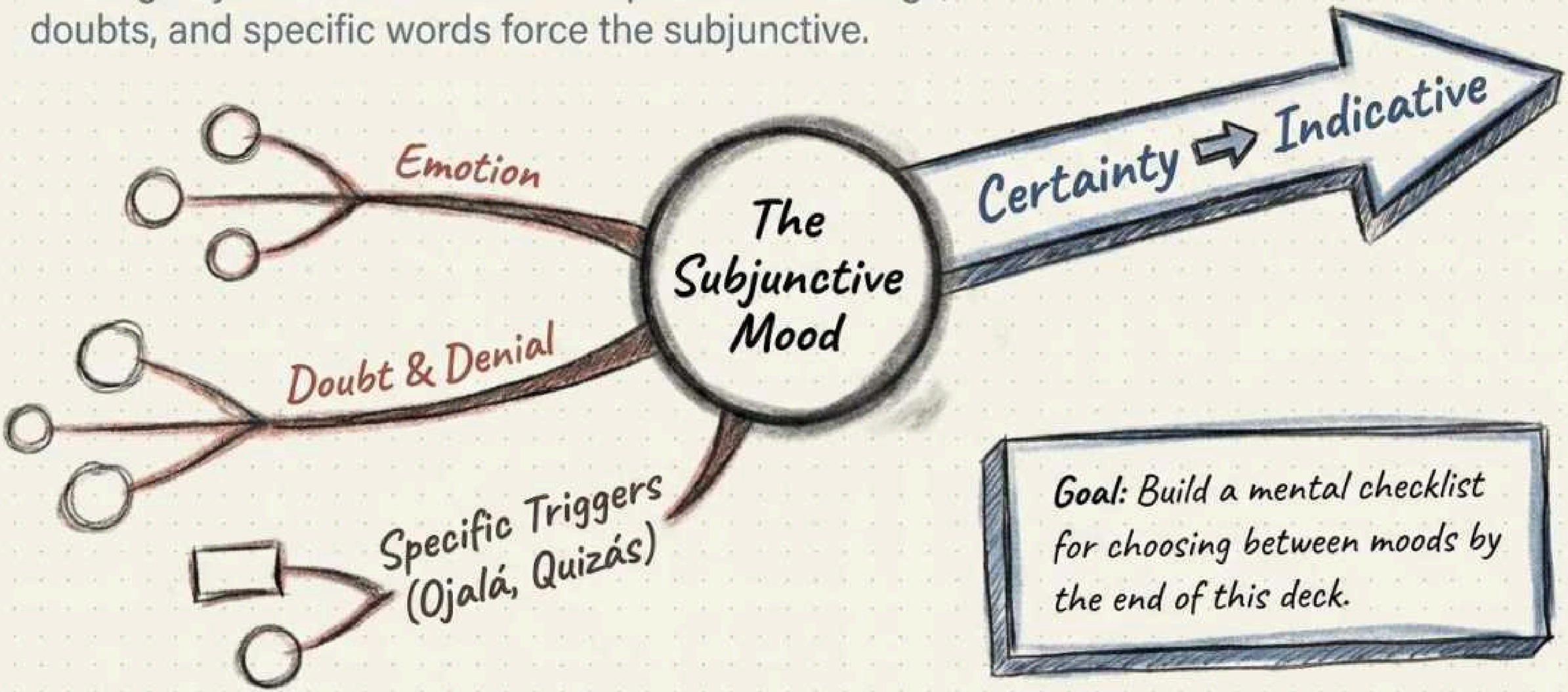
Lecture 4 Roadmap

¶ 4.1

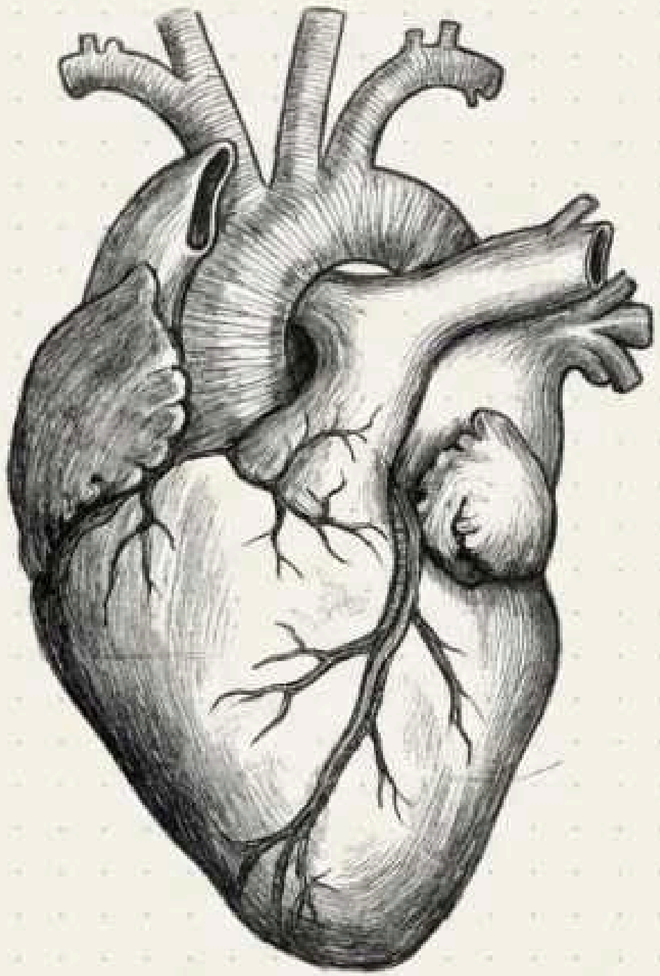
Moving beyond basic desires to explore how feelings, doubts, and specific words force the subjunctive.



