WALTON HIGH SCHOOL

An International Spanish Academy
AP Spanish Language and Culture:
Integrating Spanish language proficiency, cultural competency,
and critical thinking in Spanish

INDICATIVE TENSES

TENSE	FORMATION	STEM	ENDINGS						MEANING
el presente	Infinitive Stem + endings (infinitive minus *–ar, -er, -ir*)	Infinitive — "*-ar, -er, -ir*" hablar − *ar = habl-* comer − *er = com-* escribir − *ir = escrib-*	ar: *o* *as* *a*	*amos* *áis* *an*	er: *o* *es* *e*	*emos* *éis* *en*	ir: *o* *es* *e*	*imos* *ís* *en*	I dance, I do dance, I am dancing

USES:

- to express present or the present progressive in English: *Hablas bien. Viven en Argentina.*

- to express immediate future: *Mañana voy a casa.*

- to ask permission *¿Cierro la ventana?*

- For polite commands: *Nos da la cuenta, por favor.*

- to express an action begun in the past and continuing in the present use the following construction: *hace* + period of time + *que* + present tense: *Hace cuatro días que no la veo.* (I haven't seen her in four days)

- to express "almost" or "nearly" when used with *por poco* or *casi*: *Por poco/Casi me caigo* = (I almost fell down).

- **Acabar de + present tense** means "to have just"

- With "si" meaning "if": Si lo pagas entonces voy. (If you pay then I will go). But with "si" meaning "whether": No sé si nevará. (I don´t know whether it will snow.)

IRREGULARS:

    yo **form only:** *caber (quepo), caer(se) (caigo), dar (doy), hacer (hago), poner (pongo), saber (sé), salir (salgo), traer (traigo), valer (valgo), ver (veo).*

    Irregular in more than one form: *decir, estar, haber, ir, oír, ser, tener, venir.*

STEM-CHANGING VERBS:

    __ue__: *contar, mover, encontrar, recordar, sonar, soñar, tronar, costar, colgar, volar, rogar, jugar, doler, morder, llover, envolver, resolver, volver, oler (huelo, hueles, huele, olemos, oléis, huelen) , morir.*

    __ie__: *pensar, perder, sentir(se), cerrar, comenzar, empezar, negar, temblar, apretar, nevar, enterrar, gobernar, atravesar, atender, encender, entender, defender, querer, convertir, herir, preferir, sugerir, mentir, consentir, advertir, divertirse.*

    __i:__   *pedir, elegir, repetir, servir, corregir, reñir* (to scold)*, gemir* (to groan)*, vestir(se), medir, despedir.*

el presente *continued*	Infinitive Stem + endings (infinitive minus –ar, -er, -ir)	Infinitive — "-ar, -er, -ir" hablar – ar = habl- comer – er = com- escribir – ir = escrib-	ar: o amos as is a an	er: o emos es éis e en	ir: o imos es ís e en	I dance, I do dance, I am dancing

SPELL-CHANGING VERBS: spell changes are made for the purpose of maintaining the same sound throughout the verb

-cer, -cir: the *yo* form ends in *–zco* if preceeded by a vowel: *conocer: conozco, conoces, conoce, etc; traducir: traduzco, traduces, traduce, etc. (*also:

lucir, merecer, parecer, carecer, crecer, aparecer, nacer).

• If the ending is preceded by a consonant the form ends in *–zo*: *venzo, vences, vence, etc.* (also:, *convencer, ejercer, esparcir.*).

–ger, -gir: *coger: cojo, coges, coge, etc* (also: *escoger, recoger, proteger(se).* **-gir***: fingir* (to pretend)*: finjo, finges, finge, etc.* (also: *corregir, dirigir, elegir,*

exigir).

–uir: all forms except *nosotros / vosotros* have a **-y** as follows: *huir* (to flee)*: huyo, huyes, huye, huimos, huís, huyen.* Also: *construir, destruir,*

constituir, incluir, concluir, distribuir.

–guir: *seguir: sigo, sigues, sigue, seguimos, seguís, siguen.* Also: *conseguir, perseguir.*

erguir(e-i) (to sit erect): *irgo, irgues, irgue, erguimos, erguís irguen.*

Notes:

INDICATIVE TENSES

TENSE	FORMATION	STEM	ENDINGS				MEANING
el imperfecto	Infinitive Stem + endings (infinitive minus *–ar, -er, -ir)*	Infinitive — "*-ar, -er, -ir"* hablar − *ar = habl-* comer − *er = com-* escribir − *ir = escrib-*	ar: *aba* *ábamos* *abas* *abais* *aba* *aban*		er & ir: *ía* *íamos* *ías* *íais* *ía* *ían*		I was dancing, I used to dance, I would dance

USES:

- To express an action or state of being that was continuous in the past and its completion is not indicated.
- To express "used to" : *Pasábamos las vacaciones en las montañas.* We used to spend vacations in the mountains. *Ellos eran amigos.* They used to be friends.
- To express the time of day: *Era la una; eran las dos:* It was 1:00, it was 2:00. *¿Qué hora era cuando llegaste?* What time was it when you arrived?
- To express an action that was "going on" in the past when another action happened: *Conducía cuando ocurrió el accidente. Estaba conduciendo cuando ocurrió el accidente.*
- To express a description of a mental, emotional or physical condition in the past: *Quería verte. Estaba contenta de verte.*
- To express conditional "would" in the past when the English "used to" is implied: *Cuando era joven iba al colegio con mi hermana.*
- To express an action or state of being that happened in the past and lasted for a length of time prior to another past action you use the following construction: *Hace* + time + *que* + imperfect (or imperfect progressive): *Hace dos meses que estudiaba cuando fue a España.* She had been studying for two months when she went to Spain. *Hacía cuatro días que esperaba cuando empezó a llover.* He had been waiting four days when it began to rain.

