El subjuntivo Guía de estudio

In general, the **indicative** mood is used to relate or describe something that is definite, certain, or factual; it is also used to ask questions. The indicative verb will typically follow clauses like creer que..., es verdad que..., no hay duda que..., es obvio que..., es evidente que..., pensar que..., parecer que..., etc. which state a fact, or something that has already taken place or is certain to take place.

The **subjunctive** mood is used after certain verbs or expressions that indicate desire, doubt, emotion, necessity, or uncertainty. Typically, the outcome of an action is unknown. Compare the differences in the following sentences:

Tú siempre **tienes** buena suerte.	Espero **que tú tengas** buena suerte.
You always have good luck.	*I hope (that) you have good luck.*

Compare the use of the verb 'tienes' with 'tengas'. Tienes (indicative) is used to make a statement of fact. The subjunctive verb tengas, on the other hand, shows that the outcome of having good luck is unknown because the person may not have good luck.

The subjunctive is used to express:

Uncertainty, doubt [hay duda que, dudo que, niego que, no estoy seguro de que, etc.]
Wishes, hopes, desires, volition [espero que, quiero que, ojalá (que), prohíbo que, etc.]
Impersonal expressions [es posible que, no es posible que, es importante que, etc.]
Emotion [me alegro de que, es bueno que, me enoja que, etc.]
Requests [pido que, digo que]
Denial [niego que. no quiero que, no pienso que]
Ojalá

After verbs of volition (where someone wants that someone else do something), the subjunctive is required.
Mi mamá **quiere que** yo **limpie** mi cuarto.
My mom wants that I clean my room.

The subjunctive is always used after the expressions: *para que (so that), a fin de que (so that), sin que (without), a menos que (unless), en caso de que (in case).*

To form the subjunctive, the conjugation is based on the "yo" form of the verb in the present tense.

-ar verbs drop the "0" of the 'yo' form of the present conjugation and **add "e"**
-er, -ir verbs drop the "o" of the "yo" form of the verb and **add "a"**

The main clause is indicative while the dependent clause after "que" is subjunctive, when subjunctive is required.

Mi mama me pide que yo haga mi tarea. 'pide' is indicative and 'haga' is subjunctive, because I might not do it. The outcome is unknown.

Below are the basic forms for the subjunctive. Not all irregularities are included.

	hablar		pensar		acostarse	
	hable		piense		me acueste	
hable	hables	piense	pensemos	me acueste	nos acostemos	
hables	habléis	pienses	penséis	te acuestes	os acostéis	
hable	hablen	piense	piensen	se acueste	se acuesten	

	comer		escribir		hacer	
	coma		escriba		haga	
coma	comamos	escriba	escribamos	haga	hagamos	
comas	comáis	escribas	escribáis	hagas	hagáis	
coma	coman	escriba	escriban	haga	hagan	

tra**er**	div**ert**irse	ca**er**se
traig~~o~~	me div**ier**t~~o~~	me caig~~o~~

traig**a**	traig**amos**	me divierta	nos divert**amos**	me caig**a**	nos caig**amos**
traig**as**	traig**áis**	te diviert**as**	os divert**áis**	te caig**as**	os caig**áis**
traig**a**	traig**an**	se diviert**a**	se diviert**an**	se caig**a**	se caig**an**

-car	**-gar**	**-zar**
bus**car**	ju**gar**	comen**zar**
busc~~o~~	jueg~~o~~	comienz~~o~~

bus**que**	bus**quemos**	jue**gue**	jug**emos**	comien**ce**	comen**cemos**
bus**ques**	bus**quéis**	jue**gues**	jug**éis**	comien**ces**	comen**céis**
bus**que**	bus**quen**	jue**gue**	jue**guen**	comien**ce**	comien**cen**

-ger	**-gir**	**-guar - -gü**
recog**er**	correg**ir**	averi**guar**
reco**j**~~o~~	corrij~~o~~	averigu~~o~~

reco**ja**	reco**jamos**	corri**ja**	corri**jamos**	averig**üe**	averig**üemos**
reco**jas**	reco**jáis**	corri**jas**	corri**jáis**	averig**ües**	averig**üéis**
reco**ja**	reco**jan**	corri**ja**	corri**jan**	averig**üe**	averig**üen**

-cer	**-cir**
cono**cer**	condu**cir**
cono**zc**~~o~~	**conduzc**~~o~~

cono**zca**	cono**zcamos**	condu**zca**	condu**zcamos**
cono**zcas**	cono**czáis**	condu**zcas**	condu**zcáis**
cono**zca**	cono**zcan**	condu**zca**	condu**zcan**

Six verbs have **irregular** forms.

ir		**haber**		**dar**	
vaya	vayamos	haya	hayamos	dé	demos
vayas	vayáis	hayas	hayáis	des	deis
vaya	vayan	haya	hayan	dé	den

estar		**ser**		**saber**	
esté	estemos	sea	seamos	sepa	sepamos
estés	estéis	seas	seáis	sepas	sepáis
esté	estén	sea	sean	sepa	sepan

Stem-changing verbs: -ar (o-ue) and –er (e-ie) verbs that change in the present tense indicative make the same changes in the present subjunctive, but like the indicative, the nosotros form doesn't take the stem change.

encontrar		**entender**	
enc**ue**ntre	encontremos	ent**ie**nda	entendemos
enc**ue**ntres	encontréis	ent**ie**ndas	entendáis
enc**ue**ntre	enc**ue**ntren	ent**ie**nda	ent**ie**ndan

Stem-changing –ir verbs that change **e-ie or o-ue** make the same change in the present subjunctive, but unlike the above –ar and –er stem changers, **they <u>also</u> change in the 'nosotros' form**.

sentir		**dormir**	
s**ie**nta	s**i**ntamos	d**ue**rma	d**u**rmamos
s**ie**ntas	s**i**ntáis	d**ue**rmas	d**u**rmáis
s**ie**nta	s**ie**ntan	d**ue**rma	d**ue**rman

Stem-changing –ir verbs that change **e-i** make the same change in the subjunctive, and carry the change all the way through the conjugation.

servir		**repetir**	
s**i**rva	s**i**rvamos	rep**i**ta	rep**i**tamos
s**i**rvas	s**i**rváis	rep**i**tas	rep**i**táis
s**i**rva	s**i**rvan	rep**i**ta	rep**i**tan