

I LIKE... DO YOU LIKE... HE DOESN'T LIKE... ETC...

EL VERBO "GUSTAR"

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To simplify our understanding of this verb, lets just follow these charts:

Singular Item

If it's just **one item that you like**,... here are the expressions:

I like it. = <i>A mí me gusta.</i>	We like it. = <i>A nosotros nos gusta.</i> We like it. (f) = <i>A nosotras nos gusta.</i>
You like it. (familiar) = <i>A ti te gusta.</i>	You guys like it. (familiar) = <i>A vosotros os gusta.</i> You gals like it. (f) = <i>A vosotras os gusta.</i>
You like it. (formal) = <i>A usted le gusta.</i> He likes it. = <i>A él le gusta.</i> She likes it. = <i>A ella le gusta.</i> It likes it. = <i>Le gusta.</i>	You guys like it. (formal) = <i>A ustedes les gusta.</i> They like it. = <i>A ellos les gusta.</i> They like it. (f) = <i>A ellas les gusta.</i>

Plural Items

If it's **more than one item that you like**,... here are the expressions:

I like them. = <i>A mí me gustan.</i>	We like them. = <i>A nosotros nos gustan.</i> We like them. (f) = <i>A nosotras nos gustan.</i>
You like them. (familiar) = <i>A ti te gustan.</i>	You guys like them. (familiar) = <i>A vosotros os gustan.</i> You gals like them. (f) = <i>A vosotras os gustan.</i>
You like them. (formal) = <i>A usted le gustan.</i> He likes them. = <i>A él le gustan.</i> She likes them. = <i>A ella le gustan.</i> It likes them. = <i>Le gustan.</i>	You guys like them. (formal) = <i>A ustedes les gustan.</i> They like them. = <i>A ellos les gusta.</i> They like them. (f) = <i>A ellas les gusta.</i>

All of the Spanish sentences above can also be questions, just by putting question marks on them. Then you can say things like these:

If it's just **one item that you like**,... here are the expressions:

Do I like it? = <i>¿Me gusta a mí?</i>	Do we like it? = <i>¿Nos gusta a nosotros?</i> Do we like it? (f) = <i>¿Nos gusta a nosotras?</i>
Do you like it? (familiar) = <i>¿A ti te gusta?</i>	Do you guys like it? (familiar) = <i>¿A vosotros os gusta?</i> Do you gals like it? (f) = <i>¿A vosotras os gusta?</i>
Do you like it? (formal) = <i>¿A usted le gusta?</i> Does he like it? = <i>¿A él le gusta?</i> Does she like it? = <i>¿A ella le gusta?</i> Does it like it? = <i>¿Le gusta?</i>	Do you guys like it? (formal) = <i>¿A ustedes les gusta?</i> Do they like it? = <i>¿A ellos les gusta?</i> Do they like it? (f) = <i>¿A ellas les gusta?</i>

For questions using plural, such as, "Do you like **them**?", just change the verb to **gustan**. All of these questions can change to **them**, by using **gustan**, like we did in the above *plural items*.

OTROS VERBOS QUE FUNCIONAN COMO "GUSTAR"

OTHER VERBS THAT FUNCTION THE SAME AS "GUSTAR"

- encantar = to enchant, to be enchanting, to enthrall, to be enthralling
 Le encanta mucho ir al teatro. = (She really likes to go to the theater.)
- facinar = to fascinate, to be fascinating
 ¿Te fascinan las ciencias? = (Do the sciences fascinate you)(box 2)
- Interesar = to interest, to be interesting
 Nos interesa estudiar química. = (Studying chemistry interests us.)
- importar = to be important, to matter
 Me importa hacerlo bien. = (It's important to me to do it well.)
- molestar = to bother, to annoy, to be annoying
 Les molesta el ruido. = (The noise bothers them.)
- parecer = to seem, to have the appearance of
 Ella me parece enferma. = (She seems sick to me.)
- quedar = to remain, to be left over
 No les queda más tiempo. = (They have no more time left.)
- agradar = to please, to be pleasing
 A mí me agrada cuando bailas así.
 (It pleases me when you dance that way.)
- bastar = to be enough, to suffice
 Me basta comer solo éstos. = (It's enough for me to eat just these.)
- doler(ue) = to hurt, to be painful, to cause sorrow
 A él le duele la cabeza. = (His head hurts.)
- complacer = to please, to be pleasing also the verb *placer*
 Me complace estar contigo esta noche. =
 (It pleases me to be with you tonight.)
- faltar = to lack, to be lacking
 Me falta la energía para terminarlo. = (I lack the energy to finish it.)
- Hacer falta = to miss - - same as *faltar*, except the verb *hacer* is the one you conjugate
 Me haces mucha falta cuando no estás aquí.
 (I miss you a lot when you aren't here.)
- sobrar = to be left over, to have too much
 Nunca me sobra dinero. = (I never have money left over.)
- tocarle (a uno) = to be one's turn
 A ella le toca lavar los platos. = (It's her turn to do the dishes.)
- latir = to beat (one's heart) - commonly used to express
 how something seems in one's heart
 Me late que ese chavo no te conviene.
 (I feel in my heart like that guy is no good for you.)
- enloquecer = to drive crazy
 Me enloqueces cuando te pones ese vestido rojo y bailas así.
 (You drive me crazy when you put on that red dress
 and you dance like that.)

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Lots of other verbs could be included on this page.

We use indirect object pronouns in front of these verbs to show who the receivers are.

This just gives you an idea of how they work.

Me late que no te interesa nada de lo que dicen estos papeles.

Pues, ojalá que no sea así.