IRREGULARS:

There are only 3 irregular verbs in this tense:

ser		ir		ver	
era	*éramos*	*iba*	*íbamos*	*veía*	*veíamos*
eras	*erais*	*ibas*	*ibais*	*veías*	*veíais*
era	*eran*	*iba*	*iban*	*veía*	*veían*

TENSE	FORMATION	STEM	ENDINGS				MEANING
el pretérito	Infinitive Stem + endings (infinitive minus –*ar, -er, -ir*)	Infinitive — "*-ar, -er, -ir*" hablar − *ar* = *habl*- comer − *er* = *com*- escribir − *ir* = *escrib*-	ar: *é* *aste* *ó*	*amos* *asteis* *aron*	er & *í* *iste* *ió*	ir: *imos* *isteis* *ieron*	I danced, I did dance

Make sure you study and use the handout on verbs that change their meaning in the preterite.

USES:

- To express "ago" statements: *hace* + period of time + *que* + preterite tense: *Hace cuatro días que fui allí.* (I went there four days ago")

- To express events occurring within a defined period of time in the past, when the beginning and/or end are known: *Los estudiantes estudiaron en España por dos años.* (The students studied in Spain two years ago).

- To express a state of mind when there are indicators in the sentence of the beginning or end: *de pronto* (soon), *de repente* (suddenly), *luego que* (as soon as), *cuando* (when), *al* + *infinitive (*upon + ___-ing*): Julia creía la verdad.* = Julia believed the truth. (No idea of how long) *De pronto Julia creyó la verdad.* Suddenly Julia believed the truth. (It happened at that moment).

IRREGULARS: the following group of verbs shares the same endings in the preterite tense and carries no accent marks: *e, iste, o, imos, isteis, ieron:*

    andar (anduv-), caber (cup-), estar (estuv-), haber (hub-), hacer (hic-), poder (pud-), poner (pus-), querer (quis-), saber (sup-), tener (tuv-), venir (vin-).

- the following group of verbs shares the same endings in the preterite tense and carries no accent marks: *e, iste, o, imos, isteis, eron: decir (dij-), traer (traj), conducir (conduj-) –ducir* verbs conjugate like *conducir.*

- ***Dar****: di, diste, dio, dimos, disteis, dieron.* **ir & ser***: fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron.*

STEM-CHANGING VERBS: Commonly in preterite verbs ending in –ir that have spell changes in present

- these changes have a pattern *(ue, u), (ie,i), (i, i)* with the second vowel in the parenthesis being the preterite stem change in 3rd person singular and plural only.

        ▪ Examples *(ue, u): dormir, morir, herir.*

        ▪ Examples *(ie, i): sentir, divertirse, mentir.*

        ▪ Examples *(i, i): pedir, servir, repetir, seguir.*

INDICATIVE TENSES

TENSE	FORMATION	STEM	ENDINGS				MEANING
			ar:		**er &**	**ir:**	
el pretérito *continued*	Infinitive Stem + endings (infinitive minus –*ar, -er, -ir)*	Infinitive — "*-ar, -er, -ir"* hablar − *ar = habl-* comer − *er = com-* escribir − *ir = escrib-*	*é* *aste* *ó*	*amos* *asteis* *aron*	*í* *iste* *ió*	*imos* *isteis* *ieron*	I danced, I did dance

Make sure you study and use the handout on verbs that change their meaning in the preterite.

STEM-CHANGING VERBS: *continued*

Verbs ending in **_ller, llir, ñir, ñer_**: because of the sound of the double *l(ll)* and the tilde over the n *(ñ),* these verbs do not use the *i* in those endings*:*

- *bruñir (*to   polish)*: bruñí, bruñiste, bruñó, bruñimos, bruñisteis, bruñeron*

- *zambullir* (to dive)*: zambullí, zambulliste, zambulló, zambullimos, zambullisteis, zambulleron.*

- *teñir* (to dye) and *reñir* (to quarrel).

Verbs ending in **_–uir_***:* Just like in the present tense, these verbs use –y in the 3rd person singular and plural only:

- *huir* (to flee)*: huí, huiste, huyó, huimos, huisteis, huyeron.*

- *construir: construí, construiste, construyó, construimos, construisteis, construyeron.*

Verbs ending in **_–guar:_**

- *averiguar: –averigüé, averiguaste, averiguó, averiguamos, averiguasteis, averiguaron*

- *desaguar* (to drain) *desagüé, desaguaste, desaguó, desaguamos, desaguasteis, desaguaron*

- *santiguar (to bless) santigüé, santiguaste, santiguó, santiguamos, santiguasteis, santiguaron*

Preterite words sometimes mean something different than when you use them in the present or imperfect…:

INDICATIVE TENSES

TENSE	FORMATION	STEM	ENDINGS		MEANING
el futuro	Infinitive + future endings	Infinitive	ar, er & *-é* *-ás* *á*	ir: *-emos* *-éis* *-án*	I shall dance I will dance

USES:

- To express the future.

- Future may also be expressed by the formula: *ir a* + infinitivo (to be going + infinitivo): *Voy a estudiar mucho porque el examen será difícil.*   I will (or I am going to) study a lot because the exam will be hard. *Va a conducir con cuidado.* He will drive carefully. (He is going to drive carefully).

- The present tense may also be used to express the immediate future. *Esta noche vamos al cine.* Tonight we're going to the movies.

- To express probability or conjecture: **The future is used to express probability as in the following examples:**

I wonder if he's the Prince?	*¿Será que él es el príncipe? ¿Será él el príncipe?*
He is probably at home. He's probably sick.	*Él estará en casa. Estará enfermo.*
It must be 10:30 so it must be the end of the movie.	*Serán las diez y media entonces será el fin de la película*
Where can he be?	*¿Dónde estará él?*
I wonder who that is?	*¿Quién será?*

- (**"*Deber de* + infinitive"** is another way of expressing probability statements.)

