinate clause. In Spanish this sentence would be written:

*Yo dudo **que** él trabaje mucho.*

REMEMBER: When you use subjunctive follow the formula:

1. Subject 1 (S1) and WEIRDO verb 1 (V1) in first clause
2. Subject 2 (S2) and SUBJUNCTIVE verb 2 (V2) in second clause

SO..... the subjects MUST be different and the first verb MUST be a WEIRDO reason verb, and the second verb will be conjugated in the subjunctive.

FORMULA: $S^1 + WV \text{ que } S^2 + SV$

Let's look at the acronym **WEIRDO** more closely.

W - Wishes, Wants, Desires

Subjunctive is used in expressions of advice, command, demand, desire, hope, permission, preference, request, suggestion, and prohibition.

Examples in English

I hope *that you are happy*.
 I suggest *that you buy the red car*.
 We demand *that he pay in cash*.
 He prays *that you get well*.
 You insist *that we wash the dishes*.



Verbs commonly used:

aconsejar	to advise
desear	to wish for
esperar	to hope
exigir	to demand
insistir en	to insist (on)
ojalá que	God willing; I strongly hope
pedir (e>i)	to request; to ask for
permitir	to permit
preferir(e>ie)	to prefer
prohibir	to prohibit
querer (e>ie)	to wish, to want
rogar (o>ue)	to pray, beg
sugerir(e>ie)	to suggest
suplicar	to beg

Example 1: He prefers that I speak.
 Él prefiere que yo **hable**.

Example 2: I want John to study.
 Quiero que John **estudie**.

Example 3: I hope that they live in the house.
 Espero que **vivan** en la casa.

Example 4: They pray that I speak Spanish.
 Rogan que **hable** español.

que=that

¿qué?=why?

E - Emotions and feelings – (fear, joy, sorrow, regret, surprise)

Subjunctive is used in expressions of emotion. Most of these verbs are REFLEXIVE!

Examples in English:

Were you glad *that she went* to Europe?
 Are you angry *that he stood her up*?
 I am happy *that you invited* me to the North
 Formal.

Verbs commonly used:

alegrarse	to make happy
alegrarse de	to be happy that
asustarse	to scare, to frighten
asustarse de	to be scared, to be
frightened	
enojarse	to anger
enojarse de	to get angry
estar contento	to be happy
estar triste	to be sad
estar + feeling + de	to be + feeling
extrañarse	to be amazed at
molestarse	to be offended
preocuparse	to worry
preocuparse de	to worry about
sentir	to regret, to be sorry
sorprenderse	to be surprised
temer	to fear
tener miedo de	to be afraid (of)



Afraid



Confused



Surprised



Sad



Excited



Disgusted



Proud



Angry



Sick



Happy



Very Happy



Hungry



Lost



Shy



Sleepy



Embarrassed



Unhappy



Very Sad



Tired



Worried

Example 1: She is happy that John wants to be her boyfriend.
 Ella está contenta que John **quiera** ser su novio.

Example 2: I am amazed that you can't form the subjunctive!
 ¡Yo me extraño que no puedas formar el subjuntivo!

I – Impersonal Expression of W.E.R.D., introduced by es + adjective; a verb or other expression that expresses influence.

Subjunctive is used in impersonal expressions that denote an element of subjectivity. When an impersonal expression is in the main clause it expresses emotion, uncertainty, or unreality.

Examples in English:

It's possible *that he reads* it.

It's necessary *that all of you study*?

It's probable *that he plays* football professionally.

Verbs commonly used:

es aconsejable que	It's advisable that
es bueno	It's good
conviene que	It's advisable that
es difícil que	It's difficult that
es dudoso que	It's doubtful that
es fácil que	It's easy that
es fantástico que	It's fantastic that
es importante que	It's important that
es imposible que	It's impossible that
es improbable que	It's unlikely that
es increíble que	It's incredible that
es lástima que	It's a pity that; It's a shame that
es malo que	It's bad that
es mejor que	It's better that
es necesario que	It's necessary that
es posible que	It's possible that
es preferible que	It's preferable that
es probable que	It's probable that
es raro que	It's rare that
es ridículo que	It's ridiculous that
es terrible que	It's terrible that
más vale que	It is better that
ojalá que	I hope that; if only he (it, they, etc.) would, could, might; God willing that
puede ser que	It may be that

Example 1: It's a pity that I'm sick.
Es una lástima que yo **esté** enfermo.

Example 2: It's important that you watch this program.
Es importante que tú **mires** este programa.

