

El Concepto del Subjuntivo

- In a sentence, the verb is the word or group of words that identifies the action. A verb is characterized by its tense and its mood.
- The tense indicates the time of the action. The present (presente), the preterite (pretérito), the imperfect (imperfecto), and the future (futuro) are tenses.
- The mood indicates the attitude of the speaker toward the action. The indicative (indicativo) and the subjunctive (subjuntivo) are moods.
- In English, the subjuntivo is rarely used.

Indicativo

You are late.
I am in school.
Paul speaks English.

Subjuntivo

It is important that you be on time.
I wish I were on vacation.
The teacher insists that he speak Spanish in class.

- In Spanish, however, the subjunctive is used FREQUENTLY. As in English, it generally occurs in dependent clauses, that is, in clauses that cannot stand alone and that are connected to the main (or independent) clause.

Main Clause

Sugiero...
I suggest...

Dependent Clause

que Ud. seá más puntual.
that you be more punctual.

- Compare the use of the indicative and the subjuntivo in the following sentences:

Indicativo

Tomás no trabaja.
Creo que es perezoso.
Sé que limpia su coche.

Subjuntivo

Es importante que Tomás trabaje.
Dudo que seá trabajador.
Quiero que limpie su cuarto también.

The INDICATIVE MOOD is objective. It is used to describe facts. It states what is considered to be certain. It is the mood of “what is”.

The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD is subjective. It is used to express feelings, judgments, and emotions relating to an action. It states what is considered to be “desirable, possible, doubtful, uncertain” and so on. It is the mood of “what my or might be”.

Both the INDICATIVE and the SUBJUNCTIVE may occur in a dependent clause introduced by **que**. The choice between the indicative and the subjunctive depends on what is expressed by the verb in the main clause.

Main Clause	Dependent Clause
Statement of fact or belief	Indicative
Statement of will	Subjunctive
Statement of necessity or obligation	Subjunctive
Statement of emotion or feeling	Subjunctive
Statement of doubt	Subjunctive
Statement of possibility	Subjunctive

- Formation of the Subjunctive – For most verbs

For verbs ending in:	Stem	+Endings
-ar	Yo form of the present indicative minus -o	-e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en
-er, -ir		-a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an

- This pattern applies to regular verbs and to verbs that have irregular “yo” forms in the present indicative tense. (*irregular forms of present subjunctive)

Verb	Present Indicative	Present Subjunctive
Conducir	Conduzco	que yo conduzca
Construir	Construyo	que yo construya
Contar	Cuento	que yo cuente
Dar*	Doy	que yo dé (yo/él -have accents)
Dormir	Duermo	que yo duerma
Estar*	Estoy	que yo esté (all except noso. have accents)
Haber*	Hay (él)	que él haya
Hacer	Hago	que yo haga
Ir*	Voy	que yo vaya
Jugar	Juego	que yo juegue
Pedir	Pido	que yo pida
Pensar	Pienso	que yo piense
Poner	Pongo	que yo ponga
Querer	Quiero	que yo quiera
Recoger	Recojo	que yo recoja
Saber*	Sé	que yo sepa
Sentir	Siento	que yo sienta
Ser*	Soy	que yo sea
Tener	Tengo	que yo tenga
Venir	Vengo	que yo venga
Volver	Vuelvo	que yo vuelva

Expresiones Impersonales

El subjuntivo después de las expresiones impersonales...

- The Subjunctive is used after impersonal expressions that convey an implied command (es necesario que...), an opinion, or a judgment (es bueno que).

- Such expressions are followed by an infinitive construction when they do not refer to anyone in particular. Compare:

Es importante trabajar. It is important to work.

Es importante que trabajes. It is important that you work.

Es absurdo que – it's absurd that Es malo que – it's bad that

Es aconsejable que – it's advisable that Es mejor que – it's better that

Es agradable que – it's pleasant that Es necesario que – it's necessary that

Es bueno que – it's good that Es posible que - it's possible that

Es difícil que – it's unlikely that Es preciso que - it's necessary that

Es dudoso que - it's doubtful that Es preferible que – it's preferable that

Es escandaloso que – it's scandalous that Es probable que – it's likely that

Es fácil que – it's likely that Es raro que – it's rare that

Es fantástico que – it's fantastic that Es ridículo que – it's ridiculous that

Es importante que – It's important that Es sorprendente que – it's surprising that

Es imposible que – it's impossible that Es terrible que – it's terrible that

Es improbable que – it's unlikely that Conviene que - it's advisable that

Es incierto que - it's uncertain that Más vale que – it's better that

Es increíble que – it's incredible that Ojalá que – if only he would...