IRREGULARS: The following verbs have irregular infinitives for the future. The endings listed above will be added to these irregular infinitives for all persons without exception:

infinitive	future		infinitive	future		infinitive	future
tener	*tendr-*		*caber*	*cabr-*		*haber*	*habr-*
poner	*pondr-*		*saber*	*sabr-*		*salir*	*saldr-*
decir	*dir-*		*valer*	*valdr-*		*venir*	*vendr-*
querer	*querr-*		*hacer*	*har-*		*poder*	*podr-*

- In English we use the future to make a request such as, "Will you please close the window?"

- In Spanish the future is NOT used. Instead the verb *querer* + infinitive is used: *¿Quieres cerrar la ventana?*

INDICATIVE TENSES

TENSE	FORMATION	STEM	ENDINGS		MEANING
el condicional	Infinitive + conditional endings	Infinitive	ar, er & *-ía* *-ías* *-ía*	ir: *-íamos* *-íais* *-ían*	I would dance

USES:

- To express the conditional "would".
  - NB: This must not be confused with the English past tense "would" as in, "I would walk to school when I was young. "
- To express probability or conjecture relative to the past: **The conditional is used to express probability as in the following examples:**

I wonder if he was the Prince?	*¿Sería que él era el príncipe? ¿Sería él el príncipe?*
He was probably at home. He was probably sick.	*Él estaría en casa. Estaría enfermo.*
It must have been 10:30.	*Serían las diez y media.*
Where could he be?	*¿Dónde estaría él?*
I wonder who that was?	*¿Quién sería?*

- (**"*Deber de* + infinitive"** is another way of expressing probability statements.)

IRREGULARS: The following verbs have irregular infinitives for the future and the conditional. The endings listed above will be added to these irregular infinitives for all persons without exception:

infinitive	conditional	infinitive	conditional	infinitive	conditional
tener	*tendr-*	*caber*	*cabr-*	*haber*	*habr-*
poner	*pondr-*	*saber*	*sabr-*	*salir*	*saldr-*
decir	*dir-*	*valer*	*valdr-*	*venir*	*vendr-*
querer	*querr-*	*hacer*	*har-*	*poder*	*podr-*

- In English we use the conditional to make a request such as, "Would you please close the window?"
- In Spanish the verbs *deber, querer, poder* are often used in the imperfect subjunctive instead of the conditional as a more polite form of address:
  - *¿Quisiera ver esta película?* Would you like to see this movie?
  - *Deberías estudiar mucho.* You should study more.
  - *¿Pudieras hacerme un favor?* Would you do me a favor?

INDICATIVE TENSES

| TENSES | FORMATION | CONJUGATION OF *HABER* | | | | | | |

Los perfectos	*Haber* + Past Participle: the past participle is formed using the infinitive stem and adding: *-ado* or *-ido*	present		imperfect		future		conditional	
		he	*hemos*	*había*	*habíamos*	*habré*	*habremos*	*habría*	*habríamos*
		has	*habéis*	*habías*	*habíais*	*habrás*	*habréis*	*habrías*	*habríais*
		ha	*han*	*había*	*habían*	*habrá*	*habrán*	*habría*	*habrían*

MEANINGS:

Present Perfect:	*Yo he bailado*	I have danced.
Past Perfect:	*Yo había bailado.*	I had danced.
Future Perfect:	*Yo habré bailado*.	I will have danced.
Conditional Perfect:	*Yo habría bailado*.	I would have danced.

- The tense used to conjugate *haber* dictates the which of the perfect tenses is being used.

- The past participle is always invariable; the form never changes when used as a part of a perfect tense. ***Remember that when a past participle is used as an adjective, it will agree with the noun it modifies in number and gender,*** *un libro escrito; una hoja escrita*

- Sometimes in English the past participle is omitted, but not in Spanish: Have you seen the movie? Yes I have. but in Spanish it must be said: *¿Has visto la película? Sí, la he visto.*

USES:

Present Perfect:

- In a negative *hace* sentence: *Hace años que no me ha hablado (*or *Hace años que no me habla*). He hasn't talked to me in years.

- **Also t**o express very recent events in the past, usually within the same day: *Me he levantado a las doce hoy.* I got up at twelve today.

Past Perfect:

- To express past action that precedes another past action. *Cuando ella llegó en casa, José ya **había salido.** When she arrived at home, Jose had already left.

    - **(NB: In Spanish nothing can be written between the conjugated verb *haber* and the past participle!)**

Future Perfect:

- To express an action that will take place before another. Also to express probability in the recent past:

    - *¿Habrá salido José antes de que Elena llegue?* Will José have gone befote Elena arrives?

    - *Ya habrá salido.* He probably left already.

Condicional Perfect:

- To express condicional in the recent past. Also used to express probability in the past:

    - *¿Adónde habrían ido?* I wonder where they have gone.

LOS PARTICIPIOS PASADOS: PAST PARTICIPLES

- Algunos verbos tienen un participio que se usa con los tiempos compuestos y otro como adjetivo. Por ejemplo: He limpiado mi coche. El coche está limpio.

INFINITIVO	EN TIEMPOS COMPUESTOS	COMO ADJETIVO
completar	completado	completo
concretar	concretado	concreto
confundir	confundido	confuso
corromper	corrompido	corrupto
descalzar	descalzado	descalzo
desnudar	desnudado	desnudo
despertar	despertado	despierto
elegir	elegido	electo
exceptuar	exceptuado	excepto
extender	extendido	extenso
limpiar	limpiado	limpio
abstraer	abstraído	abstracto
llenar	llenado	lleno
vaciar	vaciado	vacío
madurar	madurado	maduro
maldecir	maldecido	maldito
marchitar	marchitado	marchito
precisar	precisado	preciso
secar	secado	seco
sujetar	sujetado	sujeto
suspender	suspendido	suspenso
sustituir	sustituido	sustituto

INDICATIVE TENSES

TENSES	FORMATION		CONJUGATION OF *ESTAR*					

		present		imperfect		future		conditional	
Los progresivos	*Estar* + Present Participle: the present participle is formed using the infinitive stem & adding: *-ando* or *-iendo*	*estoy*	*estamos*	*estaba*	*estábamos*	*estaré*	*estaremos*	*estaría*	*estaríamos*
		estás	*estáis*	*estabas*	*estabais*	*estarás*	*estaréis*	*estarías*	*estaríais*
		está	*están*	*estaba*	*estaban*	*estará*	*estarán*	*estaría*	*estarían*

MEANINGS: Present Progressive: *Yo estoy bailando.*   I am dancing.
Past Progressive: *Yo estaba bailando.*   I was dancing.
Future Progressive: *Yo estaré bailando.*   I will be dancing.
Conditional Progressive: *Yo estaría bailando.*   I would be dancing.
- The tense used to conjugate *estar* dictates which of the progressive tenses is being used.
- The present participle is always invariable; the form never changes.

