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Cardinal numerals.

Cardinal numbers or numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.).

0	cero	10	diez	20	veinte	30	treinta
1	un, uno, una	11	once	21	veintiuno/a	31	treinta y uno/a
2	dos	12	doce	22	veintidós	32	treinta y dos
3	tres	13	trece	23	veintitrés	33	treinta y tres
4	cuatro	14	catorce	24	veinticuatro	34	treinta y cuatro
5	cinco	15	quince	25	veinticinco	35	treinta y cinco
6	seis	16	dieciséis	26	veintiséis	36	treinta y seis
7	siete	17	diecisiete	27	veintisiete	37	treinta y siete
8	ocho	18	dieciocho	28	veintiocho	38	treinta y ocho
9	nueve	19	diecinueve	29	veintinueve	39	treinta y nueve
0	cero	10	diez	20	veinte	30	treinta
40	cuarenta	50	cincuenta	60	sesenta	70	setenta
80	ochenta	90	noventa	100	cien	101	ciento uno
200	doscientos	300	trescientos	400	cuatrocientos	500	quinientos
600	seiscientos	700	setecientos	800	ochocientos	900	novecientos
1000	mil	1001	mil uno	2000	dos mil		

1,000,000 un millón (de)

2,000,000 dos millones (de)

- Three-word forms also exist for most numbers between 16 and 29: **diez y seis**, **veinte y tres**.
- Numbers such as 1999 must be expressed as **mil novecientos noventa y nueve** (not *nineteen hundred ninety-nine*).
- Numbers ending in **one**+have feminine singular forms when used with feminine nouns: **veintiuna mujeres**, **cincuenta y una pesetas**.
- NEVER USE ***un mil**.
- **De** is used between **millón** and a noun being counted: **un millón de dólares**, **cien millones de habitantes**.
- In writing out Spanish numerals, commas are used where we use periods in English, and periods instead of commas: **1.240,5** = 1,240.5

Ordinal numbers (first, second, etc).

There are forms for almost all numerals, but in normal practice all you will use are the forms for the numbers one through ten. Remember that these are adjectives and agree with the noun modified. The forms **primer** and **tercer** are used only before masculine singular nouns.

1°	primer, primero	6°	sexto
2°	segundo	7°	séptimo
3°	tercer, tercero	8°	octavo
4°	cuarto	9°	noveno
5°	quinta	10°	décimo

Ésta es mi primera clase universitaria. *This is my first college class.*
No puedo entender el tercer párrafo. *I can't understand the third paragraph.*

Note that after names such as "Charles the Fifth", the word "the" is not used before the ordinal: **Carlos V = Carlos Quinto; Felipe II = Felipe Segundo.**

Los Pronombres Personales (Subject Pronouns)

	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo I	Nosotros we Nosotras we (fem.)
Segunda persona	Tú you (familiar)	Vosotros you - Spain Vosotras you (fem.)
Tercera persona	Él he Ella she Ud. you (formal)	Ellos they (masc.) Ellas they (fem.) Uds. you - México

- Note the accent marks over **tú** [to distinguish it from **tu** meaning %your+] and **él** [to distinguish it from **el** meaning %the+].
- Subject pronouns are used as the subject of a verb.

Yo prefiero coca cola. - I prefer coca cola

- The **vosotros** form is used as the plural of **tú** in Spain; in México and Latin America **ustedes** is used as the second person plural, both familiar and plural.

¿**Cómo estáis vosotros**? - *How are you all doing?* (Spain, familiar)

¿**Cómo están ustedes**? - *How are you all doing?* (Spain, formal plural;
México/Latin America, both formal and familiar plural)

- The masculine forms **nosotros**, **vosotros**, and **ellos** are used when referring to a group of males and females; the feminine forms **nosotras**, **vosotras**, and **ellas** are used only when the group consists entirely of females.

Nosotras estamos cansadas. - *We are tired.* (all female)

RECUERDA: Ud. = Usted (you formal singular)

Uds. = Ustedes (you plural)

Ud. = You dude

Uds. = You dudes

El Presente - Verbos regulares (ar, er, ir)

- All Spanish verbs belong to one of three different conjugations according to the ending of the infinitive.
- An Infinitive is a verb that has not been conjugated - to speak, to run, to live.
- Each conjugation in Spanish has its own set of endings. In order to conjugate a verb in the present tense, eliminate the ar, er and ir from the infinitive form and add the following endings:

First conjugation (-ar) o, as, a, amos, áis, an

Infinitive - hablar	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo hablo	Nosotros hablamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú hablas	Vosotros habláis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él habla Ella Ud.	Ellos hablan Ellas Uds.

Second conjugation (-er) o, es, e, emos, éis, en

Infinitive - correr	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo corro	Nosotros corremos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú corres	Vosotros corréis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él corre Ella Ud.	Ellos corren Ellas Uds.

Third conjugation (-ir) o, es, e, imos, ís, en

Infinitive - vivir	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo vivo	Nosotros vivimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú vives	Vosotros vivís Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él vive Ella Ud.	Ellos viven Ellas Uds.

Some common irregular verbs: ir, ser, estar, tener, hacer, dar, ver

Infinitive - ir - to go	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo voy	Nosotros vamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú vas	Vosotros vais Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él va Ella Ud.	Ellos van Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - dar - to give	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo doy	Nosotros damos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú das	Vosotros dais Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él da Ella Ud.	Ellos dan Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - ser - to be	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo soy	Nosotros somos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú eres	Vosotros sois Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él es Ella Ud.	Ellos son Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - estar - to be	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo estoy	Nosotros estamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú estás	Vosotros estáis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él está Ella Ud.	Ellos están Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - tener - to have	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo tengo	Nosotros tenemos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú tienes	Vosotros tenéis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él tiene Ella Ud.	Ellos tienen Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - hacer - to do/make	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo hago	Nosotros hacemos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú haces	Vosotros hacéis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él hace Ella Ud.	Ellos hacen Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - ver: to see	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo veo	Nosotros vemos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú ves	Vosotros veis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él ve Ella Ud.	Ellos ven Ellas Uds.

- Uses of the Present Tense

- There are four possible translations for the present. They are:

HABLO I speak
 I do speak / Do I speak?
 I am speaking / Am I speaking?
 I will speak (near future - tonight, tomorrow)

- The construction **hace + expression of time + que + verb** (conjugated according to the subject) in the present is used to designate actions that began in the past but continue into the present.

Hace dos años que estudio español.

I have been studying Spanish for two years. (I am still studying Spanish)

¿Cuánto tiempo hace que vives en McFarland?

How long have you been living in McFarland? (You still live in McFarland)

- Stem changing verbs %Verbos Botas+

- Stem changing verbs that end in **-ar** or **-er** change the stem vowel in the present in two possible ways: **e > ie** or **o > ue** in all forms except **nosotros** and **vosotros**.

Example - E>IE VERBOS “AR”

Infinitive - pensar - to think	Singular		Plural	
Primera persona	Yo	pienso	Nosotros	pensamos
Segunda persona	Tú	piensas	Nosotras	
			Vosotros	pensáis
			Vosotras	
Tercera persona	Él	piensa	Ellos	piensan
	Ella		Ellas	
	Ud.		Uds.	

Example - O>UE VERBOS “ER”

Infinitive -poder - to be able to, can	Singular		Plural	
Primera persona	Yo	puedo	Nosotros Nosotras	podemos
Segunda persona	Tú	puedes	Vosotros Vosotras	podéis
Tercera persona	Él Ella Ud.	puede	Ellos Ellas Uds.	pueden

- Stem changing verbs that end in -ir change the stem vowel in the present in three possible ways: **e > ie**, **o > ue** or **e > i** in all forms except **nosotros** and **vosotros**.

Example - E>IE VERBOS “IR”

Infinitive -mentir - to lie	Singular		Plural	
Primera persona	Yo	miento	Nosotros Nosotras	mentimos
Segunda persona	Tú	mientes	Vosotros Vosotras	mentís
Tercera persona	Él Ella Ud.	miente	Ellos Ellas Uds.	mienten

Example - O>UE VERBOS “IR”

Infinitive -dormir -to sleep	Singular		Plural	
Primera persona	Yo	duermo	Nosotros Nosotras	dormimos
Segunda persona	Tú	duermes	Vosotros Vosotras	dormís
Tercera persona	Él Ella Ud.	duerme	Ellos Ellas Uds.	duermen

Example - E>I VERBOS “IR”

Infinitive -servir - to serve	Singular		Plural	
Primera persona	Yo	sirvo	Nosotros	servimos
Segunda persona	Tú	sirves	Vosotros	servís
Tercera persona	Él Ella Ud.	sirve	Ellos Ellas Uds.	sirven

Other Verbs E>IE: advertir - cerrar - comenzar - convertir - divertirse - defender - despertarse - empezar - encender - entender - enterrar - herir - hervir - mentir - negar - nevar - pensar - perder - preferir - recomendar - regar - sentarse - sentirse - tropezar con

Other Verbs E>I: competir - conseguir - corregir - elegir - freír - impedir - medir - pedir reír - reñir - repetir - seguir - servir - sonreír - teñir - vestirse

Other Verbs O>UE: acostarse - almorzar - colgar - contar - costar - demostrar - devolver - dormir - encontrar - envolver - jugar - llover - morder - morir - mostrar - mover - oler** - poder - probar - recordar - resolver - rogar - sonar - soñar con - torcer - volver

**oler . huelo, hueles, huele, olemos, oléis, huelen

- The present conjugations of irregular verbs.
- The following verbs have an **irregular first person singular form** in the present that ends in %go+. All the other forms are regular.

VERBOS %GO+

<u>YO-GO verbs:</u>	<u>“YO” form:</u>	<u>Other forms:</u>
caer: to fall	caigo	caes, cae, caemos, caéis, caen
hacer: to do/make	hago	(regular)
poner: to put	pongo	(regular)
salir: to leave/go out	salgo	(regular)
traer: to bring	traigo	(regular)

- These “YO-GO” verbs are irregular in other forms:

<u>YO-GO verbs:</u>	<u>“YO” form:</u>	<u>Other forms:</u>
decir: to say/tell	digo	dices, dice, decimos, decís, dicen
tener: to have	tengo	tienes, tiene, tenemos, tenéis, tienen (“bota”)
venir: to come	vengo	vienes, viene, venimos, venís, vienen (“bota”)
seguir: to follow	sigo	sigues, sigue, seguimos, seguís, siguen (“bota”)
oír: to hear	oigo	oyes, oye, oímos, oís, oyen

- Other %GO” verbs:

rehacer - contener - detener - entretener - mantener - obtener - imponer - proponer - suponer - convenir - intervenir - distinguir - extinguir - perseguir - proseguir

- **Other irregular verbs:** Saber, Caber and Conocer (reconocer) are irregular only in the %O+form

<u>YO- irregular verbs:</u>	<u>“YO” form:</u>	<u>Other forms:</u>
saber: to know facts/info./how to do(+inf.)	sé	sabes, sabe, sabemos, sabéis, saben
caber: to fit	quepo	cabes, cabe, cabemos, cabéis, caben
conocer: to know someone, to be familiar with someone/something	conozco	conoces, conoce, conocemos, conocéis, conocen

- Other irregulars:

Infinitive - reír: to laugh (acentos)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo ríó	Nosotros reímos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú ríes	Vosotros reís Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él ríe Ella Ud.	Ellos ríen Ellas Uds.

- **Other similar verbs:** freír, sonreír

VERBOS -UIR- %YO+

Infinitive - incluir: to include (Y)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo incluyo	Nosotros incluimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú incluyes	Vosotros incluís Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él incluye Ella Ud.	Ellos incluyen Ellas Uds.

- **Other similar verbs:** concluir - construir - contribuir - destruir - distribuir - huir - influir - sustituir

VERBOS -CER/CIR- %ZCO+

Infinitive -conducir: to drive/conduct ("ZC")	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo conduzco	Nosotros conducimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú conduces	Vosotros conducís Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él conduce Ella Ud.	Ellos conducen Ellas Uds.

- **Other similar verbs:** conocer - reconocer - aparecer - desaparecer - establecer - ofrecer - parecer - pertenecer - introducir - producir - traducir

VERBOS -GER/GIR- %JO+

Infinitive -escoger: to choose ("j")	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo escojo	Nosotros escogemos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú escoges	Vosotros escogéis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él escoge Ella Ud.	Ellos escogen Ellas Uds.

- **Other similar verbs:** coger - proteger - recoger - afligir - corregir - dirigir - elegir - exigir - fingir - surgir

VERBOS -CER - ZO

Infinitive - torcer: to twist	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo tuerzo	Nosotros torcemos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú tuerces	Vosotros torcéis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él tuerce Ella Ud.	Ellos tuercen Ellas Uds.

Other similar verbs: cocer - convencer - ejercer - vencer

VERBOS -IAR/UAR - ACENTOS

Infinitive - enviar: to send	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo envío	Nosotros enviamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú envías	Vosotros enviáis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él envía Ella Ud.	Ellos envían Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - actuar: to act	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo actúo	Nosotros actuamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú actúas	Vosotros actuáis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él actúa Ella Ud.	Ellos actúan Ellas Uds.

Other similar verbs: confiar - espiar - fiarse de - guiar - resfriarse - variar
continuar - graduarse

The uses of Ser+

1. Ser is used with many phrases with "de" to express origin, possession and material (what something is made of).

- **origin** - Soy **de** Italia. ¿**De** dónde es Ud.?
- **posesión** - El coche es **de** Juan. ¿**De** quién es esta camisa?
- **material** - La mesa es **de** madera (wood). ¿Es **de** plástico el marcador?

2. Ser is used before adjectives that indicate inherent qualities such as nationality, age, personality, religion and color. These adjectives indicate that the condition expressed by the adjective **does not result from a change**.

- Mis amigos **son** mexicanos. My friends are Mexican.
- El presidente Obama **es** joven. President Obama is young.
- Uds. **son** muy altos. You (pl.) are very tall.
- El profesor **es** inteligente. The teacher is intelligent.
- Mi novia **es** católica. My girlfriend is catholic.
- Nuestra casa **es** verde. Our house is green.

3. Ser is used to **link nouns and pronouns**. Unlike English, Spanish eliminates the indefinite articles **un/una** with a profession.

- El Sr. Genova es profesor. Señor Genova is a teacher.
- Ellos son mis amigos. They are my friends.

4. Ser is used to express **time** (i.e. hour, days and dates).

- ¿Qué hora es? What time is it?
- Son las seis de la mañana. It is six in the morning.
- ¿Cuál es la fecha de hoy? What is today's date?
- Hoy es el cuatro de julio. Today is the Fourth of July.
- ¿Qué día es hoy? What day is today?
- Hoy es viernes. Today is Friday

5. Ser is used to tell where an event takes place.

- ¿Dónde es el baile? Where is the dance?
- Es en el Hotel Hilton. It is at the Hilton Hotel.

- The uses of **Estar**

1. Estar is used to express **location** or **position** of a person, place or thing

- Caracas **está** en Venezuela. Caracas is in Venezuela.
- El perro **está** en la cocina. The dog is in the kitchen

2. Estar is used before adjectives to indicate that the **condition** expressed by the adjective **results from a change**. Estar may also indicate that the adjective is the **subjective impression** (opinion) of the speaker. Estar is commonly used with adjectives that describe a **mental or physical state**.

- ¿Cómo **están** Uds.? How are you (pl.)?
- Estamos **cansados**. We are (feeling) tired.
- La ventana **está** cerrada. The window is closed.
- Tu novia **está** bonita hoy. Your girlfriend is pretty today. (looks pretty to me)

3. Estar is used to form the Present Progressive. Estar + Present Participle (ando/iendo)

- Ellos **están** durmiendo. They are sleeping.
- Él **está** comiendo toda la pizza. He is eating the whole pizza.

4. Some adjective change meaning depending on whether **ser** or **estar** is used.

- Juan **es** guapo. Juan is **handsome**.
Juan **está** guapo. Juan **looks handsome to me**.
- José **es** nervioso. José is a **nervous person**.
José **está** nervioso. José is **nervous (feeling nervous)**
- Tu amigo **es** aburrido. Your friend is **boring**.
Tu amigo **está** aburrido. Your friend is **bored**.
- Mi amiga **es** lista. My friend is **clever/quick**.
Mi amiga **está** lista. My friend is **ready**.
- Ese hombre **es** vivo. That man is **lively/sharp**.
Ese hombre **está** vivo. That man is **alive**.
- Paco **es** bueno. Paco is **good (is a good boy)**.
La torta **está** buena. The cake is **good (tastes good)**.
- La casa de Julia **es** verde. Julia's house is **green (color)**.
La naranja **está** verde. The orange is **not ripe**.

• María **es rica**.
La sopa **está rica**.
María is **rich**. (\$\$)
The soup is **delicious**.

• El niño **es seguro**.
El niño **está seguro**.
The boy is **safe**
The boy is **sure**.

• Common expressions with **%SER+**

- ¿Cómo es Ud.?
What are you like?
- ¿Cuá es la fecha de hoy?
What is today's date?
- ¿Cuál es su nacionalidad?
What is your nationality?
- ¿Cuánto es?
How much is it? (price)
- ¿De dónde es Ud.?
Where are you from?
- ¿De que color esõ ?
What color isõ ?
- ¿Qué hora es?
What time is it?
- ¿De quién esõ ?
Whose õ .is it?
- Es queõ
The fact is thatõ

• Common expressions with **%ESTAR+**

- ¿Cómo está Ud.?
How are you?
- Estar de acuerdo conõ
To agree withõ
- Estar de vacaciones
To be on vacation
- Estar seguro-a-os-as
To be sure
- Estar muerto-a-os-as
To be dead

4. El Presente Progresivo/Gerundio

The gerund (**gerundio**) is a special, invariable form of the verb which always ends in **-ndo** in Spanish. In English it is translated as the %ing+form of the verb (for example, %speaking+).

