

# Índice de gramática

## Capítulo 1

### Subject pronouns

<i>I</i>	yo	<i>we</i>	nosotros/nosotras
<i>you</i> (informal)	tú	<i>you</i> (plural, familiar)	vosotros/vosotras
<i>you</i> (formal)	usted	<i>you</i> (plural, formal)	ustedes
<i>he</i>	él	<i>they</i>	ellos/ellas
<i>she</i>	ella		

### Present indicative of regular verbs

To form the present tense of Spanish verbs ending in **-ar**, drop the infinitive ending and add a personal ending to the stem.

#### hablar

(yo)	hablo	<i>I speak</i>
(tú)	hablas	<i>you</i> (informal) <i>speak</i>
(usted, él/ella)	habla	<i>you</i> (formal) <i>speak, he/she speaks</i>
(nosotros/nosotras)	hablamos	<i>we speak</i>
(vosotros/vosotras)	habláis	<i>you</i> (informal) <i>speak</i>
(ustedes, ellos/ellas)	hablan	<i>you</i> (formal) <i>speak, they speak</i>

To form the present tense of Spanish infinitives ending in **-er** and **-ir**, add the appropriate personal ending to the stem of each.

	<b>com + er</b>		<b>viv + ir</b>	
yo	como	<i>I eat</i>	vivo	<i>I live</i>
tú	comes	<i>you</i> (informal) <i>eat</i>	vives	<i>you</i> (informal) <i>live</i>
Ud., él/ella	come	<i>you</i> (formal) <i>eat; he, she eats</i>	vive	<i>you</i> (formal) <i>live; he, she lives</i>
nosotros(as)	comemos	<i>we eat</i>	vivimos	<i>we live</i>
vosotros(as)	coméis	<i>you</i> (informal/plural) <i>eat</i>	vivís	<i>you</i> (informal/plural) <i>live</i>
Uds., ellos/ellas	comen	<i>you</i> (formal/plural) <i>eat, they eat</i>	viven	<i>you</i> (formal/plural) <i>live, they live</i>

### Present indicative of verbs with spelling changes

#### **i > y, before a, e, o**

construir	
construyo	construimos
construyes	construís
construye	construyen

#### **gu > g, before o**

seguir (e > i)	
sigo	seguimos
sigues	seguís
sigue	siguen

### Present indicative of stem-changing verbs

#### The Present Tense of **e > ie** Stem-changing Verbs

Infinitive	comenzar (ie)	pensar (ie)	querer (ie)	preferir (ie)
	( <i>to begin</i> )	( <i>to think</i> )	( <i>to want, to love</i> )	( <i>to prefer</i> )
Stem	comienz-	piens-	quier-	prefier-
	comienzo	pienso	quiero	prefiero
	comienzas	piensas	quieres	prefieres
	comienza	piensa	quiere	prefiere
	comenzamos	pensamos	queremos	preferimos
	comenzáis	pensáis	queréis	preferís
	comenzan	piensan	quieren	prefieren

Two verbs that have stem changes from **e** to **ie** have an irregular **yo** form.

<b>Infinitive</b>	tener (ie)* (to have)	venir (ie) (to come)
<b>Stem</b>	tién-	vien-
	<b>tengo</b>	<b>vengo</b>
	tienes	vienes
	tiene	viene
	tenemos	venimos
	tenéis	venís
	tienen	vienen

Other frequently used **e** to **ie** stem-changing verbs are:

regar (ie)	to water	entender (ie)	to understand
cerrar (ie)	to close	perder (ie)	to lose; to miss (a function)
empezar (ie)	to begin		

### The Present Tense of **o > ue** Stem-changing Verbs

<b>Infinitive</b>	jugar (ue)* (to play)	almorzar (ue) (to have lunch)	poder (ue) (to be able)	volver (ue) (to return)	dormir (ue) (to sleep)
<b>Stem</b>	juég-	almuerz-	pued-	vuelv-	duerm-
	juego	almuerzo	puedo	vuelvo	duermo
	juegas	almuerzas	puedes	vuelves	duermes
	juega	almuerza	puede	vuelve	duerme
	jugamos	almorzamos	podemos	volvemos	dormimos
	jugáis	almorzáis	podéis	volvéis	dormís
	juegan	almuerzan	pueden	vuelven	duermen

\***Jugar** is the only **u** to **ue** stem-changing verb in Spanish.

### The Present Tense of **e > i** Stem-changing Verbs

<b>Infinitive</b>	servir (i) (to serve)	pedir (i) (to ask for)	decir (i) (to say)
<b>Stem</b>	sirv-	pid-	dic-
	sirvo	pido	<b>digo</b> (the <b>yo</b> form of <b>decir</b> is irregular)
	sirves	pides	dices
	sirve	pide	dice
	servimos	pedimos	decimos
	servís	pedís	decís
	sirven	piden	dicen

### Present indicative of irregular verbs

There are several Spanish verbs that have irregular **yo** forms only in the present tense.

<b>conocer</b>	to know, to meet	<b>conozco</b>	<b>Conozco</b> a Carlos Suárez.
<b>dar</b>	to give	<b>doy</b>	<b>Doy</b> una fiesta el viernes.
<b>estar</b>	to be (location and health)	<b>estoy</b>	<b>Estoy</b> en la discoteca.
<b>hacer</b>	to do, to make	<b>hago</b>	<b>Hago</b> mucho ejercicio.
<b>poner</b>	to put (on)	<b>pongo</b>	<b>Pongo</b> música rock en casa.
<b>saber</b>	to know (how)	<b>sé</b>	<b>Sé</b> jugar bien al béisbol.
<b>salir</b>	to leave, to go out	<b>salgo</b>	<b>Salgo</b> todos los sábados.
<b>traer</b>	to bring	<b>traigo</b>	<b>Traigo</b> mis discos compactos a la fiesta.
<b>ver</b>	to see	<b>veo</b>	<b>Veo</b> a mi profesora en la tienda.

The other present-tense forms of these verbs are regular with the small exception of **ver**, which does not carry an accent on the -e of the **vosotros(as)** form as other -er verbs do.

	<b>hacer</b>	<b>saber</b>	<b>conocer</b>	<b>dar</b>	<b>traer</b>	<b>ver</b>	<b>poner</b>	<b>salir</b>
yo	hago	sé	conozco	doy	traigo	veo	pongo	salgo
tú	haces	sabes	conoces	das	traes	ves	pones	sales
Ud., él/ella	hace	sabe	conoce	da	trae	ve	pone	sale
nosotros(as)	hacemos	sabemos	conocemos	damos	traemos	vemos	ponemos	salimos
vosotros(as)	hacéis	sabéis	conocéis	dais	traéis	veis	ponéis	salís
Uds., ellos/ellas	hacen	saben	conocen	dan	traen	ven	ponen	salen

### Other irregular verbs

	<b>estar</b>	<b>oír</b>	<b>ir</b>	<b>haber</b>	<b>decir</b>	<b>reír</b>	<b>ser</b>
yo	estoy	oigo	voy	he	digo	río	soy
tú	estás	oyes	vas	has	dices	ríes	eres
Ud., él/ella	está	oye	va	ha	dice	ríe	es
nosotros(as)	estamos	oímos	vamos	hemos	decimos	reímos	somos
vosotros(as)	estais	oíais	vais	habéis	decís	reís	sois
Uds., ellos/ellas	están	oyen	van	han	dicen	ríen	son

### Ir a + infinitive

To express future plans, use a form of the verb **ir** plus the preposition **a**, followed by an infinitive.

- ¿Qué vas a hacer ahora? —*What are you going to do now?*  
 —Voy a jugar al tenis. —*I'm going to play tennis.*

### Gender of articles and nouns

#### Articles

**Definite and indefinite articles** Both definite articles (**el, la, los, las**) and indefinite articles (**un, una, unos, unas**) agree in number and in gender with the nouns that they modify. When preceding feminine singular nouns that begin with a stressed **a** or **ha**, the masculine singular form of the article is used:

el agua	<i>but</i>	las aguas
el hacha	<i>but</i>	las hachas ( <i>the axes, hatchets</i> )
un alma	<i>but</i>	unas almas ( <i>some souls</i> )
un hada	<i>but</i>	unas hadas ( <i>some fairies</i> )

#### Nouns

##### How to determine gender of nouns

1. In Spanish, nouns referring to males and most nouns ending in **-o** are masculine. Nouns referring to females and most nouns ending in **-a** are feminine. Definite and indefinite articles must match the gender (masculine or feminine) of the nouns they refer to.

el/un amigo	la/una amiga
el/un escritorio	la/una biblioteca

2. Most nouns ending in **-l** or **-r** are masculine, and most nouns ending in **-d** or **-ión** are feminine.

el/un papel	la/una universidad
el/un borrador	la/una lección

3. Some nouns do not conform to the rules stated above. One way to remember the gender of these nouns is to learn the definite articles and the nouns together, for example, **la clase**, **el día** (*day*), **el mapa**, and **la mano** (*hand*).

Nouns that are of Greek origin ending in **-ma**, **-pa** and **-ta** are masculine: **el problema** (*the problem*), **el mapa**, **el sistema**.

## How to make nouns plural

In Spanish, all nouns are either singular or plural. Definite and indefinite articles (**el, la, los, las; un, una, unos, unas**) must match the number (singular or plural) of the nouns they refer to.

To make Spanish nouns plural, add **-s** to nouns ending in a vowel, and **-es** to nouns ending in a consonant.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
el amigo	los amigos	una clase	unas clases
la amiga	las amigas	un profesor	unos profesores
		una universidad	unas universidades

Here are two additional rules for making nouns plural:

1. For nouns ending in **-án, -és, or -ión**, drop the accent mark before adding **-es**.

el/un alemán	los/unos alemanes
el/un japonés	los/unos japoneses
la/una lección	las/unas lecciones

2. For nouns ending in **-z**, drop the **-z**, then add **-ces**.

el/un lápiz	los/unos lápices
-------------	------------------

Spanish speakers do not consider nouns as being male or female (except when referring to people or animals). Therefore, the terms “masculine” and “feminine” are simply labels for classifying nouns.

## Personal a

The personal **a** refers to the placement of the preposition **a** before the name of a person when that person is the direct object of the sentence.

Voy a llamar a Enrique.

## Contractions

Contractions in Spanish are limited to preposition/article combinations, such as **de + el = del** and **a + el = al**, or preposition/pronoun combinations such as **con + mí = conmigo** and **con + ti = contigo**.

## Demonstrative adjectives

Use demonstrative adjectives to point out a specific noun. Note that these adjectives must agree in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) with the noun to which they refer.

