**Subjunctive**

**\*Subjunctive is a mood, not a verb tense!**

1. Spanish has 3 moods:

a. Indicative – expresses facts / reality (past, present, future tenses)
b. Imperative – Commands

c. Subjunctive – doubt, uncertainty, subjectivity

 (past, present, future tenses)

2. Subjunctive in English:
\*Example of subjunctive in English (not used as often as in Spanish)

1. The doctor recommends that he take the pills with food.
2. The law requires that you be 18 years old to vote.
3. (past subjunctive) If I were a rich man, I wouldn’t have to work as hard.

 3. Most common pattern with subjunctive has 3 main parts in a sentence:

* 1. Two **different** subjects
	2. 2 clauses connected with a relative pronoun (ex: que – that)

Ex: Yo quiero que tú limpies el baño.

 \*Present indicative – 1st clause

 \*2nd clause - SUBJUNCTIVE

1. Uses WEIRDO

**\*W – wishes/wants** (Esperar que, exigir que, necesitar que, pedir que, preferir que, querer que)

**E – Emotions (Ch.4)** (Me alegro de que/ Siento que)

**\*I – Impersonal expressions** (Es necesario que, es importante que, es bueno/malo que, es probable que, es una lástima que, etc.)

**R – Recommendations** (Recomendar que / Sugerir que)

**D – Doubt/Denial** (No creo que/Dudo que)

**O – Ojalá** - “I hope to God/ I hope / If only (Word of Arabic origin – “oh Allah!”)

1. **Form:**
2. Drop “o” from “yo”form of present tense
3. Add present subjunctive endings:

-ar -er/-ir

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| e | emos |
| es | éis |
| e | en |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -a | -amos |
| -as | -áis |
| -a | -an |

Conjugate 2 examples: estirar, comer

Use in a sentence:

1. –gar, car, zar – spelling changes (buscar, pagar, cruzar)