I. Forms:

A. To form the gerund, remove the infinitive ending (**-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir**) of a verb and add **-ando** for **-ar** verbs, and **-iendo** for **-er** and **-ir** verbs:

caminar > caminando; volver > volviendo; abrir > abriendo.

B. There are a few special cases:

1. Verbs for which the stem ends in a vowel (leer>le, oír>o, creer>cre), change the ending **-iendo** to **-yendo**: **leer > leyendo; caer > cayendo.**
2. The gerund for the verb **ir** is **yendo**, and **poder** is **pudiendo**.
3. Third conjugation %R+verbs with stem changes:
 - a. Those which have the changes **o>ue>u** [e.g., **dormir, duermo, durmió**] use that **u** which appears in preterit third-persons forms in the gerund: **dormir > durmiendo; morir > muriendo.**
 - b. Those which have the changes **e>ie>i** [e.g., **sentir, siento, sintió**] use that **i** which appears in preterit third-persons forms in the gerund: **sentir > sintiendo.**
 - c. Those which have the changes **e>i>i** [e.g., **pedir, pido, pidió**] use that **i** which appears in preterit third-persons forms in the gerund: **pedir > pidiendo.**
 - d. The verbs %decir and venir+also change to diciendo and viniendo.

II. Usos:

C. **Progressive tenses**: **estar** + gerund = I am/you are/he is ñ doing

To form a progressive tense, use the appropriate tense of the verb **estar** immediately in front of the gerund, e.g.:

No me molestes; estoy trabajando.

Estábamos almorzando cuando llegaron.

Si fuera tú, yo estaría durmiendo.

Dudo que estén practicando.

Don't bother me; I'm working.

We were eating lunch when they arrived.

If I were you, I would be sleeping.

I doubt they're practicing.

Note that any tense can be used to form a progressive. However, the present and imperfect tenses the ones most frequently seen.

Caution: DO NOT use the progressive to express future actions: ~~We're leaving for Mexico tomorrow~~+(**Salimos para México mañana [NOT Estamos saliendo]**).

D. To express the idea ~~to~~ continue (to do something)+or ~~to~~ keep on (doing something)+, use **seguir** or **continuar** with the gerund:

Sigo teniendo problemas con mi computadora.	<i>I keep on having [continue to have] problems with my computer.</i>
Continúan haciendo las mismas preguntas.	<i>They keep on asking the same questions.</i>

E. Verbs of ~~motion~~+**entrar**, **salir**, **venir**, and **andar** may also be used with the gerund, for a variety of effects or purposes.

Marcos salió gritando.	<i>Marcos left yelling.</i>
Mi hermana entró llorando.	<i>My sister came in crying.</i>
Luego ellos vinieron pidiendo más dinero.	<i>Then they came along asking for more money.</i>
Ese tipo anda quejándose de todo.	<i>That guy goes around complaining about everything.</i>

F. To express ~~by~~ (do)-ing (something)+when it comes after a verb, normally the gerund is used:

Ella ganó mucho dinero trabajando todo el verano.	<i>She earned a lot of money (by) working the whole summer.</i>
Aprendí mucho escuchando al profesor.	<i>I learned a lot by listening to the teacher.</i>

G. Verbs of perception ~~to~~ír, escuchar, ver, mirar ~~to~~ +may also be used with the gerund to express hear, see ~~to~~ someone while doing something.

Oí a mi perro ladrando toda la noche.	<i>I heard my dog barking the whole night.</i>
Te vi hablando con tu novia.	<i>I saw you talking with your girlfriend..</i>

H. The gerund may also be used with the verb ~~to~~pasar+to express spend time doing ~~to~~

Pasé toda la noche tosiendo.	<i>I spent the whole night coughing.</i>
Ella pasa el día durmiendo.	<i>She spends the day sleeping.</i>

I. The gerund can also be used to introduce a phrase with a **by the way+type** meaning, or causal (**because+or since+**) or temporal (**while+, when+**) meanings

Hablando de pruebas, ¿cuándo es la prueba de español?	<i>Speaking of quizzes, when is the Spanish quiz?</i>
Sabiendo qué hacer, pude entrar en la oficina sin que nadie me viera.	<i>Knowing [because I knew] what to do, I was able to get into the office without anybody seeing me.</i>
Caminando por el pueblo, noté que nadie estaba en las calles.	<i>[While / When I was] walking through the town, I noticed that nobody was in the streets.</i>

J. The gerund can also be used with the verb **R+**to express that something is gradually/slowly happening.

Mi nota va mejorando.	<i>My grade is slowly improving. (little by little)</i>
Ella va creciendo.	<i>She is growing little by little.</i>

K. The gerund can also be used with the verb **LLEVAR+**to express how long someone has been doing something.

Llevo 10 años trabajando en Madison.	<i>I have been working in Madison for 10 years.</i>
¿Cuántos años llevas estudiando español?	<i>How long have you been studying Spanish?</i>

Caution:

The gerund is a verb form with an adverbial function; do not use it as a noun. **Leer es divertido** = **Reading is fun+**. **NOT - Leyendo es divertido**

Use the infinitive with: **después de/antes de** to express before/after doing something when there is no change in subject. Después de comer, vamos a estudiar. After eating, we are going to study.

Antes de salir, voy a ducharme. Before going out, I am going to shower.

- **El Pretérito (The preterit)**

- **El pretérito+is** used to express actions or events completed in the past.
- In order to conjugate a verb in the preterit tense, eliminate the ar, er and ir from the infinitive form and add the following endings:

First conjugation (-ar) é, aste, ó, amos, asteis, aron

Infinitive - hablar	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo hablé	Nosotros hablamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú hablaste	Vosotros hablasteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él habló Ella Ud.	Ellos hablaron Ellas Uds.

Second conjugation (-er) í, iste, ió, imos, isteis, ieron

Infinitive - correr	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo corrí	Nosotros corrimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú corriste,	Vosotros corristeis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él corrió Ella Ud.	Ellos corrieron Ellas Uds.

Third conjugation (-ir) í, iste, ió, imos, isteis, ieron

Infinitive - vivir	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo viví	Nosotros vivimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú viviste	Vosotros vivisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él vivió Ella Ud.	Ellos vivieron Ellas Uds.

- Note that **%r+** and **%e+** verbs have the same endings: **í, iste, ió, imos isteis, ieron**

• El Pretérito - Verbs with Spelling Changes

CAR - GAR - ZAR - YO YO YO

- Verbs that end in car, gar, and zar have the following changes **only** in the **YO** form. CAR > **qué** GAR > **gué** ZAR > **cé**
- Note that are **no %boot verbs+** in the preterit (jugar, empezar) as in the present tense.

- Also note that verbs that end in CAR, GAR, ZAR are all AR verbs and therefore take the AR endings: **é, aste, ó, amos, asteis, aron**

Infinitive - tocar	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo toqué	Nosotros tocamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú tocaste	Vosotros tocasteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él tocó Ella Ud.	Ellos tocaron Ellas Uds.

Other similar verbs: “CAR” arrancar - acercarse - aparcar - atacar - buscar - colocar - criticar - chocar con - dedicar - equivocarse - explicar - pescar - practicar - sacar - secarse - significar

Infinitive - jugar	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo jugué	Nosotros jugamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú jugaste	Vosotros jugasteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él jugó Ella Ud.	Ellos jugaron Ellas Uds.

Other similar verbs: “CAR” ahogarse - apagar - castigar - colgar - despegar - entregar - jugar - juzgar - llegar - navegar - negar - obligar - pagar - pegar -

Infinitive - empezar	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo empecé	Nosotros empezamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú empezaste	Vosotros empezasteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él empezó Ella Ud.	Ellos empezaron Ellas Uds.

Other similar verbs: “ZAR” abrazar - almorzar - alcanzar - aterrizar - avanzar - cazar - comenzar - cruzar - empezar - gozar de - lanzar - organizar - rezar - tropezar con

CAR - GAR - ZAR = %O YO YO+

- **El Pretérito - Verbos ZAPATILLAS (slipper verbs)**

- %R+boot verbs in the present tense also change in the preterit in the 3rd person singular and plural forms. The **e > i**, and the **o > u**.

Third conjugation (-ir) í, iste, ió, imos, isteis, ieron

Infinitive - pedir (e>i)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo pedí	Nosotros pedimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú pediste	Vosotros pedisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él pidió Ella Ud.	Ellos pidieron Ellas Uds.

- Note that if there are two %s in the infinitive, you change the one closest to the infinitive ending %+(repetir - the second one).

Infinitive - repetir (e>i)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo repetí	Nosotros repetimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú repetiste	Vosotros repetisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él repitió Ella Ud.	Ellos repitieron Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - dormir (o>u)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo dormí	Nosotros dormimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú dormiste	Vosotros dormisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él durmió Ella Ud.	Ellos durmieron Ellas Uds.

Other similar verbs: advertir - conseguir - despedirse - divertirse - dormir - freír - impedir - mentir - morir - pedir - perseguir - preferir - proseguir - reír - seguir - sentirse - servir - sonreír - vestirse

• El Pretérito - Verbos “Y”

- The verbs **caer**, **creer**, **leer** and **oír**. In the preterit, “**er and ir**” verbs whose stems end in a vowel (a,e,i,o,u), change the endings in the 3rd person singular and plural %o > y+. In the verbs listed above, you also need to add an accent on every form except in the Uds. form.

Example: caíó > cayó caieron > cayeron

Infinitive - oír (to hear)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo oí	Nosotros oímos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú oíste	Vosotros oísteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él oyó Ella Ud.	Ellos oyeron Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - caer (to fall)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo caí	Nosotros caímos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú caíste	Vosotros caísteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él cayó Ella Ud.	Ellos cayeron Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - leer (to read)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo leí	Nosotros leímos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú leíste	Vosotros leísteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él leyó Ella Ud.	Ellos leyeron Ellas Uds.

Infinitive -creer (to believe)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo creí	Nosotros creímos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú creíste	Vosotros creísteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él creyó Ella Ud.	Ellos creyeron Ellas Uds.

- Verbs that end in **-uir** (incluir, huir, construir) also change the **-ir** to **-y** in the 3rd person singular and plural, but only have an accent in the **YO** form and **Ud.** form.

Infinitive - incluir (to include)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo in <u>cluí</u>	Nosotros incluimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú incluiste	Vosotros incluisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él inclu <u>yó</u> Ella Ud.	Ellos inclu <u>y</u> eron Ellas Uds.

Other similar verbs: concluir - construir - contribuir - destruir - distribuir - influir - incluir
huir - sustituir

- NOTE** that it does not include verbs like **-eguir, conseguir** + These are **slipper** verbs.

Infinitive - seguir (to follow)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo segu <u>í</u>	Nosotros seguimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú seguiste	Vosotros seguisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él sigu <u>í</u> ó Ella Ud.	Ellos sigu <u>ie</u> ron Ellas Uds.

• Pretérito - Super Irregulares (NO ACENTOS)

- The following verbs are irregular. Note that these verbs **do not have accents**.

Infinitive - ser (to be)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo fui	Nosotros fuimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú fuiste	Vosotros fuisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él fue Ella Ud.	Ellos fueron Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - ir (to go)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo fui	Nosotros fuimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú fuiste	Vosotros fuisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él fue Ella Ud.	Ellos fueron Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - dar (to give)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo di	Nosotros dimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú diste	Vosotros disteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él dio Ella Ud.	Ellos dieron Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - ver (to see)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo vi	Nosotros vimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú viste	Vosotros visteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él vio Ella Ud.	Ellos vieron Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - hacer (to do/make)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo hice	Nosotros hicimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú hiciste	Vosotros hicisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él hizo Ella Ud.	Ellos hicieron Ellas Uds.

- Note that in the Uds. form of **hacer**+the **C** changes to **Z**. (**C > Z**)

Zorro no hizo la tarea+

- The following verbs can be categorized in different groups:

El Grupo %J+(PPATCHES)

Ponerō *pus-* (put)

Poderō *pod-* (able to)

e

Andarō *anduv-* (walked)

iste

Tenerō *tuv-* (had/got)



o

Caberō *cup-* (fit)

imos

Haberō *hub-* (was/were)

isteis

Estarō *estuv-* (was)

ieron

Saberō *sup-* (found out)

Infinitive - poder (to be able to)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo pude	Nosotros pudimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú pudiste	Vosotros pudisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él pudo Ella Ud.	Ellos pudieron Ellas Uds.

El Grupo %t

Quererō quis-

quis- (tried/wanted)

no quis- (refused)



(same endings as above)

Venirō vin- (came)

Hacerō hic- (did/made)

Infinitive - hacer (to do/make)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo hice	Nosotros hicimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú hiciste	Vosotros hicisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él hizo Ella Ud. (%t)	Ellos hicieron Ellas Uds.

Other similar verbs: disponer - imponer - proponer - suponer - detener - entretener
mantener - obtener - rehacer - intervenir

El Grupo %bt

	e
D ecirō dij- (said/told)	iste
T raerō traj- (brought)	o
P roducirō produj- (produced)	imos
C onducirō conduj- (drove/conducted)	isteis
T raducirō traduj- (translated)	eron ***



Infinitive - traer (to bring)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo traje	Nosotros trajimos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú trajiste	Vosotros trajisteis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él trajo Ella Ud.	Ellos trajeron Ellas Uds. (NO %bt)

Other similar verbs: introducir - reducir - atraer - distraer

*** Note that in the Uds. form of the %bt group, the %bt is replaced by the %bt. There is no %bt in trajeron.

Recuerda:

- The coffee did not fit in the “cup”.
- I found out about the fly in the “sup”.
- My boyfriend tried to “quis” me.
- I refused/did not want to “quis” him. (no quise)
- Vinny came with the wine. (Vinny vino con el vino.)
- Zorro no hizo la tarea.
- Yo traje mi traje de baño. (I brought my swim suit)

• El Imperfecto (The imperfect tense)

- The imperfect tense is used to describe what was going on in the past. It usually does not have any reference to the beginning or the end of the action that was happening in the past. (Mi hermana dormía. - My sister was sleeping.) It is also used to describe persons, things and events in the past, as well as time, age and the weather.
- The imperfect tense is conjugated by eliminating the **ar**, **er**, and **ir**+of the infinitive and by adding the following endings: **AR**+ - aba, abas, aba, ábamos, abais, aban. **ER/IR**+ - ía, ías, ía, íamos, íais, ían.
- Note that there are only three irregular verbs in the Imperfect Tense. All verbs are conjugated in the same way. (There are no **boot** verbs, zapatillas ☺)

Infinitive - hablar (to talk/speak)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo hablaba	Nosotros hablábamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú hablabas	Vosotros hablabais Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él hablaba Ella Ud.	Ellos hablaban Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - comer (to eat)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo comía	Nosotros comíamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú comías	Vosotros comíais Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él comía Ella Ud.	Ellos comían Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - vivir (to live)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo vivía	Nosotros vivíamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú vivías	Vosotros vivíais Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él vivía Ella Ud.	Ellos vivían Ellas Uds.

- Note that there is an accent in the **NOSOTROS** form of **AR** verbs, and an accent on all the **ER** and **IR** verbs.
- Also note that YO, ÉL, ELLA and Ud. forms are conjugated the same way. Subject pronouns should be used, if necessary, to clarify the meaning of the verb.

In the sentence: Hablaba con el Sr. G. - The verb **hablaba** does not tell us who was talking to Sr. G. A subject pronoun will clarify the meaning.
Ella hablaba con el Sr. G. - She was talking to Sr. G.

- **Verbos Irregulares - El Imperfecto**

Infinitive - ser (to be)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo era	Nosotros éramos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú eras	Vosotros erais Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él era Ella Ud.	Ellos eran Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - ir (to go)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo iba	Nosotros íbamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú ibas	Vosotros ibais Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él iba Ella Ud.	Ellos iban Ellas Uds.

Infinitive - ver (to see)	Singular	Plural
Primera persona	Yo veía	Nosotros veíamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú veías	Vosotros veíais Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él veía Ella Ud.	Ellos veían Ellas Uds.

- Note that there is an accent in the nosotros form of both **ser** and **ir** (éramos/íbamos)

There was/there were = Había (nothing occurred)

- **Usos del Imperfecto:**

1. Used to do

Yo trabajaba en Madrid. I used to work in Madrid.

Mi amigo y yo jugábamos al tenis. My friend and I used to play tennis.

2. Habitual actions (what you would do frequently-not just once)

Ella visitaba a su abuela a menudo. She would visit her grandma often.

Cada verano íbamos a Chile. Every summer we would go to Chile.

3. Age

Cuando tenía diez años, yo vivía en Italia. When I was ten, I used to live in Italy.

Ella jugaba al fútbol cuando tenía 15 años. She used to play soccer when she was 15 years old.

4. Time

Eran las ocho cuando llegué. It was 8:00 when I arrived.

Era la una cuando saliste. It was 1:00 when you left.

5. Describing (persons, things, weather)

Tu amigo era muy egoísta. Your friend was very selfish.