Goal: Build a mental checklist for choosing between moods by the end of this deck.

Gemini Notebook

¶ 4.2



Trigger 1: Emotion

Feeling (Subject A) + QUE + A (Subject B) = SUBJUNCTIVE

→ Me alegro de que vengas →
(I am glad [Emotion] + you are coming [Subj])

→ Espero que estés bien →
(I hope [Emotion] + you are well [Subj])

→ Siento que no puedas venir →
(I am sorry [Emotion] + you cannot come [Subj])

Gemini Notebook

¶ 4.3

The Vocabulary of Emotion

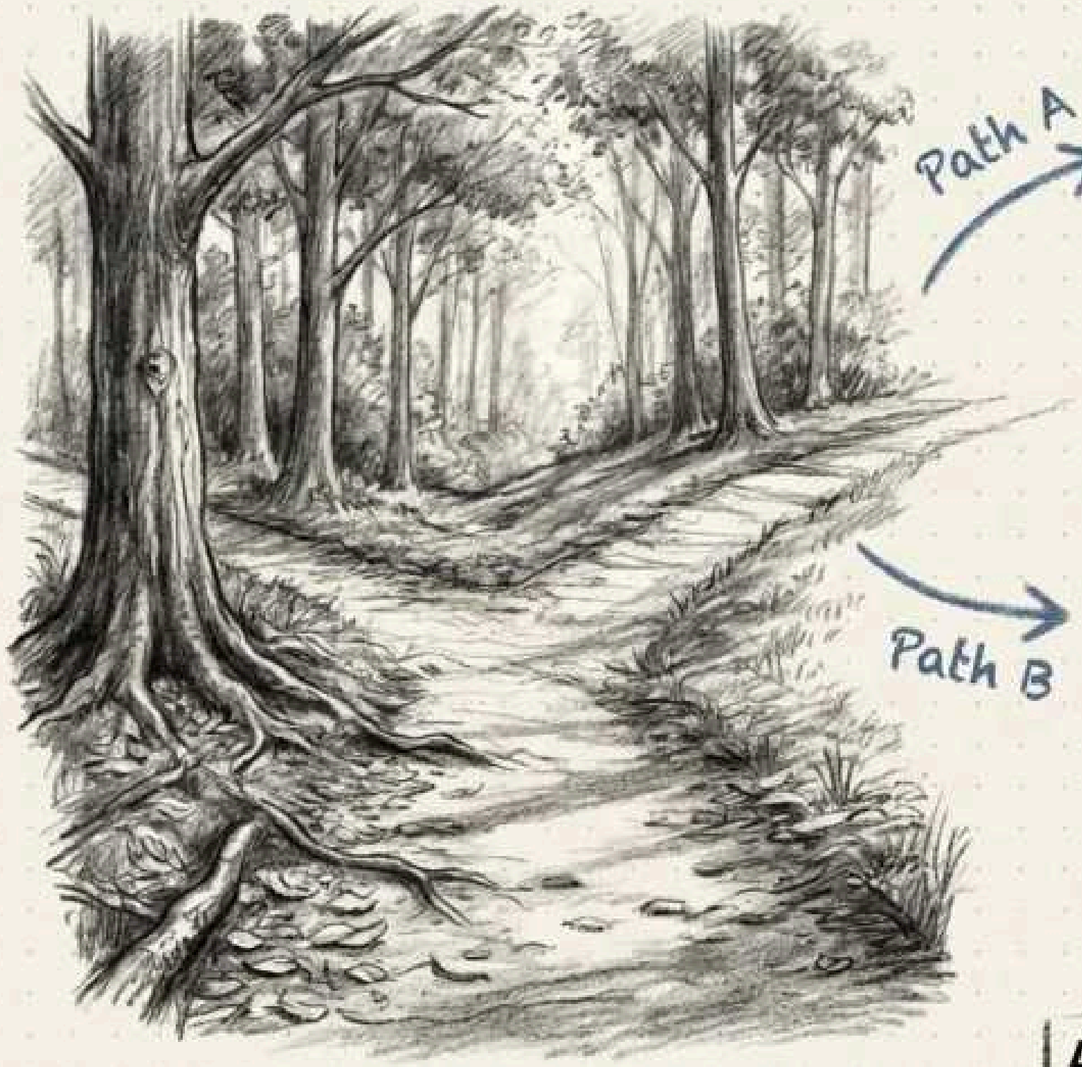
Personal Verbs	Impersonal Expressions
alegrarse de esperar sentir temer tener miedo de sorprender molestar gustar encantar	es una lástima que es increíble que es bueno que

Example: Me gusta que hables español.
Equation: Reaction to an action = Subjunctive.