**Singular:** **este(a)** *this*      **ese(a)** *that*      **aquel (aquella)** *that (over there)*

**Plural:** **estos(as)** *these*      **esos(as)** *those*      **aquellos(as)** *those (over there)*

Note that in order to point out people, things, and places that are far from the speaker and from the person addressed and to indicate something from a long time ago, Spanish speakers use forms of the demonstrative adjective **aquel**. For example:

**Este hombre** a mi lado es mi tío, **ese hombre** cerca del coche es mi hermano y **aquella niña** en el otro lado de la calle es mi hija.

## Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are used in place of nouns and must agree with them in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural). These forms all carry accents to distinguish them from the demonstrative adjectives:

**Singular:** **éste(a)**      **ése(a)**      **aqué** (**aqué**lla)

**Plural:** **éstos(as)**      **ésos(as)**      **aquellos(as)**

—¿Quieres ir a esa tienda?	<i>Do you want to go to that store?</i>
—Sí, a ésa.	<i>Yes, that one.</i>
—¿Son tuyos aquellos libros?	<i>Are those books (over there) yours?</i>
—Sí, <b>aquellos</b> son míos.	<i>Yes, those are mine.</i>

# Capítulo 2

## Regular preterite verbs

To form the preterite for most Spanish verbs, add the following endings to the verb stem. Note the identical endings for **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

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

## Stem-changing preterite verbs

- **-ar** and **-er** stem-changing verbs in the present tense have no stem change in the preterite; use the same verb stem that you would for the **nosotros** form.

pensar: pensé, pensaste, pensó, pensamos, pensasteis, pensaron

volver: volví, volviste, volvió, volvimos, volvisteis, volvieron

## Verbs with spelling changes in the preterite

- Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in the **yo** form of the preterite tense.

c changes to <b>qu</b>	g changes to <b>gu</b>	z changes to <b>c</b>
tocar → toqué	llegar → llegué	comenzar → comencé

- Verbs ending in **-ir** and **-er** that have a vowel before the infinitive ending require the following change in the **usted/él/ella** and **ustedes/ellos/ellas** forms of the preterite tense: the **i** between the two vowels changes to **y**.

	<b>creer</b>	<b>leer</b>	<b>oír</b>
Ud., él/ella	creyó	leyó	oyó
Uds., ellos/ellas	creyeron	leyeron	oyeron

## Irregular verbs in the preterite

Some Spanish verbs have irregular verb stems in the preterite. Their endings have no accent marks.

**dar:** di diste dio dimos disteis dieron

**hacer:** hice hiciste hizo<sup>1</sup> hicimos hicisteis hicieron

**ir:** fui fuiste fue fuimos fuisteis fueron

**poder:** pude pudiste pudo pudimos pudisteis pudieron

**poner:** puse pusiste puso pusimos pusisteis pusieron

**saber:** supe supiste supo supimos supisteis supieron

**querer:** quise quisiste quiso quisimos quisisteis quisieron

**venir:** vine viniste vino vinimos vinisteis vinieron

**estar:** estuve estuviste estuvo estuvimos estuvisteis estuvieron<sup>2</sup>

**tener:** tuve tuviste tuvo tuvimos tuvisteis tuvieron

**decir:** dije dijiste dijo dijimos dijisteis dijeron<sup>3</sup>

**traer:** traje trajiste trajo trajimos trajisteis trajeron

<sup>1</sup>Note the spelling change from **c** to **z** in the **usted/él/ella** form.

<sup>2</sup>**Andar** also follows this pattern: **anduve, anduviste, anduvo, anduvimos, anduvisteis, anduvieron.**

<sup>3</sup>Note that both the preterite stems of **decir** and **traer** end in **-j**. With these two verbs, the **-l** is dropped in the **ustedes/ellos/ellas** form to become **dijeron** and **trajeron**, respectively.

**ser:** fui fuiste fue fuimos fuisteis fueron

Note that the preterite forms for **ir** and **ser** are identical; context clarifies their meaning in a sentence.

Note that **poder, poner, saber, querer, venir, estar, and tener** share the same endings:

pud-	}	-e
pus-		-iste
sup-		-o
quis-		-imos
vin-		-isteis
estuv-		-ieron
tuv-		

## Imperfect tense

### Regular Imperfect Verbs

To form the imperfect, add the following endings to the verb stem. Note the identical endings for **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

	<b>jugar</b>	<b>hacer</b>	<b>divertirse</b>
yo	jugaba	hacía	me divertía
tú	jugabas	hacías	te divertías
Ud., él/ella	jugaba	hacía	se divertía
nosotros(as)	jugábamos	hacíamos	nos divertíamos
vosotros(as)	jugabais	hacíais	os divertíais
Uds., ellos/ellas	jugaban	hacían	se divertían

### Irregular Imperfect Verbs

Note that only three Spanish verbs are irregular in the imperfect:

	<b>ir</b>	<b>ser</b>	<b>ver</b>
yo	iba	era	veía
tú	ibas	eras	veías
Ud., él/ella	iba	era	veía
nosotros(as)	íbamos	éramos	veíamos
vosotros(as)	ibais	eraís	veíais
Uds., ellos/ellas	iban	eran	veían

The imperfect tense of **hay** is **había**.

## Adverbs of time

- Use the following adverbs to express how often something is done.

**a veces** *sometimes*

**dos (tres, etc.) veces** *twice (three times, etc.)*

**muchas veces** *very often*

**cada día (semana, mes, etc.)** *each (every)*

*day (week, month, etc.)*

**(casi) siempre** *(almost) always*

**nunca** *never*

**otra vez** *again*

**una vez** *once*

**solamente** *only, just*

**todos los años (días, meses, etc.)**

*every year (day, month, etc.)*

- Use the following adverbs to express the order of events.

**primero** *first*

**entonces** *then; so*

**finalmente** *finally*

**luego** *then*

**después** *afterward*

**por fin** *at last, finally*



## Irregular past participles

Other verbs have irregular past participles. Here are some of the most common ones.

Infinitive	Past participle	Infinitive	Past participle
abrir	abierto <i>opened</i>	morir	muerto <i>died</i>
decir	dicho <i>said; told</i>	poner	puesto <i>put</i>
escribir	escrito <i>written</i>	ver	visto <i>seen</i>
hacer	hecho <i>done; made</i>	volver	vuelto <i>returned</i>

## Saber and conocer

### Saber

Use the verb **saber** to express knowing something (information) or knowing how to do something.

—¿Sabes jugar al tenis?	— <i>Do you know how to play tennis?</i>
—No, pero sé jugar al golf.	— <i>No, but I know how to play golf.</i>
—¿Sabes qué? ¡Me gusta el golf!	— <i>Do you know what? I like golf!</i>

### Conocer

Use the verb **conocer** to express being acquainted with a person, place, or thing. Note that Spanish speakers use the preposition **a** immediately before a direct object that refers to a specific person or persons.

—¿Conoces Bogotá?	— <i>Do you know Bogota?</i>
—No, pero conozco Cali.	— <i>No, but I know Cali.</i>
—¿Quieres conocer a mi amiga?	— <i>Do you want to meet my friend?</i>
—Ya conozco a tu amiga Luisa.	— <i>I already know your friend Luisa.</i>

## Tener expressions

The verb **tener** is used in many idiomatic expressions in Spanish. In addition to expressing age and possession, **tener** is used to express the following:

tener calor	<i>to be hot</i>	tener paciencia	<i>to be patient</i>
tener celos	<i>to be jealous</i>	tener prisa	<i>to be in a hurry</i>
tener éxito	<i>to be successful</i>	tener razón	<i>to be right</i>
tener frío	<i>to be cold</i>	tener sed	<i>to be thirsty</i>
tener hambre	<i>to be hungry</i>	tener sueño	<i>to be tired, sleepy</i>
tener miedo (de)	<i>to be afraid (of)</i>		

# Capítulo 3

## Common verbs with prepositions

acabar de	to have just	llevar a	to lead to/take someone to
ayudar a (algo)	to help to	mandar a	to send to/send someone to
comenzar a	to begin to	obligar a (algo)	to oblige to/force/compel someone to do something
consistir en	to consist of	pasar a	to go on to
contribuir a (algo)	to contribute to	pensar de	to have an opinion about
cuidar de	to take care of	pensar en	to think about (someone)
dejar de	to stop doing something	presumir de	to boast about
depender de	to depend on	quedar en	to agree to (used informally)
dudar en	to hesitate over	soñar con	to dream about
empezar a	to begin to	terminar de	to finish
enseñar a	to show how to; teach to	tratar de	to try to
insistir en	to insist on	volver a (hacer)	to (do) again
invitar a	to invite to		

## Common reflexive verbs

aburrirse	to get bored	enojarse	to get angry
acostarse	to go to bed	lastimarse	to hurt oneself
afeitarse	to shave	lavarse	to wash (up)
alegrarse	to be happy	levantarse	to get up
animarse	to cheer up	maquillarse	to put on makeup
arreglarse	to get ready	peinarse	to comb (hair)
asustarse	to get scared	pintarse	to put on makeup
bañarse	to bathe	ponerse	to put on (clothes)
calmarse	to calm down	preocuparse	to worry
caerse	to fall (down)	probarse	to try on
cansarse	to get tired	quebrarse	to break (arm, leg)
cepillarse	to brush (hair, teeth)	quedarse	to stay, remain
cortarse	to cut (hair, nails, finger)	quemarse	to burn (oneself, one's body)
decidirse	to make up one's mind	quitarse	to take off (clothes)
despedirse	to say good-bye to	romperse	to tear (clothes); to break (arm, leg)
despertarse	to wake up	sentarse	to sit down
divertirse	to have a good time	sorprenderse	to be surprised
dormirse	to fall asleep	vestirse	to get dressed
ducharse	take a shower		
enfermarse	to get sick		

## Formation and placement of reflexive pronouns

In English, reflexive pronouns end in *-self* or *-selves*, for example, *myself*, *yourself*, *ourselves*. In Spanish, reflexive pronouns are used with some verbs (called **reflexive verbs**) that reflect the action back to the subject of a sentence, meaning that the subject of the verb also receives the action of the verb. In the following example, notice how Juan Carlos is both the subject and recipient of the action of getting himself up.

Subject	Reflexive Pronoun	Verb
Juan Carlos	se	levanta a las ocho.
<i>Juan Carlos</i>		<i>gets (himself) up at eight.</i>

## Conjugating reflexive constructions

Reflexive verbs are identified by the pronoun **-se** attached to the end of the infinitive form of the verb. To conjugate these verbs, use a reflexive pronoun (e.g., **me**) with its corresponding verb form (e.g., **levanto**), according to the subject of the sentence (e.g., **yo**).

