



## The Sentence Switch

Most Spanish sentences are conjugated based on the **subject**, and many include an **indirect object**, representing the person or thing affected or benefited by the action

Tú nos **mandaste** las fotos **a Rocío y a mí**.      Yo siempre le **presto** mis cosas **a Vanessa**.  
*You sent the photos to (us) Rocío and me.      I always lend my things to Vanessa.*

**Take Note:** Most Spanish sentences follow a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order, starting with the subject and ending with the object.

## The Verb Gustar

- Is also conjugated based on the **subject**.
- Also has a subject, a verb, and an object.
  - The **subject** is the thing being liked.
  - The **object** is the person experiencing the feeling.
- Follows an **OVO order**. The sentence starts with the **object** and ends with the **subject**.

**Me gusta tu perro.**  
*I like your dog.*

## Spanish Indirect Object Pronouns

With verbs like *gustar*, indirect object pronouns indicate who experiences the feeling:

Me	Te	Le
Nos	Os	Les



## The Gustar Formulas

**Singular subject:** one thing you like.

[IOP] + gusta + [det.] + [sing. noun]

¿Te gusta el fútbol?

*Do you like soccer?*

No me gustó esa película.

*I didn't like that movie.*

**Singular subject:** an activity you like.

[IOP] + gusta + [inf. verb]

Les gusta aprender español.

*They like learning Spanish.*

**Plural subject:** multiple things you like.

[IOP] + gustan + [det.] + [pl. noun]

A Elena no le gustaban los museos.

*Elena didn't like museums.*

## Key Takeaways

- Gustar and similar verbs **never** work with subject pronouns.
- Use these formulas and conjugation rules across **different tenses**.

A Juan no le va a gustar esta canción.

*Juan isn't going to like this song.*

- Use the SVQ order to **emphasize** your sentence.

A Juan le encanta este grupo, pero esta canción nunca le ha gustado.

*Juan loves this band, but he has never liked this song.*



## The 'A' Structure

Without context, sentences like the following can be highly ambiguous:

No le gustan los museos.

The **preposition *a*** allows you to **emphasize, clarify, and introduce who likes** something.

**A + [noun/prep. pronoun]**

**A Elena** no le gustan los museos, pero **a Beto** y **a mí** nos encantan.  
*Elena doesn't like museums, but Beto and I love them.*

**Take Note:** *A* doesn't work with subject pronouns.

## Expressing Agreement

Use the following formula to **agree with a positive statement**, expressing that **you also like** something:

**A + [noun/pronoun] + también**

**Te gusta** correr en las mañanas.  
*You like running in the morning.*

**A mí también.**  
*Me too.*

**A Lola también.**  
*Lola does too.*



Use the following formula to **agree with a negative statement**, indicating that you don't like something either:

**A + [noun/pronoun] + tampoco**

No le interesa la política.  
*She's not interested in politics.*

**A ti tampoco**, ¿verdad?  
*Neither do you, right?*

**A Lola tampoco** le interesa la política.  
*Lola isn't interested in politics either.*

## Expressing Disagreement

Use the following formula to **disagree with a positive statement**, showing that someone likes something, but you don't:

**A + [noun/pronoun] + no**

A él le gustan los gatos.  
*He likes cats.*

**A Juan y a Laura no**.  
*Juan and Laura don't.*

Use the following formula to **disagree with a negative statement**, expressing that someone doesn't something, but you do:

**A + [noun/pronoun] + sí**

No le gustan estos chocolates.  
*He doesn't like these chocolates.*

**A nosotros sí**.  
*We do.*

As a crucial part of expressing agreement and clarifying the indirect object, the preposition **a cannot be omitted** in these contexts.



## Verbs Like Gustar

**Affective verbs**, such as *gustar*, express feelings evoked by something and follow the same conjugation pattern and sentence structure as *gustar*.

Verbs Like Gustar	
Aburrir	To bore
Fascinar	To fascinate
Caer bien	To like
Dar pena	To be embarrassed

### Example Paragraph

A Mauricio y a Elena **les aburren** los documentales, pero **les da pena** decirme porque a mí **me fascina** este tipo de contenido. Aunque todavía no conocemos mucho a Mauricio, a todos **nos cae bien**.

Verbs Like Gustar	
Doler	To hurt
Apretar	To be too tight
Dar gusto	To make happy
Quedar	To fit
Dar risa	To make someone laugh

### Example Paragraph

A mi mamá **le duelen** los pies porque sus zapatos nuevos **le aprietan**. **Me da mucha risa** verla porque **le cuesta trabajo** ponérselos. A mi tía **le** va a **dar mucho gusto** porque a ella sí **le** van a **quedar** los zapatos.



## Common Mistakes

1. Omitting 'a' when using prepositional pronouns.

Mí también me gusta leer. **INCORRECT**  
*I like reading too.*

**A mí** también me gusta leer. **CORRECT**  
*I like reading too.*

2. Using subject pronouns with verbs like *gustar*.

Ella gustan las películas. **INCORRECT**  
*She likes movies.*

**A ella** le gustan las películas. **CORRECT**  
*She likes movies.*

**Le** gustan las películas. **CORRECT**  
*She likes movies.*

3. Using subject pronouns to agree or disagree.

Me gusta leer.  
*I like reading.*

Yo también. **INCORRECT**  
*Me too.*

**A mí** también. **CORRECT**  
*Me too.*



**Take Note:** *Me gustas* (I like you) is grammatically correct as it's conjugated based on the subject ('you'), but it implies physical attraction. Use '*me caes bien*' to express liking someone in a friendly way.

## Challenge

Complete each sentence by correctly conjugating the verb in parentheses:

1. A mí no \_\_\_ (gustar - imperfect) las películas de acción.
2. A Juan \_\_\_ (fascinar) los deportes extremos.
3. A mis amigos \_\_\_ (aburrir - near future) esta película.
4. A nosotros \_\_\_ (encantar) leer libros de aventuras.
5. A ella no \_\_\_ (interesar) las ciencias naturales.
6. A ti \_\_\_ (molestar) el tráfico en la ciudad..
7. A mi familia \_\_\_ (encantar) hacer picnics los fines de semana.

## Resources

- [This YouTube Lesson: How to Use Gustar](#)
- [YouTube Lesson: Spanish Parts of Speech](#)
- [YouTube Lesson: Spanish Prepositional Pronouns: Para Yo or Para Mí?](#)
- [YouTube Lesson: What Are Spanish Indirect Object Pronouns](#)
- [YouTube Lesson: Expressions with the Verb Dar that Work Like Gustar](#)
- [Guide: Verbs Like Gustar in Spanish: Conjugations + Must-Know List](#)