Gemini Notebook

The Same Subject Exception

¶ 4.4



Path A → **Subject 1 = Subject 2** → Drop the "que", use INFINITIVE

Example: Me alegro de verte. / Espero poder ir.
(I hope I can go).

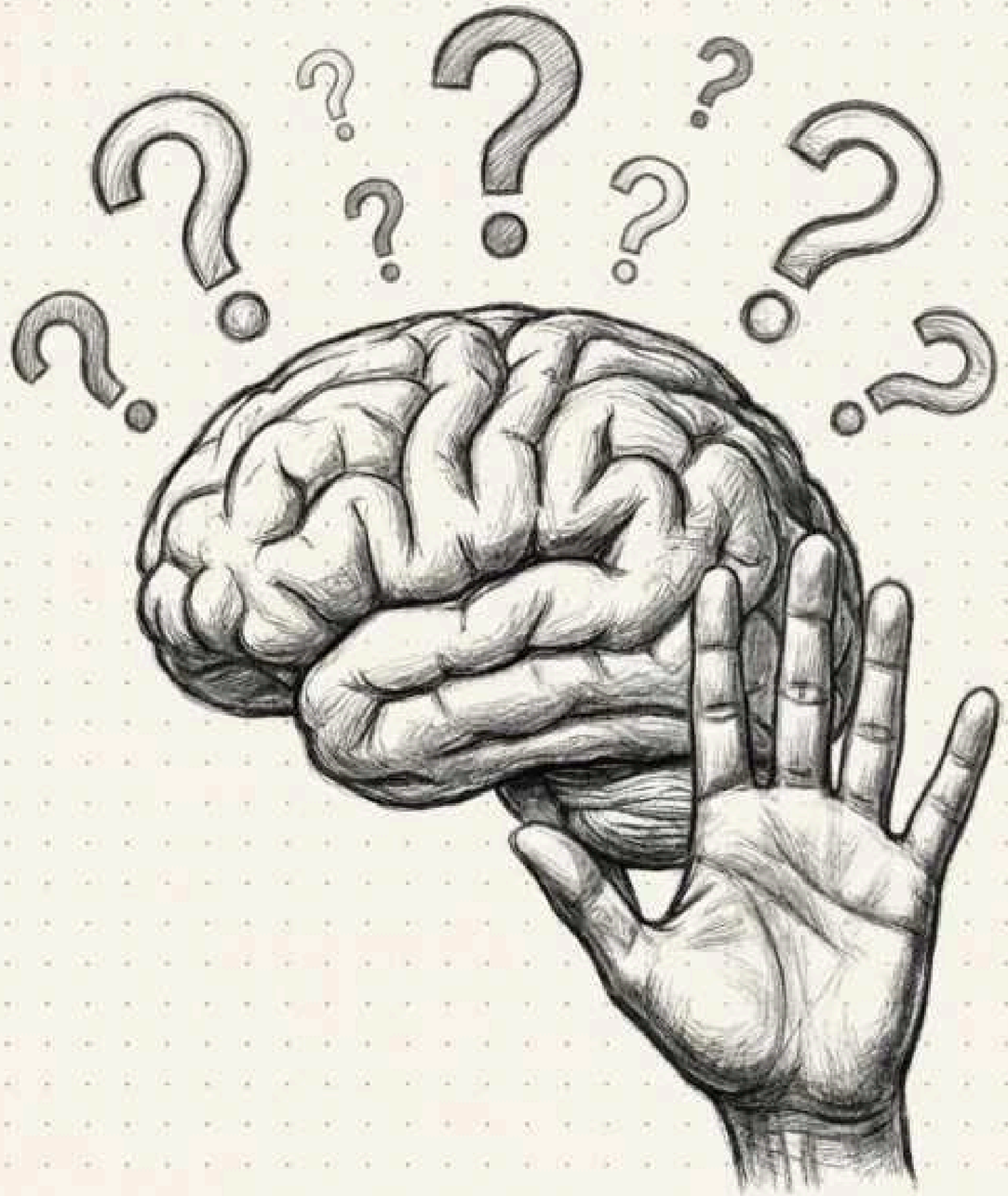
Path B → **Subject 1 ≠ Subject 2** → Keep the "que", use SUBJUNCTIVE

Example: Me alegro de que vengas. /
Espero que puedas ir. (I hope you can go).

Action Prompt: Read both aloud to hear the structural shift.

