

ANTE TODO

You will now learn how the subjunctive can be used in adjective clauses to express that the existence of someone or something is uncertain or indefinite.

El subjuntivo después de los antecedentes indefinidos o negativos (FANTASMAS = GHOSTS)



¡ATENCIÓN!

- Adjective clauses are subordinate (dependent) clauses that modify a noun or pronoun in the main clause of a sentence.
- That noun or pronoun is called the *antecedent*.
- *NOTE: The two clauses are connected with “que” (that/who) or sometimes “donde” (where).*

- The subjunctive is used in an adjective (or subordinate) clause (after the “que” or “donde”) when the main clause (before the “que” or “donde”) refers to a person, place, thing, or idea that either **does not exist** or **whose existence is uncertain or indefinite**. It is almost as if a **ghost** were the subject of the sentence.

Subject =



- In the examples on the following slide, compare the differences in meaning between the statements using the indicative and those using the subjunctive.

INDICATIVE

Necesito **el libro** que **tiene** información sobre Venezuela.

*I need **the book** that has information about Venezuela.*

SUBJUNCTIVE

Necesito **un libro** que **tenga** información sobre Venezuela.

*I need **a book** that has information about Venezuela.*

INDICATIVE

Quiero vivir en **esta casa** que **tiene** jardín.

*I want to live in **this house** that has a garden.*

SUBJUNCTIVE

Quiero vivir en **una casa** que **tenga** jardín.

*I want to live in **a house** that has a garden.*

INDICATIVE

En mi barrio, hay **una heladería** que **vende** helado de mango.

*In my neighborhood, **there's an ice cream store** that sells mango ice cream.*

SUBJUNCTIVE

En mi barrio no hay **ninguna heladería** que **venda** helado de mango.

*In my neighborhood, **there are no ice cream stores** that sell mango ice cream.*

- When the adjective clause refers to a person, place, thing, or idea that is clearly known, certain, or definite, the indicative is used.

Quiero ir **al supermercado** que **vende** productos venezolanos.

I want to go to the supermarket that sells Venezuelan products.

Conozco **a alguien** que **va** a esa peluquería.

I know someone who goes to that beauty salon.

Busco **al profesor** que **enseña** japonés.

I'm looking for the professor who teaches Japanese.

Tengo **un amigo** que **vive** cerca de mi casa.

I have a friend who lives near my house.

- The personal **a** is not used with direct objects that are hypothetical people. However, as you learned in **Lección 7**, **alguien** and **nadie** are always preceded by the personal **a** when they function as direct objects.

Necesitamos **un empleado** que **sepa** usar computadoras.

We need an employee who knows how to use computers.

Necesitamos **al empleado** que **sabe** usar computadoras.

We need the employee who knows how to use computers.

Buscamos **a alguien** que **pueda** cocinar.

We're looking for someone who can cook.

No conocemos **a nadie** que **pueda** cocinar.

We don't know anyone who can cook.

- The subjunctive is commonly used in questions with adjective clauses when the speaker is trying to find out information about which he or she is uncertain. However, if the person who responds to the question knows the information, the indicative is used.

—¿Hay un parque que **esté** cerca de nuestro hotel?

—*Is there a park that's near our hotel?*

—Sí, hay un parque que **está** muy cerca del hotel.

—*Yes, there's a park that's very near the hotel.*

¡ATENCIÓN!

- Here are some verbs which are commonly followed by adjective clauses in the subjunctive:

necesitar (to need) encontrar (to find)

querer (to want) conocer (to know)

buscar (to look for) haber/hay (Is there?/Are there?)

What is so frustrating for students becomes evident when analyzing a sentence like the following:

No hay nadie aquí que hable español.

There is no one here who speaks Spanish.

- Students will often say that “hable” should be “habla, using an argument like this: “But it’s definite! No one here speaks Spanish. It’s a fact. It is certain. It’s true.”

However, the reason subjunctive is used has to do with the **construction** of the sentence.

*No hay nadie aquí que **hable** español.*

There is no one here who speaks Spanish.

- If we were to rewrite the sentence as a one clause sentence, it could look like this:

*Nadie aquí **habla** español.*

No one here speaks Spanish.

- The indicative is used because there is ONE clause. There is nothing in the second clause depending on the first clause to be in existence.

- Remember...



- Ghost in the first clause...+ (que)or(donde) +
- Subjunctive in the second clause.



¡INTÉNTALO! Escoge entre el subjuntivo o el indicativo para completar cada oración.

1. Necesito una persona que _____ (puede/pueda) cantar bien.

pueda

2. Buscamos a alguien que _____ (tiene/tenga) paciencia.

tenga

3. ¿Hay restaurantes aquí que _____ (sirven/sirvan) comida japonesa?

sirvan

4. Tengo una amiga que _____ (saca/saque) fotografías muy bonitas.

saca

5. Hay una carnicería que _____ (está/esté) cerca de aquí.

está

6. No vemos ningún apartamento que nos _____ (interesa/interese).

interese

7. Conozco a un estudiante que _____
(come/coma) hamburguesas todos los días.

come

8. ¿Hay alguien que _____ (dice/diga) la
verdad?

diga