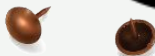


Pretérito perfecto compuesto del subjuntivo

Paso a paso



The "preterito perfecto compuesto del subjuntivo" is a tense in Spanish that combines the past tense (preterit) with the subjunctive mood. It is used to talk about actions that have happened in the past and may still have some relevance in the present. It's a bit complex, but don't worry, I'll break it down with examples to help you understand.

The formula to form the preterito perfecto compuesto del subjuntivo is:

Haber (in the subjunctive present) + Past Participle of the main verb



- Let's see the example of the verb "hablar" (to speak):
- First, we take the third person plural (ellos/ellas/ustedes) form of the present subjunctive of the verb "haber," which is "hayan."
- Then, we take the past participle of the verb "hablar," which is "hablado."
- Finally, we combine them: "hayan hablado."

HABER EN PRESENTE DEL SUBJUNTIVO	
SUJETO	HABER
Yo	Haya
Tú	Hayas
Vos	Hayás
Él, Ella, Usted	Haya
Nosotros(as)	Hayamos
Vosotros(as)	Hayáis
Ellos(as), Ustedes	Hayan

+

PARTICIPIO PASADO REGULAR		
VERBOS	Participio	Ejemplo
AR	- ado	Hablado
ER	- ido	Comido
IR	- ido	Vivido



The preterito perfecto compuesto del subjuntivo is used in Spanish in the following cases:

Expressing completed actions with a connection to the present:

This tense is often used to talk about actions that have happened in the past and may still have some relevance in the present. For example:

Espero que hayas estudiado para el examen. **(I hope you have studied for the exam.)**

(The action of studying for the exam happened in the past, but it's still relevant to the present because the exam is upcoming.)



The preterito perfecto compuesto del subjuntivo is used in Spanish in the following cases:

Expressing doubts or uncertainty about past actions:

The preterito perfecto compuesto del subjuntivo is used to express doubts or uncertainty about whether a past action has occurred or not. For example:

Dudo que hayan llegado a tiempo. **(I doubt they have arrived on time.)**

(Here, we are uncertain whether they have arrived on time or not.)



The preterito perfecto compuesto del subjuntivo is used in Spanish in the following cases:

Expressing wishes or hopes about past actions:

The preterito perfecto compuesto del subjuntivo can be used to express wishes, hopes, or desires related to past actions. For example:

Ojalá que hayas disfrutado la fiesta. (**I hope you enjoyed the party.**)

(We are expressing a wish about someone's enjoyment of the party, which is a past event.)



Here are several examples of sentences using the preterito perfecto compuesto del subjuntivo in Spanish:

- Espero que hayas hecho la tarea. **(I hope you have done the homework.)**
- Dudo que hayan llegado a tiempo. **(I doubt they have arrived on time.)**
- Ojalá que hayas disfrutado la película. **(I hope you enjoyed the movie.)**
- No creo que hayan terminado el proyecto todavía. **(I don't think they have finished the project yet.)**
- Tal vez hayan viajado a Europa este verano. **(Maybe they have traveled to Europe this summer.)**
- Ojalá que hayan ganado el concurso. **(I hope they have won the contest.)**
- Es posible que hayas olvidado tu paraguas en la oficina. **(It's possible that you have forgotten your umbrella at the office.)**
- No estoy seguro de que hayan encontrado las llaves perdidas. **(I'm not sure they have found the lost keys.)**



Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the preterito perfecto compuesto del subjuntivo.

- Espero que ellos _____ (haber) estudiado para el examen.
- Dudo que María _____ (haber) llegado a tiempo.
- Ojalá que tú _____ (haber) disfrutado la fiesta.
- No creo que ellos _____ (haber) terminado el trabajo todavía
- Espero que tú _____ (haber) comprado los boletos.
- Dudo que ellos _____ (haber) entendido la lección.
- Ojalá que nosotros _____ (haber) ganado el concurso.