Gemini Notebook

¶ 4.5



Trigger 2: Doubt & Denial

Doubt/Denial + QUE + Action = SUBJUNCTIVE

Dudo que tenga tiempo. (I doubt that he has time)

No creo que sea verdad. (I do not think it is true)

Additional Triggers: no pienso que, es posible que, es probable que, no es cierto que, niego que.

Gemini Notebook

¶ 4.6



The Return of the Indicative

Assertion of reality dictates the Indicative mood.

Assertion of Fact + QUE = INDICATIVE

Creo que es verdad. (I think it is true)
Estoy seguro de que viene. (I am sure he is coming)
Es obvio que tienes razón. (It is obvious you are right)
Sé que vive aquí. (I know he lives here)

Gemini Notebook

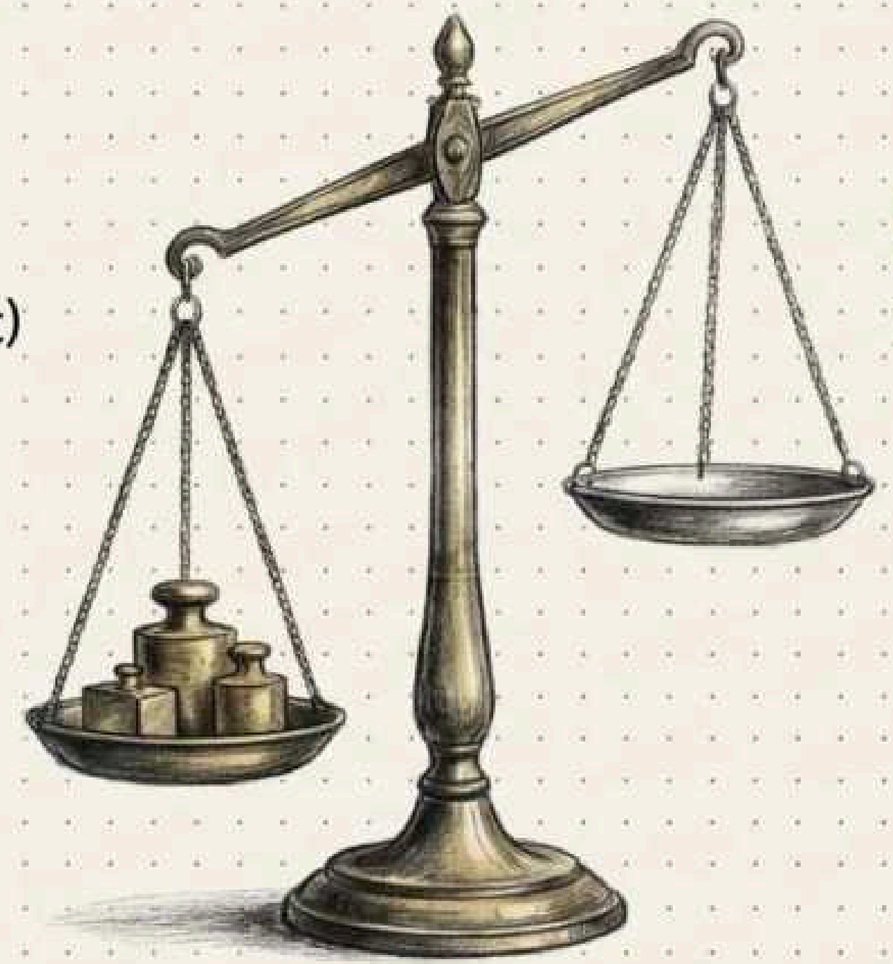
¶ 4.7

Assertion vs. Doubt (A/B Test)

INDICATIVE

Positive Form (Asserts Fact)

- Creo que viene.
- Es verdad que hace frío.
- Pienso que tiene razón.



