

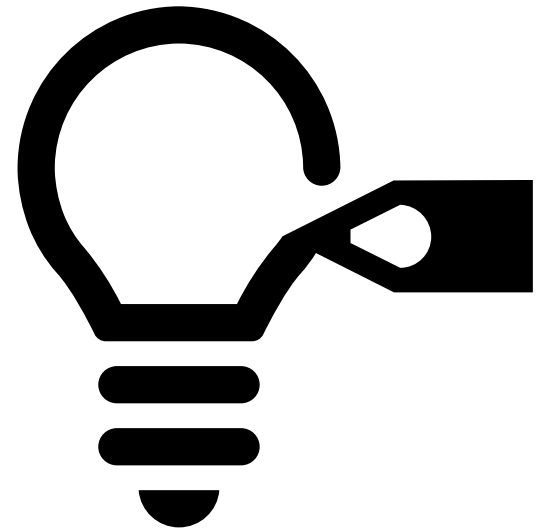


# El presente de subjuntivo

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# ¿Qué es el subjuntivo?

- ◊ So far you have learned the indicative, a mood we use to state facts and ask questions (in past, present and future tenses). El subjuntivo is another mood in Spanish.
- ◊ We use el subjuntivo in subjective concepts (observations certain emotions) as well as to express wishes, wants emotions, doubt, uncertainty, or negation.



# Conjugaciones del presente de subjuntivo

To conjugate most verbs in subjuntivo, drop the -o from the present indicative conjugation and add the following endings.

yo hablo

yo hago

yo escribo



Persona	-ar hablar	-er hacer	-ir escribir
yo	hable	haga	escriba
tú	hables	hagas	escribas
él, ella/usted	hable	haga	escriba
nosotros, nosotras	hablemos	hagamos	escribamos
ustedes/ellos, ellas	hablen	hagan	escriban

# -car, -gar, -zar

- ◆ The stem of verbs that end in -car, -gar, -zar have spelling changes to maintain the sound when pronouncing.

empacar (c → qu)	cargar (g → gu)	empezar (z → c)
yo empaque	yo cargue	yo empiece
tú empaques	tú cargues	Tú empieces
él, ella/ usted empaque	él, ella/ usted cargue	él, ella/ usted empiece
nosotros, nosotras empaquemos	nosotros, nosotras carguemos	nosotros, nosotras empecemos
ustedes/ ella, ellos empaquen	ustedes/ ella, ellos carguen	ustedes/ ella, ellos empiecen



# Stem Changing Verbs

- ◇ Stem changing verbs that end in -ar and -er have the same stem changes in present indicative and present subjunctive:
  - ◇ e → ie (pensar) → pienso/piense
  - ◇ o → ue (poder) → puedo/ pueda
- ◇ Stem changes that end in -ir have the same stem changes in the present indicative and present subjunctive. However, the nosotros has a stem change in subjunctive in e-i, o-u.
- ◇ Verbs like *pedir* have the same stem change in present indicative and present subjunctive.

# Irregular verbs

ser	estar	ir	dar	saber
sea	esté	vaya	dé	sepa
seas	estés	vayas	des	sepas
sea	esté	vaya	dé	sepa
seamos	estemos	vayamos	demos	sepamos
sean	estén	vayan	den	sepan



# Verbos para influencia



Desear

*to wish or to want*

Querer

*to want*

Pedir

*to ask or to request*

Mandar

*to command*

Insistir

*to insist*

Preferir

*to prefer*

Prohibir

*to prohibit*

Recomendar

*to recommend*

# Change of Subject

- ◇ Influence verbs require the subjunctive when the subject of the dependent clause is different from the one in the independent clause. Both clauses are joint by “que.”

Por ejemplo:

- ◇ Luis quiere trabajar en Durango. (No need for subjunctive)



- ◇ Yo quiero que Luis trabaje en Durango. (Subjunctive needed)





# Verbos de negación

- ◇ No creo
  - ◇ *I don't think*
- ◇ Dudo
  - ◇ *I doubt*



# Verbos de emoción



Esperar  
*to hope*

Gustar  
*to like*

Molestar  
*to bother*

Preocuparse  
de/por  
*to worry about*

Quejarse  
*to complain*

Sentir  
*to be sorry*

Alegrarse  
*to be glad*

Sorprender  
*to surprise*

# Impersonal Expressions



Es importante  
*It's important*

Es mejor  
*It's better*

Es bueno/malo  
*It's good/bad*

Es necesario  
*It's necessary*

Es una lástima  
*It's a shame*

# Ojalá

- ◇ *Ojalá (que)* is an expression in Spanish that has different meanings in English: I hope that, if only, hopefully.
- ◇ *Ojalá* derives from the Arabic expression *ma sha allah*, which means may God will it.
- ◇ It requires the subjunctive.

Ejemplo:

- ◇ *Ojalá que la pandemia termine pronto.*