

Imperfect subjunctive

¡El tiempo verbal más borracho de todos!



The Subjunctive in brief

The main situations in which the subjunctive is used:

Wishes

Emotions

Impersonal expressions

Recommendations

Doubt/Denial

Ojalá



To use the subjunctive you need **WEIRDO** verbs to introduce it...

WEIRDO verbs are always followed by **QUE...**

Wishes: quiero/deseo/necesito/ espero que...

Emotions: me alegro que... Me da pena que...

Impersonal/ Improbable: Es+adjective+que

Recommendations: influencing others...

Doubt: dudo/ no creo/no me parece cierto que

Ojalá: after this Spanish word (means 'I wish')

When do you use the imperfect subjunctive?

The imperfect subjunctive (*el pretérito imperfecto de subjuntivo*) follows all the same rules as the present subjunctive for when to use it. The only difference is timing.

Only specific combinations of tenses are permitted in the subjunctive. The most common combinations in every day speech are present indicative followed by present subjunctive; and the past tenses, except for the perfect tense, are almost always followed by an imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive. The following chart illustrates the most expected combinations:

Indicative tense of main verb	Subjunctive tenses permissible in dependent clause
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present• Future• Imperatives• <u>Perfect</u>• Future perfect	present subjunctive or perfect subjunctive
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Imperfect• Preterite• <u>Conditional</u>• Pluperfect• Perfect conditional	Imperfect subjunctive or pluperfect subjunctive

How do you form the imperfect subjunctive?

El pretérito imperfecto es el tiempo verbal más borracho de todos. Explica por qué.

Instead of using the infinitive for the stem, the imperfect subjunctive uses the 3rd person plural of the preterite (without the -ron). If you use this trick you will be able to conjugate all the irregulars!

So, CANTAR in the preterite is CANTARON.

Remove the **-ron** (like the pirate!)

Then add the correct endings

CANTAR	BEBER	+	VIVIR
cantara / cantase	bebiera / bebiese		viviera / viviese
cantaras / cantases	bebieras / bebieses		vivieras / vivieses
cantara / cantase	bebiera / bebiese		viviera / viviese
cantáramos / cantásemos	bebiéramos / bebiésemos		viviéramos / viviésemos
cantarais / cantaseis	bebierais / bebieseis		vivierais / vivieseis
cantaran / cantasen	bebieran / bebiesen		vivieran / viviesen

Three specific uses for the imperfect subjunctive

1. Conditional sentences beginning with “if”

The imperfect subjunctive also has one use which is specific to itself, i.e. it is not the case for the present subjunctive. This is in unfulfilled or remote conditions;

e.g. If he were to come to the party I would stay.

Si viniera a la fiesta, me quedaría.

If I had more money I would buy a house.

Si tuviera más dinero, compraría una casa.

Exercise - Translate the following sentences into Spanish:

1. If I **were** president I would improve the economy of this country.
2. If **it were to rain**, I would not be able to go to the match.
3. If **it were** true, I would go to the police.
4. If I **were** you, I would go to the police station.
5. If I **had studied** more, I would have a better job now.

2. COMO SI..... (as if.....)

‘Como si’ is always followed by the imperfect subjunctive

e.g. Marta speaks Dutch as if she were a native

Marta habla holandés como si fuera nativa

For her family, it is as if it had happened yesterday.

Para su familia es como si hubiera ocurrido ayer.

1. Pedro behaves **as if** he were a teenager.
2. She was working **as if** her life depended on it.
3. Julio and Rosa dress **as if** it were not cold.
4. They treated us **as if** we were criminals.
5. He talks **as if** he lived in a palace.

3. ¡OJALÁ!

Ojalá is with the subjunctive to express the idea of I hope..... / If only..... / I wish.....

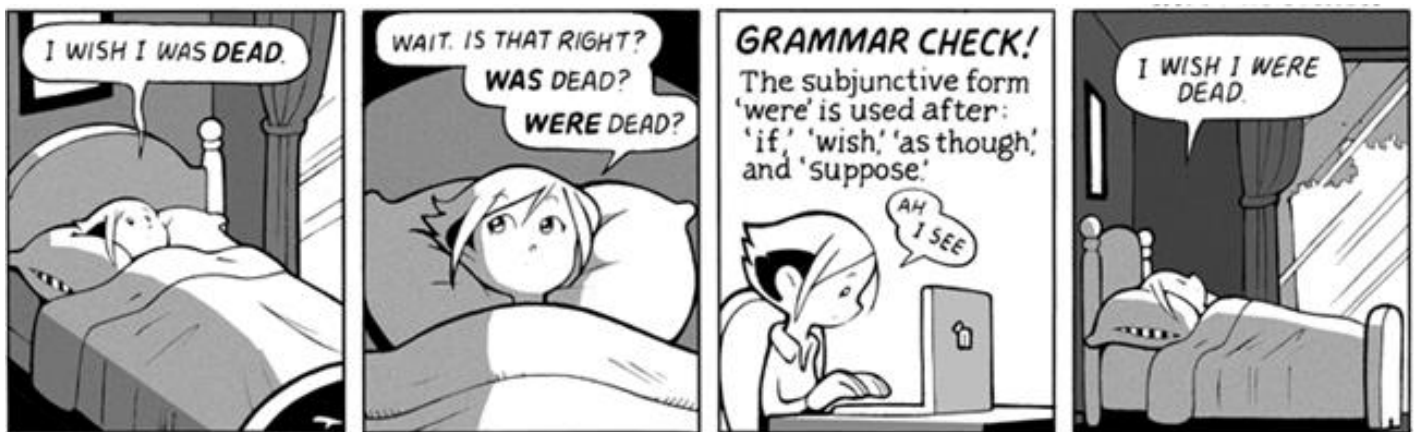
Ojalá + present subjunctive = I hope ...

