

EL PRESENTE DEL SUBJUNTIVO

The present subjunctive is formed by dropping the "o" of the "yo" form of the verb and replacing it with the following endings:

Regular Endings

	-ar	-er	-ir
Yo	-e	-a	-a
Tú	-es	-as	-as
Él, Ella, Ud.	-e	-a	-a
Nosotros	-emos	-amos	-amos
Ellos, Ellas, Uds.	-en	-an	-an

All verbs which are irregular in the "yo" form will preserve that irregularity throughout the conjugations:

	Hablar	Poner	Salir
Yo	Hable	Ponga	Salga
Tú	Hables	Pongas	Salgas
Él, Ella, Ud.	Hable	Ponga	Salga
Nosotros	Hablemos	Pongamos	Salgamos
Ellos, Ellas, Uds.	Hablen	Pongan	Salgan

Spelling Changes in the Subjunctive

Like verbs which must change spelling in the preterite "yo" form, spelling must be altered in order to preserve the proper sound for -car, -gar, -zar verbs in the subjunctive:

	Buscar	Llegar	Comenzar
Yo	Busque	Llegue	Comience
Tú	Busques	Llegues	Comiences
Él, Ella, Ud.	Busque	Llegue	Comience
Nosotros	Busquemos	Lleguemos	Comencemos
Ellos, Ellas, Uds.	Busquen	Lleguen	Comiencen

Although most stem-changing verbs will follow the conjugation rules, those which end in -ir are slightly different in spelling:

	Sentir	Dormir	Pedir
Yo	Sienta	Duerma	Pida
Tú	Sientas	Duermas	Pidas
Él, Ella, Ud.	Sienta	Duerma	Pida
Nosotros	Sintamos	Durmamos	Pidamos
Ellos, Ellas, Uds.	Sientan	Duerman	pidan

Irregular Verbs in Subjunctive

	Dar	Estar	Haber	Ir	Saber	Ser
Yo	Dé	Esté	Haya	Vaya	Sepa	Sea
Tú	Des	Estés	Hayas	Vayas	Sepas	Seas
Él, Ella, Ud.	Dé	Esté	Haya	Vaya	Sepa	Sea
Nosotros	Demos	Estemos	Hayamos	Vayamos	Sepamos	Seamos
Ellos, Ellas, Uds.	Den	Estén	Hayan	Vayan	Sepan	sean

Uses of the Subjunctive

- Used following a verb that expresses a *wish* or a *will* (want, desire, command, hope, permission, etc.).

<u>Quieren</u> que <u>llegemos</u> pronto. (Desire) (Subjunctive)	They want us to arrive early.
<u>Espero</u> que Uds. <u>estén</u> bien. (Hope) (Subjunctive)	I hope you are well.
- Used following a verb that expresses an *emotion* (fear, joy, sorrow, regret, surprise, etc.)

<u>Lo siento</u> que no <u>vengas</u> . (Sorrow) (Subjunctive)	I'm sorry you aren't coming.
<u>Temo</u> que no <u>sepa</u> . (Fear) (Subjunctive)	I'm afraid he doesn't know.
- Always used following these *impersonal expressions*:

Es importante que + subjunctive	It's important that...
Es imposible que + subjunctive	It's impossible that...
Es mejor que + subjunctive	It's better that...
Es necesario que + subjunctive	It's necessary that...
Es preciso que + subjunctive	It's necessary that...
Es probable que + subjunctive	It's probable that...
Es lástima que + subjunctive	It's a pity that...
Basta que + subjunctive	It suffices that...
Conviene que + subjunctive	It is to the advantage that...
Más vale que + subjunctive	It is better that...
- Used following a verb of *doubt* or *denial*.

<u>Duda</u> que yo <u>vaya</u> . (Doubt) (Subjunctive)	She doubts I will go.
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- Used following verbs expressing uncertainty, unreality, anticipation of events yet to occur, or any other indefinite or inexperienced circumstance.

Vamos a comer <u>cuando</u> él <u>llegue</u> . (Indefinite) (Subjunctive)	We'll eat when he arrives.
<u>Busco</u> una clase que <u>sea</u> fácil. (Indefinite) (Subjunctive)	I'm looking for a class which is easy.
- Always used following these adjective or adverb clauses:

Ojalá (que)	Hopefully
Antes (de) que	Before
Sin que	Without
Para que	So that
A menos que	Unless
Con tal de que	On the condition that
En caso (de) que	In case that
A fin de que	So that
A condición de que	On the condition that
A no ser que	Unless

The Formula= Main Verb + que + New Subject + Subjunctive