

## Using *Gustar* to Express Likes and Dislikes

We do not express likes and dislikes the same way in Spanish and English. In the English sentence, the subject is the one that likes something. In the Spanish sentence, *what is liked* is the subject.

Mar 26-10:21 AM

*Gustar* means "to be pleasing to/to please," but it is often translated as "to like" because it is used in sentences in which we would use the verb "to like" in English. Knowing that it means "to please/to be pleasing to" can help us understand how the verb works in the Spanish sentence.



*Le gusta el plátano.* Literally = "Him it pleases the banana."

Mar 29-8:15 AM

Let's look at how we differentiate who we are talking about liking (or not liking) something in Spanish.

**me gusta / gustan** (talking about what pleases me)

**te gusta / gustan** (talking about what pleases you, informal)

**le gusta / gustan** (talking about what pleases you, formal/him/her)

**les gusta / gustan** (talking about what pleases you, plural/them)

**nos gusta / gustan** (talking about what pleases us)

Mar 26-10:41 AM



**Gusta:**

- 1. To talk about **something singular** that someone likes (named with a **singular definite article** and a **singular noun**);
- 2. To talk about **something** someone likes to do (with a **verb in the infinitive**).

**Gustan:**

To talk about **something plural** that someone likes (named with a **plural definite article** and a **plural noun**).

Mar 26-1:05 PM

*Anyone can like (or not like) the chocolate or the chocolates, but the form of **gustar** does not change because of that:*

**Les gusta el chocolate.**

**Le gustan los chocolates.**

**Nos gusta el chocolate.**

**No te gustan los chocolates.**

**Me gustan los chocolates.**

★ **WHAT IS LIKED (OR NOT LIKED) DETERMINES WHICH FORM OF THE VERB GUSTAR IS USED.** ★

Mar 26-10:38 AM

*Anyone can like or not like to do something, but the form of **gustar** does not change because of that either:*

**Les gusta correr.**

**Le gusta correr.**

**Nos gusta correr.**

**No te gusta correr.**

**Me gusta correr.**



Mar 26-1:09 PM

Basically what is being liked is the subject and who likes it is the indirect object. Make gustar match the item that is being liked and not who is liking the item.

To correctly use the verb gustar draw the following box:

A mí <b>me</b>	A nosotros <b>nos</b>
A tí <b>te</b>	
A él	A ellos
A ella <b>le</b>	A Uds. <b>les</b>
A Ud.	

(to whom the item is pleasing)

<small>if what you like is a</small>
<b>gusta</b> (singular noun, infinitive)
<small>if what you like is a</small>
<b>gustan</b> (plural noun)

A ella \_\_\_\_\_ dibujar.  
 A nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ beber los refrescos.  
 A nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ los refrescos.

It is easiest to write these sentences if you start at the back of the sentence with what is being liked and then work your way to the front of the sentence.

Sep 15-5:34 PM

A mí **me gusta** hablar por telefono.  
 A mí **me gustan** los dulces.

The first sentence mean that talking on the phone is pleasing to me. Gusta agrees with hablar and me agrees with "a mí".

In the second sentence gustan agrees with "los dulces". Dulces is plural so we use gustan. "me" still agrees with "a mí"

¿A tí \_\_\_\_\_ correr?  
 No, no \_\_\_\_\_ correr. A mí \_\_\_\_\_ pasear.

Walker, ¿Te gusta mirar la televisión?

Clase, ¿A Walker \_\_\_\_\_ mirar la televisión.

Jan 3-7:27 PM

*Now it's your turn...*



Mar 29-8:50 AM











(We like...)



Mar 29-8:55 AM

(We do not like...)



Mar 29-10:50 AM

If you want to know about what someone likes, you can ask generally or specifically.

¿Qué **te gusta**? (General)

★ Practice with a partner using the verbs you know★

¿**Te gusta bailar**? (Specific)

Sí, **me gusta bailar**.

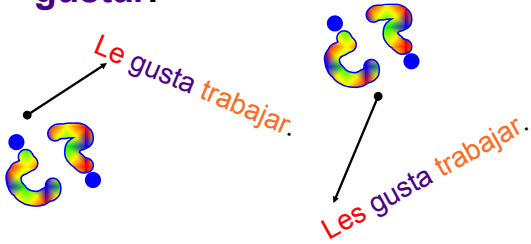
(Or...)

No, no **me gusta bailar**.



Mar 29-8:59 AM

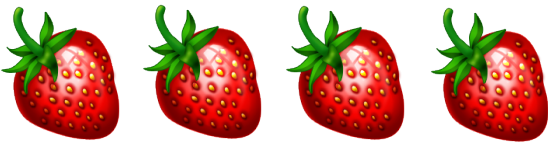
Sometimes, we use **clarifiers** and **emphasizers** with the verb **gustar**.



Mar 29-9:29 AM

When we are saying "I like" (or "don't like") something in Spanish, it is very clear who we are talking about. Still, we sometimes use an **emphasizer** in our sentences.

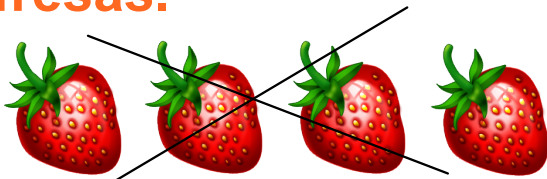
**A mí me gustan las fresas.**



Mar 29-9:38 AM

When we are saying "you like," informal, (or "don't like") something in Spanish, it is also very clear who we are talking about. Still, we sometimes use an **emphasizer** in our sentences in this case also.

**A ti no te gustan las fresas.**



Mar 29-10:03 AM

Also, when we are saying "we like" (or "don't like") something in Spanish, it is clear we are talking about ourselves, but we may use an **emphasizer** in our sentences or a **clarifier** to be very specific about who we are.

**A nosotros/nosotras nos gustan las fresas.**

**A Juan y a mí nos gustan las fresas.**

**A ti y a mí no nos gustan las fresas.**

Mar 29-10:07 AM

When we need to use **le** or **les** in Spanish, it may not be clear who we are referring to, so we may use a **clarifier** in our sentences to make it clear.

**A usted le gustan las fresas.**

**A Juan le gustan las fresas.**

**A María le gustan las fresas.**

**A ella no le gustan las fresas.**

**A ustedes les gustan las fresas.**

**A ti y a Luisa no les gustan las fresas.**

**A Juan y María les gustan las fresas.**

**A los muchachos no les gustan las fresas.**

Mar 29-10:13 AM

*Now it's your turn...*



Mar 29-10:30 AM

\_\_\_ Susana \_\_\_\_\_ nadar.  
 \_\_\_ Luis y a mí \_\_\_\_\_ los gatos.  
 \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ te \_\_\_\_\_ nadar.  
 \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ nadar.  
 \_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_ nadar.  
 \_\_\_ los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_ nadar.  
 \_\_\_ nosotras \_\_\_\_\_ nadar.

★ Check your answers  
 on the next page... ★

Mar 29-10:30 AM

A Susana le gusta nadar.  
 A Luis y a mí nos gustan los gatos.  
 A ti no te gusta nadar.  
 A mí me gusta nadar.  
 A ustedes no les gusta nadar.  
 A los estudiantes les gusta nadar.  
 A nosotras nos gusta nadar.

Mar 29-3:23 PM

# Te gusta bailar.



Mar 29-10:57 AM