Ojalá + imperfect subjunctive = If only ... / I wish ...

e.g. ¡Ojalá fuese yo tan rico como él! – If only I were as rich as him!

1. **I wish that** I could stop worrying! [*dejar + infinitive = to stop doing something*]

2. **I wish that** Sara studied more!



Novelas gráficas / Tiras de prensa

Read through the following extracts from graphic novel and comic strips.

1. Identify and highlight the example of the imperfect subjunctive in each one.

2. Explain why the imperfect subjunctive is being used in each case

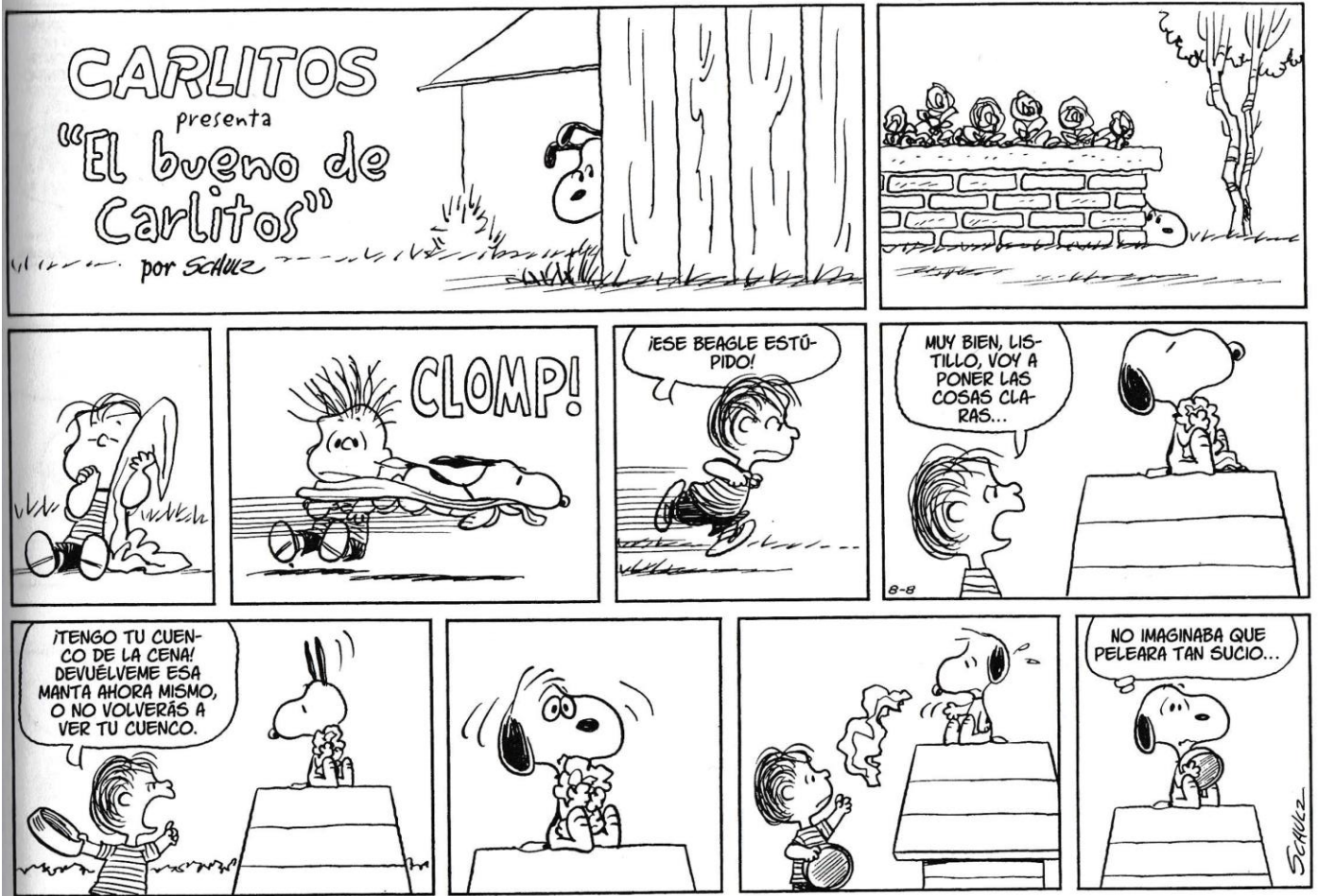
a.



b.



c.