USES:
- The progressive forms are used with verbs of action.
  - The progressive stretches the time frames of the action. It is NOT used with *ser, estar, tener, poseer, saber, conocer, poder*.
- The present participle may be used alone to introduce a clause:
  - *Andando por la calle, la chica se cayó.* Walking down the street, the girl fell down.
- To express y + …-ing":
  - by studying hard you can learn.l: *Estudiando mucho, puedes aprender.*
- To express "go around + …-ing":
  - *Ellos andaban cantando y bailando.* They went around singing and dancing.
- To express "since" or "although in cause or concession statements:
  - Since you are a student, you have to study a lot. *Siendo estudiante, tienes que estudiar mucho.*
- To express ongoing action with verbs of perception (*ver, oír, observer*):
  - *La vi entrando en el coche.* I saw her getting into the car.

IRREGULARS:

- The following verbs have irregular present participles. *ir : yendo   poder : pudiendo   venir : viniendo   decir : diciendo*
- Double vowel infinitives that end in *–er* and *–ir* (*creer, oír, leer, traer, caer*, etc.) have a *–y* in the present participle. The *–y* replaces the *–i* of the participle ending: *caer : cayendo   oír : oyendo   leer : leyendo   traer : trayendo*   exception*: reír : riendo*
- Verbs ending in *–ir* that have a preterite tense stem change, use the same stem change in the present participle:
  dormir : durmiendo   pedir : pidiendo   divertirse : divirtiéndome, divirtiéndote, etc.

NB: The progressive can also be formed using these auxiliary verbs: *seguir, continuar, venir, andar, entrar, salir etc.:*
Sigue caminando. Keep on walking.   *Continúas hablando ...* You continue talking ...   *Ellas entraron cantando pero salieron llorando.* They came in singing but they left crying.   *Mira, aquí vienen ellos corriendo.* Look, here they come running.

Also, read over your notes on using present participles. They cannot function as objects of prepositions or to express an adjective. Unlike English, the gerund cannot function a subject or object of the verb. To express a gerund, use the infinitive in Spanish: *Ver es creer.* Seeing is believing. *Dejó de comer chocolate.* He stopped eating chocolate.

SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES

TENSE	FORMATION	STEM	ENDINGS						MEANING
			ar:		er:		ir:		
el presente	Present Stem + subjunctive endings.	Present stem: 1st person singular (*yo*) form minus the -o	*-e*	*-emos*	*-a*	*-amos*	*-a*	*-amos*	… that I dance, …that I do dance, …that I am dancing
			-es	*-éis*	*-as*	*-áis*	*-as*	*áis*	
			-e	*-en*	*-a*	*-an*	*-a*	*-an*	

IRREGULARS:

dar		*ir*		*ser*		*estar*		*haber*		*saber*	
dé	*demos*	*vaya*	*vayamos*	*sea*	*seamos*	*esté*	*estemos*	*haya*	*hayamos*	*sepa*	*sepamos*
des	*deis*	*vayas*	*vayáis*	*seas*	*seáis*	*estés*	*estéis*	*hayas*	*hayáis*	*sepas*	*sepáis*
dé	*den*	*vaya*	*vayan*	*sea*	*sean*	*esté*	*estén*	*haya*	*hayan*	*sepa*	*sepan*

Since the present subjunctive is formed using the *–yo* form minus the *–o*, any verb that has an irregular form in 1st person singular will keep that irregularity throughout present subjunctive**:** *caber (quepo), caer(se) (caigo), hacer (hago), poner (pongo), salir (salgo), traer (traigo), valer (valgo), venir (vengo) ver (veo). ejemplo: traer: traiga, traigas, traiga, traigáis, traigan*. etc.

The spell change verbs follow pronunciation rules: remember verbs that end in *–car, -zar, -gar, -ger, -gir, -guir, -guar, -uir, -quir, -cer, -cir.*

When the verb has only one stem change, the change appears "inside the shoe" just like present indicative.
   poder (ue):

pueda	*podamos*
puedas	*podáis*
pueda	*puedan*

However, when a verb has two stem changes (one for the present and one for the preterite) then the first stem change is "inside the shoe" and the second is used for *nosotros and vosotros.*
   dormir (ue, u):

duerma	*durmamos*
duermas	*durmáis*
duerma	*duerman*

SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES

USES:

- Generally in some noun clauses, adjective clauses, adverb clauses," if" clauses.

- Remember the **noun clauses** are the "I am a WEIRDO" ones.

    - For the subjunctive to exist in a noun clause there must be a change of subject *and* a weirdo trigger verb in the main clause.

- An **adjective clause** is a clause that modifies a preceding noun (called the antecedent).

    - For required use of the subjunctive, the antecedent must be a) negative, b) unknown or c) indefinite.

- **Adverbial clauses** function as adverbs in relation to the main verb in the independent clause.

    - If the answer to the following questions "when?", "where?", "how?", "why?" etc. is indefinite, incomplete, unproved etc. then the subjunctive must be used. In other words, if the action has not happened or might not happen, use the subjunctive.

    - The conjunction used to introduce the adverbial clause will also help determine use of the subjunctive.

