**Los usos del subjuntivo**

Para recordar los usos del subjuntivo, usa:

 **W – Wishes, Hopes, Desires**

 **E – Emotion**

 **I – Impersonal Observations**

 **R – Recommendations**

 **D – Doubts, Denial, Disbelief**

 **O – Ojalá (hopefully, God willing)**

 **S – \*Speculation** (mostly used with the past subjunctive)

\*When speculating about something that may or may not exist, the subjunctive is necessary. A good example is hypothetical or imaginary situations. For example, no conozco a nadie que **sea** rico. (I don’t know anyone who is rich.) With speculation, the past subjunctive is almost always used. For example, ¿cómo sería si una mujer **fuera** president? (What would it be like if a woman were president?)

**What is the subjunctive?**

The subjunctive is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that consists of many different subjunctive tenses. Subjunctive verbs express uncertainty, influence, emotion, doubt or denial. In other words, the subjunctive expresses the speaker’s attitude toward events as well as actions or states that the speaker views as uncertain (i.e. expresses things or ideas that may or may not happen). Sentences using the subjunctive also have a change in subject.

**What does a subjunctive sentence look like?**

A sentence using the subjunctive will typically have three parts:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |

**What are the present subjunctive conjugations of regular verbs?**

To conjugate a verb in the present subjunctive:

* Take the “\_\_\_\_\_\_” form of the present indicative
* Drop the “\_\_\_”
* Add the opposite ending

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **-ar verbs**  | **-er/-ir verbs** |

\*Using the “yo” form of the present indicative takes into account **stem-changes** as well as **irregular “yo” forms**. The following verbs also have spelling changes: **-car (c \_\_\_\_\_)**, **-gar (g  \_\_\_\_\_)**, and **–zar (z \_\_\_\_\_).**

**What are the present subjunctive conjugations of irregular verbs?**

The following six verbs are irregular in the present subjunctive:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **dar**  | **estar**  | **ir**  | **saber**  | **ser** | **\*haber** |

**Subjunctive Trigger Phrases**

**W = Wishes, Hopes, Desires**

 desear que esperar que exigir que

gustar que importar que insistir (en) que

mandar que necesitar que oponerse a

 pedir (e:i, e:i) que preferir (e:ie, e:i) que prohibir que

querer (e:ie) que

**E = Emotion**

 alegrarse de que encantar que enojarse de que

 entristecerse de que molestar que quejarse que

 sorprender que temer que tener (e:ie) miedo (de) que

**I = Impersonal Observations**

es bueno que es conveniente que es extraño que

es importante que es increíble que es malo que

es mejor que es necesario que es (im)posible que

es (im)probable que es preferible que es raro que

es ridículo que es terrible que es una lástima que

es una pena quees urgente que es poco cierto/seguro que

no es cierto/seguro que no es evidente que no es verdad que

**R = Recommendations**

aconsejar que proponer que recomendar (e:ie) que

rogar (o:ue) que sugerir (e:ie, e:i) que

**D = Doubts, Denial, Disbelief**

dudar que negar que suponer que

 no creer que no estar seguro que no pensar que

**O = Ojalá (hopefully, God willing)**

ojalá (que)

**S = Speculation** (\*mostly used with the past subjunctive)

 a menos que antes (de) que con tal (de) que

en caso (de) que para que sin que

tal vez quizás \*como si

**NOTE:** Phrases that express certainty or fact use the indicative, NOT the subjunctive. Examples include: creer que, pensar que, es cierto que, es verdad que, etc.