\*DIME “HI”\*

3/4

**LOS USOS DEL SUBJUNCTIVO**

**DOUBT AND DENIAL**

* dudar to doubt
* no creer to not believe
* negar (e ie) to deny
* no pensar to not think
* The opposite of these verbs (no dudar, creer, no negar, pensar) express certainty and are therefore not followed by the subjunctive
* Pensar and creer in a question express uncertainty and are followed by a subjunctive.

She denies that he is a bad teacher. Ella niega que él sea un mal maestro.

Do they think that she arrives tomorrow? ¿Piensan ellos que ella llegue manana?

**IMPERSONAL EXPRESSIONS**

* Impersonal expressions are always followed by the subjunctive UNLESS the phrase expresses certainty, which will be followed by the present indicative.

 (Es cierto que, Es verdad que, Es claro que, Es evidente que)

 ●Es bueno que ●Es probable que ●Es increíble que

 ●Es importante que ●Es raro que ●Es interesante que

 ●Es lógico que ●Es triste que ●Es imposible que

 ●Es malo que ●Es una lástima que ●Es difícil que

 ●Es mejor que ●Es dudoso que ●Es fácil que

 ●Es necesario que ●Es una maravilla que ●Es Es una pena que

 ●Es peligroso que ●Es extraño que

 ●Es posible que ●Es curioso que

It is impossible that we study tonight. Es imposible que nosotros estudiemos esta noche.

**MAYBE TAL VEZ Y QUIZÁS**

●Always follow these words with the subjunctive tense. Do not use “que” after these phrases

Maybe we will bring them. (the sodas) Tal vez los traigamos.

Perhaps they know the truth. Quizás ellos sepan la verdad.

**EMOTION**

●These phrases are followed by the subjunctive when the sentence has two clauses and a change of subject.

●enojarse de to be angry ●sorprenderse de to be surprised

●molestarle to be bothersome to... ●soprenderle to be surpsing to…

●lamentar to be sorry about ●alegrarse de to be glad

●sentir to be sorry, to regret ●gustarle (to like) to be pleasing to…

●tener miedo de to be afraid ●encentarle (to love) to be enchanting to…

●temer to fear ●estar (content) de to be happy that…

They love that we are friends. A ellos les encanta que nosotros seamos amigos.

**HOPES AND WISHES**

● Use the subjunctive after these verbs when the sentence has two clauses and there is a change of subject.

 ●esperar to hope ●desear to desire ●querer to want

I hope that we win the game. Yo espero que nosotros ganemos el partido.

●Always use the subjunctive after the phrase Ojalá que (God willing or hopefully)

Hopefully I will get a good grade tomorrow. Ojalá que yo saque una buena nota mañana.

**INFLUENCE**

●The subjunctive is used after these verbs when the sentence has two clauses and there is a change of the subject

●aconsejar to advise ●suplicar to beg ●recomendar to recommend

●sugerir to suggest ●esperar to hope ●rogar (o ue) to beg

●decirle to tell someone ●permitir to permit ●necesitar to need

●mandar to command ●preferir to prefer ●desear to desire

●ordenar to order ●prohibir to prohibit ●pedir to request, ask, order

●exigir to demand ●querer to want ●insistir en to insist

 adf

I beg that you (fam) give me the money. Yo ruego que tú me desel dinero.

I beg that you (fam) give me the money. Yo ruego que tú me des el dinero.