    - The following is a list of conjunctions that **always** use subjunctive:

a fin de que / para que so that	*a menos que / salvo que* unless	*a condición de que* on condition that
a no ser que unless	*con tal que* provided that	*a que* in order to
antes (de) que in case (that)	*sin que* without	

- **"If" clauses**: In English we often hear the subjunctive used as in, "If I were you, I wouldn't do that."

    - In Spanish the subjunctive is used the same way.

        - Use the following sequence:

> Never use the present subjunctive in any **if clauses**. There is only one time you can, and that is in a formal literary style: *No sé si **sea** correcto.* I don't know whether it **be** true.

If clause verb:	**Result clause verb**:
Indicative tense(s)	Indicative tense(s)
Imperfect Subjunctive	Conditional Indicative (or Imperfect subjunctive)
Pluperfect Subjunctive	Conditional Perfect Indicative or Pluperfect Subjunctive

TENSE	FORMATION	STEM	ENDINGS				MEANING
				-ar	-er	-ir	
el imperfecto del subjuntivo	Preterite stem + imperfect subjunctive endings	Preterite stem = 3rd person plural, preterite indicative (*ellos* form) minus -*ron*	-*ra*	-*se*	-*'ramos*	*'-semos*	… that I danced, … that I did dance, … that I was dancing
			-*ras*	-*ses*	-*rais*	-*seis*	
			-*ra*	-*se*	-*ran*	-*sen*	

USES: Refer to the uses under Present Subjunctive above.

IRREGULAR FORMATIONS:

- Since all verbs in this tense are formed using the preterite 3rd person plural minus the –*ron*, any verb that is irregular, has a stem change or a spell change in the preterite indicative will use that irregularity in the imperfect subjunctive.

TENSE	FORMATION	CONJUGATION OF HABER IN PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE		MEANING
el Presente Perfecto del subjuntivo	Present subjunctive of *haber* + past participle	*haya*	*hayamos*	… that I have danced
		hayas	*hayáis*	
		haya	*hayan*	

TENSE	FORMATION	CONJUGATION OF HABER IN PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE		MEANING
el pluscuamperfecto del subjuntivo	Imperfect subjunctive of *haber* + past participle	*hubiera*	*hubiéramos*	… that I had danced
		hubieras	*hubierais*	
		hubiera	*hubieran*	

Sequence of tenses for noun clauses:

| Independent Clause | | Subordinate Clause |

<div>

Independent Clause   **Subordinate Clause**

present
present progressive
future   + *que* +   present subjunctive or
present perfect   present perfect subjunctive
future perfect
commands

preterite
imperfect
past progressive   + *que* +   imperfect subjunctive or
conditional   pluperfect subjunctive
pluperfect
conditional perfect

</div>

Sequence of tenses for "If" clauses:

If clause verb:	Result clause verb:
Indicative tense(s)	Indicative tense(s)
Imperfect Subjunctive	Conditional Indicative (or Imperfect subjunctive)
Pluperfect Subjunctive	Conditional Perfect Indicative or Pluperfect Subjunctive

Los mandatos

	Affirmative		Negative
tú	same as 3rd person/singular/present indicative *siéntate*		No te sientes
vosotros	infinitive – "r" + "d" reflexives:= infinitive – "r" + "os"		No os sentéis
usted	*siéntese*		No se siente
ustedes	*siéntense*		No se sienten
nosotros	*sentémonos*		No nos sentemos

Same as the present subjunctive

Remember:

1. Attach object pronouns to affirmative commands (**accent next to last vowel sound**) except <u>indirect</u> command.
   Dímelo.   Póngalos en la mesa.

2. Put object pronouns before negative commands.
3. Remember these irregular affirmative "tú" commands:

"Vin Diesel has ten weapons!"
ven di sal haz ten ve pon sé

WHAT IS THE SUBJUNCTIVE?

The subjunctive is the mood of the subordinate (dependent) clause whose action is determined by the verb of the main clause. It is used in noun clauses, adjective clauses, and adverbial clauses. The rules of usage will vary according to the kind of dependent clause in the sentence. In many cases **que** is used to introduce the subordinate (dependent) clause. **Often** a **change of subject** is needed in order to use the subjunctive. There are four subjunctive tenses. Once it is determined that the subjunctive is needed, refer to the tense sequence chart to find the proper tense.

present   **imperfect (past)**   **present perfect**   **past perfect (pluperfect - pluscuamperfecto)**

To determine proper subjunctive tense, identify the tense of the main verb. Choose the tense of the subjunctive verb from this chart.

If the MAIN VERB is:	then, the SUBJUNCTIVE VERB is:
Present Indicative Future Indicative Command Present Perfect Indicative	Present Subjunctive or (Present Perfect Subjunctive) *
Preterite Indicative Imperfect Indicative Conditional Indicative Pluperfect Indicative	Imperfect Subjunctive or (Pluperfect Subjunctive) *

* **Present perfect** and **pluperfect** (past perfect) are specifically used to translate "has ___ed" and "had ___ed" when the subjunctive is needed.

1. In **Noun** clauses the main verb must express **will**, **influence**, **persuasion**, **emotional reaction**, **doubt** or **negation**, **opinion**, **judgment** (necessity, probability, etc.) and the subject of the main clause and that of the dependent clause must be different.

   a. With the verbs *obligar, prohibir, aconsejar, permitir, hacer, mandar y dejar*, the infinitive **may** be used.
   b. The subjunctive is **not** used after: *es verdad, es cierto, es obvio, es evidente, es claro*

   Insisten en que vayamos.   Insistían en que fuéramos.
   Será necesario que salgamos temprano.   Era necesario que saliéramos temprano.
   Me sorprende que no lo tengas.   Me sorprendió que no lo tuvieras.
   Niegan que ella lo haya visto.   Negaron que ella lo hubiera hecho.

