THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

- You already know many tenses in the *indicative* mood.
- This mood is used to talk about facts or real events.

The subjunctive mood is used in complex sentences to express hypothetical situations (things that may or may not be real or factual) or situations toward which the speaker is expressing feelings or attitude.

SUBJUNCTIVE IN NOUN CLAUSES

- The independent clause (or main clause) stands alone and expresses a complete idea.
- The dependent clause (or subordinate clause) cannot stand alone and depends on the main clause to complete its message.

2 Clauses

Ella sugiere que yo ponga atención,

She suggests that pay attention

Independent clause (stands on its own)
Subject + Verb

Indicative mood

Connected by the word "que"

Dependent clause (can't stand on its own)
Begins with the word "que."

Subjunctive mood

SUBJUNCTIVE IN NOUN CLAUSES

The subjunctive mood can only be used in the dependent clause.

 However, the subjunctive is not automatically used in all dependent noun clauses.

What you need

Independent clause with a subject and a verb in the indicative (or an expression) that expresses wish, preference, recommendation, opinion (and others that we will learn later).

AND

 Dependent clause with a <u>DIFFERENT</u> subject must have the verb in the subjunctive.

Some verbs & impersonal expressions of wish, preference, recommendation or opinion are:

- Desear
- Esperar
- Querer (e →ie)
- Mandar
- Insistir en
- Necesitar
- Permitir
- Preferir (e →ie)
- Prohibir
- Recomendar (e →ie)

- Aconsejar
- Sugerir (e →ie)
- Exigir (g →j)
- Ojalá
- Es necesario
- Es importante
- Es imprescindible
- Es bueno
- Es malo
- Es mejor

Ejemplos

Recomiendo que sigas una dieta saludable.

Independent clause

Subject = yo

Verb expressing desire in the indicative mood

Dependent clause

Subject = tú

Verb in the subjunctive mood

(I recommend that you follow a balanced diet.)

No es bueno que esta comida tenga mucha grasa.

Independent clause

Subject = (it) impersonal

Impersonal expression indicating opinion in the indicative mood

Dependent clause

Subject = la comida

Verb in the subjunctive mood

(It is not good that the food has a lot of grease.)

Espero que no tengamos tarea el fin de semana,

Independent clause

Subject = yo

Verb expressing wish in the indicative mood

Dependent clause

Subject = nosotros

Verb in the subjunctive mood

(I hope that we don't have homework on the weekend.)

What happens if...?

If the verb or expression in the independent (main) clause does not express wish, preference, recommendation, opinion, etc.

THEN

The verb in the dependent clause must also use the indicative mood. Yo sé que tenemos que hacer ejercicios.

Independent clause

Verb that expresses certainty (fact) in the indicative mood

Dependent clause

Verb in the indicative mood

(It is true that fuel is very expensive.)

Es obvio que ella sigue una dieta saludable

Independent clause

Impersonal expression of certainty in the indicative mood

Dependent clause

Verb in the indicative mood

(It is obvious that she follows a healthy diet.)

What happens if...?

 If the subject in the independent (main) clause is the same as in the dependent clause.

THEN

- The dependent clause must take the infinitive of the verb.
- And the word que is no longer used in the sentence to connect the two clauses.

Espero sacar buenas notas en los exámenes.

Independent clause

Subject = yo

Verb in the indicative

Dependent clause

Subject =(yo)

Verb in the infinitive

(I hope that I get good grades on the exams.)

(I hope to get good grades on the exams.)

Uds. quieren ser saludables.

Independent clause

Subject = Uds.

Verb in the indicative mood

Dependent clause

Subject = (Uds.)

Verb in the infinitive

(You want to be healthy)

(You want [yourselves] to be healthy.)