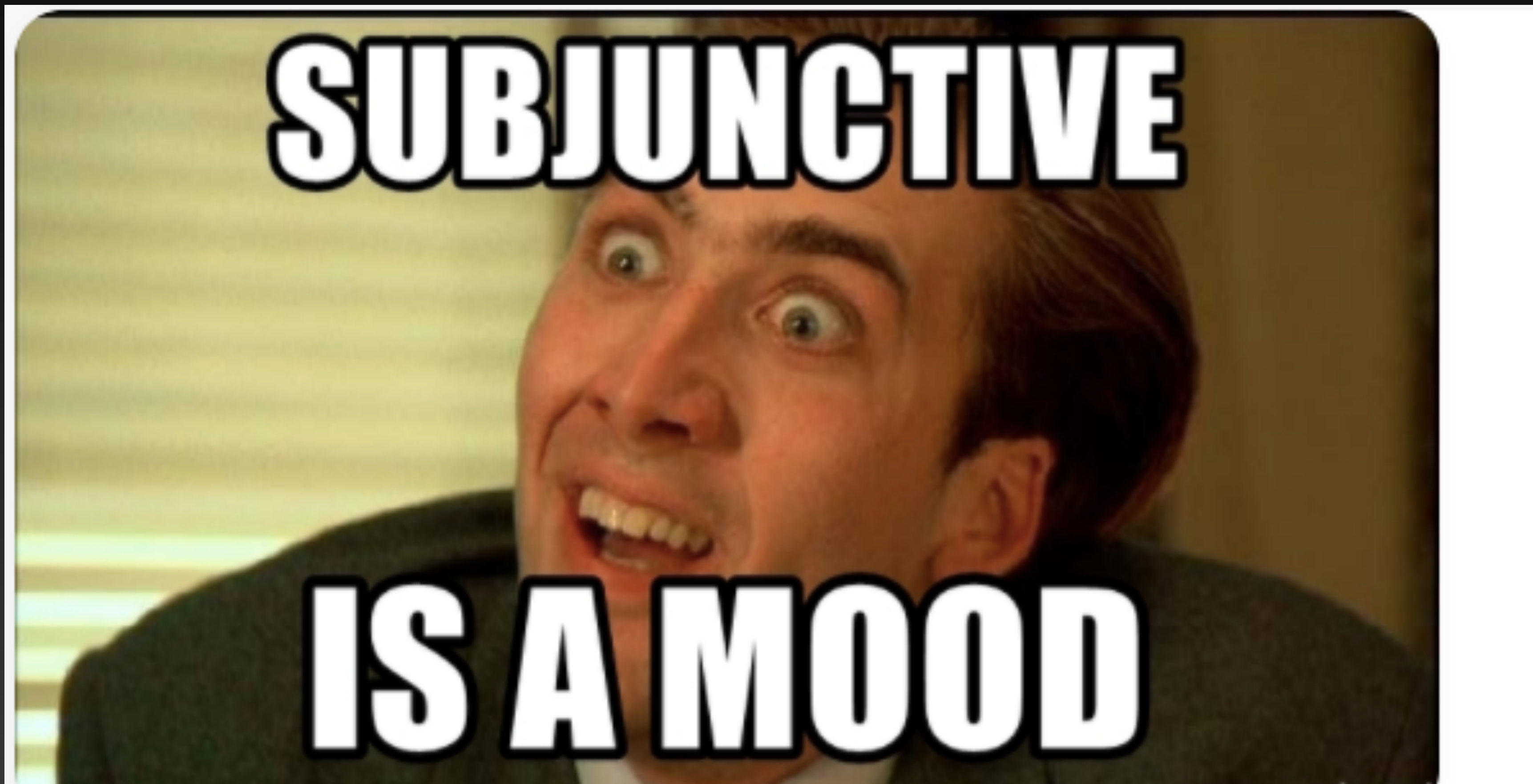


The Subjunctive Mood



What we have learned so far:

Present Tense

Progressive Tenses (past,
present)