2. In **Adverbial** clauses the subjunctive is used after certain conjunctions. These are divided into two groups: **always** and **sometimes**. The **PESCA³** conjunctions **always take the subjunctive**. The **MHCADTALE** conjunctions take the subjunctive **if the action in the subordinate clause has not been realized; it is anticipated to happen later**. **CSHAPED** conjunctions are the conjunctions from the two previously mentioned lists that should be changed into prepositions by dropping **que** and using the infinitive form when there is **no change of subject**.

PESCA³ (always)		**MHCADTALE (sometimes)***		**CSHAPED**
Para que	so that	Mientras	while	Con tal (de) que
En caso de que	in case that	Hasta que	until	Sin que
Sin que	without	Cuando	when	Hasta que
Con tal (de) que	provided that	Aunque	although, even if	Antes (de) que
Antes (de) que	before	Después de que	after	Para que
A menos que	unless	Tan pronto como	as soon as	En caso de que
A no ser que	unless	Así que	as soon as	Después de que
		Luego que	as soon as	
		En cuanto	as soon as	

*Use the indicative if the action has happened or happens regularly.

Enseña para que aprendan.

Salió sin que lo viéramos.

Ensenaré cuando yo termine mis estudios.

Te lo diremos tan pronto como lo veamos.

BUT

Salió sin decir nada.

Me quedé aquí hasta que volvieron.

Me quedaré aquí hasta terminar mi trabajo.

3. In **Adjective** clauses (relative clauses) the subjunctive is used when the antecedent is **unknown**, **nonexistent**, or **questioned**.

No hay nadie que lo sepa.

¿Tienen Uds. algo que esté en liquidación?

Busco un vestido que me quede mejor.

BUT

Hay alguien aquí que lo sabe.

Tenemos unas cosas que están en liquidación.

Tengo un vestido que me queda mejor.

4. **Other uses:**

- **ojalá (que)**   always takes subjuntive   Ojalá que vengan. (I hope they come.)

- **-quiera expressions**   always take subjunctive   Quienquiera que lo haga, lo hará bien. (Whoever does it, will do it well.)

- **quizás** / **tal vez** (perhaps)   generally take subjunctive (use indicative if you wish to show greater certainty)
                                                 (**a lo mejor** always takes the indicative)

- **acaso** (perhaps)   takes subjunctive in a statement (indicative in a question)

- **aunque** (although)   takes subjunctive if the clause refers to a hypothetical situation (takes indicative if it refers to certainty)

- **por + adj. (adv.) + que** (however)   always takes subjunctive   Por guapo que sea, no saldré con Juan.
                                                                              (However handsome he may be, I will not go out with John.)

- **concessive statements**   always take subjunctive   Sea lo que sea. (Be that as it may.)

- **if clauses**   always take subjunctive when they express a hypothetical situation or one that is contrary to fact.

    1. **If I have time, I will go.**   **No subjunctive;** this expresses a possible event in the present time. Use **future** and **present of the indicative mood**. (**Si tengo tiempo, iré.**)

    2. **If I had time,** (now, but I don't) **I would go.**   Use **imperfect subjunctive** in **if clause** and **conditional in the result clause**. (**Si tuviera tiempo, iría.**)

    3. **If I had known**, (but I did not) **I would have gone.**   Use **past perfect subjunctive in if clause** and **conditional perfect in the result clause**. (**Si hubiera sabido, habría ido.**)

- **como si (as if)**   always takes the **imperfect subjunctive**
                                             (**Habla como si fuera importante.**)

Subjunctive uses

1.	noun clauses (will, persuasion)	after verbs / expressions of **will, ordering, telling, etc.** with a **change of subject**
	Insisten en que salgamos.	querer decir* escribir* prohibir empeñarse en desear
	They insist that we leave.	insistir en aconsejar pedir sugerir mandar recomendar
		exigir rogar preferir obligar dejar ojalá
2.	noun clauses (doubt, disbelief)	after verbs / expressions of **doubt, disbelief, denial** with a **change of subject**
	No estoy segura de que lo sepa.	no creer negar dudar es dudoso hay duda no estar seguro
	I'm not sure he knows it.	¿creer?
3.	noun clauses (emotion)	after expressions of **emotion** with a **change of subject**
	Me alegro de que vayas.	esperar alegrarse de temer sentir tener miedo de
	I'm glad you are going.	sorprender asombrar gustar es lástima estar contento
4.	noun clauses (opinion, judgment)	after impersonal expressions of **opinion/judgment** about another's actions/situation with a **change of subject**
		es bueno es necesario importa es dudoso vale parece mentira
	Es necesario que lo sepas.	es raro es posible es probable es importante conviene es improbable
	It's necessary that you know it.	es malo es preciso es imposible
5.	adverbial clauses (always)	after these conjunctions which **always** take subjunctive
	No irá a menos que vayamos.	a menos que para que* con tal de que* a no ser que
	He will not go unless we go.	antes (de) que* sin que* en caso de que* a fin de que*
		(If there is no change of subject with those marked by an *, drop que and use the infinitive form.)
	adverbial clauses (sometimes)	after these conjunctions **when the action in the dependent clause is anticipated** (not already happened)
	Lo haré cuando vuelva.	
	I will do it when I return.	cuando mientras luego que en cuanto tan pronto como después de que*
	Siempre lo visito cuando vuelvo.	aunque así que hasta que*
	I always visit him when I return.	
	Siempre lo visitaba cuando volvía.	**(If there is no change of subject with those marked by an *, drop que and use the infinitive form.)**
	I always visited him when I returned.	
	Lo visité cuando volví.	**Questions to ask:**
	I visited him when I returned.	Has the action happened? Yes? Use the preterite.
		Does it happen on a regular basis? Yes? Use the present (or imperfect for past)
		Is it anticipated that the action **will happen later**? **Yes?** **Use the subjunctive**

6.	adjective clauses	after a **non-existent**, **unknown**, or **questioned antecedent**

There is no one here who understands this.
No hay nadie aquí que comprenda esto.