R - Requests / Recommendations

Subjunctive is used with verbs of requesting, asking, demanding, commanding or causing. Basically, when you use commands in the formal (Ud./Uds.), nosotros (Let's ____), and negative tú commands, you are forming them in the subjunctive.

OJO: If a sentence follows the regular formula for subjunctive and a request is being made, you will use subjunctive for the second clause.

Let's see if you remember how to form these commands:

Tú Commands (negative only)

1. Put in "yo" form
2. Drop the "o"
3. Add opposite endings:
 - a. -AR - add "es"
 - b. -ER/-IR - add "as"
4. Put "no" in front of verb

Ex. Don't speak.
No hables.

Don't drive (*conducir*)
No conduzcas

CAR/GAR/ZAR verbs

– make changes:

c > qu

g > gu

z > c

IRREGULARS

No vayas (ir) – Don't go!

No seas – (ser) – Don't be!

No des – (dar) – Don't give!

No estés – (estar) – Don't be!

No sepas – (saber) – Don't know!

Usted and Ustedes Commands (Formal Commands)

1. Start with the **yo** form of the present indicative.
2. Then, drop the **-o** ending.
3. Add the following endings:

-ar verbs..... **-e** (for Ud.), **-en** (for Uds.)

-er and -ir verbs...**-a** (for Ud.), **-an** (for Uds.)

To make negative, just put no before the command.

IRREGULARS

1. **dar** dé Ud. or den Uds.
2. **estar** esté Ud. or estén Uds.
3. **ir** vaya Ud. or vayan Uds.
4. **ser** sea Ud. or sean Uds.
5. **saber** sepa Ud. or sepan Uds.

CAR/GAR/ZAR verbs

– make changes:

c > qu

g > gu

z > c

Nosotros Commands

A nosotros command is like saying "Let's" do something. Example: Let's dance!

Formula:

1. Make the present tense "yo" form of the verb.
2. Take off the "o" or "oy".
3. Add opposite nosotros endings: AR -emos
ER/IR → - amos

Example: Let's dance! = ¡Bailemos!

Let's eat! = ¡Comamos!

Note:

1. Stem-changing verbs will **NOT** change.
2. EXCEPTION: - IR stem changing verbs will make the following changes:
o → ue verbs: **o changes to u** (Ex. dormir - ¡Durmamos!)
e → ie verbs: **e changes to i** (Ex. mentir - ¡Mintamos!)
e → i verbs: **e changes to i** (Ex. pedir - ¡Pidamos!)
3. Verbs ending in *-car, -gar, -zar* will make necessary orthographic changes (for pronunciation)

c → qu; g → gu; z → c

Ex. – tocar - ¡Toquemos!
pagar - ¡Paguemos!
comenzar – ¡Comencemos!

4. Reflexive verbs – DROP the "s" of the conjugated verb before adding "nos."
Otherwise, add all object pronouns directly.

Ex. levantarse – Levantemos + nos = ¡Levantémonos!

To make negative, just add the "**no**" before the verb

Ex. Don't sit down! – sentarse – sentemos + nos = ¡No nos sentemos!

IRREGULARS:

ir	¡Vamos!	=Let's go!
irse	¡Vámonos!	=Let's go away!
saber	¡Sepamos!	=Let's know!
ser	¡Seamos!	=Let's be!

D – Doubt or Denial

Subjunctive is used when the subject of the main clause acknowledges **uncertainty** or **ignorance** of the outcome of the action described in the subordinate clause. There **HAS TO BE DOUBT!**

Examples in English:

I doubt that *John has the money*.

I do not think that *the answer is correct*.

I don't believe *that she stood him up*. She is too kind.

Verbs commonly used:

dudar que	to doubt that
no creer que	to not believe that
no estar convencido(a)de que	to not be convinced that
no estar seguro	to not be sure that
no imaginarse que	to not imagine that
negar que (e>ie)	to deny that
no parecer que	to not seem that
no pensar que (e>ie)	to not think that
no suponer que	to not suppose that
temer que	to suspect, to fear that

Example 1: I do not think that we work on Saturdays.
No pienso que nosotros trabajemos por los sábados.

Example 2: I am not convinced that he has a girlfriend.
No estoy convencido(a) de que él tenga una novia.

Example 3: I doubt that they are going to the movie theatre.
Dudo que vayan al cine.

Example 4: I fear that she is the criminal (el criminal).
Temo que ella sea criminal.

¡CUIDADO!

If there is **NO** doubt, then you **CANNOT** use the subjunctive. Use the indicative.