Preterite

Imperfect

Tú Commands

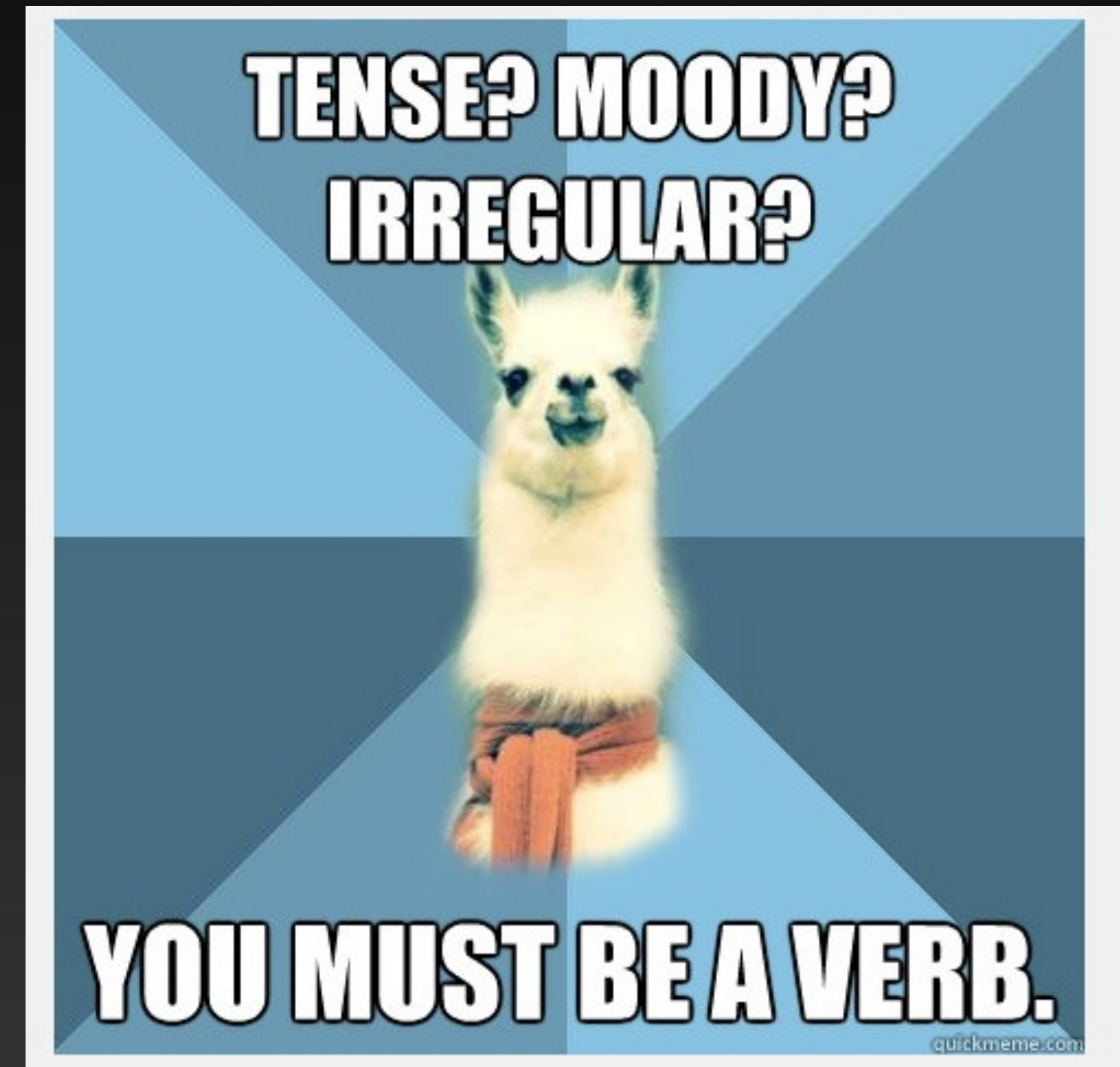
Formal Commands



Categorization of Grammar

Spanish Moods

- Spanish grammar is categorized in 3 “moods” - this is how verb tenses are organized/categorized
- 1) Indicative - is the most common, used to make objective statements (facts)
- 2) Subjunctive - is more commonly used in Spanish than English, used to express feelings, reactions, desires, wishes, subjective thoughts
- 3) Imperative - is used to give direct commands



The Subjunctive Mood

When is it used?

- Used when there is a subordinate clause
- A desire for something to happen
- Doubt
- Something unknown
- Something outside the speaker's reality
- More details later as we get into it



Subjunctive Mood

-First tense we will be
learning in the Subjunctive
is the
Present Subjunctive



How to Form the Present Subjunctive

- 1) Go to the 1st Person singular of present tense
- 2) Drop the “o” at the end
- 3) What remains is the stem to which you will add the following endings

AR

- e	-emos
-es	-éis
-e	-en

ER/IR

-a	-amos
-as	-áis
-a	-an

Let's Practice

Conjugate the following verbs in Present Subjunctive

- Tomar
- Comer
- Vivir

Irregulars “ DISHES ”

Dar - to give

dé	demos
des	deis
dé	den

Ir - to go

vaya	vayamos
vayas	vayáis
vaya	vayan

Irregulars

Ser - to be

sea	Seamos
seas	seáis
sea	sean

*Haber - to have (there is/there)

haya	hayamos
hayas	hayáis
haya	hayan

***This is typically only used as an auxiliary, meaning to have done something, in compound verb structures

***Can be used "existentially - there is/are(3rd person), expressing existence of someone or something

Irregulars

Estar - to be

esté	estemos
estés	estéis
esté	estén

Saber - to know

sepa	sepamos
sepas	sepáis
sepa	sepan

More Practice

Conjugate the following verbs in Present Subjunctive

- Salir
- Introducir
- Decir
- Venir
- Tener
- Poner
- Traer
- Conducir
- Oír
- Caer

CAR, GAR, ZAR

- verbs with these endings will use the “yo” form of the preterite as the stem to conjugate to the subjunctive

Llegar —> llegué —> llegue

Buscar —> busqué —> busque

Almorzar —> almorcé —> almuerce*



Stem-Changing in Subjunctive

The BOOT RETURNS!