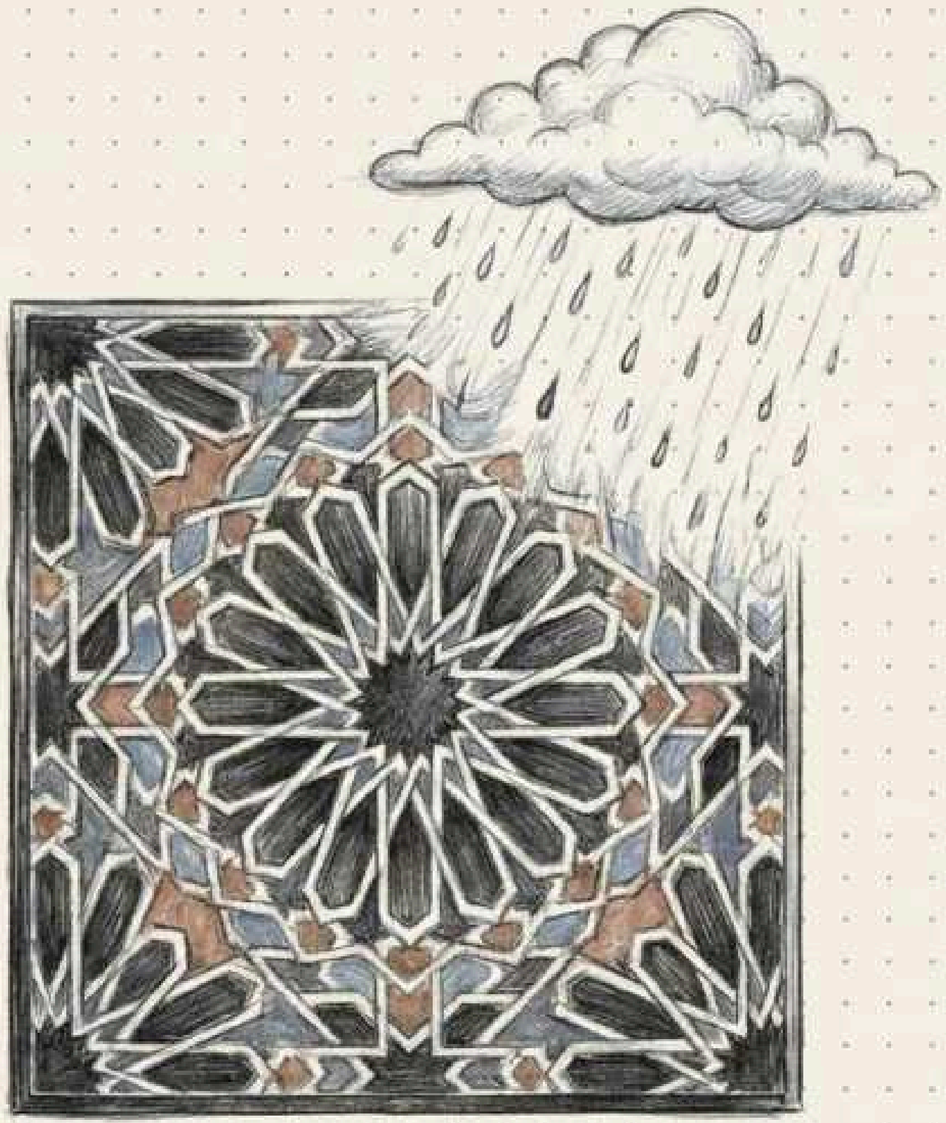
SUBJUNCTIVE

Negative Form (Opens Doubt)

- No creo que venga.
- No es verdad que haga frío.
- No pienso que tenga razón.

Gemini Notebook

¶ 4.8



The Magic Word: Ojalá

ALWAYS takes the subjunctive.

Meaning: Means “I hope” or “If only”. Derived from the Arabic expression for God willing.

Ojalá llueva. (I hope it rains)
Ojalá tengas suerte. (I hope you have luck)
Ojalá vengan todos. (I hope everyone comes)

Gemini Notebook

Hidden Wishes (Que + Subjunctive)



[Invisible: Espero] + QUE + Subjunctive = Daily Wish

- ¡**Que** tengas un buen día! (Have a good day!)
- ¡**Que** te mejores! (Get well!)
- ¡**Que** descanses! (Rest well!)

The first words ("I hope") are hidden, but the subjunctive rule remains firmly in place.

Gemini Notebook

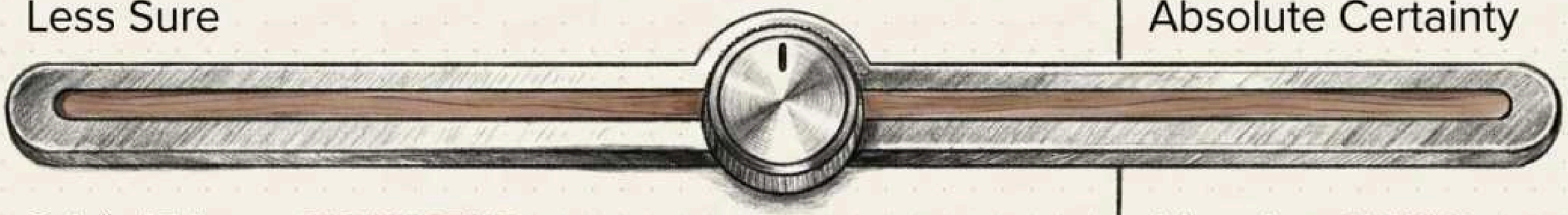
Degrees of “Perhaps”

More Sure

Quizás / Tal vez + INDICATIVE

Example: Quizás voy al cine **(Likely)**.

Less Sure



Quizás / Tal vez + SUBJUNCTIVE

Example: Quizás vaya al cine (I doubt it).

Absolute Certainty

A lo mejor + ALWAYS

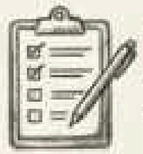
Example: A lo mejor llueve mañana.

Gemini Notebook

The Master Checklist: W.E.I.R.D.O.