Mi amigo estaba muy nervioso. My friend was very nervous.

Las sillas eran viejas. The chairs were old.

Cuando visitabas, siempre hacía frío. When you visited, it was always cold.

6. Ongoing actions (was/were - ing)

Cuando llamaste, ella estudiaba. When you called, she was studying.

Cuando llegué, ellos comían. When I arrived, they were eating.

• El Pretérito vs. El Imperfecto

THE PRETERIT NARRATES:

1. a specific action in the past

En 1990 mi familia **fue** a Colombia.

In 1990 my family lived in Colombia. (1990-specific)

Anoche **me rompí** la pierna en un partido de fútbol.

Last night I broke my leg in a soccer game. (last night-specific)

2. a series of completed actions

Esta mañana **me desperté**, **fui** a la cocina y **tomé** un café.

This morning I woke up, went to the kitchen and had a coffee.

Anoche él **llamó** a José, **salió** y no **volvió** hasta la una de la mañana.

Last night he called José, left and didn't return until 1:00am.

3. an action that occurred over a period of time for which specific time limits or boundaries are set.

Mi familia **vivió** en España por seis años.

My family lived in Spain for 6 years. (6 years-specific time)

Anoche ella **estudió** de las seis hasta las diez.

Last night she studied from 6:00 until 10:00 (6:00-10:00-specific)

4. an action that interrupts another ongoing action in the past - while something was going on (imperfect) something happened (preterit)

Jorge llegó mientras yo comía. Jorge arrived while I was eating.

Él se cortó el dedo mientras cortaba el pan. He cut his finger while he was cutting the bread.

Mientras = while

• **Pretérito/Imperfecto - Verbos que cambian de significado**

Verbs	Preterite: Action	Imperfect: Ongoing Condition
conocer	Conocí a mi mejor amigo en 1980. I met (beginning of our friendship) my best friend in 1980.	Conocía a mi mejor amigo en 1985. I knew (ongoing state) my best friend in 1985.
pensar	De repente yo pensé que él era inocente. It suddenly dawned on me (beginning of knowing) that he was innocent.	Yo pensaba que él era inocente. I thought (ongoing opinion) that he was innocent.
poder	Pude dormir a pesar del ruido de la fiesta. I managed to sleep (action takes place) in spite of the noise from the party.	Podía hacerlo pero no tuve ganas. I was able to (had the ability to) do it, but I didn't feel like it.
no querer	Me invitó al teatro pero no quise ir. She invited me to the theater, but I refused to go (action-saying no-takes place).	Me invitó al teatro pero no quería ir. She invited me to the theater, but I didn't want to go (ongoing mental state, no action implied).
querer	El vendedor quiso venderme seguros. The salesman tried to sell me insurance (action takes place).	El vendedor quería venderme seguros. The salesman wanted to sell me insurance (mental state, no action implied).
saber	Elvira supo que Jaime estaba enfermo. Elvira found out (beginning of knowing) that Jaime was sick.	Elvira sabía , que Jaime estaba enfermo. Elvira knew (ongoing awareness) that Jaime was sick.
tener	Tuve un accidente. I had (action takes place) an accident.	Tenía varios amigos. I had (ongoing situation) several friends.
tener que	Tuve que ir a la oficina. I had to go (and did go) to the office.	Tenía que ir a la oficina. I was supposed to go (mental state, no action) ñ
ir a + infinitivo	Fui a hablar con él a las dos. I went to talk to him at 2:00 (and did).	Iba a hablar con él a las dos, pero decidí esperar hasta mañana. I was going to talk to him at 2:00 (didn't), but I decided to wait until tomorrow.

- **Los Pronombres de Complemento Directo e Indirecto**

Direct Object Pronouns

- Direct objects tell **who** or **what** received the action of the verb. They answer the question **who?** or **what?** about the verb. Direct object pronouns replace the direct objects and agree with them in gender and number.
- **Recuerda:** a noun is a person, place or thing. A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

- **Los pronombres directos**

me <i>me</i>	nos <i>us</i>
te <i>you</i>	os <i>you (pl. - Spain)</i>
lo <i>him, it, you(sir)</i>	los <i>them(masc.), you(pl.)</i>
la <i>her, it, you (mam)</i>	las <i>them(fem.), you(pl.)</i>

- Do you know Juan? Juan = direct object (**“who”**)
- Yes I know him. him = direct object pronoun that replaces **Juan**

- ¿Conoces a Juan? Juan = direct object
- Sí, lo conozco. **lo** = direct object pronoun that replaces **Juan**

- Do you have my books? books = direct object (**“what”**)
- Yes, I have them. **los** = pronoun that replaces **books**

- ¿Tienes mis libros? **los** = direct object (**“what”**)
- No, no los tengo. **los** = pronoun that replaces **libros**

- Position of direct object pronouns

- Pronouns are placed **before** the conjugated verb when there is only one verb in the sentence. ¿Conoces a Juan? Sí, **lo** conozco.
- When there are two verbs in the sentence, one conjugated and one infinitive, the pronoun can go **before the conjugated verb** or **attached to the infinitive**.
 ¿Quieres ver la película? Sí, **la** quiero ver o Sí quiero verla.
 ¿Van a hacer la tarea Uds.? No, no **la** vamos a hacer. o Sí, vamos a hacerla.

Indirect Object Pronouns

- Indirect objects tell %o/for whom+or %o/for what+something is done. They answer the question %o/for whom?+or %o/for what?+and sometimes %o/for whom?+They are the persons, or things, to whom something is said or done. Indirect object pronouns replace the indirect objects.
- **Los pronombres indirectos (como “Gustar”)**

me <i>to/for me</i>	nos <i>to/for us</i>
te <i>to/for you</i>	os <i>to/for you (pl. - Spain)</i>
le <i>to/for him, it, you(sir)</i>	les <i>to/for them(masc./fem.)</i>
le <i>to/for her, it, you (mam)</i>	les <i>to/for you(pl.)</i>

- In a sentence with an indirect object, there is always a direct object, either stated or implied. In the sentence %oalways give him the keys+- **the keys**+is the direct object and %oim+is the indirect object. Think of %othe keys+as the thing(s) and %oim+as the destination (where the keys are going). In the sentence %owrite her every month+- **her**+is the indirect object because I write to her. The direct object is implied in this case because I write %osomething+- a letter, a note, a poem
- Note that %ole+and %oos+are used as both masculine and feminine indirect pronouns. %ole+is used for %oim, her and you formal+and %oos+is used for %othem and you plural+In order to clarify who you are talking about, add %oa + noun or subject pronoun+. In the sentences: %oYo siempre le doy las llaves+and %oYo les mando regalos cada Navidad+both %ole+and %oos+are not clear because they represent a number of possibilities (le=him/her/you, les=them/you plural). For clarity, %oYo siempre le doy las llaves **a él**+and %oYo les mando regalos **a las niñas** cada Navidad+we add %oa él+and %oa las niñas+.
- Note that %ome, **te** and **nos**+each have only one possibility = %ome, you and us+ and therefore **do not** need clarification. In the sentence %oÉl me dice mentiras+- He tells lies to me. %oTo me+is the only possibility and therefore does not need clarification.
- Indirect object pronouns take the same position as the direct object pronouns. Please review position of direct object pronouns.

RECUERDA - We only need to clarify for %oE and LES+. We do so by adding %oa + noun or subject pronoun.

Mi amigo le da flores **a su novia**. ¿Les vas a mandar el regalo **a tus padres**?

LESLE necesita una “A”

Los Pronombres de Complemento Directo e Indirecto en la misma frase. (DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS)

In Spanish a **direct object pronoun** and an **indirect object pronoun** may appear in the same sentence. Remember that the **indirect object pronoun** always goes before the **direct object pronoun**. “You always need your ID” (Indirect/Direct)

-¿Quién te dio esa bufanda?
-Who gave you that scarf?

-Mi mamá **me la** dio.
-My mom gave **it to me**.

¿Cuándo me mandaste el dinero?
When did you send me the money?

-**Te lo** mandé la semana pasada.
-I sent **it to you** last week.

-Nos gustan esos zapatos. ¿**Nos los** muestras?
We like those shoes. Will **you show them to us**?

- As you notice the following combinations are possible:

me	+ lo, la, los, las
te	+ lo, la, los, las
nos	+ lo, la, los, las

- When you have a third person indirect object pronoun (**le, les**) with a third person direct object pronoun (**lo, la, los, las**), you must change the **le, les** to **SE**.

-¿Le enviaste el regalo a tu amigo?

Did you send the gift to your friend?

-Sí, **se lo** envié.

Yes, I sent **it to him**.

-¿Les dijeron Uds. la verdad al profesor?

Did you (pl.) tell the truth to the teacher?

-Sí, se la dijimos.

-Yes, we told it to him.

- Double object pronouns cannot be separated from each other. They follow the same rules of positions as single pronouns. Place the double object pronouns before a conjugated verb, before the verb **estar**+in the present progressive tense, or attached to an infinitive, the gerund (ando/iendo) or an affirmative command. **Te la voy a enseñar, Él me la está diciendo, Ella quiere vendértelo, Ella pasó el día preparándomelas, Dímelo.**

Note that an accent is needed when the pronouns are placed after the infinitive *ár/ér/ír*, after the gerund *ándo/iéndo* and after an affirmative command when there are 3 or more syllables.

- Sentences with **se** are not always clear as **se** can represent **le or les** = **him, her, Ud., it, them(m/f.) or Uds.** To clarify who “**se**” refers to, add **a** + **noun/prepositional pronoun**.

-¿El profesor y la directora tienen la copia de tu examen?

-Sí, **a él se la** di ayer y **a ella se la** entregué anteayer.

-Do your teacher and principal have a copy of your exam?

-Yes, I gave **it to him** yesterday and I handed **it in to her** the day before yesterday.

REMEMBER - “You can’t LE LO en español, you have to SE LO.”

Verbos Reflexivos

- In Spanish, reflexive verbs **always** have a reflexive pronoun (me, te, se, nos, os, se) that usually refers the action of the verb back to subject or person doing the action.

Yo me afeito. I shave. (I shave myself)

Ella se viste. She gets dressed. (She dresses herself)

- Reflexive pronouns take the same position as the direct and indirect object pronouns. When it is used as an infinitive, you can place the pronoun before the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive (one word)

Ella quiere levantarse ahora.

She wants to get up now.

Ella se quiere levantar ahora.

- The infinitive of reflexive verbs **always** ends in **se**. ducharse, bañarse, vestirse
- In order to conjugate the verb, take the infinitive - ducharse - eliminate the **se** and conjugate %duchar+. **Remember** to place the reflexive pronoun before the verb.
- When a statement is negative, **no** comes before the reflexive pronoun.

Él **no** se quiere duchar.

He does not want to shower.

Primera persona	Yo me ducho	Nosotros nos duchamos Nosotras
Segunda persona	Tú te duchas	Vosotros os ducháis Vosotras
Tercera persona	Él Ella se ducha Ud.	Ellos Ellas se duchan Uds.

- Reflexive verbs can be used in any tense: present, preterit, imperfect, future....

-Cuando era niño yo **me despertaba** a las ocho.

-Anoche **me dormí** a las once.

-La próxima semana ella **se mudará** a Venezuela

With a direct object pronoun, the reflexive pronoun goes before the direct object pronoun. The same rules of positions apply. (Refer to double object pronouns)

-¿Dónde está mi sombrero? Me lo quiero poner (quiero ponérmelo) antes de salir.

-Where is my hat? I want to put it on before going out.

Verbos Recíprocos

- Reciprocal verbs are used to express the idea of reciprocity - doing something to each other. In Spanish, the plural forms (nosotros, ustedes, and ellos) of reflexive verbs are used to express this idea. The following pronouns are used with reciprocal verbs: **nos = nosotros, se = Uds., se = ellos/ellas**

Ellos se odian.

They hate each other.

Nosotros nos llamamos cada noche.

We call each other every night.

Uds. nunca se ven.

You (pl.) never see each other.

- Some verbs can be used both reflexively and reciprocally, so the expressions **el uno al otro** or **uno a otro** can be added to clarify the meaning of "each other". Note that these expressions are changed to agree with the subjects in gender and number of the people referred to: **el uno al otro/ la una a la otra/ los unos a los otros/ las unas a las otras.**

Ellos se miran en el espejo.
They look at themselves in the mirror.

Ellos se miran el uno al otro.
They look at each other.

- The reflexive pronoun is not used to express each other+with prepositions other than **a**

Los gemelos no pueden vivir el uno sin el otro.
The twins cannot live without each other.

The Future Tense - El Futuro

Forms of the future tense.

Endings. The endings for all verbs are:

-é, -ás, -á, -emos, -éis, -án

Note that every one except the **nosotros** form requires a written accent.

Stem. Normally, the infinitive is used as the stem (exceptions = irregular verbs).

hablar		comer		vivir	
hablaré	hablaremos	comeré	comeremos	viviré	viviremos
hablarás	hablaréis	comerás	comeréis	vivirás	viviréis
hablará	hablarán	comerá	comerán	vivirá	vivirán

Verbs with irregular future stems: (Remember that this same stem is also used to form the conditional.)

decir	dir-	<i>to say</i>
haber	habr-	<i>there to be [impersonal]; to have [helping verb]</i>
hacer	har-	<i>to make, do</i>
poder	podr-	<i>to be able</i>
poner	pondr-	<i>to put, place, set</i>
querer	querr-	<i>to want, love</i>
saber	sabr-	<i>to know [a fact], know how [+ infinitive]</i>
salir	saldr-	<i>to leave, go out</i>
tener	tendr-	<i>to have</i>

valer	valdr-	<i>to be worth</i>
venir	vendr-	<i>to come</i>

Javier nos dirá mentiras. *Javier will tell us lies.*
¿Quién irá con ella? *Who will go with her?*
No tendré tarea esta noche. *I won't have homework tonight.*

Use. There are two main ways in which the future tense is used in Spanish:

1. It indicates future time, the same as in English.

Mañana saldremos para Madrid. *Tomorrow we will leave for Madrid.*
El lunes iré al hospital. *I'll go to the hospital on Monday.*

NOTE: The present tense is often used instead of the future for near future actions:

Esta noche vamos al cine. *Tonight we'll go to the movies.*
Te lo digo en un minuto. *I'll tell you in a minute.*

The future tense is also used to indicate conjecture or probability in the present time. In English, expressions such as %probably+, %must+, %you think+%, %wonder+are usually used rather than the future tense.

¿Dónde estarán mis llaves? *Where do you think my keys are (right now)?*
Estarán en la cocina. *They are probably in the kitchen.*

¿Qué hora es? *What time is it? I wonder what time it is.*
Serán las ocho. *It must be 8:00. (Or: It is probably 8:00, I think it's 8:00, etc.)*

Ir a + the infinitive is often used for the future tense in Spanish. The same occurs in English:

¿Vas a trabajar esta noche? *Are you going to work tonight?*
No, voy a salir con mis amigos. *No, I'm going out with my friends.*

When %will+is used in the sense of %to be willing to+it is normally translated by the verb **querer** (*to want*), not the future tense. This frequently occurs in requests which suggest the idea %would you like to+or %would you be willing to+:

¿Quiere Ud. apagar el cigarrillo? *Will you put out your cigarette?*
¿Quieres sacar la basura, Juan? *Will you take out the trash, John?*

The Conditional – El condicional

Forms of the conditional tense.

To form the conditional, use the same stem as for the future tense and the same endings as for the imperfect of **-er** and **-ir** verbs: **-ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían.**

<u>hablar</u>		<u>comer</u>		<u>vivir</u>	
hablaría	hablaríamos	comería	comeríamos	viviría	viviríamos
hablarías	hablaríais	comerías	comeríais	vivirías	viviríais
hablaría	hablarían	comería	comerían	viviría	vivirían

Verbs with irregular future and conditional stems:

<u>decir</u>	to say	<u>dir-</u>	diría, dirías, diría, ...
<u>haber</u>	there to be [impersonal]; to have [helping verb]	<u>habr-</u>	habría, habrías, habría, ...
<u>hacer</u>	to make, do	<u>har-</u>	haría, harías, haría, ...
<u>poder</u>	to be able	<u>podr-</u>	podría, podrías, podría, ...
<u>poner</u>	to put, place, set	<u>pondr-</u>	pondría, pondrías, pondría, ...
<u>querer</u>	to want, love	<u>querr-</u>	querría, querrías, querría, ...
<u>saber</u>	to know [a fact]	<u>sabr-</u>	sabría, sabrías, sabría, ...
<u>salir</u>	to leave, go out	<u>saldr-</u>	saldría, saldrías, saldría, ...
<u>tener</u>	to have	<u>tendr-</u>	tendría, tendrías, tendría, ...
<u>valer</u>	to be worth	<u>valdr-</u>	valdría, valdrías, valdría, ...
<u>venir</u>	to come	<u>vendr-</u>	vendría, vendrías, vendría, ...

Use. There are several ways in which the conditional is used in Spanish:

To indicate the future within the past.

Ella me dijo ayer que me llamaría hoy. *Yesterday she said that she would [was going to] call me today.*

The same idea could also be expressed with the imperfect of **ir** plus **a** plus the infinitive:

Ella me dijo ayer que me iba a llamar hoy. *Yesterday she said that she was going to call me today.*

To indicate conjecture or probability in **past time** (roughly an equivalent of **probablemente** plus the imperfect).

