

WEIRDO Verbs and Expressions

Wishes

Wishing, wanting, demanding, desiring, expecting, ordering, and preferring all fall into this category. Also mentioning the nonexistence or indefiniteness of something that is desired falls into this category. Because the dependent clause represents what we want from someone else, the actions have not yet occurred and may never occur, thus they are in the subjunctive mood and not the indicative.

- Yo **espero** que él me **compre** unas flores. (*I hope that he buys me flowers.*)
- **No hay** nadie que **quiera** sacar la basura. (*There is no one that wants to take out the trash.*)
- Nosotros **agradecemos** que tú **cocines** para la fiesta. (*We are grateful that you'll cook for the party.*)

Useful Verbs of Wishfulness					
agradecer	<i>to be grateful</i>	insistir	<i>to insist</i>	no tener	<i>not to have</i>
buscar	<i>to look for</i>	mandar	<i>to order</i>	pedir	<i>to request</i>
desear	<i>to wish</i>	necesitar	<i>to need</i>	preferir	<i>to prefer</i>
esperar	<i>to hope/to expect</i>	no encontrar	<i>not to find there</i>	querer	<i>to want</i>
exigir	<i>to demand</i>	no haber	<i>is/are not</i>		

Emotions

Being annoyed, angry, happy, regretful, sad, scared, or surprised all fall into this category. Any personal reaction to a situation is emotional. The focus is not on a factual observation of a situation but how it makes the subject feel. Since how a person feels is always subjective, you use the subjunctive.

- Me **alegro** de que tú **sonrías**. (*It makes me happy that you smile.*)
- ¿Les **molesta** que él **escuche** la música fuerte? (*Does it bother you that he listens to loud music?*)
- **Siento** mucho que no **puedan** venir a la fiesta. (*I'm sorry that they can't come to the party.*)

Useful Verbs of Emotion					
alegrarse	<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, etc.	<i>to be glad, angry, etc.</i>	molestar	<i>to annoy</i>	temer	<i>to fear</i>

Impersonal Expressions

Impersonal expressions work a lot like emotions in that they are someone's opinion or value judgement. They focus on the subjectivity of the subject and not on the actual truth or reality of the situation.

Impersonal Expression Formula

Almost any phrase with the **es + adjective + que** can be an impersonal expression as long as it doesn't state any truth (*es verdad que*), certainty (*es cierto que*), or fact (*es hecho que*). **These are indicative.** But their opposites (*no es verdad que*) are **subjunctive.**

- **Es necesario** que Jaime **lea** este libro. (*It is necessary that Jaime reads this book.*)
- **Es extraño** que yo **reciba** un regalo porque no es mi cumpleaños. (*It's odd that I receive a gift because it isn't my birthday.*)
- **Es increíble** que los guepardos **corran** tan rápidamente. (*It is incredible that cheetahs can run so quickly.*)

Useful Impersonal Expressions (not a complete list!)							
es agradable	<i>it is nice</i>	es estupendo	<i>it is great</i>	es necesario	<i>it is necessary</i>	es urgente	<i>it is urgent</i>
es bueno	<i>it is good</i>	es extraño	<i>it is strange</i>	es probable	<i>it is probable</i>	es vergonzoso	<i>it is a disgrace</i>
es curioso	<i>it is curious</i>	es importante	<i>it is important</i>	es raro	<i>it is rare</i>	no es cierto	<i>it is not certain</i>
es dudoso	<i>it is doubtful</i>	es increíble	<i>it is incredible</i>	es recomendable	<i>it is recommended</i>	no es hecho	<i>it is not a fact</i>
es esencial	<i>it is essential</i>	es malo	<i>it is bad</i>	es una lástima	<i>it is a pity</i>	no es verdad	<i>it is not true</i>

Recommendations

When a person recommends, suggests, wants, or asks another person to do something, the subjunctive is used. In this case, the **que** separates the recommender for the recommendation.

- Mi doctor **recomienda** que yo **beba** más agua. (*My doctor recommends that I drink more water.*)
- Yo **suplico** que mi hija **tenga** más cuidado. (*I beg that my daughter is more careful.*)
- Ellos **sugieren** que tú **leas** este libro. (*They suggest that you read this book.*)

Useful Verbs of Recommendation					
aconsejar	<i>to advise</i>	proponer	<i>to suggest</i>	sugerir	<i>to suggest</i>
decir	<i>to say</i>	recomendar	<i>to recommend</i>	suplicar	<i>to beg</i>
ordenar	<i>to order</i>	rogar	<i>to beg</i>		

Doubt

Doubt indicates that a situation seems unreal, therefore, not factual (indicative). To doubt or deny something is to question its sense of reality.

- **Dudo** que él **tenga** mi número de teléfono. (*I doubt that he has my phone number.*)
- **No creen** que los extraterrestres **existan**. (*They don't believe that aliens exist.*)
- Tú **niegas** que la camisa **sea** mía. (*You deny that the shirt is mine.*)

Useful Verbs of Doubt					
dudar	<i>to doubt</i>	no creer	<i>not to believe</i>	no pensar	<i>not to think</i>
negar	<i>to deny</i>	no estar seguro	<i>not to be sure</i>	no suponer	<i>not to assume</i>
no comprender	<i>not to understand</i>	no parecer	<i>not to seem</i>		

Indicative or Subjunctive?

Comprender (to understand), creer (to believe), estar seguro (to be sure), parecer (to seem), pensar (to think), and suponer (to assume) are all indicative as they indicate what the subject knows, believes, thinks to be true and part of reality.

Ojalá

Ojalá is a Spanish word with Arabic origins. Originally it meant “**Oh Allah!**” and may have been used in prayers. Nowadays, it has taken on several more general meanings: “I hope to God...” “I hope...” or “If only...” Ojalá can introduce a subjunctive phrase with or without the relative pronoun *que*.

- ¡**Ojalá** que **recuerde** nuestro aniversario! (*I hope to God he remembers our anniversary.*)
- ¡**Ojalá llueva!** (*I hope it rains!*)
- ¡**Ojalá** que **yenga** el padre Noel. (*I hope Santa Clause comes!*)

Source:

<http://www.spanishdict.com/reference/verbs/subjunctive>