

Los Verbos Regulares/Regular Spanish Verbs

In Spanish, there are three categories of verbs. The category is determined by the last two letters of the infinitive: Present tense conjugations of regular **–AR, –ER, –IR** verbs

-AR Verbs



In Spanish, there are three classes – verb families (or conjugations) of verbs: those that end in **-AR**, those that end in **-ER**, and those that end in **-IR**. This is important because the conjugation determines the endings you put on the verbs.

Los Verbos:

- Verbs are “action words” = to do something
- These 3 verb families in Spanish: -AR, -ER, -IR (are based on the endings of the infinitives of the verbs)
- The following are example verb infinitives: verb form that is found in the dictionary
 - Ex: -AR = Habl**ar** = to dance
 - Ex: -ER = Comer**er** = to eat
 - EX: -IR = Escrib**ir** = to write

Every verb has 2 parts

The stem + ending

- The stem of a verb is the part of the verb you get when you take the –**ar**, –**er** or –**ir** off of the infinitive

- **Ex: Infinitive: Stem:**

Habl**ar**Habl

Com**er**Com

Escrib**ir**Escrib

Conjugation of verbs: II Tiempo presente:

- Conjugation = changing the endings of the verb so that the verb agrees with the subject of the sentence (person doing the action of the verb)
- *In English:*
 - We conjugate in 2 forms and use pronouns.
 - We say “I speak, he speaks, we speak.” We don’t realize we are changing our endings.
- *In Spanish:*
 - the endings are more exact
 - there are 5 different endings on the stem of the verb so we know who is doing the action by the endings of the verb.
 - pronouns are therefore not necessary.

Los Pronombres Personales Many Spanish verbs are completely regular, meaning that they follow a specific pattern of conjugation. In this lesson you will learn to conjugate regular -ar, -er, and -ir verbs (in the present tense). Before you can do that, you must memorize the following subject pronouns.

Singular

Plural

yo	nosotros
tú	Vosotros Vosotras
él / ella / Ud.	ellos / ellas / Uds.

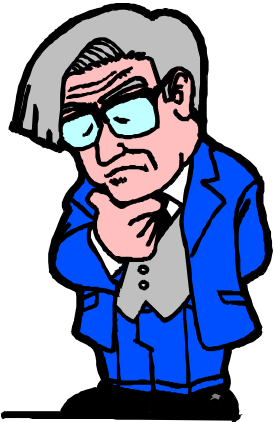
Present-tense verbs in Spanish can have several English equivalents. Each simple expression in Spanish may convey three different ideas in English:

(Yo) estudio español:

I study Spanish.

I do study Spanish.

I am studying Spanish.



Conjugation of verbs cont'd:

- There are endings of the verb for each subject pronoun in Spanish. Therefore, each ending is different for the subject of the sentence.
- To conjugate a verb there are 2 parts: drop the infinitive and add the ending for each pronoun to the stem:

ex: Hablar = to speak stem = **Habl**

Yo habl**o** nosotros habl**amos**

Tu habl**as**

el/ella habl**a** ellos/ellas habl**an**

Ud. habl**a** Uds.habl**an**

To form the present tense (AR):

STEM

+

Verb ending

-o

-amos

-as

-a

-an

-ER endings – present tense conjugation



▲ The endings for **regular -ER** verbs are the same as for **-AR** verbs, except that the vowel is **-E-** instead of **-A-**!

▲ yo -**o**

▲ tú -**es**

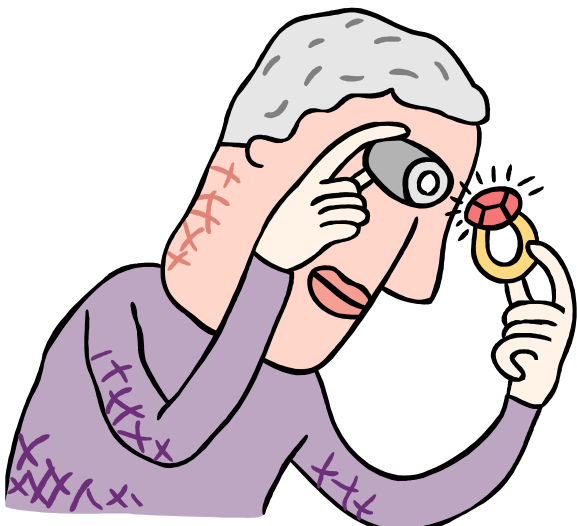
▲ él, ella, Ud. -**e**

▲ nosotros -**emos**

▲ ellos -**en**

▲ ustedes -**en**

What about the –IR Verbs?

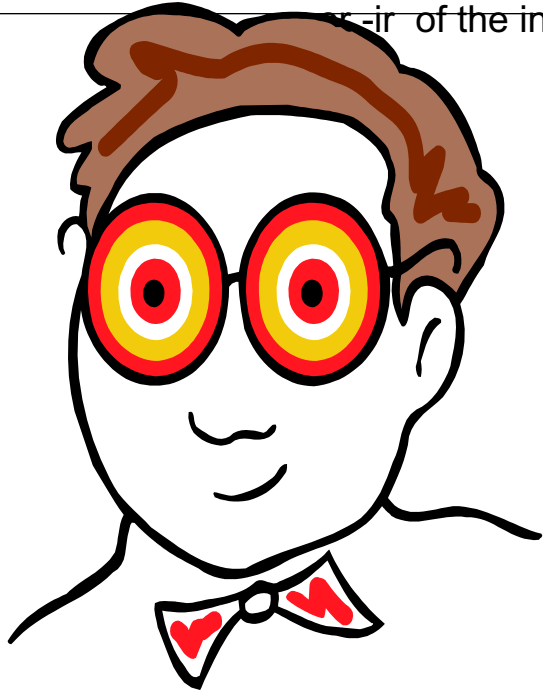


▲ Well, take a look for yourself.
Can you find the one
difference?