Es indispensable que - it's indispensable that

Es justo que – it's fair that Puede ser que – it could be that

Es (una) lástima que – (2) it is too bad that Vale la pena que – it's worthwhile that
& it's a shame that

El Subjuntivo: Verbos y Expresiones de Emoción

Para Expresar Alegría (happiness)

Alegrarse (to be happy, to rejoice) de que
To be happy, to rejoice

Estar encantado (delighted) de que
To be delighted

(Me) gusta que
To like

(Me) encanta que
To love (something)

(Me) pone contento(a) que
To be content

(Me) hace feliz que
To be happy that

Para Expresar Irritación y Ira (anger)

(Me) enoja que
To anger

(Me) irrita que
To irritate

(Me) molesta que
To bother

(Me) enfada que
To anger

Para Expresar Tristeza (sadness) y Pena (regret)

Entristecerse que
To feel sad

Sentir (ie) que
To feel

Lamentar que
To regret

Deplorar que
To be extremely sorry

(Me) desilusiona that
To disappoint

Para Expresar Orgullo (pride)

Estar orgulloso de que
To be proud

Enorgullecerse de que
To take pride

Para Expresar Temor (fear)

Temer que
To fear that

Tener miedo que
To be scared of

Para Expresar Sorpresa y Emoción

(Me) sorprende que
To surprise

(Me) emociona (it touches, thrills me) que
(Me) asombra (it astonishes me) que
(Me) conmueve (it moves me) que

El Subjuntivo o El Indicativo:

Verbos y Expresiones de Certeza y Duda

Indicativo

Subjuntivo

Para Expresar Certeza

Para Expresar Duda

Saber que
To know

Dudar que
To doubt

Creer que
To believe, think

Negar *ie que
To deny

Opinar que
To be of the opinion

No creer que
To not believe, think

Pensar *ie que
To think

No opinar que
To not be of the opinion

Estar seguro de que
To be sure

No pensar *ie que
To not think

Es verdad que
It's true that

No estar seguro de que
To not be sure

Es cierto que
It's certain that

No es verdad que
It's not true that

Es seguro que
It's sure that

Es dudoso que
It's doubtful that

Es imposible que
It's impossible that

Es improbable que
It's improbable that

Es posible que
It's possible that

Es probable que
It's probable that

SOME COMMON SPANISH IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

1. ser to be [description; date; identification; characteristic; origin; time]

que yo sea	que nosotros seamos	that I be	that we be
que tú seas	que vosotros seáis	that you be	that you be
que él sea	que ellos sean	that he be	that they be
que ella sea	que ellas sean	that she be	that they be
que usted sea	que ustedes sean	that you be	that you be

2. tener to have

que yo tenga	que nosotros tengamos	that I have	that we have
que tú tengas	que vosotros tengáis	that you have	that you have
que él tenga	que ellos tengan	that he has	that they have
que ella tenga	que ellas tengan	that she has	that they have
que usted tenga	que ustedes tengan	that you have	that you have

3. estar to be [location; condition; pres.progressive; death; feeling]

que yo esté	que nosotros estemos	that I be	that we be
que tú estés	que vosotros estéis	that you be	that you be
que él esté	que ellos estén	that he be	that they be
que ella esté	que ellas estén	that she be	that they be
que usted esté	que ustedes estén	that you be	that you be

4. ir to go

que yo vaya	que nosotros vayamos	that I go	that we go
que tú vayas	que vosotros vayáis	that you go	that you go
que él vaya	que ellos vayan	that he go	that they go
que ella vaya	que ellas vayan	that she go	that they go
que usted vaya	que ustedes vayan	that you go	that you go

5. poner to put; place

que yo ponga	que nosotros pongamos	that I put	that we put
que tú pongas	que vosotros pongáis	that you put	that you put
que él ponga	que ellos pongan	that he puts	that they put
que ella ponga	que ellas pongan	that she puts	that they put
que usted ponga	que ustedes pongan	that you put	that you put