¿Dónde estaría María anoche? *Where do you think Mary was last night?*
Estaría en casa. *She was probably at home.*

To indicate deference or softening of a statement or request. Compare these three examples:

<u>Quiero</u> su número.	<i>I want her number.</i>	[forceful, present tense]
<u>Querría</u> su número.	<i>I would like her number.</i>	[deferential, conditional]
<u>Quisiera</u> su número.	<i>I would like her number.</i>	[almost apologetic, imperfect subj.]

NOTE: The past subjunctive was used in the third example above to indicate politeness, or an almost apologetic tone. This usage is found primarily with the verbs **querer**, **deber**, and **poder**:

¿ <u>Pudieras</u> llamarla?	<i>Could you (possibly) call her?</i>
<u>Debieras</u> estudiar más.	<i>(Maybe) you should study more.</i>

To indicate something hypothetical (in **present** or **future** time).

Yo **iría** con Uds. si pudiera. *I would go with you (pl.) if I could*

Tiempos verbales que expresan probabilidad o conjetura

Tiempo	Forma		Equivalente	Traducción
Futuro	llamará	=	probablemente llama	Probably calls
Futuro perfecto	habrá llamado	=	probablemente llamó	Probably called/has called
		=	probablemente ha llamado	
Condicional	llamaría	=	probablemente llamaba	Probably called
Condicional perfecto	habría llamado	=	probablemente había hablado	Probably had called

The Perfect Tenses - Los tiempos compuestos

The perfect tenses are compound tenses made up of two parts, a helping verb [**verbo auxiliar**] and a past participle [**participio pasado**], for example: **he hablado** (*I have spoken*), **habías comido** (*you had eaten*), **habremos escrito** (*we will have written*).

The perfect tenses in Spanish are formed with:

The helping verb **haber**, plus: The masculine singular form of the past participle.

To form the past participles, take the infinitive, drop off the last two letters (ar/er/ir), and add **-ado** for **-ar** verbs, or **-ido** for **-er** and **-ir** verbs:

hablar > **hablado** (*spoken*), **comer** > **comido** (*eaten*), **vivir** > **vivido** (*lived*)

Verbs whose stems end in a vowel (a, e, o) need a written accent mark: **leer** > **leído**; **oír** > **oído**, **traer** > **traído**, **caer** > **caído**

Verbs whose stems end in a vowel (u) do not need a written accent mark: **huir** > **huido**, **destruir** > **destruido**

Some irregular past participles verbs:

abrir	abierto	<i>opened</i>
cubrir	cubierto	<i>closed, shut</i>
decir	dicho	<i>said, told</i>
describir	descrito	<i>described</i>
descubrir	descubierto	<i>discovered</i>
devolver	devuelto	<i>returned, given back</i>
escribir	escrito	<i>written</i>
hacer	hecho	<i>done, made</i>
morir	muerto	<i>died, dead</i>
poner	puesto	<i>put, placed, set</i>
romper	roto	<i>broken, torn</i>
ver	visto	<i>seen</i>
volver	vuelto	<i>returned</i>

Note: Verbs that end in poner, hace, verō are formed the same way: **componer** > **compuesto**; **deshacer** > **deshecho**; **oponer** > **opuesto**; **suponer** > **supuesto**; **prever** > **previsto** .

The present perfect tense - El presente perfecto

Have /has done

To form the present perfect, use the present tense of **haber** plus the masculine singular form of the past participle:

he hablado *I have spoken*
has hablado *you have spoken*
ha hablado *he/she has spoken*

hemos hablado *we have spoken*
habéis hablado *you have spoken*
han hablado *they have spoken*

Yo digo que ella lo ha hecho. *I say that she has done it.*
Ya hemos visto la película. *We've already seen the film.*

The present perfect may be used to indicate an action or state as having occurred · and having been completed· prior to the present time. It is used in almost exactly the same way as we use it in English, with two exceptions:

The present perfect is **NOT** used to indicate an action still in progress. To express an ongoing action which began in the past, the present tense is used: (Hace + tiempo + que + sujeto + verbo presente)

Hace cuatro años que estudio español. *I have studied (have been studying) Spanish for four years.*

To express the idea %o *have just* (done something)+, Spanish typically uses the present of **acabar de** plus the infinitive, for example:

Acabo de ver la película. *I just saw the movie.*
Acabamos de volver de Perú. *We have just returned from Perú.*
Note: **acabar** literally means *to finish* or *to end*.

The pluperfect tense - El pluscuamperfecto

Had done

To form the past perfect, use the imperfect of **haber** plus the masculine singular form of the past participle:

había comido *I had eaten*
habías comido *you had eaten*
había comido *he/she had eaten*

habíamos comido *we had eaten*
habíais comido *you had eaten*
habían comido *they had eaten*

Juan dijo que había comido antes de salir. *John said that he had eaten before leaving.*

The pluperfect tense (e.g., **había comido**) views an action as having occurred and been completed before another past action, state or time (e.g., **dijo**). It is used in almost exactly the same way as we use it in English, with the following exceptions:

The past perfect is NOT used to indicate an action which began in past and is still in progress in (simple) past time; the imperfect tense is used for this purpose:

Hacía cuatro años que vivíamos aquí. *We had lived (had been living) here for four years.*
¿Cuánto tiempo llevabas trabajando allí? *How long had you been working there?*

To express the idea *had just* (done something), Spanish usually uses the imperfect of **acabar de** plus the infinitive, for example:

Acababa de ver la película. *I had just seen the movie.*
Acabábamos de volver de Perú. *We had just returned from Perú.*

The future perfect tense - El futuro perfecto

Will have done

To form the future perfect, use the future of **haber** plus the masculine singular form of the past participle:

habré escrito *I will have written*
habrás escrito *you will have written*
habrá escrito *he/she will have written*

habremos escrito *we will have written*
habréis escrito *you will have written*
habrán escrito *they will have written*

This tense views an action or state as having occurred - and been completed - at some time in the future. It is used in almost exactly the same way as we use it in English, for example:

Juan se habrá ido para las ocho. *Juan will have left by eight o'clock.*
Todos lo habrán sabido para mañana. *Everyone will have known by tomorrow.*

PARA... = By a certain time in the future

As you already know, the future tense can be used to indicate probability in present time (that is, to replace the present tense and an equivalent of %probably+):

Ahora serán las ocho. *Right now it is probably 8:00.*

The future perfect tense can be used to indicate conjecture or probability in past. **It must have been/ probably has...**

¿Ese hombre? Habrá sido su novio. *That man? He must have been her boyfriend.*
María ya habrá llegado. *María (has) probably already arrived.*

YA = ALREADY

The conditional perfect tense – El condicional perfecto

Would have done

Forms. The conditional perfect is formed by using the conditional forms of the helping verb **haber** with the past (or passive) participle:

yo	habría	hablado/comido/vivido
tú	habrías	hablado/comido/vivido
él/ella/usted	habría	hablado/comido/vivido
nosotros/nosotras	habríamos	hablado/comido/vivido
vosotros/vosotras	habrías	hablado/comido/vivido
ellos/ellas/ustedes	habrían	hablado/comido/vivido

Use. It is used to indicate something hypothetical or unreal in past time

Sí, yo habría salido con ella. *Yes, I would have gone out with her.*

Real vs. unreal conditions

A **real condition** is one which may actually happen or at least is seen as a possibility. The indicative is used both in the $\%f_+$ clause and in the main part of the sentence:

Si ella me llama, la llevaré al cine. *If she call me [she may actually call], I will take her to the movies.*
Si llueve mucho, no podré ir. *If it rains a lot [it may really rain], I won't be able to go.*

In contrast, an **unreal or contrary-to-fact condition** is one which will not occur or is seen as being hypothetical. In this case, the $\%f_+$ clause is normally in a past subjunctive tense, and the main verb is in a conditional tense.

Present or future time situations. The imperfect subjunctive is used in the $\%f_+$ clause, and the conditional in the main clause:

Si yo fuera rico compraría una casa grande. *If I were rich [I am **not** rich] I would buy a big house.*
¿Qué harías si fuera presidente? *What would you do if you were president? [you aren't]*
Si Juan estuviera aquí, ¿qué le dirías? *If Juan were here [he isn't here], what would you tell him?*

Past time situations. Past perfect subjunctive in the $\%f_+$ clause, conditional perfect in the main clause:

Si la hubiera visto, la habría invitado.

If I had seen her [I didn't see her] I would have invited her.

Si lo hubieras conocido, te habrías enamorado.

If you had met him [you didn't] you would have fallen in love.

¿Habrías llamado si te hubiera dado su número?

Would you have called if I had given you her number? [I didn't]

Reminders/tips

*****HO HO HO DON'T CHANGE THAT "O"** (The ending of the past participle does not change . ado/ido- with the perfect tenses)

The present subjunctive is NOT used after **si** (%~~if~~)!

In unreal conditions the standard pattern is a past subjunctive in the %~~if~~+ clause and a conditional tense in the main clause:

Si llamas, <i>If you <u>called</u>,</i>	te escucharían. <i>they <u>would listen</u> to you.</i>
Si hubieras llamado,	te habrían escuchado.
<i>If you <u>had called</u>,</i>	<i>they <u>would have listened</u> to you.</i>

Direct Commands – El Imperativo (los mandatos)

In general:

Commands (**mandatos**) are a special type of verb form used in giving someone an order. In Spanish, the subject pronoun is frequently used for formal commands (**usted, ustedes**), and may be used for the **tú** and **vosotros** commands for emphasis or contrast.

Vuelva usted mañana, por favor. *Please come back tomorrow.*
Pasen ustedes. *Come on in.*
Hazlo tú; no quiero que lo haga él. *Do it (yourself); I don't want him to do it.*

If an exclamation point is used at the end of the sentence, an inverted one must be placed at the beginning

¡No me toques! *Don't touch me!*

Placement of object pronouns:

In all affirmative commands, pronouns are attached to the end of the verb; in negative commands, they are placed immediately before the verb:

¡Dámelo! *Give it to me!*
¡No me lo des! *Don't give it to me!*

Note:

Indirect object pronouns come before direct object pronouns. Remember that “**you can't le lo en español, you have to se lo**”.

When adding an object pronoun to the end of a command form, the use of a written accent mark over the stressed syllable of the verb is required if that syllable is followed by two or more syllables. If the verb form only has two syllables, the accent is not needed.

Examples: Dame (2 syllables) vs. Dámelo (3 syllables) Ponte (2 syllables) el sombrero vs. Póntelo (3 syllables) Escríbela . Escríbemela, Devuélvelos . Devuélveselos. Accents fall on the following vowels with diphthongs:

ié, ué, éi, ái, ía, ée, áe, éa

Examples: despiértate, duérmanse, péinate, tráigala, envíamelas, léeselo, tráemelo, léaselas

Formation of the imperative:

All commands except affirmative **tú** and **vosotros** are based on the subjunctive.

Affirmative (positive) **tú** commands:

For most of the verbs, the affirmative **tú** command is identical to the **Ud.** form of the present indicative:

¡Habla con él!	<i>Speak with him!</i>
¡Vuelve temprano!	<i>Come back early!</i>
¡Almuerza con nosotros!	<i>Have lunch with us!</i>

The following verbs are **irregular**: **pon, ten, ven, sal, haz, di, sé, ve**

Pon . PONER to put/place
Ten . TENER to have
Ven . VENIR to come
Sal . SALIR to leave/go out
Haz . HACER to do/make
Di . DECIR to say
Sé . SER to be
Ve . IR to go

Negative **tú** commands

Negative **tú** commands use the **tú** form of the present subjunctive:

No me <u>hables</u> así.	<i>Don't talk to me like that.</i>
No <u>comas</u> tanto.	<i>Don't eat so much.</i>
No <u>vivas</u> allí.	<i>Don't live there.</i>
No <u>hagas</u> nada.	<i>Don't do anything.</i>
¡No <u>vengas</u>!	<i>Don't come!</i>

To form the negative **tú** commands, begin with the present indicative form of YO (hablo). Remove the O from the Yo form and add: %**as**+for AR verbs and %**as**+for ER/IR verbs. Example: No hables, no corras, no escribas.

Verbs that have the following infinitive endings change accordingly:

car > ques, gar > gues, zar > ces (CAR, GAR, ZAR, YO-YO-YO)

Example: No toques, no juegues, no empieces.

Verbs that have the following **YO** form endings change accordingly:

jo > jas, go > gas, yo > yas, zco > zcas, zo = zas

Example: No escojas, no digas, no destruyas, no ofrezcas, no tuerzas

Remember: if the verb is a ~~boot~~ boot verb+in the present indicative, it will also be a boot verb in the imperative form. (No mientas, no jueguesō)

Some verbs are irregular and some have spelling changes.

Irregular verbs: ser = seas, estar = estés, ir = vayas, saber = sepas, dar = des, ver = veas

Positive vosotros commands:

To form the affirmative **vosotros** command, drop the **-r** of the infinitive and add **-d**. This **-d** is omitted if the reflexive pronoun **os** (yourselves) is added to the verb (which will require a written accent over the **-i-** of **-ir** verbs: ¡**Reuníos!**).

Hablad en voz alta.

Speak aloud.

Comed con nosotros.

Eat with us.

Vivid en paz.

Live in peace.

Id.

Go.

Dadme algo.

Give me something.

Sentaos aquí.

Sit down here. (Note the omission of the -d.)

Negative vosotros commands:

Use the **vosotros** form of the present subjunctive to form negative **vosotros** commands:

No me habléis ahora.

Don't speak to me now.

No comáis los tacos.

Don't eat the tacos.

No viváis así.

Don't live like that.

Usted and ustedes commands (positive/negative):

All formal commands are based on the third person forms of the present subjunctive. The plural forms are the same as the singular except for the addition of an **-n**.

Affirmative commands (**usted** and **ustedes**):

¡Hable! ¡Coma! ¡Viva! *Speak! Eat! Live!* (singular)

¡Hablen! ¡Coman! ¡Vivan! *Speak! Eat! Live!* (plural)

Negative commands (**usted** and **ustedes**):

¡No hable! ¡No coma! ¡No viva! *Don't speak! Don't eat! Don't live!* (singular)

¡No hablen! ¡No coman! ¡No vivan! *Don't speak! Don't eat! Don't live!* (plural)

More examples of formal commands follow. Note the position of negatives, and subject and object pronouns.

No le dé nada. *Don't give him anything.* (singular)

Dígale algo. *Tell him something.* (singular)

Venga usted pronto. *Come soon.* (singular)

¡Váyanse! *Get out of here!* (plural)

Búsquenlo ustedes. *Look for it.* (plural)

¡Nunca lo hagan! *Never do it!* (plural)

Nosotros Commands – Let's..., let's not...

In general:

Nosotros commands are the equivalent of *Let's* plus a verb in English, for example, *Let's eat*. In Spanish, they may be expressed in two ways, using the **vamos a** + infinitive construction or the subjunctive. Remember that as with all command forms, negatives are based on the subjunctive and pronouns are attached to the end of positive forms and put before the negative form.

The **Vamos a** + infinitive construction:

In the affirmative form the **Vamos a + infinitive** construction has two meanings. For example, **Vamos a comer** can mean: *We are going to eat (or We will eat)*, as well as *Let's eat*, depending on the context or the intent of the speaker. It is safer to use exclamation points to indicate its use as a **nosotros** command. There are two items to remember, however: 1) the reflexive form is **¡Vámonos!** (*Let's leave!*; note the omission of the first **s**), and 2) negative forms are based on the subjunctive, **vayamos**.

¡Vamos a nadar!	<i>Let's swim!</i>
¡Vámonos!	<i>Let's leave/get out of here!</i>
No vayamos al cine ahora.	<i>Let's not go to the movies now.</i>
¡No nos vayamos!	<i>Let's not leave.</i>

The use of the present subjunctive for nosotros commands:

The **nosotros**-form of the **present subjunctive** can be used to express both positive and negative **nosotros** commands, that is. Remember that: 1) if object pronouns are used, they must be attached to the end of positive commands, and this will always require a written accent in the **nosotros** forms (always before **mo**” *Duchémonos*; 2) the first **s** of the affirmative reflexive ending is lost, that is - **mosnos** becomes **-monos** as in **¡Vámonos!** (*Let's leave!*); 3) drop an **o** when using **selo** in positive commands (**¡Escribámosela!** *Let's write it to him/her/them!* [not **¡Escribámossela!**])

¡Hagamos otra cosa!	<i>Let's do something else!</i>
¡Comamos pizza esta noche!	<i>Let's eat pizza tonight!</i>
¡Vivamos en paz!	<i>Let's live in peace!</i>
¡No se lo devolvamos!	<i>Let's not return (it to) him/her/them!</i>
¡Durmámonos!	<i>Let's fall asleep!</i>
¡Digámoselo!	<i>Let's tell it to him/her/them!</i>

Remember: Reflexive monkeys “MONOS”, one “S” in selo, and accent before “mo” in positive commands with pronouns.

The present subjunctive

Start with the first person singular (**yo**-form) of the present indicative, remove the **o** of the **yo** form and add the following endings: hablar > hablo > habl_ > hable, hables

Endings for -ar verbs:	-e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en
Endings for -er and -ir verbs:	-a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an

(These endings are for the most part the “**opposite**” conjugation endings of the present indicative.)

