



SUBJUNCTIVE VS INDICATIVE

SPANISH MOODS MADE EASY



INDICATIVE VS SUBJUNCTIVE IN SPANISH

INDICATIVE MOOD

Refers to things perceived as true or real.
Conveys certainty.



Tuve un día excelente.
I had an excellent day.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Refers to hypothetical situations &
subjective statements.



Espero que tengas un excelente día.
I hope you have an excellent day.

INDICATIVE VS SUBJUNCTIVE EXAMPLES

Indicative

Tuve un día excelente.
I **had** an excellent day.

Ella **es** la hermana de Diego.
That **is** Diego's sister.

Mañana **vamos** al dentista.
Tomorrow, we **will go** to the dentist.

Subjunctive

Espero que **tengas** un excelente día.
I hope you **have** an excellent day.

¿Crees que ella **sea** la hermana de Diego?
Do you think that **is** Diego's sister?

Quiero que **vayamos** al dentista mañana.
I want us to **go** to the dentist tomorrow.

SUBJUNCTIVE VS INDICATIVE: MAIN TENSES

INDICATIVE TENSES

This main tenses also have compound forms.

- Present
- Past preterite
- Past imperfect
- Future simple
- Conditional

SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES

There are 4 main subjunctive tenses.

- Present subjunctive
- Present perfect subjunctive
- Imperfect subjunctive
- Past perfect subjunctive

KEY INDICATIVE TENSES IN SPANISH

Present



Sandy y Peter hablan alemán.
Sandy and Peter speak German.

Past preterite



Esteban y yo fuimos al cine.
Esteban and I went to the movies.

Past imperfect



Esa noche hacía mucho frío.
That night was very cold.

Future simple

Yo no iré a trabajar mañana.
I will not go to work tomorrow.



Conditional

Si tuvieran tiempo, viajarían más seguido.
If they had time, they would travel more often.



KEY SUBJUNCTIVE SPANISH TENSES

Present tense



Espero que disfrutes tu viaje.
I hope you enjoy your trip.

Present perfect



Ojalá hayan encontrado a su perro.
I hope they have found their dog.

Past imperfect



Larry me aconsejó que trabajara menos.
Larry advised me to work less.

Past perfect



Ojalá nos hubiéramos conocido antes.
I wish we had met before.

INDICATIVE VS SUBJUNCTIVE ENDINGS

Showing and comparing the patterns for -AR verb endings (with hablar) in indicative and subjunctive tenses.

Person	Present Ind.	Present Subj.	Preterite Ind.	Past Subj.
Yo	Habl <u>o</u>	Habl <u>e</u>	Habl <u>é</u>	Habl <u>ara</u>
Tú	Habl <u>as</u>	Habl <u>es</u>	Habl <u>aste</u>	Habl <u>aras</u>
Él / Ella / Usted	Habl <u>a</u>	Habl <u>e</u>	Habl <u>ó</u>	Habl <u>ara</u>
Nosotros	Habl <u>amos</u>	Habl <u>emos</u>	Habl <u>amos</u>	Habl <u>áramos</u>
Vosotros	Habl <u>áis</u>	Habl <u>éis</u>	Habl <u>asteis</u>	Habl <u>arais</u>
Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes	Habl <u>an</u>	Habl <u>en</u>	Habl <u>aron</u>	Habl <u>aran</u>

KEY POINTS: SUBJUNCTIVE VS INDICATIVE

- Spanish moods convey how the speaker feels or sees the information.
- The indicative mood in Spanish refers to information perceived as real. As a result, it conveys certainty.
- Use the Spanish indicative to describe your habits, memories, plans, and people.
- The Spanish subjunctive mood is used to express demands, advice, wishes, emotions, and doubts about the action someone else does.
- Spanish moods can be conjugated in different tenses to explain when an action took place.
- The main indicative tenses are present, preterite, imperfect, future, and conditional.
- On the other hand, the subjunctive tenses are present, present perfect, imperfect, and past perfect.
- The difference between the indicative and the subjunctive in Spanish is whether the speaker refers to real actions or not.

LINK TO THIS GUIDE



[Subjunctive vs Indicative Spanish Moods Made Easy](#)

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[A Simple Guide to Master the Spanish Subjunctive](#)

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