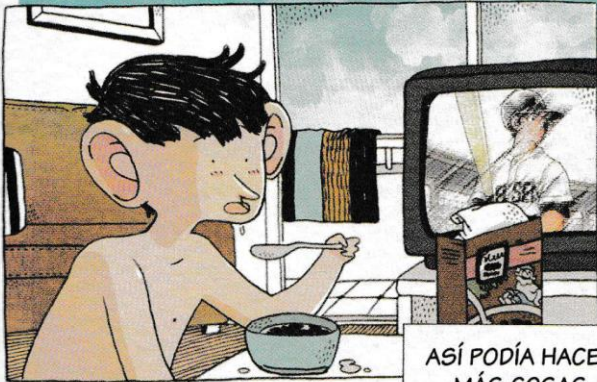


d.



e.

CUANDO ERA NIÑO
ME GUSTABA MUCHO
MADRUGAR, SOBRE
TODO EN VERANO.



ASÍ PODÍA HACER
MÁS COSAS
DURANTE EL DÍA.



LÁSTIMA QUE
NO MANTUVIERA
ESA COSTUMBRE
CUANDO CRECÍ.

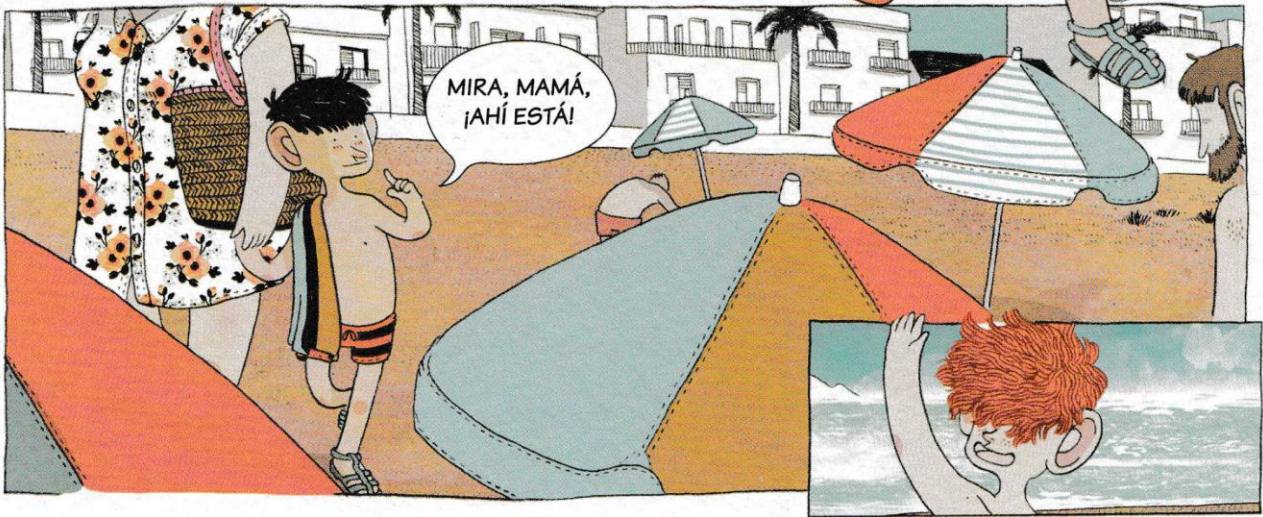


TODOS LOS DÍAS
BAJÁBAMOS TEMPRANO
A LA PLAYA, CUANDO
TODAVÍA SE PODÍA
ENCONTRAR SITIO EN
PRIMERA LÍNEA.



VAMOS A
BUSCAR A MI
AMIGO, MAMÁ.

SIEMPRE ESTÁS CON
ESE NIÑO, DANI. PODRÍAS
JUGAR TAMBIÉN CON
LOS OTROS NIÑOS
DEL PUEBLO.



MIRA, MAMÁ,
¡AHÍ ESTÁ!

Practice

Conjugué correctamente cada uno de los verbos en las siguientes oraciones usando el condicional o el imperfecto del subjuntivo.

1. Si Hugo _____ (venir), Arantxa _____ (ponerse) muy contenta.
2. Roberto quería que nosotros _____ (ir) a su fiesta el sábado pasado.
3. Si tú _____ (comprar) un portátil, yo lo _____ (tomar) prestado a menudo.
4. Ese ingeniero trabaja como si _____ (ser) una máquina.
5. Si vosotros _____ (saber) la respuesta, estoy seguro de que nos la _____ (decir).
6. Ella se alegró de que tú _____ (encontrar) un trabajo.
7. Fue una lástima que vosotros no _____ (poder) venir a la clase el viernes pasado.
8. Cuando estudiaba en Perú nunca conocí a nadie que no _____ (hablar) quechua.
9. Mi profesor me dijo que si yo _____ (estudiar) más, _____ (obtener) mejores notas.
10. Necesitaban una bailarina que _____ (saber) bailar salsa y tango.

