

Repaso: el presente del indicativo
Review: Present Tense Indicative

The present tense is formed as follows:

Regular Verbs: 1. drop the ar/er/ir
2. add the correct ending

The endings are:

ar verbs: **o,as,a,amos,an**

er/ir verbs: **o,es,e,emos,en**

Some common **irregulars**:

ser **soy,eres,es,somos,son**

ir **voy,vas,va,vamos,van**

tener **tengo,tienes,tiene,tenemos,tienen**

Los verbos con cambios en el radical
Stem Changing Verbs

There are 4 basic stem changes that occur in verbs in the **present tense** in Spanish:

(e-->ie), (o-->ue), (e-->i), (u-->ue (jugar only))

- These notations mean that a spell change occurs in the stem of certain verbs.
- This stem change never occurs in the **nosotros or vosotros** forms.
- The verbs use regular -ar, -er, or -ir endings.

Some Stem-Changing Verbs

(e-->ie)

pensar
empezar
divertirse
cerrar
comenzar
despertar
quebrar
defender
descender
encender
entender
perder
querer
mentir
preferir
sentir

(o-->ue)

dormir
acostarse
almorzar
costar
encontrar
mostrar
probar
recordar
sonar
soñar
volver
devolver
mover
poder
resolver

soler
morir

(e-->i)

pedir
reír
repetir

(u-->ue)

jugar

Las construcciones ir a/acabar de + infinitivo
The Constructions Ir a/Acabar de + infinitive
To go to do/To have just done

To express an action in Spanish that is **going to be** done, the following construction is used:

Form of the verb Ir + a + Verb Infinitive
voy, vas, va, vamos, van (Unchanged form)

Voy a hablar con el profesor esta noche.

I'm going to speak with the teacher tonight.

¿**Vas a ir** al concierto este sábado?

Are you going to go to the concert this Saturday?

To express an action that has **just** occurred in Spanish, this construction is used:

Form of the verb Acabar + de + Verb Infinitive

acabo, acabas, acaba,
acabamos, acaban

Acabamos de tomar un examen muy difícil.

We have just taken a difficult exam.

Juan **acaba de conocer** a una chica muy linda.

Juan has just met a very pretty girl.

La construcción infinitiva
The Infinitive Construction

When using two verbs in a sentence in Spanish, the first verb is conjugated (has an ending that goes with a subject), and the second verb is left in its infinitive form.

Deseo ir al cine esta noche.

conjugated verb form infinitive verb form

For most verbs this is the pattern. However, some verbs require a preposition between the two verb forms.

Aprendo **a** esquiar este invierno.

preposition

The following verbs require a preposition when used with an infinitive in a sentence:

aprender **a**

To learn to

empezar (e-->ie) **a**

To begin to

venir **a**

To come to

dejar **de**

To quit, stop

olvidarse **de**

To forget to

tratar **de**

To try to

Aprendo **a** trabajar con mi padre.

I'm learning to work with my father.

Empiezo **a** trabajar a las ocho.

I begin to work at eight o'clock.

Manuel viene **a** comer con nosotros.

Manuel is coming to eat with us.

Dejamos **de** trabajar a las cinco.

We quit working at five o'clock.

Me olvido **de** hacer las tareas.

I forget to do the homework.

Trato **de** llegar a tiempo.

I try to arrive on time.

Other verb/preposition combinations: comenzar (e-->ie) **a** (*to begin to*), enseñar **a** (*to teach to*), salir **a** (*to go out to*), cesar **de** (*to stop...*), consistir **en** (*to consist of...*), insistir **en** (*to insist on...*), vacilar **en** (*to hesitate to*), soñar (o-->ue) **con** (*to dream of...*)

The best way to remember which verb requires a preposition when followed by an infinitive is to memorize the verb with its preposition.

aprender a instead of just simply **aprender**

- In English, this construction will sometimes have a verb with an **-ing** ending:

Prefiero **trabajar** contigo.

*I prefer **to work** with you.*

*I prefer **working** with you.*

Los Verbos Reflexivos

Reflexive Verbs

In Spanish, an action that a subject performs on or for his or her self is considered reflexive. To express this action, a reflexive pronoun is placed before the verb in a sentence. The following are the reflexive pronouns and their corresponding subject pronouns:

Subject Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
yo	me
tú	te
él, ella, ud.	se
nosotros, nosotras	nos
ellos, ellas, uds.	se

Examples

Non-Reflexive

Compro una revista.
I am buying a magazine.

Inés lava el coche.
Inés is washing the car.

Miramos la televisión.
We are watching television.

Reflexive

Me compro una revista.
*I am buying **myself** a magazine.*

Inés **se** lava el pelo.
Inés is washing her hair.

Nos miramos en el espejo.
*We are looking **at ourselves** in the mirror.*

- The reflexive pronoun corresponds to the subject in the sentence and always is placed immediately before the verb.

- Reflexive pronouns can correspond to the English *myself, yourself, his/herself, ourselves, themselves*.

- The infinitive forms of reflexive verbs have **se** attached to the end.

Verb Forms

Lavarse (to wash oneself)

Ponerse (to put on oneself)

yo

me lavo

me pongo

tú

te lavas

te pones

él, ella, ud.

se lava

se pone

nosotros(as)

nos lavamos

nos ponemos

ellos, ellas, uds.

se lavan

se ponen

El uso impersonal del pronombre *se*
The impersonal use of the pronoun se

Se can also be used in sentences where it does not refer to any specific person:

Se habla español en España.

They (people, one) speak(s) Spanish in Spain.

Se necesita estudiar en esta clase.

People (you, we, one) need(s) to study in this class.

The following expression is a common example of an impersonal use of **se**:

Se prohíbe fumar

Smoking is prohibited

People cannot smoke.

No smoking.

Se is also used in impersonal sentences which refer to a specific object(s):

Se necesita una secretaría.

A secretary is needed.

Se necesitan dos secretarias.

*Two secretaries **are needed**.*

Note that the verb changes depending on whether the subject is singular or plural. The **el form** is used with a **singular** subject and the **ellos form** is used with **plural** subjects.

El presente del progresivo *The Present Progressive Tense*

To describe an action in Spanish that is happening at this very moment, the present progressive tense is used. This tense is formed as follows:

Form of the verb Estar	+	
Present Participle		
estoy, estás, está, estamos		-ar
verbs - add ando to stem		
están		-er
verbs - add iendo to stem		
		-ir
verbs - add iendo to stem		

Yo **estoy escuchando** al Sr. Madan ahora.

Form of Estar

Present Participle

*I **am listening** to Mr. Madan now.*

- -Ar and -Er stem changing verbs have regular present participles.

- - Ir stem changing verbs have the following spell changes in the present participle:

(e-->i), sentir / **sintiendo**

pedir / **pidiendo**

(o-->u) dormir / **durmiendo**

- Some irregular present participles:

venir / **viniendo**

poder / **pudiendo**

ir / **yendo**

traer / **trayendo**

construir / **construyendo**

oír / **oyendo**

leer / **leyendo**

- This verb tense means the same as the English **-ing** form. It is not used as often in Spanish.

- A progressive construction can also be formed using the verbs **continuar**, **seguir**, or **ir** in place of *estar*.