- ▲ **bebervivir**
- ▲ bebovivo
- ▲ bebesvives
- ▲ bebevive
- ▲ *bebemosvivimos*
- ▲ bebenviven

Regular Verbs

As you can see, to conjugate regular -ar or -er or -ir verbs, simply drop the ending (-ar or -er or -ir of the infinitive verb) and add one of the following:



▲ To summarize, here are the endings for the three verb conjugations:

▲ <u>-AR</u>	▲ <u>-ER</u>	▲ <u>-IR</u>
▲ -o	-o	-o
▲ -as	-es	-es
▲ -a	-e	-e
▲ -amos	-emos	-imos
▲ -an	-en	-en

Practica: Conjugate the correct form for each pronoun and translate into English:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Yo (hablar) | 1. Tu (comer) |
| 2. Mi hermano (mirar) | 2. Mi padre (vender) |
| 3. Mis hermanos y yo (ayudar) | 3. Yo (leer) |
| 4. Uds. (cocinar) | 4. Marco y yo (hacer) |
| 5. Mis padres (trabajar) | 5. Paco y Ana (conocer) |
| 6. Tu (descansar) | |

1. (asistir) Mis parientes _____ a una cena grande a casa de mi abuela.
2. (salir) Siempre _____ tu' mucho con amigos los fines de semana?
3. (decidir) Mis amigos y yo _____ de ir al cine hoy.

Practice: Conj. the verb in Span. in the sent:

- (lavar) Su madre _____ la ropa todos los días.
- (hacer) Mis hermanos y yo _____ las camas por la mañana.
- (recibir) Marta siempre _____ buenas notas en sus clases.
- (cuidar) ¿_____ tú a tu hermano menor después de clases?
- (poner) ¿_____ Uds. la mesa para la cena?
- (ver) Los domingos, mi padre y mi hermano _____ el partido de fútbol americano en la tele.
- (montar) Yo _____ en bicicleta en el tiempo libre.

Practice: Conj. the verb in Span. in the sent:

- (to attend) ¿Adónde _____ a la fiesta la familia?
- (to eat) Todos _____ la cena a las seis.
- (to celebrate) Mi familia y yo _____ los días de fiesta en casa con nuestros parientes.
- (to travel) Mi tía _____ de Colombia este mes.
- (to read) ¿_____ tú mucho en el tiempo libre?
- (to take out) Después de la cena, yo siempre _____ la basura.
- (to live) Mis padres, mis hermanos y yo _____ en una casa grande en calle Hidalgo.

Las Preguntas *(the questions)*



Que significa la pregunta

When forming a simple yes/no question you open with a verb and eliminate in English the "do you" or "does he/she" because it is translated in the question with the verb already. Spanish doesn't have a "do you" translation for questions.

¿Estudia Carlos en la biblioteca?
Does Carlos study in the library?

¿Tocas la guitarra?
Do you play the guitar?

Question	Answer
yo	tú / Ud.
tú	yo
él / ella	él / ella
Ud.	yo
nosotros	Uds. / nosotros
ellos / ellas	ellos / ellas
Uds. / tú y tus amigos	nosotros

Ahoras: Formen una pregunta de Sí o no y respondan en una frase completa

1. Marta / escribir bien / las frases (sí)
2. Tú / trabajar / los fines de semana (no)
3. Marcos y Juan / correr / por la noche (no)
4. Tú y Anita / comprender todo / en la clase de ciencias (sí)
5. Ud. / bailar mucho / en las fiestas (sí)
6. Las chicas / salir con los chicos / el viernes por la noche (no)

- Translate the following AR verbs into Spanish:

1. To admire
2. To fix (tidy up)
3. To look for
4. To change
5. To cut
6. To wish/want
7. To win
8. To invite
9. To arrive
10. To return

Admirar
Arreglar
Buscar
Cambiar
Cortar
Desear
Ganar
Invitar
Llegar
regresar

- Traduzcan las preguntas o las frases en español: (AR Verbs)

1. Juan y Carla fix up the house.
2. My father works in an office in the city.
3. Do you play the piano?
4. The class ends in 10 minutes.
5. Is your sister using the computer?
6. My parents and I travel to the beach in the summer.
7. Do all of you answer in Spanish?

- Traduzcan las preguntas o las frases en español:
(ER/IR Verbs)

1. We are learning a lot of Spanish.
2. Is the class reading a funny novel?
3. I promise to make the bed.
4. The boys understand Spanish well.
5. Do you eat dinner with your grandparents on Sundays?
6. My friends and I insist on seeing a movie.
7. Does your brother receive good grades?
8. I write many letters in Spanish to my cousins in Peru.
9. Do the teachers permit phones in class?

¿Cómo se dice *en español*?



- ✓ My mother washes the dishes after dinner.
- ✓ My father never cooks.
- ✓ My older brothers are smart and attend the university.
- ✓ I clean up my room on the weekends.
- ✓ My family and I visit my grandparents on Sunday and eat dinner with them.
- ✓ My brother walks the dog in the park.
- ✓ My friends and I go out on Fridays and see a movie in the theater.
- ✓ My grandmother buys food at the supermarket and spends a lot of money.
- ✓ In my free time, I talk on the phone, listen to the radio, hang out with my friends and ride my bike.
- ✓ My cousin is lazy and doesn't read or do homework for English class.
- ✓ My sister-in-law is a teacher and teaches well.