Yo-form,	Infin-	<i>Present subjunctive forms</i>					
<i>pres. ind.</i>	<i>itive</i>	<i>yo</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>Ud./él/ella</i>	<i>nosotros</i>	<i>vosotros</i>	<i>Uds./ellos/ellas</i>
hablo	hablar:	hable	hables	hable	hablemos	habléis	hablen
como	comer:	coma	comas	coma	comamos	comáis	coman
vivo	vivir:	viva	vivas	viva	vivamos	viváis	vivan

If this form does not end in an **-o**, the verb is irregular in the present subjunctive; memorize the forms.

Yo-form,	Infinitive	<i>Present subjunctive forms</i>					
<i>pres. ind.</i>		<i>yo</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>Ud./él/ella</i>	<i>nosotros</i>	<i>vosotros</i>	<i>Uds./ellos/ellas</i>
soy	ser:	sea	seas	sea	seamos	seáis	sean
estoy	estar:	esté	estés	esté	estemos	estéis	estén
voy	ir:	vaya	vayas	vaya	vayamos	vayáis	vayan
doy	dar:	dé	des	dé	demos	deis	den
sé	saber:	sepa	sepas	sepa	sepamos	sepáis	sepan

AR and **ER** present indicative boot verbs (**e > ie**, **o > ue**, or **u > ue**) are also boot verbs in the subjunctive.

Yo-form,	Infin-	<i>Present subjunctive forms</i>					
<i>pres. ind.</i>	<i>itive</i>	<i>yo</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>Ud./él/ella</i>	<i>nosotros</i>	<i>vosotros</i>	<i>Uds./ellos/ellas</i>
cu<u>e</u>nto	contar	cu<u>e</u>nte	cu<u>e</u>ntes	cu<u>e</u>nte	contemos	cont<u>e</u>ís	cu<u>e</u>nten
vu<u>e</u>lvo	volver:	vu<u>e</u>lva	vu<u>e</u>lvas	vu<u>e</u>lva	volvamos	volv<u>e</u>ís	vu<u>e</u>lvan

If the verb is a boot verb (**e > ie**, **o > ue**, and **e > i**) that ends in **IR**, the following changes must be made in the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms: **e > i**, **o > u** (the **e** is omitted)

Note: (e > ie and o > ue drop the “e”) (e > i keep the “i”)

Yo-form,	Infin-	<i>Present subjunctive forms</i>					
<i>pres. ind.</i>	<i>itive</i>	<i>yo</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>Ud./él/ella</i>	<i>nosotros</i>	<i>vosotros</i>	<i>Uds./ellos/ellas</i>
si<u>e</u>nto	sentir:	si<u>e</u>nta	si<u>e</u>ntas	si<u>e</u>nta	si<u>n</u>tamos	si<u>n</u>táis	si<u>e</u>ntan
du<u>e</u>rmo	dormir:	du<u>e</u>rma	du<u>e</u>rm<u>a</u>s	du<u>e</u>rma	du<u>r</u>mamos	du<u>r</u>máis	du<u>e</u>rman
pi<u>d</u>o	pedir:	pi<u>d</u>a	pi<u>d</u>as	pi<u>d</u>a	pi<u>d</u>amos	pi<u>d</u>áis	pi<u>d</u>an

Verbs that have an irregular ending in the **YO** form of the present indicative must also maintain the change in the subjunctive:

Yo-form,	Infinitive	<i>Present subjunctive forms</i>					
<i>pres. ind.</i>		<i>yo</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>Ud./él/ella</i>	<i>nosotros</i>	<i>vosotros</i>	<i>Uds./ellos/ellas</i>
t<u>e</u>ngo	tener:	t<u>e</u>nga	t<u>e</u>ng<u>a</u>s	t<u>e</u>nga	t<u>e</u>ng<u>a</u>mos	t<u>e</u>ng<u>a</u>ís	t<u>e</u>ng<u>a</u>n
co<u>n</u>oz<u>c</u>o	conocer	co<u>n</u>oz<u>c</u>a	co<u>n</u>oz<u>c</u>as	co<u>n</u>oz<u>c</u>a	co<u>n</u>oz<u>c</u>amos	co<u>n</u>oz<u>c</u>áis	co<u>n</u>oz<u>c</u>an
es<u>c</u>o<u>j</u>o	escoger	es<u>c</u>o<u>j</u>a	es<u>c</u>o<u>j</u>as	es<u>c</u>o<u>j</u>a	es<u>c</u>o<u>j</u>amos	es<u>c</u>o<u>j</u>áis	es<u>c</u>o<u>j</u>an
ex<u>i</u>o	exigir	ex<u>i</u>a	ex<u>i</u>as	ex<u>i</u>a	ex<u>i</u>amos	ex<u>i</u>áis	ex<u>i</u>an
incl<u>u</u>yo	incluir	incl<u>u</u>ya	incl<u>u</u>yas	incl<u>u</u>ya	incl<u>u</u>yamos	incl<u>u</u>yáis	incl<u>u</u>yan
ej<u>e</u>rzo	ejercer:	ej<u>e</u>rza	ej<u>e</u>rz<u>a</u>s	ej<u>e</u>rza	ej<u>e</u>rz<u>a</u>mos	ej<u>e</u>rz<u>a</u>ís	ej<u>e</u>rz<u>a</u>n

All verbs in this category have the same changes: **caer (caigo)**, **merecer (merezco)**, **recoger (recojo)**, **firmar (firmo)**, **destruir (destruyo)**, **torcer (tuerzo)** etc.

Verbs ending in **CAR, GAR** and **ZAR** in the preterit that have a spelling change in the **YO** form also have a spelling change in the subjunctive.

CAR, GAR, ZAR – YO YO YO

<i>Infinitive ending</i>		<i>Subj. ending</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-car	>	-que	buscar > busque
-gar	>	-gue	pagar > pague
-zar	>	-ce	empezar > empiece

<i>Yo-form,</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Present subjunctive forms</i>					
<i>pretérito yo</i>		<i>yo</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>Ud./él/ella</i>	<i>nosotros</i>	<i>vosotros</i>	<i>Uds./ellos ellas</i>
busqué	buscar	busque	busques	busque	busquemos	busquéis	busquen
pagué	pagar	pague	pagues	pague	paguemos	paguéis	paguen
empecé	empezar	empiece	empieces	empiece	empecemos	empecéis	empiecen

Verbs ending in **IAR** and **UAR** that have an accent in the present indicative also have an accent in the subjunctive.

<i>Yo-form,</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Present subjunctive forms</i>					
<i>pres.ind.</i>		<i>yo</i>	<i>tú</i>	<i>Ud./él/ella</i>	<i>nosotros</i>	<i>vosotros</i>	<i>Uds./ellos ellas</i>
envío	enviar	envíe	envíes	envíes	enviemos	enviéis	envíen
actúo	actuar	actúe	actúes	actúe	actuemos	actuéis	actúen

The Subjunctive Mood in Noun Clauses

Introduction: the subjunctive mood - Up until now you have been using the indicative mood. The indicative (**modo indicativo**) in both English and Spanish is used to indicate facts or states of being in the ~~real world~~, and to ask questions:

Jorge tiene mucha tarea. Jorge has a lot of homework.
Elena no está hoy. Elena is not here today.
¿Cuándo salió Juan? When did Juan leave?

In English, the subjunctive is rarely used. In Spanish, the subjunctive is used frequently. The subjunctive usually appears in the part of the sentence (clause) that cannot stand alone. It is usually preceded by a main clause in the indicative.

*I recommend that he *be here.* **Recomiendo que él esté aquí.**
*She insists that he *leave.* **Ella insiste en que él se vaya.**

*Note that the normal forms are ~~he is~~ and ~~he leaves~~

Introduction: noun clauses. A **clause** is a group of words that expresses an idea and contains a subject and a conjugated verb (in contrast to a non-conjugated form such as the infinitive). A sentence will have one or more main clauses, and may have one or more dependent clauses or none at all.

In the sentences above:

<u>main clause</u>	<u>dependent clause</u>
Recomiendo	que él esté aquí.
<i>I recommend</i>	<i>(that) he be here.</i>

The rule: Usually, when we use the subjunctive you have: **two different subjects** (one in the main clause and a different one in the dependent clause), **two different verbs** (a verb of WIERDO in the main clause and a verb in the subjunctive in the dependent clause) and **que**+(that).

¡WIERDO!

Wishing Influence Emotion Requesting Doubt (or negation) Ojalá

We use the subjunctive in noun clauses which are governed by WIERDO verbs:

- Wishing: e.g., **querer** (to want), **desear** (to desire), **esperar** (to hope)í
Espero que vengas a mi fiesta. (I hope you come to my party.)
- Influence: e.g., **insistir en** (to insist (on)), **mandar** (to command/order)í
Insisten en que yo escriba el informe. (They insist that I write the report.)
- Emotion: e.g., **alegrarse de** (to be/get happy), **sentir** (to regret/feel sorry), **temer** (to fear)í
Me alegro de que estés bien. (I'm glad you're okay.)
- Requesting: e.g., **pedir** (to ask, to request), **rogar** (to beg), **sugerir** (to suggest)í
Ella pide que vayamos con ella al concierto. (She's asking us to go with her to the concert.)
- Doubt: e.g., **dudar** (to doubt), **negar** (to deny), **no creer** (not believe)í
Dudamos que ustedes puedan comer toda la pizza. (We doubt you can eat the whole pizza.)
- Ojalá (Let's hope/I hope)
Ojalá que vuelvas pronto. (Let's/I hope you come back soon.)

In contrast: The **infinitive** is normally used when there is no change in subject (*I want to leave* = **Quiero salir**), and the **indicative mood** is used when the verb in the main clause expresses knowledge (*to know*) certainty (*to be certain / sure*), truth (*to be true / the truth*), affirmation (*to believe, think, affirm, assert, declare*), or reporting (*to say, indicate* [when not used as a verb of influence], *report*). **Ella sabe que no queremos ir. No dudo que ellos nos concen. Yo creo que tú mientes. Pensamos que el examen va a ser difícil.**

Verbs of influence or willing. Verbs such as **querer** (to want), **preferir** (to prefer), **desear** (to desire), **insistir en** (to insist), **mandar** (to command), **prohibir** (to prohibit), **exigir** (to demand, require), **recomendar** (to recommend), **pedir** (to request/ask for), **decir** (to tell, say [when not used as a verb of reporting]), etc. require the subjunctive in any dependent clause.

NOTE: Some verbs can either indicate influence (use the subjunctive) or reporting information/facts (use the indicative):

Ella <u>dice</u> que <u>estudiamos</u> .	She <u>says</u> we're <u>studying</u> .	[Reporting a fact: <i>indicative</i>]
Ella nos <u>dice</u> que <u>estudiemos</u> .	She's <u>telling</u> us to <u>study</u> .	[Giving us a command: <i>subjunctive</i>]
Yo <u>insisto</u> en que él <u>se va</u> .	I <u>insist</u> that he <u>is</u> <u>leaving</u> .	[Know it for a fact: <i>indicative</i>]
Yo <u>insisto</u> en que él <u>se vaya</u> .	I <u>insist</u> that he <u>leave</u> .	[Giving an order: <i>subjunctive</i>]

Remember: If there is no change in subject, the infinitive is normally used instead of the subjunctive, and que+is omitted:

Nadie <u>quiere</u> <u>trabajar</u> .	No one <u>wants</u> to <u>work</u> .
Yo <u>prefiero</u> <u>manejar</u> .	I <u>prefer</u> to <u>drive</u> .

NOTE: Certain verbs of influence may be used either with the subjunctive or an infinitive, even when there's a change of subject. The infinitive is used more frequently. Such verbs include hacer (to make [someone do something]), permitir (to permit), prohibir (to forbid/prohibit) and dejar (to let, allow):

Infinitive

Nadie me hace <u>reír</u> .	Nobody makes me <u>laugh</u> .
Déjame <u>dormir</u> en paz.	Let me <u>sleep</u> in peace.
Ellos no nos permiten <u>salir</u> .	They don't permit us to <u>go out</u>

Subjunctive

Nadie hace que <u>perdamos</u> el juego.	No one makes us <u>lose</u> the game.
Deja que los niños <u>jueguen</u> .	Let the kids <u>play</u> .
Ellos no permiten que <u>salgamos</u> durante la semana.	They don't permit that <u>we go out</u> during the week.

Verbs of emotion. Expressions such as to be happy (estar alegre, alegrarse de), to be sad (estar triste), to fear, be afraid (temer, tener miedo de) to hope (esperar), to feel sorry, regret (sentir, dar lástima), to like, to be delighted (gustar, encantar), to dislike, be displeased (disgustar, desagradar), to be surprised (sorprender, estar sorprendido), etc. require the use of the subjunctive in dependent clauses.

<u>Espero</u> que <u>llamen</u> .	I <u>hope</u> they <u>call</u> .
<u>Siento</u> que ella <u>esté</u> enferma.	I'm <u>sorry</u> she's <u>sick</u> .
<u>Me alegro</u> de que <u>vayas</u> a visitarme.	I'm <u>glad</u> you are <u>going</u> to visit me.

Temo que haya mucha violencia.
Tengo miedo de que no llames.
¿Te gusta que ellos estén aquí?
Me sorprende que salgan.

I fear there is a lot of violence.
I'm afraid you won't call.
Are you pleased they are here?
I am surprised they are leaving.

Ojalá (que), while not a verb in Spanish, is used like a verb of emotion or influence with the present subjunctive (let's hope/I hope):

Ojalá que ellos sepan todo.
Ojalá no tengamos tarea mañana.

I hope they know everything.
I hope we don't have homework tomorrow.

Verbs of doubt and negation require the subjunctive in dependent clauses; examples include **negar** (to deny), **dudar** (to doubt), **no ser verdad** (to not be true/the truth), **no estar cierto/seguro** (to be unsure, uncertain), **no creer** (to not believe), etc. Remember that expressions of certainty or belief take the indicative: **no negar** (to not deny), **no dudar** (to not doubt), **creer** (to believe), **estar cierto/seguro** (to be sure, certain), etc.

Dudamos que salgan esta noche.
No creo que estés en clase.
¿Niegas que yo pueda hacerlo?
No estoy segura de que me ame.

We doubt they'll go out tonight.
I don't think you are in class.
Do you deny that I can do it?
I'm not sure he loves me.

Remember: When the main clause expresses certainty and belief, the indicative is used in the dependent clause.

No dudamos que salen esta noche.
Creo que estás en clase.
No niegas que yo puedo hacerlo.
Estoy segura de que me ama.

We don't doubt they'll go out tonight.
I think you are in class.
You don't deny that I can do it.
I'm sure he loves me.

“Dude, use the subjunctive”

“No Dude, don't use the subjunctive”

Impersonal expressions: The subjunctive is used after certain impersonal expressions that have to do with doubt, emotion

Es bueno	que <u>se</u>	<i>It's good</i>	<i>for them <u>to stay</u> (or: <u>that they stay</u>).</i>
Es malo	<u>queden</u>.	<i>It's bad</i>	
Es mejor		<i>It's better</i>	
Es peor		<i>It's worse</i>	
Es horrible		<i>It's horrible</i>	
Es horrendo		<i>It's horrendous</i>	
Es estupendo		<i>It's stupendous</i>	
Es maravilloso		<i>It's marvelous</i>	
Es posible		<i>It's possible</i>	
Es imposible		<i>It's impossible</i>	
Es probable		<i>It's probable</i>	
Es improbable		<i>It's improbable</i>	
Es increíble		<i>It's incredible</i>	
Es necesario		<i>It's necessary</i>	
Es preciso		<i>It's necessary</i>	
Es urgente		<i>It's urgent</i>	
Es importante		<i>It's important</i>	
Es interesante		<i>It's interesting</i>	
Es notable		<i>It's notable</i>	
Es raro		<i>It's unusual/strange</i>	
Es extraño		<i>It's strange</i>	
Es estúpido		<i>It's stupid</i>	
Es ridículo		<i>It's ridiculous</i>	
Es curioso		<i>It's curious</i>	
Es dudoso		<i>It's doubtful</i>	
Es difícil		<i>It's unlikely</i>	
Es fácil		<i>It's likely</i>	
No es seguro		<i>It's uncertain</i>	
No es cierto		<i>It's uncertain</i>	
No es verdad		<i>It's untrue</i>	

Remember: If there is no change of subject, use the infinitive:

Es bueno **estudiar juntos.** *It's good to study together.*

In contrast to:

Es bueno **que estudiemos juntos.** *It's good that we study together.*

However, impersonal expressions that indicate certainty and truth would take the indicative:

Es cierto *It's certain*

Es evidente **que no estudias.** *It's evident that you don't study.*

Es verdad *It's true*

Some other verbs and expressions that normally take the indicative in dependent clauses include those which express: **knowledge: saber** (to know); **certainty: estar seguro, estar cierto** (to be certain / sure); **truth: ser verdad** (to be the truth); **affirmation: creer** (to believe, think), **pensar** (to think), **declarar** (to declare). Verbs of reporting also take the indicative, although many of them can also be used as verbs of influence: **decir** (to say), **insistir en** (to insist), **responder** (to respond), **contestar** (to answer).