### Reflexive infinitive

levantarse (*to get up*)

#### Subject

#### Reflexive pronoun + verb form

yo	me levanto	<i>I get up</i>
tú	te levantas	<i>you (informal) get up</i>
Ud./él/ella	se levanta	<i>you (formal) get up, he/she gets up</i>
nosotros(as)	nos levantamos	<i>we get up</i>
vosotros(as)	os levantáis	<i>you (informal) get up</i>
Uds./ellos/ellas	se levantan	<i>you (formal and informal) get up; they get up</i>

Note that when reflexive verbs are used with parts of the body or with articles of clothing, use the definite article (**el, la, los, las**), as shown in the following examples.

Juan Carlos se cepilla <b>los</b> dientes.	<i>Juan Carlos brushes his teeth.</i>
Sara está poniéndose <b>el</b> pijama.	<i>Sara is putting on her pajamas.</i>
Tomás va a peinarse <b>el</b> cabello.	<i>Tomás is going to comb his hair.</i>

## Placement of reflexive pronouns

- Place the pronoun in front of the conjugated verb.  
Juan Carlos **se levanta** a las ocho. *Juan Carlos gets up at eight.*
- When a reflexive verb is used as an infinitive or as a present participle, place the pronoun either before the conjugated verb (if there are two or more verbs used together) or attach it to the infinitive or to the present participle.

Sara se va a **levantar** pronto.

or *Sara is going to get up soon.*

Sara va a **levantarse** pronto.

Sara se **está levantando** ahora.

or *Sara is getting up now.*

Sara **está levantándose** ahora.

➤ When a reflexive pronoun is attached to a present participle (e.g., **levantándose**), an accent mark is added to maintain the correct stress.

## Negation

To make a Spanish statement or question negative, place **no** in front of the verb.

No tengo el mapa.

Carlos no está aquí.

In Spanish there are a number of negative expressions used with *no*.

no... nunca	<i>never</i>
no... jamás	<i>never</i>
no... nunca más	<i>never again</i>
no... tampoco	<i>neither, not either</i>
no... nada	<i>nothing</i>
no... nadie	<i>no one</i>
no... en/por ninguna parte	<i>nowhere</i>
ya no	<i>no more</i>
todavía no	<i>not yet</i>

## Superlative adjectives not ending in -o or -a

When using the superlative suffix **-ísimo/a/os/as**, there are several common changes in spelling for adjectives not ending in **-o** or **-a**. These are summarized in the chart below:

written accent is dropped	difícil	→	difícilísimo
<b>-ble</b> becomes <b>-bil</b>	sensible	→	sensibilísimo
<b>c</b> becomes <b>qu</b>	poco	→	poquísimo
<b>g</b> becomes <b>gu</b>	largo	→	larguísimo
<b>gu</b> becomes <b>qu</b>	antiguo	→	antiguísimo
<b>z</b> becomes <b>c</b>	feliz	→	felicísimo

## Possessive adjectives and pronouns

### Unstressed possessive adjectives

In Spanish, possessive adjectives must match the number (singular or plural) and, in the cases of **nosotros** and **vosotros**, the gender (masculine or feminine) of the nouns they describe.

	Singular	Plural
<i>my</i>	<b>mi</b> abuelo	<b>mis</b> abuelos
<i>your</i> (informal)	<b>tu</b> gato	<b>tus</b> gatos
<i>his, her, its, your</i> (formal), <i>their</i>	<b>su</b> familia	<b>sus</b> familias
<i>our</i>	<b>nuestro</b> hijo	<b>nuestros</b> hijos (masculine)
	<b>nuestra</b> hija	<b>nuestras</b> hijas (feminine)
<i>your</i> (informal)	<b>vuestro</b> primo	<b>vuestros</b> primos (masculine)
	<b>vuestra</b> prima	<b>vuestras</b> primas (feminine)
<i>their</i>	<b>su</b> madre	<b>sus</b> madres

### Stressed possessive adjective and pronouns

In Spanish emphasis is placed on the possessive by using the stressed forms, identified below:

<b>mío(a)(s)</b>	<i>my, (of) mine</i>
<b>tuyo(a)(s)</b>	<i>your, (of) yours</i>
<b>suyo(a)(s)</b>	<i>your, of yours; his, (of) his; her, (of) hers, its</i>
<b>nuestro(a)(s)</b>	<i>our, (of) ours</i>
<b>vuestro(a)(s)</b>	<i>your, (of) yours</i>
<b>suyo(a)(s)</b>	<i>your, (of) yours; their, (of) theirs; his (of) his; her (of) hers</i>

### Stressed possessive adjectives

The stressed possessive adjective must come after the noun and, like most other adjectives, agree in number and gender.

Unstressed:	Éstos son mis guantes.	<i>These are my gloves.</i>
Stressed:	Estos guantes son <b>míos</b> .	<i>These are my gloves.</i>
		<i>These gloves are <b>mine</b>.</i>
Unstressed:	Es su blusa.	<i>It's her blouse.</i>
Stressed:	Es una blusa <b>suya</b> .	<i>It's <b>her</b> blouse.</i>
		<i>It's a blouse <b>of hers</b>.</i>

### Stressed possessive pronouns

The stressed possessives often function as pronouns, substituting for the omitted noun. When used as a pronoun, stressed possessive adjectives are preceded by a definite or indefinite article.

Silvia no tiene chaqueta.	<i>Silvia doesn't have a jacket.</i>
Le doy <b>la mía</b> .	<i>I'll give her <b>mine</b>.</i>
Mi camiseta está sucia.	<i>My shirt is dirty.</i>
Préstame <b>una tuya</b> .	<i>Lend me one <b>of yours</b>.</i>

# Capítulo 4

## Present subjunctive of regular verbs

To form the present subjunctive of regular verbs, drop the **-o** from the present indicative first-person (**yo**) form, then add the endings shown below:

	-ar verbs	-er verbs	-ir verbs
yo me lave	lavarse	hacer	escribir
tú	haga	escriba	
Ud., él, ella	te laves	hagas	escribas
nosotros(as)	se lave	haga	escriba
vosotros(as)	nos lavemos	hagamos	escribamos
Uds., ellos(as)	os lavéis	hagáis	escribáis
	se laven	hagan	escriban

## Present subjunctive of irregular verbs

Some verbs have irregular forms in the present subjunctive because their stems are not based on the first-person singular form of the present indicative.

dar	estar	ir	saber	ser
dé	esté	vaya	sepa	sea
des	estés	vayas	sepas	seas
dé	esté	vaya	sepa	sea
demos	estemos	vayamos	sepamos	seamos
deis	estéis	vayáis	sepáis	seáis
den	estén	vayan	sepan	sean

## Present subjunctive of stem-changing verbs

Stem-changing verbs that end in **-ar** and **-er** have the same stem changes (**ie**, **ue**) in the present indicative and in the present subjunctive. Pay special attention to the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms.

pensar (e→ie)		poder (o→ue)	
Present Indicative	Present Subjunctive	Present Indicative	Present Subjunctive
pienso	piense	puedo	pueda
piensas	pienses	puedes	puedas
piensa	piense	puede	pueda
pensamos	pensemos	podemos	podamos
pensáis	penséis	podéis	podáis
piensan	piensen	pueden	puedan

Stem-changing verbs that end in **-ir** have the same stem changes (**ie**, **ue**) in the present indicative and in the present subjunctive. However, the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms have a stem change (**e** to **i**, **o** to **u**) in the present subjunctive.

divertirse (ie)		dormir (ue)	
Present Indicative	Present Subjunctive	Present Indicative	Present Subjunctive
me divierto	me divierta	duermo	duerma
te diviertes	te diviertas	duermes	duermas
se divierte	se divierta	duerme	duerma
nos divertimos	nos divirtamos	dormimos	durmamos
os divertís	os divirtáis	dormís	durmáis
se divierten	se diviertan	duermen	duerman

The verbs **pedir** and **servir** have the same stem change (e to i) in the present indicative and in the present subjunctive. The **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms have an additional stem change (e to i) in the present subjunctive.

pedir (i)		servir (i)	
Present Indicative	Present Subjunctive	Present Indicative	Present Subjunctive
pido	pidas	sirvo	sirvas
pides	pidas	sirves	sirvas
piden	pidan	sirve	sirvan
pedimos	pidamos	servimos	servamos
pedís	pidáis	servís	serváis
piden	pidan	sirven	sirvan

### Present subjunctive of verbs with spelling changes

The stem of verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change to maintain pronunciation.

sacar (c→qu)	llegar (g→gu)	comenzar (z→c)
saque	llegue	comience
saques	llegues	comiencas
saque	llegue	comience
saquemos	lleguemos	comencemos
saquéis	lleguéis	comencéis
saquen	lleguen	comiencen

### Past participles

#### Regular past participles

Add **-ado** to the stem of **-ar** verbs, and **-ido** to the stem of **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

Infinitive	Past participle	Infinitive	Past participle
-ar verb	stem + <b>-ado</b>	-er/-ir verb	stem + <b>-ido</b>
habl-ar	hablado <i>spoken</i>	com-er	comido <i>eaten</i>
pens-ar	pensado <i>thought</i>	viv-ir	vivido <i>lived</i>
lleg-ar	llegado <i>arrived</i>	dorm-ir	dormido <i>slept</i>

Note that several **-er** and **-ir** verbs have an accent mark on the **í** of their past participles.

leer	leído <i>read</i>	traer	traído <i>brought</i>
creer	creído <i>believed</i>	reír	reído <i>laughed</i>

#### Irregular past participles

Other verbs have irregular past participles. Here are some of the most common ones.

Infinitive	Past participle	Infinitive	Past participle
abrir	abierto <i>opened</i>	morir	muerto <i>died</i>
decir	dicho <i>said; told</i>	poner	puesto <i>put</i>
escribir	escrito <i>written</i>	ver	visto <i>seen</i>
hacer	hecho <i>done; made</i>	volver	vuelto <i>returned</i>

# Capítulo 5

## Formation and placement of direct object pronouns

### Singular

me	<i>me</i>
te	<i>you (informal)</i>
lo	<i>him, you (formal), it (masculine)</i>
la	<i>her, you (formal), it (feminine)</i>

### Plural

nos	<i>us</i>
os	<i>you (informal)</i>
los	<i>you (formal), them (masculine)</i>
las	<i>you (formal), them (feminine)</i>

Direct object pronouns, like indirect object pronouns, are placed according to the nature of the verb.

- Place the pronoun immediately in front of the conjugated verb.

—¿Cambaste los pantalones, Alicia?

—Sí, **los** cambié ayer.