¶ 4.11

W = Wishes 

R = Recommendations 

E = Emotions 

D = Doubt and Denial 

I = Impersonal expressions 

O = Ojalá 

Master Rule Check: If Sentence Part 1 is WEIRDO, and there are two different subjects, Sentence Part 2 is Subjunctive.

Gemini Notebook

Impersonal Logic

(Assertion) Es cierto que / Es evidente que → INDICATIVE

(Denial) No es cierto que / No es evidente que → SUBJUNCTIVE

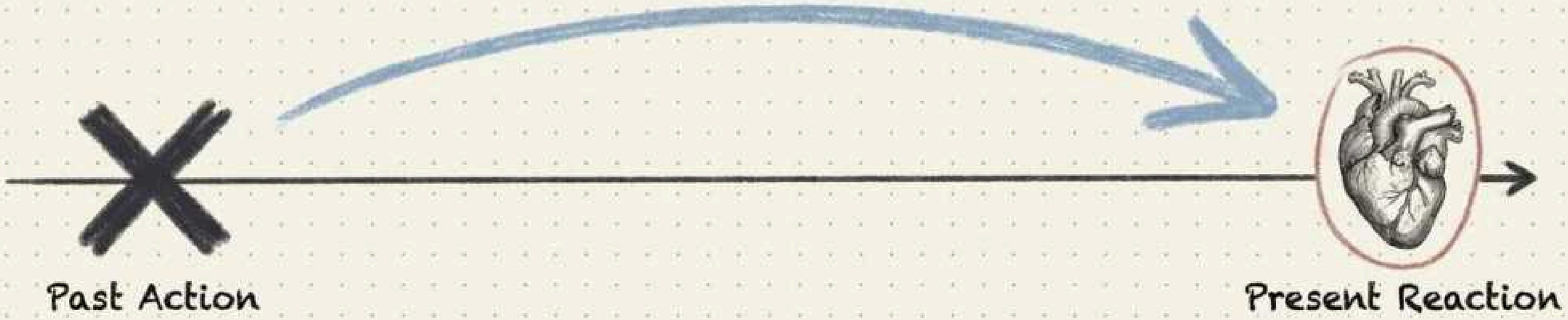
(Open Matter) Es posible que / Es probable que → SUBJUNCTIVE

Gemini Notebook

¶ 4.13

The Present Perfect Subjunctive

Reacting now to something already done.



haya, hayas, haya, hayamos, hayan + Participle

- Me alegro de que hayas venido. (I am glad you have come)
- Dudo que haya terminado. (I doubt he has finished)

Gemini Notebook

In Conversation (Find the Triggers)

A: ¿Vienes a la fiesta?

[Trigger Note: Quizás/Less Sure]

B: Quizás vaya, pero dudo que pueda llegar temprano.

[Trigger Note: Doubt]

A: Ojalá puedas venir. Me alegro de que todos nuestros amigos estén en la ciudad.

[Trigger Note: Ojalá]

[Trigger Note: Emotion]

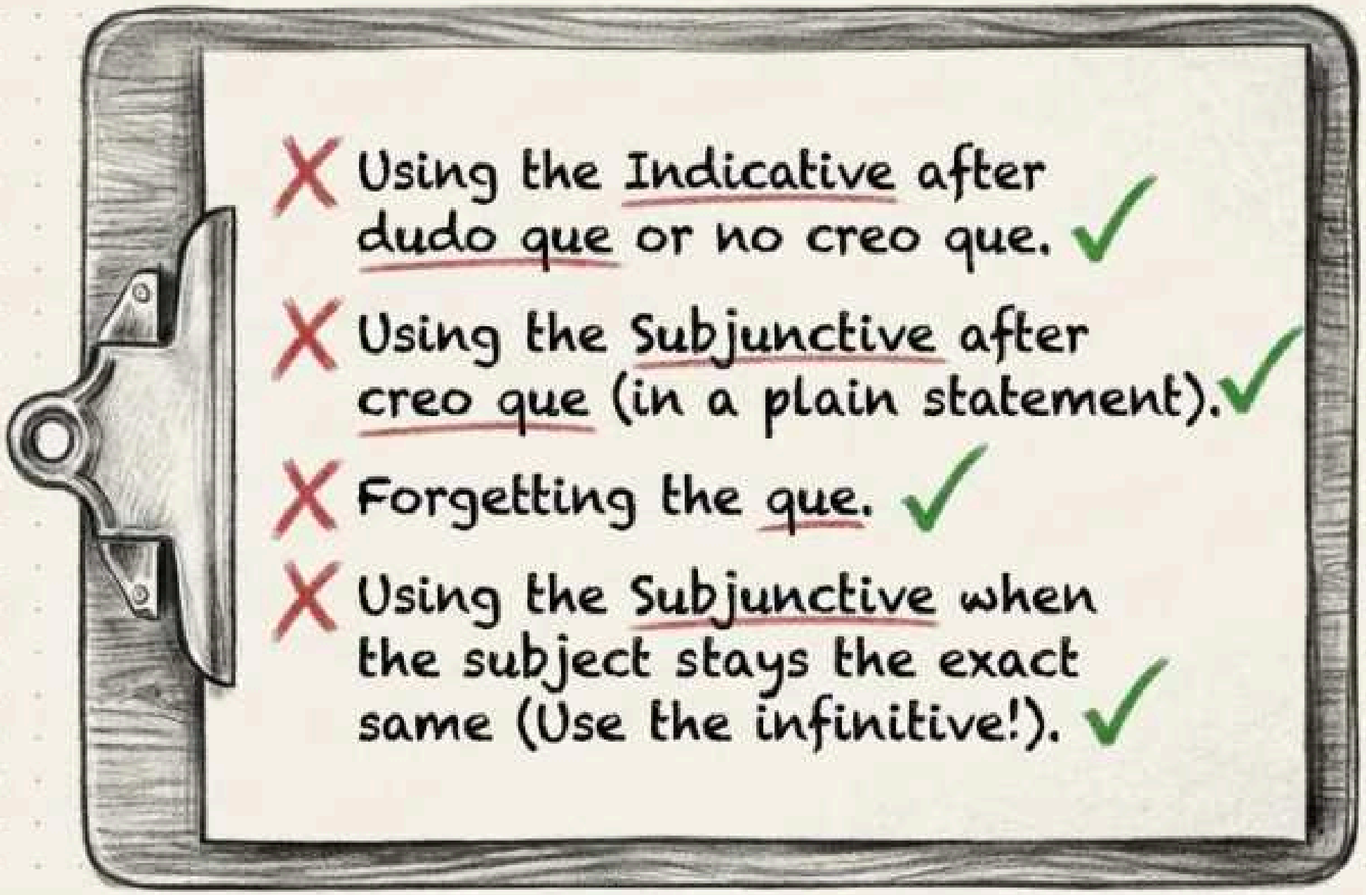
B: Yo también. Es una lástima que Marta no pueda venir.