I'm looking for a secretary who speaks three languages.
Busco una secretaria que hable tres lenguas

Is there a restaurant here which serves French food?
¿Hay un restaurante aquí que sirva comida francesa?

7.	-quiera expressions por + adj. (adv.) + que	after **-quiera** expressions and **por + adj. (adv.) + que**

cuandoquiera	whenever	Cuandoquiera que **venga**, nos lo dirá.
dondequiera	wherever	Estará contento dondequiera que **esté**.
adondequiera	(to) wherever (used with verbs of motion)	Adondequiera que **vaya**, lo hallaré.
quienquiera	whoever	Quienquiera que lo **sepa**, me lo dirá.
quienesquiera	whoever (plural)	Quienesquiera que **salgan**, volverán.
cualquier	whatever (adj. Sing)	Cualquier libro que **leas**, te divertirás.
cualquiera	whatever (pronoun)	Cualquiera que haga, **estará** contento.
por + adj. (adv.) + que however, no matter how		Por rico que **sea**, no estará contento.
		Por rápido que **corra**, no ganára.

8.	si clauses	after **si** in a clause that expresses a condition that is **hypothetical** or **contrary to fact**

Remember:

A si clause in the present tense will always take the _indicative_ because you are expressing a possible event in the present.

I will go if I have time.
Iré si tengo tiempo.

If I were you, I would leave now.   **Si fuera tú**, saldrías ahora.
If they were to come, I would visit them.   **Si vinieran**, los visitarían.
I would help you **if I had time**.   Te ayudaría **si tuviera tiempo**.

(Use **past subjunctive** in the **if** clause, and the **conditional*** in the **result clause**.)

If I had been you, I would have left.   **Si hubiera sido tú**, habría salido.
If I had seen her, I would have given it to her.   **Si la hubiera visto**, se lo habría dado.
I would have done it **if I had known**.   Lo habría hecho **si hubiera sabido**.

9.	como si	after **como si**; always use the imperfect subjunctive

He speaks Spanish **as if he were Cuban**   Habla español **como si fuera cubano**

VERBALS

INFINITIVO PERFECTO	haber hablado	Use the ifinitive haber + the past participle (ado, ido) **Me alegro de haberla visto.** I am glad to have seen her.	TO HAVE TALKED
GERUNDIO PERFECTO	habiendo hablado	Use the gerundio (present participle of haber) + the past participle **Habiendo terminado, salimos.** Having finished, we left.	HAVING TALKED

GERUNDIO
(Present participle)
 	
The Spanish gerunds of <u>estar</u>, <u>ir</u>, and <u>venir</u> are not used to form progressive tenses of these verbs.
	hablando
	
	irregulars:
		May be used to form progressive tenses or may be used without helping verb.
		
		Juan está hablando en español.
		El chico hablando en español es un nuevo estudiante.
		
		d<u>u</u>rmiendo, rep<u>i</u>tiendo, v<u>i</u>stiéndose, viniendo, diciendo
		leyendo, cayendo, creyendo, trayendo, oyendo, huyendo
		<u>ye</u>ndo **(ir)**, p<u>u</u>diendo **(poder),** r<u>i</u>ñendo **(reñir *)**
		
		Used with **estar** to form progressive tenses:
		    Estoy hablando **I am talking**
		    Estaba hablando **I was talking**
		    Estaré hablando **I shall be talking**
		
		Also used with **seguir**, **continua**r, **ir**, **venir**, **salir**, and **andar**:
		    Salió riendo. **He went out laughing.**
		    Venían corriendo. **They came running.**
		    Sigue leyendo. **He keeps on reading.**
		    Continuará trabajando. **He will continue working.**
		
		The Spanish gerund is often the equivalent of **<u>by</u> + an English participle**:
		    Viajando, se aprende mucho. **By traveling**, one learns much.
		    Estudiando, se saca buenas notas. **By studying**, one gets good grades.
		
		The English gerund (**-ing verb form functioning as a noun**) is expressed by using **(el) infinitive**:
		    (El) mentir es un vicio. **Lying** is a vice.
			TALKING

PASSIVE VOICE

Ser Passive (People and Things)	**Se Passive (Things)**	**Se Passive (People)**
María *fue elegida* por los estudiantes. (Maria was elected by the students.)	*Se pintó* la casa en junio. The house was painted in June	*Se eligió* a María. Mary was elected.
Los libros *serán contados* por Juan. The books will be counted by Juan.	*Se publicarán* sus obras en español. His works will be published in Spanish.	*Se castigará* a los niños. The children will be punished.
La ciudad **ha** *sido atacada* por el enemigo. The city has been attacked by the enemy.	*Se han marcado* las pruebas. The tests have been graded.	*Se ha detenido* a los ladrones. The thieves have been arrested.
1. Subject of sentence is either a ***person*** or ***thing.***	1. Subject is a <u>thing.</u>	1. Subject is a ***person.***
2. Agent (doer) is expressed or implied <u>by</u> = <u>por</u> (<u>de</u> - emotion)	2. No agent mentioned.	2. No agent mentioned.
3. Subject/verb agreement.	3. Subject/verb agreement - always 3rd person <u>singular</u> or <u>plural.</u>	3. ***No subject/verb agreement***. Verb is ***always 3rd person singular***.
4. Subject/past participle agreement. ***Las*** flores ***han sido regadas*** por Ana.	4. No past participle agreement. - ado, - ido (always ends in <u>o</u>)	4. No past participle agreement. - ado, - ido (always ends in <u>o</u>)
5. ***Sido*** = been - this form never changes.	5. <u>Se</u> replaces all <u>ser</u> forms. ***Se han encontrado*** las llaves. The keys have <u>been</u> found.	5. <u>Se</u> replaces all <u>ser</u> forms. ***Se la ha encontrado***. She has <u>been</u> found.
		6. *Se ha encontrado* <u>a</u> **Ana.** <u>Ana</u> has been found**.** Use <u>a</u> before name/noun which is subject.