—¿Me llamaste, Jaimito?

—No, Pablo. No **te** llamé.

- When the direct object pronoun is used with an infinitive (**infinitivo**) or a present participle (**participio presente**), place it either before the conjugated verb or attach it to the infinitive or the present participle. (A written accent is needed to mark the stressed vowel of a present participle or an affirmative command when a direct object pronoun is attached to it.) With reflexive verbs (**verbos reflexivos**) in the infinitive form the direct object pronoun is placed after the reflexive pronoun (**pronombre reflexivo**) at the end of the verb. For example: **Voy a probarme el suéter. Voy a probármelo.** Affirmative commands (**mandatos afirmativos**) also require that the direct object pronoun be attached to the verb.

**Lo voy** a comprar mañana.

or

Voy a **comprarlo** mañana.

**Lo estoy comprando** ahora.

or

**Estoy comprándolo** ahora.

¡**Cómpralo** ahora!

but

No **lo compres** ahora.

## Formation and placement of indirect object pronouns

### Singular

me	<i>to (for) me</i>
te	<i>to (for) you (informal)</i>
le	<i>to (for) you (formal), him, her</i>

### Plural

nos	<i>to (for) us</i>
os	<i>to (for) you (informal)</i>
les	<i>to (for) you (formal), them</i>

Indirect object pronouns are placed according to the nature of the verb.

- Place the pronoun immediately in front of the conjugated verb.

Yo **os** explico ahora cómo ser menos quisquillosos.

No **me** presentaste a tu amigo.

- When the pronoun is used with an infinitive (**infinitivo**) or a present participle (**participio presente**), place it either before the conjugated verb or attach it to the infinitive or the present participle. Affirmative commands (**mandatos afirmativos**) require that the pronoun be attached to the end of the verb. (A written accent is needed to mark the stressed vowel of a present participle or an affirmative command when an indirect object pronoun is attached to it.)

Les voy a dar esta crema a todos mis amigos con pelo canoso.

or

Voy a darles esta crema a todos mis amigos con pelo canoso.

Les estoy dando la crema ahora.

or

Estoy dándoles la crema ahora.

¡Dales la crema ahora!

but

No les des la crema ahora.

## Pronouns as objects of prepositions

When a pronoun is used as the object of a preposition, a different set of pronouns is used.

### Subject Pronouns

yo

tú

él

ella

usted

nosotros/as

vosotros/as

ellos/as

ustedes

### Object of Preposition Pronouns

mí

ti

él

ella

usted

nosotros/as

vosotros/as

ellos/as

ustedes

This second set of pronouns replaces the noun that comes immediately after a preposition.

María habla **de mí**.

Mercedes compró un anillo **para ella**.

Whenever **mí** follows the preposition **con**, the two words combine to form **conmigo**.

¿Por qué no vienes **conmigo**?

Whenever **ti** follows the preposition **con**, the two words combine to form **contigo**.

No voy **contigo**, voy con ellos.

Whenever you want to say “with him, with her, with you (formal), with them, with you all (formal)” there are two possibilities. If the pronoun is referring to the subject of the sentence, use **consigo**. If the pronoun does not refer to the subject of the sentence, use **con** + the appropriate pronoun.

Six special prepositions are followed by subject pronouns rather than object pronouns.

**entre**

**excepto**

**incluso**

**menos**

**según**

**salvo**

*between*

*except*

*including*

*except*

*according to*

*except*

Entre **tú y yo**, este vestido es muy feo.



## Verbs commonly used with indirect object pronouns

dar	to give	mandar	to send	recomendar (ie)	to recommend
decir	to say	preguntar	to ask a question	regalar	to give (as a gift)
contestar	to answer	prestar	to lend	servir (ie)	to serve
escribir	to write	presentar	to introduce	sugerir (ie)	to suggest
explicar	to explain	prometer	to promise		
invitar	to invite	quitar	to remove		

## Placement of double object pronouns

- Indirect object pronouns always come **before** direct object pronouns.

Indirect	Direct
----------	--------

me	
te	lo
le (se)	la
nos	los
os	las
les (se)	

- In verb phrases, pronouns may be placed before conjugated verbs or attached to infinitives (**infinitivos**) or present participles (**participios presentes**), but they always come before negative commands (**mandatos negativos**). Pronouns must be attached to affirmative commands (**mandatos afirmativos**); when two pronouns are attached to a verb form, an accent mark is written over the stressed vowel.

Pepa quiere **comprarle** un sombrero de lunares a María Carmen.

**Se lo** va a comprar hoy.      or      Va a **comprárselo** hoy.

**Se lo** está comprando ahora.      or      Está **comprándose**lo ahora.

Pepa, no **se lo** compres allí.      or      Pepa, **cómprase**lo allí.

# Capítulo 6

## Regular verbs in the future tense

To form the future tense for most verbs, add these personal endings to the infinitive: **é, ás, á, emos, éis, án.**

<b>viajar</b>	<b>volver</b>	<b>vivir</b>	<b>irse</b>
viajaré	volveré	viviré	me iré
viajarás	volverás	vivirás	te irás
viajará	volverá	vivirá	se irá
viajaremos	volveremos	viviremos	nos iremos
viajaréis	volveréis	viviréis	os iréis
viajarán	volverán	vivirán	se irán

## Verbs with irregular stems in the future tense

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Stem</b>	<b>Ending</b>
decir	<b>dir-</b>	
hacer	<b>har-</b>	é
poder	<b>podr-</b>	ás
poner	<b>pondr-</b>	á
querer	<b>querr-</b>	emos
saber	<b>sabr-</b>	éis
salir	<b>saldr-</b>	án
tener	<b>tendr</b>	
venir	<b>vendr-</b>	

Note: The future tense of **hay** is **habrá** (*there will be*).

## Regular verbs in the conditional tense

For most verbs, add these personal endings to the infinitive: **ía, ías, ía, íamos, íais, ían.**

<b>viajar</b>	<b>volver</b>	<b>vivir</b>	<b>irse</b>
viajaría	volvería	viviría	me iría
viajarías	volverías	vivirías	te irías
viajaría	volvería	viviría	se iría
viajaríamos	volveríamos	viviríamos	nos iríamos
viajaríais	volveríais	viviríais	os iríais
viajarían	volverían	vivirían	se irían

## Verbs with irregular stems in the conditional tense

Add the conditional endings to the irregular stems of these verbs. These are the identical stems you used to form the future tense.

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Stem</b>	<b>Ending</b>
decir	<b>dir-</b>	
hacer	<b>har-</b>	ía
poder	<b>podr-</b>	ías
poner	<b>pondr-</b>	ía
querer	<b>querr-</b>	íamos
saber	<b>sabr-</b>	íais
salir	<b>saldr-</b>	ían
tener	<b>tendr</b>	
venir	<b>vendr-</b>	

Note: The conditional tense of **hay** is **habría** (*there would be*).

## Formal commands

When we give advice to others or ask them to do something, we often use commands such as *Take bus No. 25* and *Give me your address*. Spanish speakers use formal commands when they address people as **usted** or **ustedes**.

To form formal commands for most Spanish verbs, drop the **-o** ending from the present tense **yo** form and add the following endings to the verb stem:

- e/-en for -ar verbs
- a/-an for -er and -ir verbs

To form the negative, simply place **no** before the verb.

	<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Present-tense yo form</b>	<b>usted</b>	<b>ustedes</b>
-ar verbs	hablar	hablo	hable	hablen
-er verbs	volver	vuelvo	vuelva	vuelvan
-ir verbs	venir	vengo	venga	vengan

**Vengan** a visitarme pronto en San Juan.  
**No olvide** mi dirección.

*Come to visit me soon in San Juan.*  
*Don't forget my address.*

Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change: the **c** changes to **qu**, **g** changes to **gu**, and **z** changes to **c**, respectively.

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Present-tense yo form</b>	<b>usted</b>	<b>ustedes</b>
sacar	saco	saque	saquen
llegar	llego	llegue	lleguen
comenzar	comienzo	comience	comiencen

**Saque** una foto de nosotros.  
**Lleguen** a tiempo, por favor.  
**No comience** a caminar todavía.

*Take a picture of us.*  
*Arrive on time, please.*  
*Don't start walking yet.*

Several irregular verbs vary from the pattern above.

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>usted</b>	<b>ustedes</b>
dar	dé	den
estar	esté	estén
ir	vaya	vayan
saber	sepa	sepan
ser	sea	sean

**Sean** buenos estudiantes.  
**Vaya** al banco.

*Be good students.*  
*Go to the bank.*

In affirmative commands, attach reflexive and object pronouns to the end of the command, thus forming one word. If the command has three or more syllables, write an accent mark over the stressed vowel. In negative commands, place the pronouns separately in front of the verb.

**Póngase** el abrigo.  
**No se lo ponga.**  
**Cómprelo** ahora.  
**No lo compre** mañana.

*Put on your overcoat.*  
*Don't put it on.*  
*Buy it now.*  
*Don't buy it tomorrow.*

## Informal commands

For most Spanish verbs, use the third person singular (the **él/ella** verb forms) of the present indicative.

**Espera** un momento.  
**Pide** un postre, si quieres.

*Wait a minute.*  
*Order dessert, if you want to.*

Eight verbs have irregular affirmative *tú* commands.

decir: <b>di</b>	salir: <b>sal</b>
hacer: <b>haz</b>	ser: <b>sé</b>
ir: <b>ve</b>	tener: <b>ten</b>
poner: <b>pon</b>	venir: <b>ven</b>

—Ven conmigo para ver el piso.

*Come with me to see the apartment.*

—Sí, pero ten paciencia, Alberto.

*Yes, but be patient, Alberto.*

—Pon la dirección en tu bolsillo, Francisco.

*Put the address in your pocket, Francisco.*

—Dime tus opiniones del piso.

*Give me your opinion about the apartment.*

Infinitive	3rd person present indicative	<i>tú</i> command
hablar	habla	habla <i>speak</i>
comer	come	come <i>eat</i>
escribir	escribe	escribe <i>write</i>
cerrar	cierra	cierra <i>close</i>
dormir	duerme	duerme <i>sleep</i>

### Formation of negative informal commands

To form negative informal commands, you'll be using the same strategy as you would to form either affirmative or negative formal commands.

As you recall from the section above, to form both affirmative and negative formal commands for most Spanish verbs, you drop the **-o** ending from the present-tense **yo** form and add the following endings to the verb stem: **-e/-en** for **-ar** verbs; **-a/-an** for **-er** and **-ir** verbs. Remember that there are also spelling changes for verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** and that there are irregular verbs such as **dar**, **estar**, **ir**, **saber**, and **ser**.