6. poder to be able; can

que yo pueda	que nosotros podamos	that I can	that we can
que tú puedas	que vosotros podáis	that you can	that you can
que él pueda	que ellos puedan	that he can	that they can
que ella pueda	que ellas puedan	that she can	that they can
que usted pueda	que ustedes puedan	that you can	that you can

7. traer to bring

que yo traiga	que nosotros traigamos	that I bring	that we bring
que tú traigas	que vosotros traigáis	that you bring	that you bring
que él traiga	que ellos traigan	that he brings	that they bring
que ella traiga	que ellas traigan	that she brings	that they bring
que usted traiga	que ustedes traigan	that you bring	that you bring

8. dar to give
que yo dé que nosotros demos that I give that we give
que tú des que vosotros deis that you give that you give
que él dé que ellos den that he gives that they give
que ella dé que ellas den that she gives that they give
que usted dé que ustedes den that you give that you give

9. venir to come
que yo venga que nosotros vengamos that I come that we come
que tú vengas que vosotros vengáis that you come that you come
que él venga que ellos vengán that he comes that they come
que ella venga que ellas vengán that she comes that they come
que usted venga que ustedes vengán that you come that you come

10. hacer to make; do
que yo haga que nosotros hagamos that I make that we make
que tú hagas que vosotros hagáis that you make that you make
que él haga que ellos hagan that he makes that they make
que ella haga que ellas hagan that she makes that they make
que usted haga que ustedes hagan that you make that you make

11. decir to say; tell
que yo diga que nosotros digamos that I say that we say
que tú digas que vosotros digáis that you say that you say
que él diga que ellos digan that he says that they say
que ella diga que ellas digan that she says that they say
que usted diga que ustedes digan that you say that you say

12. ver to see
que yo vea que nosotros veamos that I see that we see
que tú veas que vosotros veáis that you see that you see
que él vea que ellos vean that he sees that they see
que ella vea que ellas vean that she sees that they see
que usted vea que ustedes vean that you see that you see

13. saber to know [fact; information]
que yo sepa que nosotros sepamos that I know that we know
que tú sepas que vosotros sepáis that you know that you know
que él sepa que ellos sepan that he knows that they know
que ella sepa que ellas sepan that she knows that they know
que usted sepa que ustedes sepan that you know that you know

14. oír to hear
que yo oiga que nosotros oigamos that I hear that we hear
que tú oigas que vosotros oigáis that you hear that you hear
que él oiga que ellos oigan that he hears that they hear
que ella oiga que ellas oigan that she hears that they hear
que usted oiga que ustedes oigan that you hear that you hear

15. caer(se) to fall

que yo caiga que nosotros caigamos
que tú caigas que vosotros caigáis
que él caiga que ellos caigan
que ella caiga que ellas caigan
que usted caiga que ustedes caigan

that I fall that we fall
that you fall that you fall
that he falls that they fall
that she falls that they fall
that you fall that you fall

16. salir to leave, to go out

que yo salga que nosotros salgamos
que tú salgas que vosotros salgáis
que él salga que ellos salgan
que ella salga que ellas salgan
que usted salga que ustedes salgan

that I leave that we leave
that you leave that you leave
that he leaves that they leave
that she leaves that they leave
that you leave that you leave

17. conocer to know [a person; a place; to be familiar with]

que yo conozca que nosotros conozcamos
que tú conozcas que vosotros conozcáis
que él conozca que ellos conozcan
que ella conozca que ellas conozcan
que usted conozca que ustedes conozcan

that I know that we know
that you know that you know
that he knows that they know
that she knows that they know
that you know that you know

18. querer to want; wish; love

que yo quiera que nosotros queramos
que tú quieras que vosotros queráis
que él quiera que ellos quieran
que ella quiera que ellas quieran
que usted quiera que ustedes quieran

that I want that we want
that you want that you want
that he wants that they want
that she wants that they want
that you want that you want

19. andar to walk; go

que yo ande que nosotros andemos
que tú andes que vosotros andéis
que él ande que ellos anden
que ella ande que ellas anden
que usted ande que ustedes anden

that I walk that we walk
that you walk that you walk
that he walks that they walk
that she walks that they walk
that you walk that you walk

20. oler to smell

que yo huela que nosotros olamos
que tú huelas que vosotros oláis
que él huela que ellos huelan
que ella huela que ellas huelan
que usted huela que ustedes huelan

that I smell that we smell
that you smell that you smell
that he smells that they smell
that she smells that they smell
that you smell that you smell