AR & ER Verbs with (e>ie & o>ue) stem-change

- AR & ER stem-changing verbs will continue to stem-change in the Subjunctive
- Nosotros and Vosotros do not stem-change* The BOOT
 - e>ie (querer, comenzar)
 - o>ue (jugar, volver)

(e>ie) & (o>ue) with IR Verbs

- IR Verbs with these stem-changes will follow the BOOT also, BUT Vosotros & Nosotros also stem-change differently
- ****SOME EXCEPTIONS****
- Dormir (o>ue), V/N (o>u)
- Sentir (e>ie), V/N (e>i)
- Preferir (e>ie), V/N (e>i)

(e>i) with IR Verbs

- ALL (e>i) stem-changing -ir verbs will stem change in ALL FORMS. ***No BOOT—> BOX
- Pedir (e>i)
- Repetir (e>i)
- Seguir (e>i)
- Servir (e>i)

How to Use the Subjunctive

- Used in sentences that contain a main clause and a subordinate clause
- The main clause will contains a verb or expression that “triggers” the subjunctive (WEIRDO)
- [Main Clause] + [connector] + [subordinate clause]
- The Present Subjunctive indicates that the [main clause] will be use present indicative tense and the subordinate clause will be using present subjunctive

Dependent Noun Clauses

- A dependent noun clause (subordinate) can contain a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone; it will be attached to a main clause.
- The subjunctive can/will appear in a dependent noun clause preceded by the word “que” most of the time
 - ej. Quiero que vayas a la tienda.

Wants, wishes*

Emotions

Impersonal Expressions

Requests

Doubts

Ojalá* (hopefully)

Impersonal Expressions

Impersonal Expressions

- Express someone's opinion or value judgement
- Focus on the subjectivity of the statement and not the actual truth or reality of the situation
- Es + adjective + que
 - Remember it cannot state the truth
 - Es verdad que* not subjunctive
 - Es cierto que* not subjunctive
 - *****BUT the negative statements
 - No es verdad que & no es cierto que will use the subjunctive



Examples of Impersonal Expressions

- Es possible
- Es imposible
- Es bueno
- Es mejor
- Es probable
- Es fácil
- Es difícil
- Es necesario
- Es importante

Ejemplos

- **Es importante que los alumnos estudien.**
- **Es importante estudiar.**
- **Es necesario que los alumnos escuchen.**
- **Es necesario escuchar.**
- *****Notice that if there is no change in subject, the subjunctive is not used.**

Verbs of Wishing

Wants & Wishes

Trigger Verbs

- Verbs of Wishing & Wanting:
- Querer
- Insistir
- Desear
- Esperar + que (to hope)
- Preferir
- Mandar (to order/command)
- Temer - to fear
- Tener miedo de - to be afraid of

Wants, wishes*

Emotions

Impersonal Expressions

Requests

Doubts

Ojalá* (hopefully)

- Seguir (e>i)
- Sugerir (e>ie)
- Recomendar (e>ie)
- Repetir (e>i)
- Pensar (e>ie)
- Morir (o>ue)
- Volver (o>ue)
- Empezar (e>ie)
- Poder (o>ue)
- Vestirse(e>i)
- Perder (e>ie)
- Divertirse (e>ie)
- Despertarse (e>ie)

¡Practiquemos!

Conjugate in the Present Subjunctive

Requests

Verbs of Request

- Pedir (e>i)
- Rogar (o>ue)
- sugerir (i>ie)
- aconsejar
- exigir
- decir (e>i) *go verb
- escribir

***Indirect Object Pronouns will
accompany these verbs

****IOPs indicate the subject of the
2nd clause



The Subjunctive w/Expressions of Doubt

WIERDO

- When expressing doubt, or a statement implies doubt, use the subjunctive.
- If the statement implies certainty rather than doubt, use the indicative



Expressions of Doubt

- **Dudo** que ella venga.
- **No creemos** que el examen sea difícil.
- **Niego** que mi perro sea feo.



Expressions of Certainty

- **No dudo** que ella viene.
 - **Creemos** que el examen
será difícil.
- Es cierto** que tu perro es
feo.



Subjunctive w/Verbs of Emotion

Verbs of Emotion

Examples

- Temer - to fear
- Tener miedo de - to be afraid of
- Alegrarse de - to be glad about
- Estar alegre - to be happy
- Estar triste - to be sad
- Es una lástima - to be a shame, a pity
- Sorprender - to surprise
- Lamentar - to regret, feel bad about
- Sentir (ie) - to be sorry, to regret

Examples

- Estoy muy triste que nuestro equipo pierda.
 - I am sad that our team loses.
- El otro equipo se alegra de que nuestro equipo pierda.
 - The other team is glad that our team loses.