For example,

- I am sure that you are the best for the position. (Use regular indicative.)
Estoy segura que eres la mejor para el puesto.
- I believe that they are in love.
Creo que estan enamorados.

O – Ojalá que

Spanish Word of the Day: ojalá

by RAMSES on NOVEMBER 13, 2008 · COMMENTS (15)

Spain and the Iberian Peninsula have a great history which has been influenced by different ethnic groups and languages. Most people think that Spanish only has been influenced by Latin, but forget that also the Celts and the Moors influenced customs and the Spanish language over time. One of the words of Arabic origin which is still used in Spanish is *ojalá*.

If you go to the roots of the word (in Arabic it's الله و شاء – wa-šā' allāh), you'll see that it roughly means “if God [Allah] wants it” or “and may God will it”. However, the best translation nowadays is “hopefully”, “let's hope” or “I hope”.

Some people may argue that it's the same as *esperar*, but *ojalá* is definitely a stronger way of saying that you hope something will happen.

Example 1: I hope I win the lottery.
Ojalá que gane la lotería.

Example 2: I hope that Barcelona loses against Real Madrid.
Ojalá que Barcelona pierda contra Real Madrid.

A. ¿Existe o no? Completa cada oración con la forma correcta del verbo.

1. ¿Conoces a alguien que (está/esté) de buen humor hoy?
2. Tengo un novio que (guarda/guarde) mis secretos.
3. No hay nada que me (alegra/alegre) más que la amistad.
4. Quiero confiar en alguien que (puede/pueda) resolver mis problemas.
5. Mi hermano quiere una novia que no (es/sea) crítica.
6. Cristina es muy graciosa; los chistes que (cuenta/cuente) son excelentes.
7. No conozco a nadie que (confía/confíe) completamente en Marcos

B. ¿Subjuntivo o no? Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo entre ().

1. Me parece que tú no (comer) mucho hoy.
2. No me sorprende que el profesor (dar) un examen hoy.
3. ¿Por qué no te gusta que tu hermano (hacer) eso?
4. Siento mucho que mi perro te (molestar).
5. ¿No ves que (haber) tres figuras en esa pintura?
6. A Laura le encanta que sus padres (viajar) a París este verano.
7. Notamos que el carro no (marchar) bien.
8. Mis padres temen que los resultados de la prueba no (ser) muy buenos.

C. ¿Subjuntivo o no? Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo en ().

1. Fabián y Lorenzo quieren que nosotros (ir) al lago con ellos. _____
2. Ellos nos recomiendan que (hacer) windsurf en el lago. _____
3. Quiero (practicar) el esquí acuático también. _____
4. Mis amigos prefieren (dar) caminatas por el bosque. _____
5. Esperamos que el viaje al lago (ser) divertido. _____

Subjunctive or Indicative?

Thinking of all the reasons under the acronym WEIRDO for using the subjunctive, decide if the sentence should be in the subjunctive or the indicative. Write **S** or **I** in the blank next to the sentence. On the other side of the sentence write the acronym of WEIRDO of why you chose the subjunctive. Leave it blank if choosing indicative.

- _____ 1. He doubts that you will write to him. _____
- _____ 2. They do not deny that the children are in the room. _____
- _____ 3. They want us to answer that question. _____
- _____ 4. It hurts me that you are angry. _____
- _____ 5. She needs you to help her. _____
- _____ 6. I am looking for a dress that has long sleeves. _____
- _____ 7. She found a blouse that fit her well. _____
- _____ 8. I am sure that you will go to see him. _____
- _____ 9. He is afraid that he will be late. _____
- _____ 10. I hope that you get well soon. _____
- _____ 11. I know that girl. _____
- _____ 12. There is no doubt that this is the best place to be. _____
- _____ 13. His father tells them that they need to clean the garage. _____
- _____ 14. I want to leave with you. _____
- _____ 15. We doubt that the teacher is wrong. _____
- _____ 16. I have a dog that barks a lot. _____
- _____ 17. I want a dog that does not bark at all. _____
- _____ 18. We are looking for those who smoke in the bathrooms. _____
- _____ 19. It is a pity that Daddy can't buy the horse. _____
- _____ 20. I am happy because I got an A on the test. _____
- _____ 21. I am pleased that you can come. _____
- _____ 22. I know that he will be on time. _____
- _____ 23. My brother has a green car. _____
- _____ 24. It's horrible that you are so stupid! _____
- _____ 25. I am sorry that you are angry with me. _____