The chart below, demonstrating all the command forms for the verbs **hablar**, **comer**, **vivir**, **dormir**, and **ir**, graphically illustrates the similarities among the negative informal command forms and all the formal command forms.

Infinitive	Informal command ( <i>tú/vosotros</i> )		Formal command ( <i>Ud./Uds.</i> )	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
hablar	habla	no hables	hable	no hable
	hablad	no habléis	hablen	no hablen
comer	come	no comas	coma	no coma
	comed	no comáis	coman	no coman
vivir	vive	no vivas	viva	no viva
	vivid	no viváis	vivan	no vivan
dormir	duerme	no duermas	duerma	no duerma
	dormid	no durmáis	duerman	no duerman
ir	ve	no vayas	vaya	no vaya
	id	no vayáis	vayan	no vayan

As you can see from the chart above, only the affirmative informal commands (**habla/hablad**, **come/comed**, **vive/vivid**, **duerme/dormid**, and **ve/id**) deviate from the endings used in the remaining command forms.

As with negative formal commands, place reflexive or object pronouns before the negated verb.

—No te olvides de escribirme.

*Don't forget to write me.*

—No le hables.

*Don't talk to him.*

—¿Debo llamarte?

*Should I call you?*

—No, no me llames.

*No, don't call me.*

# Capítulo 7

## Negative and indefinite words

<b>algo</b>	<i>something, anything</i>	<b>nada</b>	<i>nothing, not anything</i>
<b>alguien</b>	<i>somebody, anybody</i>	<b>nadie</b>	<i>nobody, no one</i>
<b>algún, alguno(a)</b>	<i>some, any</i>	<b>ningún, ninguno(a)</b>	<i>none, not any</i>
<b>o... o</b>	<i>either . . . or</i>	<b>ni... ni</b>	<i>neither . . . nor</i>
<b>siempre</b>	<i>always</i>	<b>nunca</b>	<i>never</i>
<b>también</b>	<i>also, too</i>	<b>tampoco</b>	<i>neither, not either</i>

In Spanish, a negative sentence always has at least one negative word before the conjugated verb. Sometimes there are several negative words in one sentence.

—¿Quieres beber **algo**?  
—No, **no** quiero **nada**, gracias.

If a negative word precedes the conjugated verb, the negative word **no** is omitted.

<b>no</b> + verb + negative word	negative word + verb
<b>No</b> viene <b>nadie</b> conmigo.	<b>Nadie</b> viene conmigo.
<b>no</b> + verb + negative word	negative word + verb
<b>No voy nunca</b> al gimnasio.	<b>Nunca</b> voy al gimnasio.

The words **algún, alguno, alguna, algunos, and algunas** are adjectives; use **algún** before a masculine singular noun. Note that the plural forms **ningunos** and **ningunas** are not used often; instead, use the singular form, and use **ningún** before a masculine singular noun.

Express *neither / not either* with a subject pronoun (**yo, tú, usted, él, ella**, etc.) + **tampoco**.

—Nunca voy al gimnasio.  
—Yo **tampoco**.

Place **ni** before a noun or a verb to express the idea of *neither . . . nor*.

—¿Quieres ir a comer o a ver una película?  
—No quiero **ni** ir a comer **ni** a ver una película.

## Personal a (La a personal)

The personal **a** refers to the placement of the preposition **a** before the name of a person when that person is the direct object of the sentence.

Voy a llamar **a** Enrique.

## Conjunctions

Conjunctions provide links between similar words or groups of words, such as nouns and verbs. Common conjunctions in Spanish include:

<b>entonces</b>	<i>so, then</i>
<b>no... ni</b>	<i>neither . . . nor</i>
<b>o</b>	<i>or</i>
<b>pero</b>	<i>but</i>
<b>sea... sea</b>	<i>either . . . or</i>
<b>y</b>	<i>and</i>

## Interrogative words

¿Qué?	<i>What?</i>
¿Cuál(es)?	<i>Which?</i>
¿Quién(es)?	<i>Who?</i>
¿Cómo?	<i>How?</i>
¿Dónde?	<i>Where?</i>
¿De dónde?	<i>From where?</i>
¿Cuántos(as)?	<i>How many?</i>
¿Por qué?	<i>Why?</i>
¿Cuándo?	<i>When?</i>

As an English speaker, there are few basic linguistic points to keep in mind when using Spanish question words.

¿Cuál...? (*Which . . . ?*) is used far more frequently in Spanish than in English. It has the same meaning as *what . . . ?* when asking someone's name, address, or telephone number. When it asks about a plural noun, it appears as **cuáles**.

¿Cuál es tu nombre?	<i>What's your name?</i>
¿Cuál es tu número de teléfono?	<i>What's your telephone number?</i>
¿Cuál es tu dirección?	<i>What's your address?</i>
¿Cuáles son tus amigos?	<i>Which ones are your friends?</i>

¿Quién...?, like ¿Cuál...?, must be made plural when it asks about a plural group of people.

¿Quiénes son tus padres?	<i>Who are your parents?</i>
--------------------------	------------------------------

¿Cuántos(as)...? must agree in gender (masculine or feminine) with the nouns that it describes.

¿Cuántos hombres hay en la clase?	<i>How many men are in the class?</i>
¿Cuántas personas hay en tu familia?	<i>How many people are in your family?</i>

Notice that all question words carry accents. The accent indicates that the word is being used as an interrogative. For example, **que** without an accent means *that*. The word only means *what . . . ?* when it appears as **¿qué...?**

# Capítulo 8

## Past subjunctive

For all Spanish verbs, drop the **-ron** ending from the **Uds./ellos/ellas** form of the preterite tense, then add the personal endings shown in boldface below. Any irregularities in the third-person plural of the preterite will be maintained in the imperfect subjunctive (as demonstrated below with the verbs **venir** and **irse**).

	<b>hablar</b>	<b>venir</b>	<b>irse</b>
Uds., ellos/ellas	<b>hablaron</b>	<b>vinieron</b>	<b>se fueron</b>
	hablara	viniera	me fuera
	hablaras	vinieras	te fueras
	hablara	viniera	se fuera
	<b>habláramos</b>	<b>viniéramos</b>	nos fuéramos
	hablarais	vinierais	os fuerais
	hablaran	vinieran	se fueran

> The **nosotros(as)** form always has an accent mark because it is the only form in which the stress falls on the third-from-the-last syllable.

> The past subjunctive has alternate forms that use **-se** instead of **-ra** endings. For example: **hablase, hablases, hablase, hablásemos, hablaseis, hablasen** and **fuese, fueses, fuese, fuésemos, fueseis, fuesen**. These forms are sometimes used in Spain and in literary works or legal documents.

## Conditional tense

For most verbs, add these personal endings to the infinitive: **-ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían**.

<b>viajar</b>	<b>volver</b>	<b>vivir</b>	<b>irse</b>
viajaría	volvería	viviría	me iría
viajarías	volverías	vivirías	te irías
viajaría	volvería	viviría	se iría
<b>viajaríamos</b>	<b>volveríamos</b>	<b>viviríamos</b>	nos iríamos
viajaríais	volveríais	viviríais	os iríais
viajarían	volverían	vivirían	se irían

Add the conditional endings to the irregular stems of these verbs. These are the identical stems you used to form the future tense.

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Stem</b>	<b>Ending</b>
decir	dir-	} ía ías ía íamos íais ían
hacer	har-	
poder	podr-	
poner	pondr-	
querer	querr-	
saber	sabr-	
salir	saldr-	
tener	tendr-	
venir	vendr-	

Note: The conditional tense of **hay** is **habría** (*there would be*).

## Present progressive tense

To form the present progressive, use a present tense form of **estar** plus a present participle, which is formed by adding **-ando** to the stem of **-ar** verbs and **-iendo** to the stem of **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

	{verb stem + progressive ending}	present participle		
estoy	} + {	}		
estás			{studi- <b>ando</b> }	estudiando ( <i>studying</i> )
está			{com- <b>iendo</b> }	comiendo ( <i>eating</i> )
estamos			{scrib- <b>iendo</b> }	escribiendo ( <i>writing</i> )
estáis				
están				

Two irregular present participles are **leyendo** (*reading*) and **trayendo** (*bringing*). Verbs that end in **-ir** and have a stem change, such as the verbs **dormir**, **pedir**, and **servir**, change in the stem from **o** to **u** or **e** to **i** (forming **durmiendo**, **pidiendo**, and **sirviendo**, respectively).

## Present perfect tense

Use the present tense forms of the auxiliary verb **haber** (*to have*) with the past participle of a verb.

### Present of *haber* + past participle

yo	<b>he</b>	<i>I have</i>	} <b>hablado</b> <i>spoken</i>	
tú	<b>has</b>	<i>you (informal) have</i>		<b>comido</b> <i>eaten</i>
Ud., él/ella	<b>ha</b>	<i>you (formal) have, he/she has</i>		<b>vivido</b> <i>lived</i>
nosotros(as)	<b>hemos</b>	<i>we have</i>		
vosotros(as)	<b>habéis</b>	<i>you have</i>		
Uds., ellos/ellas	<b>han</b>	<i>you have, they have</i>		

## Commands

### Formal Commands

When we give advice to others or ask them to do something, we often use commands such as *Take bus No. 25* and *Give me your address*. Spanish speakers use formal commands when they address people as **usted** or **ustedes**.

To form formal commands for most Spanish verbs, drop the **-o** ending from the present tense **yo** form and add the following endings to the verb stem:

- e/-en for **-ar** verbs
- a/-an for **-er** and **-ir** verbs

To form the negative, simply place **no** before the verb:

	<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Present tense yo form</b>	<b>usted</b>	<b>ustedes</b>
-ar verbs	hablar	hablo	hable	hablen
-er verbs	volver	vuelvo	vuelva	vuelvan
-ir verbs	venir	vengo	venga	vengan

**Vengan** a visitarme pronto en San Juan.      *Come to visit me soon in San Juan.*

**No olvide** mi dirección.      *Don't forget my address.*

Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change: the **c** changes to **qu**, **g** changes to **gu**, and **z** changes to **ç**, respectively.

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Present tense yo form</b>	<b>usted</b>	<b>ustedes</b>
sacar	saco	saque	saquen
llegar	llego	llegue	lleguen
comenzar	comienzo	comience	comiencen

Saque una foto de nosotros.	<i>Take a picture of us.</i>
Lleguen a tiempo, por favor.	<i>Arrive on time, please.</i>
No comience a caminar todavía.	<i>Don't start walking yet.</i>

Several irregular verbs vary from the pattern above.