Sé que <u>estudias</u> español.	<i>I know tha you <u>study</u> Spanish.</i>	Knowledge: Indicative
Es verdad que yo lo <u>conozco</u>.	<i>It's true that I <u>know</u> him.</i>	Truth: Indicative
Creo que <u>estámos</u> perdidos.	<i>I think we're <u>lost</u>.</i>	Affirmation or belief: Indicative
Te digo que <u>estudian</u>.	<i>I'm telling you that they <u>study</u>.</i>	Reporting: Indicative
Les digo a Uds. que <u>estudien</u>.	<i>I 'm telling you <u>to study</u>. [= I 'm telling that you <u>should study</u>.]</i>	Influence or willing: Subjunctive
Insistimos en que <u>entienden</u>.	<i>We insist that they <u>are understanding</u>.</i>	Reporting: Indicative
Insistimos en que <u>escuchen</u>.	<i>We insist that they <u>listen</u>.</i>	Influence or willing: Subjunctive

The Subjunctive Mood in Adverbial Clauses

Adverbial clauses are introduced by conjunctions, such as **para que** (so that), **antes de que** (before), **hasta que** (until)...

Adverbial conjunctions which are **ALWAYS** followed by the subjunctive (because they always indicate a pending/hypothetical action or state):

ESCAPA

Las siguientes siempre requieren el subjuntivo:

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------|
| • E | en caso de que | in the event that/in case |
| • S | sin que | without |
| • C | con tal de que | provided that |
| • A | antes de que | before |
| • P | para que | in order that/so that |
| • A | a menos que | unless |

- ***En caso de que** Juan se enferme, necesitamos llevarlo al médico.
- *Va a entrar **sin que** nadie lo oiga.
- *Yo voy, **con tal de que** tú no me molestes más.
- *Llámame **antes de que** salgas para Caracas.
- *Me va a dejar su coche **para que** yo pueda llevar a su amigo al cine.
- *José no irá **a menos que** tú vayas con él.

Normally, a preposition is used when no change of subject is involved; it is followed by an infinitive, not the subjunctive or indicative. Examples:

Estudio mucho para sacar buenas notas. *I study to get good grades.*
Te llamaré antes de salir. *I'll call you before I leave [before leaving.]*

Las siguientes utilizan el infinitivo:

When the following do not require a change of subject, use the **infinitive**. Note that the **%que+** is omitted.

- | | | |
|-----|------------|---------------------------|
| • S | sin | without |
| • E | en caso de | in the event that/in case |
| • P | para | in order to/to |
| • A | antes de | before |

Examples:

Ella salió **sin** despedirse.
 Hicimos una reservación **en caso de** llegar temprano.
 Trabajo **para** ganar dinero.
 ¿Por qué no me llamaste **antes de** salir?

Adverbial conjunctions of time: (No ocurrió)

The following adverbial conjunctions are followed by the subjunctive when they introduce an anticipated situation (**no ocurrió**). If they introduce one which is viewed as completed or habitual, they are followed by the indicative. If there is no change of subject involved and a preposition is available, typically the preposition is used with an infinitive.

Conjunction	Translation
cuando	when
después (de) que	after
en cuanto	as soon as
hasta que	until
luego que	as soon as
mientras	while
siempre que	whenever, every time that
tan pronto como	as soon as

Examples:

Siempre nos llamamos cuando nos levantamos. *We always call each other when we get up.* [Indicative]
Te llamaré cuando me levante. *I'll call you when I get up.* [Subjunctive]

Siempre me lavo las manos después de que llego a casa. *I always wash my hands after I get home.* [Indicative]
Me lavaré los dientes después de que comamos. *I'll brush my teeth after we eat.* [Subjunctive]

Los niños juegan hasta que se cansan. *The children play until they get tired.* [Indicative]
Los niños jugarán hasta que se cansen. *The children will play until they get tired.* [Subjunctive]

Trabajo mientras ella duerme. *I work while she sleeps.* [Indicative]
Trabajaré mientras ella duerma. *I will work while she sleeps.* [Subjunctive]

Other adverbial conjunctions:

Aunque (*although, even though, even if*). The indicative is used if the outcome is known; otherwise the subjunctive is used:

Lo haré aunque no le gusta. *I'll do it, even though she doesn't like it.* [Indicative It is a fact that she doesn't like it.]
Lo haré aunque no le guste. *I'll do it, even though she may not like it.* [Subjunctive]

De modo que, de manera que (*so that; in such a way that*). These two expressions are identical. If used to express **para que** (*in order that/so that*), they

require the subjunctive; they are used with the indicative if they mean %a such a way that+; %as a result or outcome+:

Te lo explico de modo que me entiendes.

Idj explain it in such a way [i.e., so clearly] that you understand me.

[Indicative]

Te lo explico de modo que me entiendas.

Idj explain it so that you will [might be able to] understand me.

[Subjunctive]

The Subjunctive in Adjectival Clauses (No existe/no hay)

Adjectives are words that modify a noun, describing or limiting it. Examples of adjectives are: the **new** hat, the **pretty** dress, **many intelligent** students. An entire clause may serve an adjectival purpose, describing a noun or pronoun - the antecedent- in a sentence, for example:

1. Do you have a *dress* **which will go with these shoes?**
2. Yes, I have a *dress* **which will be perfect.**
3. I don't see any *dress* **(that) I like.**

Note that in all three examples above, there is an adjectival clause (the part in bold-faced type) that modifies or refers back to the word *dress*. That is, the antecedent in all three cases is *dress*, but in each case the situation is different: in number one, the antecedent is **indefinite**, that is, we don't know if such a dress exists; in number two, the antecedent is **definite**, that is, it definitely is portrayed as existing; in number three, the antecedent is **negated**, that is, its existence is denied or at least doubtful.

The rule: In Spanish, the subjunctive is used in an adjectival clause when the antecedent is indefinite or unknown or is nonexistent or negated; in contrast, the indicative is used when the antecedent is a definite or existing one.

Illustration:

Main clause		Dependent clause		
<u>Predicate</u>	<u>Antecedent</u>	<u>Adjectival clause</u>	Mood of the verb ladrar (to bark)	Reason for the use of the <u>subjunctive or the indicative</u>
Tengo	un perro	que <u>ladra</u> mucho.	Indicative	There is a definite antecedent, a dog which I own.
No tengo	un perro	que <u>ladre</u> mucho.	Subjunctive	The antecedent is negated; such a dog doesn't exist.
Quiero	un perro	que <u>ladre</u> mucho.	Subjunctive	There is an indefinite antecedent; such a dog may or not exist.
(I have/don't have/want a dog that <u>barks</u> a lot.)				

More examples of the three types of situations:

The **indicative** is used in an adjectival clause when there is a **definite antecedent**:

Hay *algo* aquí que me gusta.
¿Conoces *al profesor* que vive allí?

*There is something here which I like.
Do you know the professor who lives there?*

Leo *un libro* que explica todo eso.
Tienen *una criada* que habla español.

*I'm reading a book which explains all that.
They have a maid who speaks Spanish.*

The **subjunctive** is used in an adjectival clause when antecedent is **negated**:

No hay *nada* aquí que me guste.
No veo **a nadie* que conozca.
No recomendamos *ningún libro* que él haya escrito.

*There is nothing here I like.
I don't see anyone I know.
We don't recommend any book he has written.*

The **subjunctive** is used in an adjectival clause when there is an **indefinite** antecedent:

¿Hay *algo* aquí que te guste?
Quiero leer *un libro* que explique todo eso.

*Is there anything here you like?
I want to read a book which explains all that.*

¿Conoces **a alguien* que viva cerca de aquí?

Do you know anyone who lives nearby?

Buscamos *una criada* que hable español.

We're looking a maid who speak Spanish. [We hope we can find one!]

*Note the use of the personal a before the pronouns **alguien** and **nadie** when used as direct objects.

The present perfect subjunctive - el presente perfecto de subjuntivo

(Have /has done – when the subjunctive is needed)

Forms. The present perfect subjunctive is formed by using the present subjunctive of the helping verb **haber** with the past (or passive) participle:

yo	haya		
tú	hayas		
él/ella/usted	haya	hablado	
nosotros/vosotras	hayamos	comido	<i>I (have) spoken/eaten/lived, etc.</i>
vosotros/vosotras	hayáis	vivido	
ellos/ellas/ustedes	hayan		

Uses. The present perfect subjunctive is used when you want to express **have done or has done...** and the subjunctive is needed.

Examples:

Me alegro de		<i>I'm glad she <u>(has) arrived</u>.</i>
Dudo		<i>I doubt she <u>(has) arrived</u>.</i>
Niego		<i>I deny she <u>(has) arrived</u>.</i>
Es posible	que ella <u>haya llegado</u>.	<i>It's possible she <u>(has) arrived</u>.</i>
Lo haré después		<i>I'll do it after she <u>has arrived</u>.</i>
No lo hagas a menos		<i>Don't do it unless she <u>has arrived</u>.</i>

When to use which “present” subjunctive. The **simple present subjunctive** is used to express an action that is occurring at the same time or will occur in the future when the main verb is in the present, present perfect, future, future perfect, or a command form; **the present perfect subjunctive** is used to indicate an action viewed as having occurred previously when the main verb is in those same tenses:

<u>Tense of the governing verb</u>	<u>Subjunctive tense to use in the subordinate clause</u>
present (indicative or subj.)	present subjunctive [for a simultaneous or future state or action] OR present perfect subjunctive [for a prior state or action]
present perfect (indic. or subj.)	
future	
future perfect	
command form	

Examples:

Me sorprende que		<i><u>dance</u>. (generalization)</i>
ustedes <u>bailen</u>.	<i>It surprises me that you</i>	<i><u>are dancing</u> (right now).</i>
		<i><u>will dance</u> (in the future).</i>

Me sorprende que ustedes		<i><u>danced</u> OR</i>
<u>hayan bailado</u>.	<i>It surprises me that you</i>	<i><u>have danced</u> (in the past)</i>

The imperfect subjunctive (past subjunctive) el imperfecto de subjuntivo):

Forms of the imperfect subjunctive. Take the third person plural form of the preterit (e.g., **hablaron**), then drop the **-ron** from the end, which gives you the stem (**habla-**) for the imperfect subjunctive. The endings are the same for all verbs: **-ra, -ras, -ra, -ramos, -rais, -ran.**

	<u>hablar</u>		<u>comer</u>		<u>vivir</u>
hablara	habláramos	comiera	comiéramos	viviera	viviéramos
hablaras	hablarais	comieras	comierais	vivieras	vivierais
hablara	hablaran	comiera	comieran	viviera	vivieran

(Note the accent mark on the **nosotros** forms.)

ALL imperfect subjunctive verbs are conjugated this way, even the most irregular (but you must know the **Uds. form of the preterit**):

<u>Infin.</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Preterit</u>	<u>Imperfect subjunctive</u>
<u>decir</u>	to say	<u>dijeron</u>	dijera, dijeras, dijera, dijéramos, dijerais, dijeran
<u>estar</u>	to be	<u>estuvieron</u>	estuviera, estuvieras, estuviera, estuviéramos, etc.
<u>hacer</u>	to make, do	<u>hicieron</u>	hiciera, hicieras, hiciera, hiciéramos, hicierais, etc.
<u>ir</u>	to go	<u>fueron</u>	fuera, fueras, fuera, fuéramos, fuerais, fueran
<u>ser</u>	to be	<u>fueron</u>	fuera, fueras, fuera, fuéramos, fuerais, fueran
<u>tener</u>	to have	<u>tuvieron</u>	tuviera, tuvieras, tuviera, tuviéramos, tuvierais, etc.

Uses of the imperfect subjunctive. The imperfect subjunctive is used in the same way as the present subjunctive, except that the main verb is typically in a past tense (e.g., the preterit, imperfect, past perfect, conditional, conditional perfect, or one of the past subjunctives):

Noun clauses. Remember that the subjunctive is used after verbs of **WIERDO**. Contrast the use of the present subjunctive and the imperfect subjunctive. Present subjunctive = main verb in the present. Imperfect subjunctive = main verb in the past.

Quiero		<i>I want him <u>to do</u> it.</i>
Me alegro de		<i>I'm glad he's <u>doing</u> it.</i>
Dudo	que él lo <u>haga</u> . (present subj.)	<i>I doubt he's <u>doing</u> it.</i>
Niego		<i>I deny he's <u>doing</u> it.</i>
Es importante		<i>It's important for him <u>to do</u> it.</i>
<hr/>		
Quería		<i>I wanted him <u>to do</u> it.</i>
Me alegraba de		<i>I was glad he <u>did</u> it.</i>
Dudaba	que lo <u>hiciera</u> . (imperf. subj.)	<i>I doubted he'd <u>do</u> it.</i>
Negué		<i>I denied he <u>did</u> it (<u>was doing</u> it).</i>
Era importante		<i>It was important for him <u>to do</u> it.</i>

Adverbial clauses (time, purpose, etc.). Remember that the subjunctive is used when the action in the adverbial clause is viewed as anticipated or hypothetical. Again, contrast the present time and past time situations:

Lo haremos	cuando	<u>vengan.</u> (present)	We'll do it	when they <u>come</u> .
	después que			after they <u>come</u> .
	mientras			while they <u>come</u> .
Lo íbamos a hacerlo	cuando	<u>vinieran.</u> (imperfect)	We were going to do it	when they <u>came</u> .
	después que			after they <u>came</u> .
	mientras			while they <u>were coming</u> .
Lo hacemos	para que	<u>vengan.</u> (present)	We do it	so they <u>will come</u> .
	sin que			without them <u>coming</u> .
	con tal que			provided they <u>come</u> .
Lo hicimos	para que	<u>vinieran.</u> (imperfect)	We did it	so they' <u>d come</u> .
	sin que			without them <u>coming</u> .
	con tal que			provided they' <u>d come</u> .

Adjectival clauses. Remember that the subjunctive is used when there is a negated or indefinite antecedent. Again, contrast the present time and past time situations:

No hay nada aquí que me guste.
No había nada aquí que me gustara.

There's nothing here I like.
There was nothing there I liked.

Buscamos una criada que hable español.

We're looking for a maid who speaks Spanish.

Buscábamos una criada que hablara español.

We were looking for a maid who spoke Spanish.

The past perfect subjunctive - el pluscuamperfecto de subjuntivo:

(Had done)

Forms. The past perfect subjunctive is formed by using the imperfect subjunctive of the helping verb **haber** with the past (or passive) participle:

yo	hubiera		
tú	hubieras		
él/ella/usted	hubiera	hablado/	<i>I had spoken/eaten/lived, etc.</i>
nosotros/vosotras	hubiéramos	comido/	
vosotros/vosotras	hubierais	vivido	
ellos/ellas/ustedes	hubieran		

Uses. Similar to the pluperfect indicative, it is used to express “**had done**”. Use the **pluperfect subjunctive** when the subjunctive is needed.

Dudábamos que **hubieran llegado**. *We doubted that they had come.*

Nos gustó que todo **hubiera salido** bien. *We were glad that all had turned out OK.*

When to use what past subjunctive: imperfect subjunctive or past perfect subjunctive.

WHEN THE MAIN VERB IS IN A PAST TENSE AND THE SUBJUNCTIVE IS REQUIRED, A PAST SUBJUNCTIVE IS ALMOST ALWAYS USED:

tense of the main verb	subjunctive tense to use in the subordinate clause
imperfect (indicative or subj.)	imperfect subjunctive [for a simultaneous or future state or action]
preterit	
past perfect (indic. or subj.)	OR
conditional	past perfect subjunctive [for a prior state or action]
conditional perfect	

Examples:

Nos impresionó que tú **cantaras**. *We were impressed that you were singing [OR sang OR would sing OR were going to sing.]*

Nos impresionó que tú **hubieras cantado**. *We were impressed that you had sung.*

Ojalá and the subjunctive. **Ojalá** plus the present subjunctive or the present perfect subjunctive is used in the sense of “hope+”; with the two past subjunctive tenses, it means “wish+”, and implies that something is hypothetical or contrary-to-fact:

Ojalá que esté aquí. *I hope she is here.* [She might be here.]
 Ojalá que haya estado aquí. *I hope she has been here.* [She may have been here.]
 Ojalá que estuviera aquí. *I wish she were here.* [She's not here.]
 Ojalá que hubiera estado aquí. *I wish she had been here.* [She has not been here.]

Caution: The alternate imperfect subjunctive: -se

The ~~se~~+imperfect subjunctive is often seen in literature; it is used in the same way as the -ra imperfect subjunctive, and is formed the same way, by using the preterit third-person plural minus -ron as the stem, but using -se endings rather than -ra:

	<u>hablar</u>		<u>comer</u>		<u>vivir</u>
hablase	hablásemos	comiese	comiésemos	viviese	viviésemos
hablases	hablaseis	comieses	comieseis	vivieses	vivieseis
hablase	hablasen	comiese	comiesen	viviese	viviesen

When to use what subjunctive in Spanish

When the verb in the main clause is in the present tense	
If the main verb is in one of these tenses:	use one of these tenses when the subjunctive is required:
present indicative	present subjunctive
future indicative	
imperative (command)	
present perfect indicative	OR
future perfect indicative	present perfect subjunctive (have/has done) or the imperfect subjunctive (a past action)
present subjunctive	
present perfect subjunctive	

Examples:

<u>Dudo que vuelvan.</u>	I doubt that they are coming back [right now].	Main verb: Dudo (present indicative) Subordinate verb: vuelvan (present subjunctive)
	I doubt that they will come [in the future].	
<u>Dudo que hayan vuelto.</u>	I doubt that they came back [in the	Main verb: Dudo (present indicative)

past]. I doubt that they have come back.	Subordinate verb: hayan vuelto (present perfect subjunctive to indicate a previous event)
---	--

Situation 2
When the main verb in a the past tense

If the main verb is in one of these tenses:		use one of these tenses when the subjunctive is required:
imperfect indicative		imperfect subjunctive [<i>for a simultaneous or future state or action</i>]
preterit indicative		
conditional		
conditional perfect		OR
imperfect subjunctive		
past perfect subjunctive		
		past perfect subjunctive [<i>for a prior state or action</i>]

Examples:

<u>Dudaba que volvieran.</u>	I doubted that they were coming back [right then].	Main verb: Dudaba (imperfect indicative)
	I doubted that they would come back [in the future].	Subordinate verb: volvieran (past subjunctive)
<u>Dudaba que hubieran vuelto.</u>	I doubted that they had come back [earlier].	Main verb: Dudaba (imperfect indicative) Subordinate verb: hubieran vuelto (past perfect subjunctive)

Other uses of the past subjunctives - imperfect subjunctive.