[Trigger Note: Impersonal/Emotion]

Gemini Notebook

Avoid These Traps

¶ 4.15



Action Prompt: *Read your corrections aloud twice until the right form feels entirely natural.*

Gemini Notebook

The Double Negative Rule

¶ 4.16

Dudo que = Doubt → Subjunctive. (Dudo que tenga razón)



→ Indicative.
(No dudo que tiene razón)

No hay duda de que = Indicative. ✓

Always ask yourself: Does the speaker actually believe the statement is true? If yes, indicative. ✓

Gemini Notebook

The Polite Subjunctive

¶ 4.17



Feelings are the heart of these expressions. This makes the subjunctive the perfect tool for warm, friendly, or polite conversation.

boundarie

Espero que no te moleste. (Sets a polite boundary)

Me alegro de que estés aquí. (Creates a warm welcome)

Siento que hayas esperado tanto. (Delivers a sincere apology)

Gemini Notebook

Reacting to News

¶ 4.18



[Perfect Subjunctive]

[Present Subjunctive]

[Wish/Ojalá]

[Emotion]

Gemini Notebook

Reporting a Fact vs. Reacting to a Fact

The Baseline Reality:
It is raining.



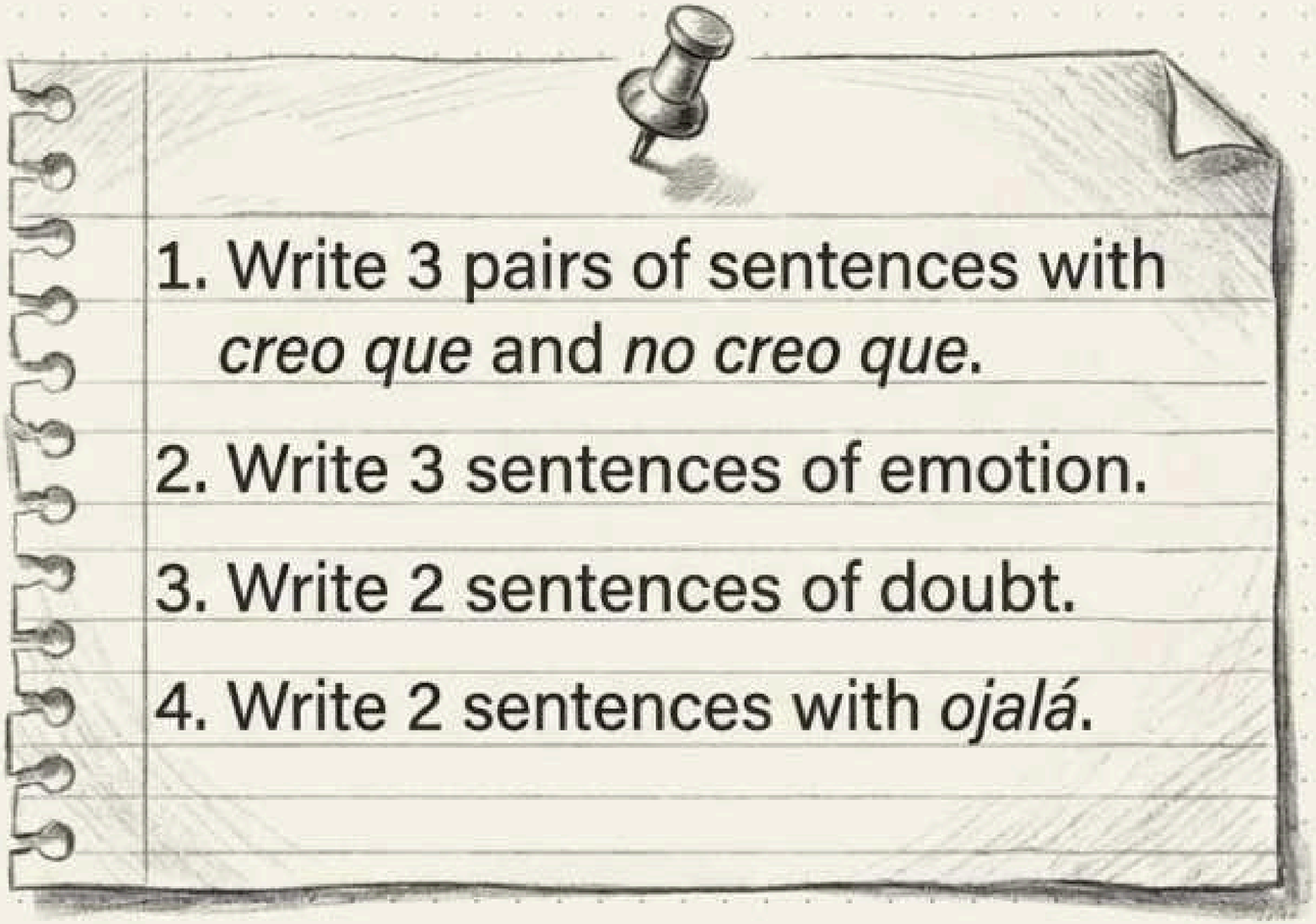
Reporting the Fact:
Es verdad que llueve. → INDICATIVE

Reacting to the Fact:
Es una lástima que llueva.
→ SUBJUNCTIVE

Other Reaction Triggers: es bueno que, es malo que, es raro que, es extraño que.

Gemini Notebook

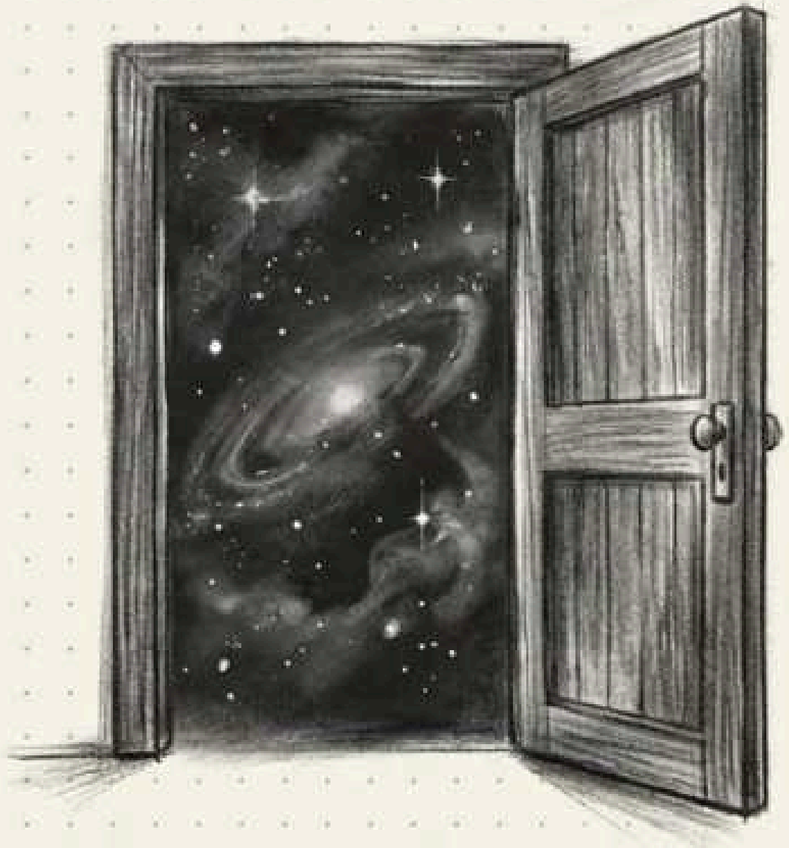
Lecture 4 Practice



Execution Instructions: Say all ten aloud. For each one, name the trigger and state definitively whether the speaker asserts or doubts.

Gemini Notebook

Coming up in Lecture 5...



The Subjunctive for descriptions of things that *may not* exist.?

Time clauses about the future.

FUTURE →

...cuando llegues.

Gemini Notebook