Appendix

I.   **Verbs that require prepositions before a following infinitive:**

<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>de</u>	<u>de</u>	<u>en</u>	<u>en</u>	<u>con</u>
acostumbrarse	comenzar (ie)	invitar	salir	acabar	dejar (to stop)	consentir (ie)	empeñarse	amenazar
aprender	decidirse	ir	venir	acordarse (ue)	encargarse	consistir	insistir	contar (ue)
apresurarse	dedicarse	negarse	volver (ue)	alegrarse	olvidarse	convenir	tardar	dar
atreverse	empezar (ie)	ponerse		cesar	tratar			soñar (ue)
ayudar	enseñar	regresar						tropezar (ie)

II.   **Verbs that do <u>not</u> take a preposition before a following infinitive:**

deber	esperar	necesitar	poder (ue) prometer	soler (ue)
dejar (to allow)	hacer	oír	preferir (ie)	querer (ie) ver
desear	lograr	pensar(ie)	querer (ie) saber	

III.   <u>**Hace**</u> **and** <u>**desde**</u> **with expressions of time**

Hace + time expression + que + **present tense (action started in past and continues into present)**

Hace un año que vivimos aquí.	We've been living here for a year.
¿Cuánto tiempo hace que vives aquí?	**How long** have you been living here?

Present tense + **desde hace**

Vivo aquí desde hace un año.	I've been living here for a year.
¿Desde cuándo trabajas?	**How long** have you been working?

Hace + time expression + que + **preterite (to place a past event at some point in time)**

Hace dos días que salieron.	They left two days **ago**.
¿Cuánto tiempo hace que ocurrió la boda?	**How long ago** did the wedding occur?

Hace + time expression + que + **imperfect (action had been going on at a point in the past)**

Hacía veinte años que trabajaba cuando ganó la lotería.	He had been working twenty years when he won the lottery.
¿Cuánto tiempo hacía que dormían?	**How long** had they been sleeping?

Imperfect tense + **desde hace**

Viajaban desde hace un mes.	They had been traveling for a month.
¿Desde cuándo dormían.	**How long had** they been sleeping?

IV.

Por	**Para**
Adverbial expressions **por eso**	**P**urpose (goal, intention) **para aprender**
Substitution (on behalf) **por mí**	**E**mployment **una silla para la sala; trabaja para IBM**
Through, by means of **por el parque**	**F**uture time **para la semena que viene**
Reasons, motives **por miedo**	**A**bout to **Están para salir**
In favor of (with estar) **está por ir**	**C**onsidering that **para un nño de tres anos, habla . . .**
Passive voice "by" **por Juan**	**T**oward (destination) **Salieron para la playa**
Equivalence, "per" **por hora**	**O**pinion **Para mí, no es difícil.**
Duration of time **por tres semanas**	**R**ecipient **una carta para ti**
Object of an errand fue **por leche**	
Xchange **cinco dólares por el libro**	

V.   **Ser**   **Estar**

Ser			Estar	
Identification	Material	Lasting qualities (adjs.)	Resultant condition	Location
Profession	Possession	Economic condition	Temorary condition	Passing traits
Nationality	Origin	Passive voice	Progressive tenses	
Time/place of events	Religion	Time and date		
Destination (Es para ti)		Math		

VI.

Subject		Direct Object		Indirect Object		Reflexive		Prepositional	
yo	nosotros (as)	me	nos	me	nos	me	nos	mí	nosotros (as)
tú	vosotros (as)	te	os	te	os	te	os	ti	vosotros (as)
él, ella	ellos, ellas	lo (le)	los	le	les	se	se	él, ella	ellos, ellas
usted	ustedes	la	las					usted	ustedes

VII.   **Relatives**

A relative pronoun begins an explanatory clause that it links to a noun or pronoun in the preceding clause.

Persons	Things / Ideas	Use	Example
que (who, which, that)	que (that, which)	as subject and direct object	Ana es la chica que llamé. Tiene el libro que necesito.
a, de, en, con + quien, quienes (whom)	a, de, en, con + que (which, that)	as object of preposition	Ana es la chica de quien te hablé.
quien, quienes (who)		subject of **nonrestrictive** clause	Ana, quien está en mi clase, va a salir para Lima hoy.
cuyo, cuyos, cuyos, cuyas (adjective)		agrees with noun it modifies	Ana es la chica cuyos padres están en Europa.

1. **El cual - el que**   **El cual and el que** are the relative pronouns used instead of **que** and **quien** after prepositions of **two or more syllables**, **sin**, and **por**. These compound relative pronouns each have four forms and therefore can indicate the number and the gender of their antecedent.

   el que, la que, los que, las que / el cual, la cual, los cuales, las cuales   Hay muchas cosas sobre las cuales (las que) no tenemos ningún control.

   The forms of **el cual** and **el que** are also used to avoid ambiguity when there is more than one possible antecedent. **Escribí al padre de Juan, que estaba enfermo** indicates that John was sick, becuase **que** refers to the closest antecedent. A more distant antecedent is indicated with **el cual or el que**. Thus, **Escribí al padre de Juan, el cual (el que) estaba enfermo** indicates that the father was ill.

2. **lo que**, **lo cual**   The **neuter** relatives **lo que** and **lo cual** are used when the antecedent is a previous clause or statement, rather than a noun or pronoun.

   Juan no va al baile, lo que (lo cual) me extraña.   . . . which surpises me.
   La niña dice que no fuma, lo que (lo cual) es verdad.   . . . which is true.

   In addition **lo que** (not lo cual) is the equivalent of the non-interrogative **what**, or **that which**.

   Lo que dices es interesante.   What you say is interesting.

3. **El que** (and its forms) and **quien**, **quienes** may be used to translate: He who, The one, etc.
   Las que llamaron son mis tías.   The ones who called are my cousin.
   Quienes estudian, aprenderán.   Those who study will learn.