COMO SI (%as if+) **MUST** be followed by a past subjunctive:

El habla como si **fuera** el jefe. He talks as if he were the boss.

Ella habla como si **hubiera visto** a Elvis. She talks as if she had seen Elvis.

“SI” CLAUSE: refer to “conditional” pages 47-48 – Unreal or contrary to fact situations. Example: Si fuera rico, te compraría la luna y las estrellas.
If I were rich (which I am not), I would buy you the moon and the stars.

The personal “A” – La “A” personal

When the direct object of a verb is a specific person or specific group of persons, it is preceded by the personal **a**; if the noun is an indefinite person, the **a** is not used.

Conozco <u>a</u> Juan.	<i>I know Juan.</i>	Juan is a definite person, and the object of the verb conozco .
Busco <u>al</u> consejero que me ayudó ayer.	<i>I'm looking for the advisor that helped me yesterday.</i>	Since it is a definite person and the object of the verb buscar , the personal a is used.
Necesito un médico. Mi hija está muy enferma.	<i>I need a doctor; My daughter is very ill.</i>	I need a doctor and I don't know who I'll find; the personal a is not used since I am not looking for a specific doctor.

The personal **a** is used with indefinite and negative pronouns · for example **alguien** (someone), **nadie** (no one, nobody), **quienquiera** (anyone [at all], whosoever) · when they are used as direct objects and referring to persons.

No conozco a nadie en Madison. *I don't know anyone in Madison.*
Conozco a alguien famoso. *I know someone famous.*

The personal **a** is not used after the verb **tener**, unless it is used to mean %enrolled in+or %located in+.

Tengo tres hermanos. *I have three brothers.*
Tengo a dos hijas en esa escuela. *I have two daughters in that school.*

The personal %a+is sometimes used before proper place names when they are direct objects, and some will use it with the names of animals --especially pets-- almost humanizing them:

Papá siempre dice “¡Conozco bien a Guadalajara!”. *Dad always says, “I know Guadalajara well!”*
¡Ay, has perdido a Fifi, el gato de la Sra. Abascal! *Oh, you've lost Fifi, Mrs. Abascal's cat!*

The Passive Voice – La voz pasiva

The active voice is the most common way of expressing an action in English and Spanish:

Ella escribió varias novelas. *She wrote several novels.*
(subject) (verb) (direct object)

Nosotros vimos al Sr. Genova. *We saw Sr. Genova.*
(subject) (verb) (direct object)

In the active voice, the doer is the subject of the verb. The thing done or the person done-to is the object of the verb. In the passive voice: the thing done or the person done-to becomes the subject of the verb and the doer - if one is given - becomes the agent (introduced by the word by in English or **por** in Spanish):

Las novelas fueron escritas por ella. *The novels were written by her.*

El Sr. Genova fue visto por nosotros. *Sr. Genova was seen by us.*

1. The passive voice is formed by using the verb **ser** plus the past participle of a transitive verb (i.e., a verb which must be capable of taking a direct object).
2. The past participle must agree in gender and number with the subject of the verb as if it were an adjective - with the verb **ser**.
3. The passive voice in Spanish is mostly used in the preterit, although it can be used in any tense.

There are some English sentences in which the subject is the indirect object; these cannot be translated into Spanish using the passive voice unless something is changed:

José was given the car by his grandparents. Change to: *José's grandparents gave him the car.* [**Sus abuelos le dieron el coche a José.**] or *The car was given to José by his grandparents.* [**El coche fue dado a José por sus abuelos.**]

Remember: Use **POR** to tell by whom something was done - Use the verb **SER** and not **ESTAR** - plus the past participle which must agree in gender and number.

Los dramas fueron escritos por Shakespeare.

The plays were written by Shakespeare.

Las ventanas fueron rotas por los niños.

The windows were broken by the children.

In contrast, when the verb **estar** is used together with the past participle it indicates a state or condition (not an action):

Los niños estaban cansados. *The children were tired. (condition)*

How To Avoid The Passive Voice – “El Se impersonal”

The passive voice is not frequently used in Spanish. Usually several other methods of expressing an idea are used instead:

The regular active voice. The children broke the windows.

The indefinite **they** as the subject. Instead of **it** is said that Osama bin Laden died. **they** say that... (**Dicen que Osama bin Laden murió.**).

The reflexive. Use **Se habla español** for **Spanish is spoken**. Constructions with the reflexive pronoun **se** are very common in Spanish.

Remember:

For non-personal subjects, the verb agrees with the subject in number:

Se vende mucho helado en este bar. *A lot of ice cream is sold in this bar.*

Se venden varios coches. *Several cars are being sold.*

If an animate being is involved, use the personal **a** for this object and use the verb in the **singular**.

Se ve al profesor en la clase. *The teacher can be seen in the class.*

Se ve a los estudiantes en la clase. *The students can be seen in the class.*

[Without the personal **a**, the first sentence above would mean *The teacher sees himself in class*, and the second would be grammatically incorrect.]

Adjectives in Spanish

Reminder: In Spanish, adjectives must agree with the number (singular or plural) and the gender (masculine or feminine) of the noun involved.

Forms:

Regular adjectives - four forms: -o, -a, -os, -as. Most adjectives have both masculine and feminine, singular and plural forms: the %masculine+vowel is **-o**, and the %feminine+one is **-a**. An **-s** is added to either vowel to form the plural.

un coche nuevo *a new car* (masculine singular)
dos coches nuevos *two new cars* (masculine plural)

una casa nueva *a new house* (feminine singular)
dos casas nuevas *two new houses* (feminine plural)

Adjectives with two forms. Adjectives that end in an **-e**, or **-ista**, or in a **consonant** in the singular form; use the same form for both masculine and feminine forms. To form the plural, add an **-s** if the singular ends in an unstressed vowel, or **-es** if it ends in a consonant or **í** or **ú**.

un hombre interesante *an interesting man* (singular)
dos hombres interesantes *two interesting men* (plural)

una prueba difícil *a difficult quiz* (singular)
dos pruebas difíciles *two difficult quizzes* (plural)

Adjectives with special feminine forms. Adjectives of nationality whose masculine singular form ends in a consonant and adjectives ending in **-dor** have feminine forms ending in **-a** and **-as**.

un hombre español *a Spanish man* (masculine singular)
dos hombres españoles *two Spanish men* (masculine plural)

una mujer española *a Spanish woman* (feminine singular)
dos mujeres españolas *two Spanish women* (feminine plural)

Some other adjectives of nationality which end in a consonant include: **alemán** (*German*), **escocés** (*Scottish*), **francés** (*French*), **holandés** (*Dutch*), **inglés** (*English*), and **portugués** (*Portuguese*). Note that adjectives ending in **-ense** do not have special feminine forms: **la(s) estadounidense(s)**, **la(s) canadiense(s)**.

Adjectives which end in **-dor** in the masculine singular, have feminine forms with **-a**:

hablador, habladora, habladores, habladoras talkative

Adjectives with shortened forms. Several adjectives drop the “o” when they precede a masculine singular noun:

alguno:	<u>algún</u> alguna algunos algunas	some, any
ninguno:	<u>ningún</u> ninguna (ningunos ningunas)	no, none
primero:	<u>primer</u> primera primeros primeras	first
tercero:	<u>tercer</u> tercera tercero terceras	third
bueno:	<u>buen</u> buena buenos buenas	good
¿Hay <u>algún</u> hombre aquí que pueda ayudarme?		Is there <u>any</u> man here who can help me?

However, if the adjective is not needed immediately before a masculine singular noun, the long form is used:

No vi hombre <u>alguno</u> allí.	<i>I didn't see <u>a single</u> man there.</i>
Es un libro muy <u>bueno</u> .	<i>It's a very <u>good</u> book.</i>
¡ <u>Buena</u> idea!	<i><u>Good</u> idea!</i>

Note that **ninguno** is normally used in the singular unless the noun modified is used exclusively in the plural.

No hay ningún comunista aquí. *There aren't any Communists here.*

Special cases:

The word **grande** is shortened to **gran** before a singular noun, even a feminine noun:

Es una gran casa. *It's a great casa.*

Santo when used to mean %Saint+before male's name, is shortened to **San** unless the name begins with a **To-** or **Do-**:

<u>San</u> Juan	<u>Saint</u> John
<u>San</u> José	<u>Saint</u> Joseph
<u>Santo</u> Tomás	<u>Saint</u> Thomas
<u>Santo</u> Domingo	<u>Saint</u> Dominic

Demonstrative adjectives:

This, these: **este/esta/estos/estas** for things near the speaker, that, those **ese/esa/esos/esas** for items somewhat further from the speaker, or close to the person spoken to, and **aquel/aquella/aquellos/aquellas** *that* or *those* for items in the distance.

Remember: “This and These have Ts - That and Those Don’t”

Aquel día, ese chico fue a la playa con esas chicas.

That day, that boy went to the beach with those girls.

Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are formed from the demonstrative adjectives. These pronouns are identified by a written accent mark over the stressed syllable to distinguish them from the adjective forms (for example, **éste, ésta, éstos, éstas**. The neuter forms (**esto, eso, aquello**) are not written with accent marks since there is no corresponding adjective to be confused with.

¿Qué es eso que estás comiendo?

What is that you are eating?

Aquello que nos dijeron es muy extraño.

That (stuff) they told us is very strange.

Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives can be divided into two groups: the non-stressed and the stressed forms.

The non-stressed possessives are only used in front of nouns. The forms are: **mi(s), tu(s), su(s), nuestro(s), vuestro(s), su(s)**. They must agree in number (and in gender for **nuestro** and **vuestro**) with the noun, not the person or pronoun to which they refer: **mis libros, nuestra madre**. Remember that **su(s)** is ambiguous; **su casa** = *your [usted] house, his house, her house, its house, your [ustedes] house, their [male and/or female] house*.

A mi gato no le gustan tus perros.

My cat doesn't like your dogs.

Sus caballos arruinaron nuestras flores.

Your [formal] / his / her / their horses ruined our flowers.

The stressed possessives are **mío, tuyo, suyo, nuestro, vuestro, and suyo**. They are used after nouns or by themselves or can be used with articles as pronouns:

Ésa es la casa mía.

That is my house. [Or: That's the house that belongs to me.]

Esa casa es mía.

That house is mine.

Mi casa es más grande que la tuya.

My house is larger than yours.

Note that the forms **su** and **suyo** are ambiguous and for clarity or emphasis sake may be replaced by the expressions **de usted, de él, de ella, de ustedes, de ellas, and de ellos**. For example:

La casa de él es roja, pero la de ella es blanca. *His house is red, but hers is white.*
(Su casa es roja pero la suya es blanca.) (Virtually meaningless.)

Position of adjectives.

Most frequently, adjectives follow the noun unless they are: **Limiting adjectives** - normally placed in front of the noun. These include adjectives which indicate quantity [e.g., **mucho(s), poco(s), cuanto(s), todo(s), dos**, etc.], articles (**el, la, un, una**, etc.), unstressed possessives (**mi, tu, su**, etc.), demonstratives (**este, ese, aquel**, etc.), and moral qualifiers (**buen, mal**, etc. if not preceded by adverbial modifiers such as **muy**) and particularly the comparative/ superlative forms such as **mejor, peor**:

Muchos niños nadan en nuestra piscina. *Many children swim in our pool.*
Estos niños son los mejores jugadores. *These children are the best players.*
Todas las chicas son alumnas muy buenas. *All the girls are very good students.*

Descriptive adjectives · normally are placed after the noun.

¿Podiera mostrarme la camisa roja? *Could you show me the red shirt?*
La chica rubia es mi hermana. *The blond girl is my sister.*
Los estudiantes brillantes salieron bien en los exámenes. *The brilliant students did well on the tests. (The others didn't do so well.)*

Several descriptive adjectives change their meaning depending on whether they are used before or after the noun:

	<u>before</u>	<u>after</u>
antiguo	<i>former, ex-</i>	<i>ancient, old</i>
gran, grande	<i>great</i>	<i>big, large</i>
medio	<i>half (a)</i>	<i>average</i>
nuevo	<i>new, different</i>	<i>(brand) new</i>
pobre	<i>poor, unfortunate</i>	<i>poor, penniless</i>
puro	<i>pure (just, merely, all)</i>	<i>pure (clean, uncontaminated)</i>
viejo	<i>old, long-standing</i>	<i>old (in age), elderly</i>
único	<i>only</i>	<i>unique</i>

Examples:

mi <u>antiguo</u> jefe	<i>my former boss</i>
mi jefe <u>antiguo</u>	<i>my ancient boss</i>
un <u>gran</u> hombre	<i>a great man</i>
un hombre <u>grande</u>	<i>a big/large man</i>
<u>media</u> botella	<i>half a bottle</i>
una botella <u>media</u>	<i>an average bottle</i>
mi <u>nuevo</u> coche	<i>my new car [it is used, but it's new or different for us]</i>
mi coche <u>nuevo</u>	<i>my brand-new car</i>
un <u>pobre</u> niño	<i>a poor (unfortunate) child</i>
un niño <u>pobre</u>	<i>a poor (penniless) child</i>
<u>pura</u> agua	<i>mere (or just) water [for example, not alcohol]</i>
agua <u>pura</u>	<i>pure (or uncontaminated) water</i>
un <u>viejo</u> amigo	<i>an old (long-standing) friend</i>
un amigo <u>viejo</u>	<i>an old (elderly) friend</i>
el <u>único</u> estudiante	<i>the only student</i>
un estudiante <u>único</u>	<i>a unique student</i>

POR versus PARA

Por and **para** can sometimes mean **for** in English, but they can also be translated in many other ways depending on the context, because they mean different things. **Para** tends to focus on a destination of some type. **Por** focuses more on the means to an end or the intervening step or duration. Here are some samples of their uses:

BY, BY MEANS OF

Viajamos **por** tren. *We traveled by train.*

IN ORDER TO

Viven **para** comer. *They live to eat.*
Estudio **para** abogado. *I'm studying to be a lawyer.*

THROUGH, ALONG

Voy **por** la ciudad. *I go through the city.*

FOR - toward, in the direction of

Salen **para** Madison. *They're leaving for Madison.*

DURING, IN (the morning, etc.)

Corro **por** la tarde. *I run in the afternoon.*

FOR, BY - a specified future time, deadline

Lo termino **para** el lunes. *I'll finish it by Monday.*

BECAUSE OF

No fui **por** la lluvia. *I did not go because of the rain.*

FOR - compared with others, exception

Es alto **para** su edad. *He's tall for his age.*

(IN EXCHANGE) FOR

¿50 dólares **por** eso? *50 dollars for that?*

Gracias **por** todo. *Thanks for everything.*

DESTINED FOR - to be given to

El regalo es **para** ti. *The gift's for you.*

OPINION/PERSONAL STANDARD

Para mí, él es aburrido. *In my opinion, he is boring.*

FOR (+ a period of time)

Nadó **por** 2 horas. *He/She swam for 2 hours.*

FOR (THE SAKE OF), ON BEHALF OF

Lo hice **por** ella. *I did it for her.*

FOR - employment

Trabajo **para** IBM. *I work for IBM.*

FOR (in order to get, in search of)

Voy **por** el libro. *I'm going for the book.*

Note: the verbs: **pedir** (to ask for), **buscar** (to look for) and **esperar** (to wait for) do not take **por** nor **para**.

EXPRESSIONS WITH “POR”:

por favor = *please*
por Dios = *for heaven's sake*
por fin = *finally*
por ejemplo = *for example*
por lo menos = *at least*
por lo general = *in general*
por eso = *therefore/that's why*
por consiguiente = *consequently*
por lo visto = *apparently*
por supuesto = *of course*
por todas partes = *everywhere*
por aquí = *around here*
por suerte = *luckily/fortunately*
por desgracia = *unfortunately*

EXPRESSIONS WITH “PARA”:

para siempre = *forever*
¿para qué? = *what for?*

Verbs that take prepositions

Verbs followed by **a** plus an infinitive:

<u>acostumbrarse</u> a	<i>to become accustomed to</i>
<u>aprender</u> a	<i>to learn how to</i>
<u>aspirar</u> a	<i>to aspire to</i>
<u>atreverse</u> a	<i>to dare to, to be so bold as to</i>
<u>ayudar</u> a	<i>to help to</i>
<u>comenzar</u> a (ie)	<i>to begin to, to start to</i>
<u>contribuir</u> a	<i>to contribute to</i>
<u>correr</u> a	<i>to run to</i>
¹<u>decidirse</u> a	<i>to decide to, to make up one's mind to</i>
<u>dedicarse</u> a	<i>to dedicate oneself to, to devote oneself to</i>
<u>echarse</u> a	<i>to start to, to burst out (doing something)</i>
<u>empezar</u> a (ie)	<i>to begin to, to start to</i>
<u>enseñar</u> a	<i>to teach how to</i>
<u>invitar</u> a	<i>to invite to</i>
<u>ir</u> a	<i>to go to, to be going to</i>
<u>llegar</u> a	<i>to come to</i>
<u>negarse</u> a (ie)	<i>to refuse to</i>
<u>prepararse</u> a	<i>to prepare to</i>
<u>ponerse</u> a	<i>to start to, to set about to</i>

salir a	<i>to go out to, to leave to</i>
venir a (ie, i)	<i>to come to</i>
volver a (ue)	<i>to do something again</i>

Verbs followed by **de** plus an infinitive:

acabar de	<i>to have just (done something)</i>
acordarse de (ue)	<i>to remember</i>
alegrarse de	<i>to be happy to</i>
arrepentirse de (ie, i)	<i>to regret, to repent of</i>
cansarse de	<i>to tire of, to grow tired of</i>
dejar de	<i>to stop (doing something)</i>
depender de	<i>to depend on</i>
jactarse de	<i>to boast of</i>
¹olvidarse de	<i>to forget</i>
parar de	<i>to stop (doing something)</i>
pensar de (ie)	<i>to think about (i.e., to have an opinion about)</i>
quejarse de	<i>to complain of</i>
terminar de	<i>to finish, to stop (doing something)</i>
tratar de	<i>to try to</i>

¹ Note that the reflexive form is followed by a preposition plus an infinitive, but the non-reflexive form is followed by an infinitive without a preposition.