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>usted</b>	<b>ustedes</b>
dar	dé	den
estar	esté	estén
ir	vaya	vayan
saber	sepa	sepan
ser	sea	sean

Sean buenos estudiantes.	<i>Be good students.</i>
Vaya al banco.	<i>Go to the bank.</i>

In affirmative commands, attach reflexive and object pronouns to the end of the command, thus forming one word. If the command has three or more syllables, write an accent mark over the stressed vowel. In negative commands, place the pronouns separately in front of the verb.

Póngase el abrigo.	<i>Put on your overcoat.</i>
No se lo ponga.	<i>Don't put it on.</i>
Cómprelo ahora.	<i>Buy it now.</i>
No lo compre mañana.	<i>Don't buy it tomorrow.</i>

### Informal Commands

For most Spanish verbs, use the third person singular (the *él/ella* verb forms) of the present indicative.

Espera un momento.	Pide un postre, si quieres.
<i>Wait a minute.</i>	<i>Order dessert, if you want to.</i>

Eight verbs have irregular affirmative *tú* commands.

decir: <b>di</b>	salir: <b>sal</b>
hacer: <b>haz</b>	ser: <b>sé</b>
ir: <b>ve</b>	tener: <b>ten</b>
poner: <b>pon</b>	venir: <b>ven</b>

—Ven conmigo para ver el piso.  
*Come with me to see the apartment.*

—Sí, pero ten paciencia, Alberto.  
*Yes, but be patient, Alberto.*

—Pon la dirección en tu bolsillo, Francisco.  
*Put the address in your pocket, Francisco.*

—Dime tus opiniones del piso.  
*Give me your opinion of the apartment.*

<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>3rd-person present indicative</b>	<b>tú command</b>	
hablar	habla	habla	<i>speak</i>
comer	come	come	<i>eat</i>
escribir	escribe	escribe	<i>write</i>
cerrar	cierra	cierra	<i>close</i>
dormir	duerme	duerme	<i>sleep</i>

### Formation of Negative Informal Commands

To form negative informal commands, you'll be using the same strategy as you would to form either affirmative or negative formal commands.

As you recall from the section above, to form both affirmative and negative formal commands for most Spanish verbs, you drop the -o ending from the present tense *yo* form and add the following endings to the verb stem: -e/-en for -ar verbs; -a/-an for -er and -ir verbs. Remember that there are also spelling changes for verbs ending in -car, -gar, and -zar and that there are irregular verbs such as **dar**, **estar**, **ir**, **saber**, and **ser**.

The chart below, demonstrating all the command forms for the verbs **hablar**, **comer**, **vivir**, **dormir**, and **ir**, graphically illustrates the similarities among the negative informal command forms and all the formal command forms.

Infinitive	Informal command ( <i>tú/vosotros</i> )		Formal command ( <i>Ud./Uds.</i> )	
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
hablar	habla	<b>no hables</b>	hable	<b>no hable</b>
	hablad	<b>no habléis</b>	hablen	<b>no hablen</b>
comer	come	<b>no comas</b>	coma	<b>no coma</b>
	comed	<b>no comáis</b>	coman	<b>no coman</b>
vivir	vive	<b>no vivas</b>	viva	<b>no viva</b>
	vivid	<b>no viváis</b>	vivan	<b>no vivan</b>
dormir	duerme	<b>no duermas</b>	duerma	<b>no duerma</b>
	dormid	<b>no durmáis</b>	duerman	<b>no duerman</b>
ir	ve	<b>no vayas</b>	vaya	<b>no vaya</b>
	id	<b>no vayáis</b>	vayan	<b>no vayan</b>

As you can see from the chart above, only the affirmative informal commands (**habla/hablad**, **come/comed**, **vive/vivid**, **duerme/dormid**, and **ve/id**) deviate from the endings used in the remaining command forms.

As with negative formal commands, place reflexive or object pronouns before the negated verb.

- No **te** olvides de escribirme. *Don't forget to write me.*
- No **le** hables. *Don't talk to him.*
- ¿Debo llamarte? *Should I call you?*
- No, no **me** llames. *No, don't call me.*

### Preterite tense

#### Regular preterite verbs

To form the preterite for most Spanish verbs, add the following endings to the verb stem. Note the identical endings for -er and -ir verbs.

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

#### Stem-changing preterite verbs

The -ar and -er stem-changing verbs in the present tense have no stem change in the preterite; use the same verb stem as you would for the **nosotros** form.

- pensar: pensé, pensaste, pensó, pensamos, pensasteis, pensaron
- volver: volví, volviste, volvió, volvimos, volvisteis, volvieron

## Verbs with spelling changes in the preterite

- Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in the **yo** form of the preterite tense.

c changes to <b>qu</b>	g changes to <b>gu</b>	z changes to <b>c</b>
tocar → toqué	llegar → llegué	comenzar → comencé

- Verbs ending in **-ir** and **-er** that have a vowel before the infinitive ending require the following change in the **usted/él/ella** and **ustedes/ellos/ellas** forms of the preterite tense: the **i** between the two vowels changes to **y**.

	<b>creer</b>	<b>leer</b>	<b>oír</b>
Ud., él/ella	creyó	leyó	oyó
Uds., ellos/ellas	creyeron	leyeron	oyeron

## Irregular verbs in the preterite

Some Spanish verbs have irregular verb stems in the preterite. Their endings have no accent marks.

<b>dar:</b>	di diste dio dimos disteis dieron
<b>hacer:</b>	hice hiciste hizo <sup>1</sup> hicimos hicisteis hicieron
<b>ir:</b>	fui fuiste fue fuimos fuisteis fueron
<b>poder:</b>	pude pudiste pudo pudimos pudisteis pudieron
<b>poner:</b>	puse pusiste puso pusimos pusisteis pusieron
<b>saber:</b>	supe supiste supo supimos supisteis supieron
<b>querer:</b>	quise quisiste quiso quisimos quisisteis quisieron
<b>venir:</b>	vine viniste vino vinimos vinisteis vinieron
<b>estar:</b>	estuve estuviste estuvo estuvimos estuvisteis estuvieron <sup>2</sup>
<b>tener:</b>	tuve tuviste tuvo tuvimos tuvisteis tuvieron
<b>decir:</b>	dije dijiste dijo dijimos dijisteis dijeron <sup>3</sup>
<b>traer:</b>	traje trajiste trajo trajimos trajisteis trajeron
<b>ser:</b>	fui fuiste fue fuimos fuisteis fueron

Note that the preterite forms for **ir** and **ser** are identical; context clarifies their meaning in a sentence.

Note that **poder**, **poner**, **saber**, **querer**, **venir**, **estar**, and **tener** share the same endings:

pud-	e
pus-	iste
sup-	o
quis-	imos
vin-	isteis
estuv-	ieron
tuv-	

<sup>1</sup>Note the spelling change from **c** to **z** in the **usted/él/ella** form.

<sup>2</sup>**Andar** also follows this pattern: **anduve**, **anduviste**, **anduvo**, **anduvimos**, **anduvisteis**, **anduvieron**.

<sup>3</sup>Note that the preterite stems of both **decir** and **traer** end in **-j**. With these two verbs, the **-i** is dropped in the **ustedes/ellos/ellas** form to become **dijeron** and **trajeron**, respectively.

## Imperfect tense

### Regular imperfect verbs

To form the imperfect, add the following endings to the verb stem. Note the identical endings for -er and -ir verbs.

	<b>jugar</b>	<b>hacer</b>	<b>divertirse</b>
yo	jugaba	hacía	me divertía
tú	jugabas	hacías	te divertías
Ud., él/ella	jugaba	hacía	se divertía
nosotros(as)	jugábamos	hacíamos	nos divertíamos
vosotros(as)	jugabais	hacíais	os divertíais
Uds., ellos/ellas	jugaban	hacían	se divertían

### Irregular imperfect verbs

Note that only three Spanish verbs are irregular in the imperfect:

	<b>ir</b>	<b>ser</b>	<b>ver</b>
yo	iba	era	veía
tú	ibas	eras	veías
Ud., él/ella	iba	era	veía
nosotros(as)	íbamos	éramos	veíamos
vosotros(as)	ibais	erais	veíais
Uds., ellos/ellas	iban	eran	veían

Note: The imperfect tense of **hay** is **habría**.

## Past perfect tense/Pluperfect tense

Use the imperfect tense forms of the auxiliary verb **haber** (*to have*) with the past participle of a verb.

### Imperfect of *haber* + past participle

yo	<b>había</b>	<i>I had</i>	}	<b>hablado</b>	<i>spoken</i>
tú	<b>habías</b>	<i>you (informal) had</i>			
Ud., él, ella	<b>había</b>	<i>you (formal) had, he/she had</i>			
nosotros(as)	<b>habíamos</b>	<i>we had</i>			
vosotros(as)	<b>habíais</b>	<i>you had</i>			
Uds., ellos/ellas	<b>habían</b>	<i>you had, they had</i>			
			<b>comido</b>	<i>eaten</i>	
			<b>vivido</b>	<i>lived</i>	

## Pronouns (Los pronombres)

### Subject pronouns (Los pronombres sujetos)

I	yo
you (informal)	tú
you (formal)	usted
he	él
she	ella
we	nosotros(as)
you (plural, informal)	vosotros(as)
you (plural, formal)	ustedes
they	ellos/ellas

## Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are used in place of nouns and must agree with them in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural). These forms all carry accents to distinguish them from the demonstrative adjectives:

Singular	Plural
éste(a)	éstos(as)
ése(a)	ésos(as)
aquél (aquélla)	aquéllos(as)

—¿Quieres ir a esa tienda?	<i>Do you want to go to that store?</i>
—Sí, a ésa.	<i>Yes, that one.</i>
—¿Son tuyos aquellos libros?	<i>Are those books (over there) yours?</i>
—Sí, aquéllos son míos.	<i>Yes, those are mine.</i>

## Indirect object pronouns

### Formation and placement of indirect object pronouns

Singular	Plural
<b>me</b> <i>to (for) me</i>	<b>nos</b> <i>to (for) us</i>
<b>te</b> <i>to (for) you (informal)</i>	<b>os</b> <i>to (for) you (informal)</i>
<b>le</b> <i>to (for) you (formal), him, her</i>	<b>les</b> <i>to (for) you (formal), them</i>

Indirect object pronouns are placed according to the nature of the verb.

- Place the pronoun immediately in front of the conjugated verb.

Yo **os** explico ahora cómo ser menos quisquillosos.  
No **me** presentaste a tu amigo.

