



SENTENCE WITH “BACK TO FRONT VERBS” (i.e. GUSTAR) (CONT’D)

Γ ----- agrees with ----- ↘
 A ellos no les gusta el español.
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Prep. **Neg** **I.O.P.** **V** **Object**
Phrase **liked / not liked**

COMMON “BACK TO FRONT” VERBS cont’d
 molestar to be a bother
 parecer to appear to be
 picar to itch
 quedar to be left over, remain
 volver (o:ue) loco to be crazy about

SENTENCE WITH REFLEXIVE VERBS (i.e. LAVARSE)

Yo me lavo la cara.
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
S **R.P.** **V** **D.A.** **O**
 (Reflexive Pronoun) (Definitive Article)
 Georgia se lava las manos.
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
S **R.P.** **V** **D.A.** **O**

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
 me myself nos ourselves
 te yourself os yourselves (f)
 se himself, herself, itself se yourselves, themselves

SENTENCE USING THE SUBJUNCTIVE

(Usually, a compound sentence with a “Main Clause” and a “Subordinate Clause”)
 (Subjunctive is used in the “Subordinate Clause”)

- . THERE MUST BE A CHANGE OF SUBJECT TO USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE

Γ - MAIN CLAUSE - ↘ Γ ----- SUBORDINATE CLAUSE ----- ↘
 Yo quiero que Georgia estudie español.
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
S **V** **Conj.** **S** **V** **O**
 (Indicative) (Subjunctive)

- . IF THE SUBJECT DOESN’T CHANGE, THE “INFINITIVE” IS USED

Yo quiero estudiar español
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
S **V** **V** **O**
 (Infinitive)

WHEN TO USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE
 The basic rule for knowing when to use the subjunctive is this: *Subjunctive implies subjectivity. If there exists the possibility that the action about which I am speaking has not or may not take place, it is necessary to use the subjunctive.* Because of the indefinite nature of the subjunctive, it is almost always found in a dependent clause.
 * Desire * Sentiment * Volition * Cause * Demand * Request * Doubt * Denial * Necessity