Verbs followed by **en** plus an infinitive:

consistir en	<i>to consist of</i>
convenir en (ie, i)	<i>to agree to</i>
insistir en	<i>to insist on</i>
pensar en (ie)	<i>to think about (i.e., to contemplate doing something)</i>
tardar en	<i>to delay in</i>

Verbs followed by **con** plus an infinitive:

amenazar con	<i>to threaten with/to</i>
contar con (ue)	<i>to count on</i>
soñar con (ue)	<i>to dream of/about</i>

Verbs followed by **por** plus an infinitive:

acabar por	<i>to end up (doing something)</i>
terminar por	<i>to end up (doing something)</i>

Verbs followed by **que** plus an infinitive:

hay que	<i>to have to, must (used impersonally)</i>
tener que	<i>to have to</i>

Verbs which are followed by an infinitive with no intervening preposition:

² <u>agradar</u>	<i>to please (to like)</i>
<u>amenazar</u>	<i>to threaten to</i>
<u>anhelar</u>	<i>to be eager to, to long to, to yearn to</i>
³ <u>deber</u>	<i>must, should, ought to</i>
¹ <u>decidir</u>	<i>to decide to</i>
<u>desear</u>	<i>to desire to, to want to</i>
<u>detestar</u>	<i>to detest</i>
² <u>doler</u> (ue)	<i>to hurt, to ache</i>
<u>esperar</u>	<i>to hope to, to expect to</i>
² <u>gustar</u>	<i>to please (to like)</i>
² <u>importar</u>	<i>to matter, to be important</i>
<u>intentar</u>	<i>to try to</i>
<u>lamentar</u>	<i>to lament, to regret</i>
<u>lograr</u>	<i>to manage to, to succeed in</i>
² <u>molestar</u>	<i>to bother</i>
<u>necesitar</u>	<i>to need to</i>
<u>odiar</u>	<i>to hate to</i>
¹ <u>olvidar</u>	<i>to forget to</i>
<u>parecer</u>	<i>to seem to, to appear to</i>
⁴ <u>pensar</u> (ie)	<i>to plan to, to intend to</i>
<u>poder</u> (ue)	<i>to be able to, can, may</i>
<u>preferir</u> (ie, i)	<i>to prefer to</i>
<u>prometer</u>	<i>to promise to</i>
<u>querer</u> (ie)	<i>to want to</i>
<u>rehusar</u>	<i>to refuse to</i>
<u>saber</u>	<i>to know how to</i>
<u>sentir</u> (ie, i)	<i>to regret, feel sorry for</i>
<u>soler</u> (ue)	<i>to be accustomed to, to be used to</i>

¹ Note that the reflexive form is followed by a preposition plus an infinitive, but the non-reflexive form is followed by an infinitive without a preposition.

² With verbs used like **gustar**, the following infinitive is technically the subject of the verb; therefore, no intervening preposition can be used.

³ **Deber** may also be used with **de** plus an infinitive, particularly when it indicates conjecture.

⁴ **Pensar** may be followed by **en** plus an infinitive when it means *to think about+* (i.e., to ponder something) or by **de** plus an infinitive when it means *to have an opinion about+*.

Verbs which are followed by the gerund (-ndo form), with no intervening preposition. This group includes verbs meaning *to continue+*, **estar** (used in the progressive tenses), several verbs of motion (to go somewhere doing something) and verbs meaning *to finish+* (to end up doing something).

<u>acabar</u> + -ndo	<i>to end up, finish up (by doing something)</i>
<u>andar</u> + -ndo	<i>to walk, to go around (doing something)</i>
<u>continuar</u> + -ndo	<i>to continue to, to continue (doing something)</i>
<u>entrar</u> + -ndo	<i>to enter, to go in (doing something)</i>
<u>estar</u> + -ndo	<i>to be (doing something)</i>
<u>ir</u> + -ndo	<i>to go (doing something)</i>
<u>salir</u> + -ndo	<i>to go out, to leave (doing something)</i>
<u>seguir</u> + -ndo (i, i)	<i>to keep on (doing something), to continue to</i>
<u>terminar</u> + -ndo	<i>to end up, finish up (doing something)</i>
<u>venir</u> + -ndo (ie)	<i>to come (doing something)</i>

Special case: (Im)personal expressions involving **ser** plus an adjective.

When used impersonally, expressions with **ser** plus an adjective are normally followed by an infinitive, with no intervening preposition:

Es fácil leer. *It's easy to read.*

Es difícil describir a mi madre. *It's difficult to describe my mother.*

However, when this type of expression is used to modify something specific (rather than an impersonal ~~verb~~), **de** is used before the infinitive. This occurs most frequently with **fácil** and **difícil**.

¿Este libro? Es fácil de leer. *This book? It's easy to read.*

Mi madre es difícil de describir. *My mother is hard to describe.*

Alphabetized list of the verbs that use a preposition or infinitive.

<u>acabar</u> + -ndo	<i>to end up (doing something)</i>	<u>invitar a</u> + inf.	<i>to invite to</i>
<u>acabar de</u> + inf.	<i>to have just (done something)</i>	<u>ir</u> + -ndo	<i>to go along (doing something)</i>
<u>acabar por</u> + inf.	<i>to end up by</i>	<u>ir a</u> + inf.	<i>to be going to</i>
<u>acordarse de</u> + inf.	<i>to remember to</i>	<u>jactarse de</u> + inf.	<i>to brag about</i>
<u>amenazar</u> + inf.	<i>to threaten to</i>	<u>lamentar</u> + inf.	<i>to lament</i>
<u>amenazar con</u> + inf.	<i>to threaten with</i>	<u>lograr</u> + inf.	<i>to manage to</i>
<u>anhelar</u> + inf.	<i>to long to</i>	<u>llegar a</u> + inf.	<i>to come to</i>
<u>acostumbrarse a</u> + inf.	<i>to be used to</i>	<u>molestar</u> + inf.	<i>to bother</i>
<u>alegrarse de</u> + inf.	<i>to be happy to</i>	<u>necesitar</u> + inf.	<i>to need to</i>
<u>aprender a</u> + inf.	<i>to learn how to</i>	<u>negarse a</u> + inf.	<i>to refuse to</i>
<u>arrepentirse de</u> + inf.	<i>to repent of</i>	<u>odiar</u> + inf.	<i>to hate to</i>
<u>aspirar a</u> + inf.	<i>to aspire to</i>	<u>olvidar</u> + inf.	<i>to forget to</i>
		<u>olvidarse de</u> + inf.	<i>to forget to</i>

<u>atreverse</u> a + inf.	<i>to dare to, be so bold as to</i>	<u>parar de</u> + inf.	<i>to stop (doing something)</i>
<u>ayudar</u> a + inf.	<i>to help to</i>	<u>parecer</u> + inf.	<i>to seem to</i>
<u>cansarse de</u> + inf.	<i>to get tired of</i>	<u>pensar</u> + inf.	<i>to plan to, intend to</i>
<u>comenzar</u> a + inf.	<i>to begin to</i>	<u>pensar de</u> + inf.	<i>to think about (=have an opinion about)</i>
<u>consistir en</u> + inf.	<i>to consist of</i>	<u>pensar en</u> + inf.	<i>to think about (= to consider)</i>
<u>contar con</u> + inf.	<i>to count on</i>	<u>poder</u> + inf.	<i>can, to be able to</i>
<u>continuar</u> + -ndo	<i>to continue to</i>	<u>ponerse a</u> + inf.	<i>to start to, set about to</i>
<u>contribuir</u> a + inf.	<i>to contribute to</i>	<u>preferir</u> + inf.	<i>to prefer to</i>
<u>convenir en</u> + inf.	<i>to agree to</i>	<u>prepararse a</u> + inf.	<i>to prepare to</i>
<u>correr</u> a + inf.	<i>to run to</i>	<u>prometer</u> + inf.	<i>to promise to</i>
<u>deber</u> + inf.	<i>must, should, to ought to</i>	<u>quejarse de</u> + inf.	<i>to complain about</i>
<u>deber de</u> + inf.	<i>must, should</i>	<u>querer</u> + inf.	<i>to want to</i>
<u>decidir</u> + inf.	<i>to decide to</i>	<u>rehusar</u> + inf.	<i>to refuse to</i>
<u>decidirse</u> a + inf.	<i>to make up ones mind to</i>	<u>saber</u> + inf.	<i>to know how to</i>
<u>dedicarse a</u> + inf.	<i>to dedicate oneself to</i>	<u>salir</u> + -ndo	<i>to go out (doing something)</i>
<u>dejar de</u> + inf.	<i>to stop</i>	<u>salir a</u> + inf.	<i>to go out to</i>
<u>depender de</u> + inf.	<i>to depend on</i>	<u>seguir</u> + -ndo	<i>to keep on (doing something)</i>
<u>desear</u> + inf.	<i>to desire to</i>	<u>sentir</u> + inf.	<i>to regret</i>
<u>detestar</u> + inf.	<i>to detest</i>	<u>soler</u> + inf.	<i>to be used to, to usually</i>
<u>doler</u> + inf.	<i>to hurt to</i>	<u>soñar con</u> + inf.	<i>to dream of</i>
<u>echarse a</u> + inf.	<i>to bust out, start to</i>	<u>tardar en</u> + inf.	<i>to delay in, take time to</i>
<u>empezar a</u> + inf.	<i>to begin to</i>	<u>tener que</u> + inf.	<i>to have to</i>
<u>enseñar a</u> + inf.	<i>to teach how to</i>	<u>terminar</u> + -ndo	<i>to end up (doing something)</i>
<u>entrar</u> + -ndo	<i>to go in (doing something)</i>	<u>terminar de</u> + inf.	<i>to stop</i>
<u>esperar</u> + inf.	<i>to hope to, expect to</i>	<u>terminar por</u> + inf.	<i>to end up (doing something)</i>
<u>estar</u> + -ndo	<i>to be (doing something)</i>	<u>tratar de</u> + inf.	<i>to try to</i>
<u>gustar</u> + inf.	<i>to be pleasing [like] to</i>	<u>venir</u> + -ndo	<i>to come (doing something)</i>
<u>hay que</u> + inf.	<i>have to</i>	<u>venir a</u> + inf.	<i>to come to</i>
<u>importar</u> + inf.	<i>to be important to</i>	<u>volver a</u> + inf.	<i>to return to, to (do something) again</i>
<u>insistir en</u> + inf.	<i>to insist on</i>		
<u>intentar</u> + inf.	<i>to try to</i>		

Los tiempos verbales en español: Indicativo

Presente de indicativo (present indicative): *I speak, am speaking, do speak, will speak; I'm speaking*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	hablo	hablas	habla	hablamos	habláis	hablan
comer:	como	comes	come	comemos	coméis	comen
vivir:	vivo	vives	vive	vivimos	vivís	viven

Futuro de indicativo (future indicative): *I will speak, shall speak; I'll speak*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	hablaré	hablarás	hablará	hablaremos	hablaréis	hablarán
comer:	comeré	comerás	comerá	comeremos	comeréis	comerán
vivir:	viviré	vivirás	vivirá	viviremos	viviréis	vivirán

Imperfecto de indicativo (imperfect indicative): *I was speaking, used to speak, would [=used to] speak, spoke*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	hablaba	hablabas	hablaba	hablábamos	hablabais	hablaban
comer:	comía	comías	comía	comíamos	comíais	comían
vivir:	vivía	vivías	vivía	vivíamos	vivíais	vivían

Pretérito de indicativo (preterit indicative): *I spoke, I did speak*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	hablé	hablaste	habló	hablamos	hablasteis	hablaron
comer:	comí	comiste	comió	comimos	comisteis	comieron
vivir:	viví	viviste	vivió	vivimos	vivisteis	vivieron

Presente perfecto de indicativo (present perfect indicative): *I have spoken; I've spoken*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	he hablado	has hablado	ha hablado	hemos hablado	habéis hablado	han hablado
comer:	he comido	has comido	ha comido	hemos comido	habéis comido	han comido
vivir:	he vivido	has vivido	ha vivido	hemos vivido	habéis vivido	han vivido

Futuro perfecto de indicativo (future perfect indicative): *I will have spoken, shall have spoken; I'll have spoken*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	habré hablado	habrás hablado	habrá hablado	habremos hablado	habréis hablado	habrán hablado
comer:	habré comido	habrás comido	habrá comido	habremos comido	habréis comido	habrán comido
vivir:	habré vivido	habrás vivido	habrá vivido	habremos vivido	habréis vivido	habrán vivido

Pluscuamperfecto de indicativo (past perfect indicative): *I had spoken; I'd spoken*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	había hablado	habías hablado	había hablado	habíamos hablado	habíais hablado	habían hablado
comer:	había comido	habías comido	había comido	habíamos comido	habíais comido	habían comido
vivir:	había vivido	habías vivido	había vivido	habíamos vivido	habíais vivido	habían vivido

II. El condicional (o potencial).

Note: Some consider this separate mood, others consider it part of the indicative mood.

Condicional (conditional): *I would speak; I'd speak*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	hablaría	hablarías	hablaría	hablaríamos	hablaríais	hablarían
comer:	comería	comerías	comería	comeríamos	comeríais	comerían
vivir:	viviría	vivirías	viviría	viviríamos	viviríais	vivirían

Condicional perfecto (conditional perfect): *I would have spoken; I'd have spoken*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	habría hablado	habrías hablado	habría hablado	habríamos hablado	habrías hablado	habrían hablado
comer:	habría comido	habrías comido	habría comido	habríamos comido	habrías comido	habrían comido
vivir:	habría vivido	habrías vivido	habría vivido	habríamos vivido	habrías vivido	habrían vivido

Tiempos del subjuntivo

Presente de subjuntivo (*present subjunctive*): *I speak, am speaking, do speak, will speak, may speak, might speak*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	hable	hables	hable	hablemos	habléis	hablen
comer:	coma	comas	coma	comamos	comáis	coman
vivir:	viva	vivas	viva	vivamos	viváis	vivan

Imperfecto de subjuntivo (*imperfect subjunctive or past subjunctive*): *I was speaking, used to speak, would speak, spoke*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	hablara	hablaras	hablara	habláramos	hablarais	hablaran
comer:	comiera	comieras	comiera	comiéramos	comierais	comieran
vivir:	viviera	vivieras	viviera	viviéramos	vivierais	vivieran

Presente perfecto de subjuntivo (*present perfect subjunctive*): *I have spoken, spoke; I've spoken*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	haya hablado	hayas hablado	haya hablado	hayamos hablado	hayáis hablado	hayan hablado
comer:	haya comido	hayas comido	haya comido	hayamos comido	hayáis comido	hayan comido
vivir:	haya vivido	hayas vivido	haya vivido	hayamos vivido	hayáis vivido	hayan vivido

Pluscuamperfecto de subjuntivo (*past perfect subjunctive*): *I had spoken, would have spoken; I'd have spoken*

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	nosotros, -as	vosotros, -as	Uds./ellos/ellas
hablar:	hubiera hablado	hubieras hablado	hubiera hablado	hubiéramos hablado	hubierais hablado	hubieran hablado
comer:	hubiera comido	hubieras comido	hubiera comido	hubiéramos comido	hubierais comido	hubieran comido
vivir:	hubiera vivido	hubieras vivido	hubiera vivido	hubiéramos vivido	hubierais vivido	hubieran vivido

Los Mandatos

Mandatos (commands): <i>Speak! Don't speak!</i>					
	tú	vosotros, -as	usted	ustedes	nosotros
hablar:	¡Habla!	¡Hablad!	¡Hable!	¡Hablen!	¡Hablemos!
	¡No hables!	¡No habléis!	¡No hable!	¡No hablen!	¡No hablemos!
comer:	¡Come!	¡Comed!	¡Coma!	¡Coman!	¡Comamos!
	¡No comas!	¡No comáis!	¡No coma!	¡No coman!	¡No comamos!
vivir:	¡Vive	¡Vivid!	¡Viva!	¡Vivan!	¡Vivamos!
	¡No vivas!	¡No viváis!	¡No viva!	¡No vivan!	¡No vivamos!