

Spanish

Week 12 – Alex Bailey

¡Hola a todos! Only four weeks left! We are getting into our last few units so take some time to look back at other resources to begin front loading for the final next month; it'll be here before you know it 😊. Remember, we have free tutoring sessions throughout the week that you can schedule at:

https://www.baylor.edu/support_programs/index.php?id=40917

Key Words:

- The Present Subjunctive
- Subjunctive with verbs of Wishes, etc.
- Subjunctive with verbs of Emotion

The Present Subjunctive

Off to a new branch of tenses - yay! In Spanish, a very important and necessary branch of tenses is the “subjunctive” tense. The subjunctive is used in situations typically when there is a sense of uncertainty or do not truly exist at the time (however this is very broad) and these situations can be categorized in the acronym “WEIRDOS”. The first Subjunctive tense we will learn is the Present Subjunctive Tense. Refer to the steps below to learn how to conjugate in this tense:

- 1) First, you must go back and remember the present indicative “yo” form of the verb in question. We will be getting the stem of the present subjunctive conjugation from this form.

Infinitive -> Present Indicative “yo” form -> Stem

Example = Traer -> Traigo -> Traig-

- 2) Now that we have our stem, we have to add the proper ending to it to complete the conjugation. Use the chart below to attach the proper ending to the stem:

(This chart can be found at <https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/spanish-present-subjunctive>)

SUBJECT	-AR VERB ENDINGS	-ER AND -IR VERB ENDINGS
yo	e	a
tú	es	as
usted, él, ella	e	a
nosotros	emos	amos
vosotros	éis	áis
ustedes, ellos, ellas	en	an

Subjunctives with verbs of Wishes, etc.

The first letter in the acronym “WEIRDO”, that describes the categories that subjunctive scenarios fall into, is “W” that stands for “wishes” or “will”. This category is for verbs or scenarios that express things such as wishes, demands, suggestions, expectations, etc. Here is a list of important verbs that are naturally indicative of a scenario in the “wish” category (this list can be found at <https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/expressing-wishes-and-desires-with-the-subjunctive>) :

SPANISH	ENGLISH	SPANISH	ENGLISH
agradecer	to be grateful	insistir	to insist
no tener	to not have	buscar	to look for
mandar	to order	pedir	to request
desear	to wish	necesitar	to need
preferir	to prefer	esperar	to hope, to expect
no encontrar	to not find	querer	to want
exigir	to demand	no haber	there is/are not

When using these verbs in the present subjunctive tense, it is important to note that these will typically be used in the main clause and be followed in conjunction with the word “que”. For example:

Yo **espero** **que** tu **tengas** un buen día. = I hope you have a good day.

In the example, you can see that the word “espero” or “I hope” indicates that of a “wish” situation, which is then followed by the word “que”, so it must be followed by a present subjunctive verb, or “tengas”.

Subjunctive with Verbs of Emotion

The second letter in the “WEIRDO” acronym is “E” which stands for emotion. When the focus of the sentence is how the subject emotionally reacts to a situation, the sentence calls for a subjunctive conjugation. Note that these emotional verbs are wide ranging but are indicative of an emotional response that isn’t factual. Similar to the sentence formulation with verbs of wishes above, the emotional verb is typically followed by the word “que” and then a subjunctive clause. For example:

Estoy **sorprendido** de **que** **estés** aquí. = I am surprised that you are here.

In the example you can see that the word “sorprendido” or “surprised” is indicative of an emotional response to an occurrence happening in the following clause, which means that the verb in the following clause must be subjunctive, and both clauses are separated by the word “que” or “that”.

I have included a YouTube video that goes further into detail about emotion, as it can be one of the more confusing categories of “WEIRDO” - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J-dLO0greUI>

Below is a graphic that shows us many commonly used verbs that are emotional and subjective in nature and call for a subjunctive verb in the following clause (this graphic can be found at <https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/expressing-emotions-with-the-subjunctive>) :

SPANISH	ENGLISH	SPANISH	ENGLISH
alegrarse de 	<i>to be glad</i>	gustar 	<i>to like</i>
quejarse 	<i>to complain</i>	encantar 	<i>to be delighted</i>
lamentar 	<i>to regret</i>	sentir 	<i>to feel</i>
enojar 	<i>to be angry</i>	maravillar 	<i>to astonish</i>
sorprender 	<i>to surprise</i>	estar contento, enojado, triste, etc. 	<i>to be glad, angry, sad, etc.</i>
molestar 	<i>to annoy</i>	temer 	<i>to fear</i>
tener miedo de que 	<i>to be afraid that</i>	extrañarse que 	<i>to be amazed that</i>

Practice Time!

Translate the following sentences from English into Spanish:

1. I hope that he comes over.
2. I prefer that you take it.
3. The king orders you to appear.
4. I need you to help me.
5. I will not have you misbehaving.
6. They request that you don't wear black.
7. We insist that you eat.

Answers

1. Espero que venga.
2. Prefiero que te lo lleves.
3. El rey te ordena que aparezcas.
4. Necesito que me ayudes.
5. No permitiré que te portes mal.
6. Piden que no vista de negro.
7. Insistimos que comas.