- When the pronoun is used with an infinitive (**infinitivo**) or a present participle (**participio presente**), place it either before the conjugated verb or attach it to the infinitive or the present participle. Affirmative commands (**mandatos afirmativos**) require that the pronoun be attached to the end of the verb. (A written accent is needed to mark the stressed vowel of a present participle or an affirmative command when an indirect object pronoun is attached to it.)

Les voy a dar esta crema a todos mis amigos con pelo canoso.  
*or*  
Voy a dar**les** esta crema a todos mis amigos con pelo canoso.

Les estoy dando la crema ahora.  
*or*  
Estoy dá**ndoles** la crema ahora.

¡D**ales** la crema ahora!  
*but*  
No **les** des la crema ahora.

### Verbs commonly used with indirect object pronouns

<b>dar</b>	<i>to give</i>	<b>mandar</b>	<i>to send</i>	<b>recomendar (ie)</b>	<i>to recommend</i>
<b>decir</b>	<i>to say</i>	<b>preguntar</b>	<i>to ask a question</i>	<b>regalar</b>	<i>to give (as a gift)</i>
<b>contestar</b>	<i>to answer</i>	<b>prestar</b>	<i>to lend</i>	<b>servir (ie)</b>	<i>to serve</i>
<b>escribir</b>	<i>to write</i>	<b>presentar</b>	<i>to introduce</i>	<b>sugerir (ie)</b>	<i>to suggest</i>
<b>explicar</b>	<i>to explain</i>	<b>prometer</b>	<i>to promise</i>		
<b>invitar</b>	<i>to invite</i>	<b>quitar</b>	<i>to remove</i>		

## Direct object pronouns

### Formation and placement of direct object pronouns

#### Singular

me *me*

te *you* (informal)

lo *him, you* (formal), *it* (masculine)

la *her, you* (formal), *it* (feminine)

#### Plural

nos *us*

os *you* (informal)

los *you* (formal), *them* (masculine)

las *you* (formal), *them* (feminine)

Direct object pronouns, like indirect object pronouns, are placed according to the nature of the verb.

- Place the pronoun immediately in front of the conjugated verb.

—¿Cambiate los pantalones, Alicia?

—Sí, **los** cambié ayer.

—¿Me llamaste, Jaimito?

—No, Pablo. No **te** llamé.

- When the direct object pronoun is used with an infinitive (**infinitivo**) or a present participle (**participio presente**), place it either before the conjugated verb or attach it to the infinitive or the present participle. (A written accent is needed to mark the stressed vowel of a present participle or an affirmative command when a direct object pronoun is attached to it.) With reflexive verbs (**verbos reflexivos**) in the infinitive form the direct object pronoun is placed after the reflexive pronoun (**pronombre reflexivo**) at the end of the verb. For example: **Voy a probarme el suéter. Voy a probármelo.** Affirmative commands (**mandatos afirmativos**) also require that the direct object pronoun be attached to the verb.

**Lo voy a comprar** mañana.

*or*

Voy a **comprarlo** mañana.

**Lo estoy comprando** ahora.

*or*

**Estoy comprándolo** ahora.

¡**Cómpralo** ahora!

*but*

No **lo compres** ahora.

### Placement of double object pronouns (See also: *Formation and placement of reflexive pronouns, Chapter 3*)

- Indirect object pronouns always precede direct object pronouns.

#### Indirect before Direct

me	}	
te		lo
le (se)		la
nos		los
os		las
les (se)		

- In verb phrases, pronouns may be placed before conjugated verbs or attached to infinitives (**infinitivos**) or present participles (**participios presentes**), but they always come before negative commands (**mandatos negativos**). Pronouns must be attached to affirmative commands (**mandatos afirmativos**); when two pronouns are attached to a verb form, an accent mark is written over the stressed vowel.

Pepa quiere **comprarle** un sombrero de lunares a María Carmen.

**Se lo** va a comprar hoy. *or* Va a **comprárselo** hoy.

**Se lo** está comprando ahora. *or* Está **comprándose** ahora.

Pepa, no **se lo compres** allí. *but* Pepa, **cómpraselo** allí.

# Capítulo 9

## Past participles (*Los participios pasados*)

### Regular past participles

Add **-ado** to the stem of **-ar** verbs, and **-ido** to the stem of **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

Infinitive	Past participle	Infinitive	Past participle
<b>-ar</b> verb	stem + <b>-ado</b>	<b>-er/-ir</b> verb	stem + <b>-ido</b>
habl-ar	habl <b>ado</b> <i>spoken</i>	com-er	com <b>ido</b> <i>eaten</i>
pens-ar	pens <b>ado</b> <i>thought</i>	viv-ir	viv <b>ido</b> <i>lived</i>
lleg-ar	lleg <b>ado</b> <i>arrived</i>	dorm-ir	dorm <b>ido</b> <i>slept</i>

Note that several **-er** and **-ir** verbs have an accent mark on the *í* of their past participles.

leer	le <b>ído</b>	<i>read</i>	traer	tra <b>ído</b>	<i>brought</i>
creer	cre <b>ído</b>	<i>believed</i>	reír	re <b>ído</b>	<i>laughed</i>

### Irregular past participles

Other verbs have irregular past participles. Here are some of the most common ones.

Infinitive	Past participle	Infinitive	Past participle
abrir	<b>abierto</b> <i>opened</i>	morir	<b>muerto</b> <i>died</i>
decir	<b>dicho</b> <i>said; told</i>	poner	<b>puesto</b> <i>put</i>
escribir	<b>escrito</b> <i>written</i>	ver	<b>visto</b> <i>seen</i>
hacer	<b>hecho</b> <i>done; made</i>	volver	<b>vuelto</b> <i>returned</i>

### Present perfect tense

Use the present tense forms of the auxiliary verb **haber** (*to have*) with the past participle of a verb.

#### Present of *haber* + past participle

yo	<b>he</b>	<i>I have</i>	} <b>hablado</b> <i>spoken</i> <b>comido</b> <i>eaten</i> <b>vivido</b> <i>lived</i>
tú	<b>has</b>	<i>you (informal) have</i>	
Ud., él/ella	<b>ha</b>	<i>you (formal) have, he/she has</i>	
nosotros(as)	<b>hemos</b>	<i>we have</i>	
vosotros(as)	<b>habéis</b>	<i>you have</i>	
Uds., ellos/ellas	<b>han</b>	<i>you have, they have</i>	

### Past perfect tense/Pluperfect tense

Use the imperfect tense forms of the auxiliary verb **haber** (*to have*) with the past participle of a verb.

#### Imperfect of *haber* + past participle

yo	<b>había</b>	<i>I had</i>	} <b>hablado</b> <i>spoken</i> <b>comido</b> <i>eaten</i> <b>vivido</b> <i>lived</i>
tú	<b>habías</b>	<i>you (informal) had</i>	
Ud., él/ella	<b>había</b>	<i>you (formal) had, he/she had</i>	
nosotros(as)	<b>habíamos</b>	<i>we had</i>	
vosotros(as)	<b>habíais</b>	<i>you had</i>	
Uds., ellos/ellas	<b>habían</b>	<i>you had, they had</i>	

# Capítulo 10

## Present indicative of regular verbs

To form the present tense of Spanish verbs ending in **-ar**, drop the infinitive ending and add a personal ending to the stem.

	<b>hablar</b>	
yo	hablo	<i>I speak</i>
tú	hablas	<i>you (informal) speak</i>
Ud., él/ella	habla	<i>you (formal) speak, he/she speaks</i>
nosotros(as)	hablamos	<i>we speak</i>
vosotros(as)	habláis	<i>you (informal) speak</i>
Uds., ellos/ellas	hablan	<i>you (formal) speak, they speak</i>

To form the present tense of Spanish infinitives ending in **-er** and **-ir**, add the appropriate personal ending to the stem of each.

	<b>com + er</b>		<b>viv + ir</b>	
yo	como	<i>I eat</i>	vivo	<i>I live</i>
tú	comes	<i>you (informal) eat</i>	vives	<i>you (informal) live</i>
Ud., él/ella	come	<i>you (formal) eat, he/she eats</i>	vive	<i>you (formal) live, he/she lives</i>
nosotros(as)	comemos	<i>we eat</i>	vivimos	<i>we live</i>
vosotros(as)	coméis	<i>you (informal/plural) eat</i>	vivís	<i>you (informal/plural) live</i>
Uds., ellos/ellas	comen	<i>you (formal/plural) eat, they eat</i>	viven	<i>you (formal/plural) live, they live</i>

## Preterite tense

### Regular preterite verbs

To form the preterite for most Spanish verbs, add the following endings to the verb stem. Note the identical endings for **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

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

### Stem-changing preterite verbs

The **-ar** and **-er** stem-changing verbs in the present tense have no stem change in the preterite; use the same verb stem as you would for the **nosotros** form.

pensar: pensé, pensaste, pensó, pensamos, pensasteis, pensaron

volver: volví, volviste, volvió, volvimos, volvisteis, volvieron

### Verbs with spelling changes in the preterite

- Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in the **yo** form of the preterite tense.

c changes to <b>qu</b>	g changes to <b>gu</b>	z changes to <b>c</b>
tocar → toqué	llegar → llegué	comenzar → comencé

- Verbs ending in **-ir** and **-er** that have a vowel before the infinitive ending require the following change in the **usted/él/ella** and **ustedes/ellos/ellas** forms of the preterite tense: the **i** between the two vowels changes to **y**.

	<b>creer</b>	<b>leer</b>	<b>oír</b>
Ud., él/ella	creyó	leyó	oyó
Uds., ellos/ellas	creyeron	leyeron	oyeron

## Irregular verbs in the preterite

Some Spanish verbs have irregular verb stems in the preterite. Their endings have no accent marks.

<b>dar:</b>	di diste dio dimos disteis dieron
<b>hacer:</b>	hice hiciste hizo <sup>1</sup> hicimos hicisteis hicieron
<b>ir:</b>	fui fuiste fue fuimos fuisteis fueron
<b>poder:</b>	pude pudiste pudo pudimos pudisteis pudieron
<b>poner:</b>	puse pusiste puso pusimos pusisteis pusieron
<b>saber:</b>	supe supiste supo supimos supisteis supieron
<b>querer:</b>	quise quisiste quiso quisimos quisisteis quisieron
<b>venir:</b>	vine viniste vino vinimos vinisteis vinieron
<b>estar:</b>	estuve estuviste estuvo estuvimos estuvisteis estuvieron <sup>2</sup>
<b>tener:</b>	tuve tuviste tuvo tuvimos tuvisteis tuvieron
<b>decir:</b>	dije dijiste dijo dijimos dijisteis dijeron <sup>3</sup>
<b>traer:</b>	traje trajiste trajo trajimos trajisteis trajeron
<b>ser:</b>	fui fuiste fue fuimos fuisteis fueron

Note that the preterite forms for **ir** and **ser** are identical; context clarifies their meaning in a sentence.

Note that **poder**, **poner**, **saber**, **querer**, **venir**, **estar**, and **tener** share the same endings:

pu-	}	e
pus-		iste
sup-	}	o
quis-		imos
vin-		isteis
estuv-	}	ieron
tuv-		

## Imperfect tense

### Regular imperfect verbs

To form the imperfect, add the following endings to the verb stem. Note the identical endings for **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

	<b>jugar</b>	<b>hacer</b>	<b>divertirse</b>
yo	jugaba	hacía	me divertía
tú	jugabas	hacías	te divertías
Ud., él/ella	jugaba	hacía	se divertía
nosotros(as)	jugábamos	hacíamos	nos divertíamos
vosotros(as)	jugabais	hacíais	os divertíais
Uds., ellos/ellas	jugaban	hacían	se divertían

<sup>1</sup>Note the spelling change from **c** to **z** in the **usted/él/ella** form.

<sup>2</sup>**Andar** also follows this pattern: **anduve**, **anduviste**, **anduvo**, **anduvimos**, **anduvisteis**, **anduvieron**.

<sup>3</sup>Note that both the preterite stems of **decir** and **traer** end in **-j**. With these two verbs, the **-i** is dropped in the **ustedes/ellos/ellas** form to become **dijeron** and **trajeron**, respectively.

## Irregular imperfect verbs

Note that only three Spanish verbs are irregular in the imperfect:

	<b>ir</b>	<b>ser</b>	<b>ver</b>
yo	iba	era	veía
tú	ibas	eras	veías
Ud., él/ella	iba	era	veía
nosotros(as)	íbamos	éramos	veíamos
vosotros(as)	ibais	erais	veíais
Uds., ellos/ellas	iban	eran	veían

The imperfect tense of **hay** is **había**.

## Future tense

### Formation of the future tense

To form the future tense for most verbs, add these personal endings to the infinitive: -é, -ás, -á, -emos, -éis, -án.

viajar	volver	vivir	irse
viajaré	volveré	viviré	me iré
viajarás	volverás	vivirás	te irás
viajará	volverá	vivirá	se irá
viajaremos	volveremos	viviremos	nos iremos
viajaréis	volveréis	viviréis	os iréis
viajarán	volverán	vivirán	se irán

### Verbs with different future stems from the infinitive form

Verb	Stem	Ending
decir	dir-	}
hacer	har-	
poder	podr-	
poner	pondr-	
querer	querr-	
saber	sabr-	
salir	saldr-	
tener	tendr	}
venir	vendr-	

Note: The future tense of **hay** is **habrá** (*there will be*).

## Conditional tense

For most verbs, add these personal endings to the infinitive: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -íais, -ían.

viajar	volver	vivir	irse
viajaría	volvería	viviría	me iría
viajarías	volverías	vivirías	te irías
viajaría	volvería	viviría	se iría
viajaríamos	volveríamos	viviríamos	nos iríamos
viajaríais	volveríais	viviríais	os iríais
viajarían	volverían	vivirían	se irían

Add the conditional endings to the irregular stems of these verbs. These are the identical stems you used to form the future tense.

Verb	Stem	Ending
decir	dir-	} ía ías ía íamos íais ían
hacer	har-	
poder	podr-	
poner	pondr-	
querer	querr-	
saber	sabr-	
salir	saldr-	
tener	tendr-	
venir	vendr-	

Note: The conditional tense of **hay** is **habría** (*there would be*).

### Present perfect tense

Use the present tense forms of the auxiliary verb **haber** (*to have*) with the past participle of a verb.

Present of *haber* + past participle

yo	he	<i>I have</i>	} <b>hablado</b> <i>spoken</i> <b>comido</b> <i>eaten</i> <b>vivido</b> <i>lived</i>
tú	has	<i>you (informal) have</i>	
Ud., él/ella	ha	<i>you (formal) have, he/she has</i>	
nosotros(as)	hemos	<i>we have</i>	
vosotros(as)	habéis	<i>you have</i>	
Uds., ellos/ellas	han	<i>you have, they have</i>	

### Future perfect tense

Use the future-tense forms of the auxiliary verb **haber** (*to have*) with the past participle of a verb.

Future of *haber* + past participle

yo	habré	<i>I will have</i>	} <b>hablado</b> <i>spoken</i> <b>comido</b> <i>eaten</i> <b>vivido</b> <i>lived</i>
tú	habrás	<i>you (informal) will have</i>	
Ud., él/ella	habrá	<i>you (formal) will have</i> <i>he/she will have</i>	
nosotros(as)	habremos	<i>we will have</i>	
vosotros(as)	habréis	<i>you will have</i>	
Uds., ellos/ellas	habrán	<i>you will have, they will have</i>	

### Conditional perfect tense

Use the conditional-tense forms of the auxiliary verb **haber** (*to have*) with the past participle of a verb.

Conditional of *haber* + past participle

yo	habría	<i>I would have</i>	} <b>hablado</b> <i>spoken</i> <b>comido</b> <i>eaten</i> <b>vivido</b> <i>lived</i>
tú	habrías	<i>you (informal) would have</i>	
Ud., él/ella	habría	<i>you (formal) would have,</i> <i>he/she would have</i>	
nosotros(as)	habríamos	<i>we would have</i>	
vosotros(as)	habrías	<i>you would have</i>	
Uds., ellos/ellas	habrían	<i>you would have</i> <i>they would have</i>	

## Past perfect tense/Pluperfect tense

### How to form the past perfect/pluperfect

Use the imperfect tense forms of the auxiliary verb **haber** (*to have*) with the past participle of a verb.

#### Imperfect of *haber* + past participle

yo	<b>había</b>	<i>I had</i>	} <b>hablado</b> <i>spoken</i> <b>comido</b> <i>eaten</i> <b>vivido</b> <i>lived</i>
tú	<b>habías</b>	<i>you (informal) had</i>	
Ud., él/ella	<b>había</b>	<i>you (formal) had, he/she had</i>	
nosotros(as)	<b>habíamos</b>	<i>we had</i>	
vosotros(as)	<b>habíais</b>	<i>you had</i>	
Uds., ellos/ellas	<b>habían</b>	<i>you had, they had</i>	

## Present participles (Los participios presentes)

Present participles are formed by adding **-ando** to the stem of **-ar** verbs and **-iendo** to the stem of **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

estudi-	<b>ando</b>	estudiando ( <i>studying</i> )
com-	<b>iendo</b>	comiendo ( <i>eating</i> )
escrib-	<b>iendo</b>	escribiendo ( <i>writing</i> )

Two irregular present participles are **leyendo** (*reading*) and **trayendo** (*bringing*). Verbs that end in **-ir** and have a stem change, such as the verbs **dormir**, **pedir**, and **servir**, change in the stem from **o** to **u** or **e** to **i** (forming **durmiendo**, **pidiendo**, and **sirviendo**, respectively).

## Present progressive tense

To form the present progressive, use a present tense form of **estar** plus a present participle, which is formed by adding **-ando** to the stem of **-ar** verbs and **-iendo** to the stem of **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

	{verb stem	+	progressive ending}	present participle	
estoy estás está estamos estáis están	}	+	{estudi-	<b>ando</b> }	estudiando ( <i>studying</i> )
			{com-	<b>iendo</b> }	comiendo ( <i>eating</i> )
			{escrib-	<b>iendo</b> }	escribiendo ( <i>writing</i> )

Two irregular present participles are **leyendo** (*reading*) and **trayendo** (*bringing*). Verbs that end in **-ir** and have a stem change, such as the verbs **dormir**, **pedir**, and **servir**, change in the stem from **o** to **u** or **e** to **i** (forming **durmiendo**, **pidiendo**, and **sirviendo**, respectively).

## Past participles (Los participios pasados)

### Regular past participles

Add **-ado** to the stem of **-ar** verbs, and **-ido** to the stem of **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

Infinitive	Past participle		Infinitive	Past participle	
<b>-ar</b> verb	stem + <b>-ado</b>		<b>-er/-ir</b> verb	stem + <b>-ido</b>	
habl-ar	hablado <i>spoken</i>		com-er	comido <i>eaten</i>	
pens-ar	pensado <i>thought</i>		viv-ir	vivido <i>lived</i>	
lleg-ar	llegado <i>arrived</i>		dorm-ir	dormido <i>slept</i>	

Note that several **-er** and **-ir** verbs have an accent mark on the **í** of their past participles.

leer	leído	<i>read</i>	traer	traído	<i>brought</i>
creer	creído	<i>believed</i>	reír	reído	<i>laughed</i>

## Irregular past participles

Other verbs have irregular past participles. Here are some of the most common ones.

Infinitive	Past participle		Infinitive	Past participle	
abrir	<b>abierto</b>	<i>opened</i>	morir	<b>muerto</b>	<i>died</i>
decir	<b>dicho</b>	<i>said; told</i>	poner	<b>puesto</b>	<i>put</i>
escribir	<b>escrito</b>	<i>written</i>	ver	<b>visto</b>	<i>seen</i>
hacer	<b>hecho</b>	<i>done; made</i>	volver	<b>vuelto</b>	<i>returned</i>

## Indirect object pronouns

### Formation and placement of indirect object pronouns

Singular		Plural	
<b>me</b>	<i>to (for) me</i>	<b>nos</b>	<i>to (for) us</i>
<b>te</b>	<i>to (for) you (informal)</i>	<b>os</b>	<i>to (for) you (informal)</i>
<b>le</b>	<i>to (for) you (formal), him, her</i>	<b>les</b>	<i>to (for) you (formal), them</i>

Indirect object pronouns are placed according to the nature of the verb.

- Place the pronoun immediately in front of the conjugated verb.

Yo **os** explico ahora cómo ser menos quisquillosos.

No **me** presentaste a tu amigo.

- When the pronoun is used with an infinitive (**infinitivo**) or a present participle (**participio presente**), place it either before the conjugated verb or attach it to the infinitive or the present participle. Affirmative commands (**mandatos afirmativos**) require that the pronoun be attached to the end of the verb. (A written accent is needed to mark the stressed vowel of a present participle or an affirmative command when an indirect object pronoun is attached to it.)

Les voy a dar esta crema a todos mis amigos con pelo canoso.

*or*

Voy a **darles** esta crema a todos mis amigos con pelo canoso.

Les estoy dando la crema ahora.

*or*

Estoy **dándoles** la crema ahora.

¡**Dales** la crema ahora!

*but*

No **les** des la crema ahora.

### Verbs commonly used with indirect object pronouns

<b>dar</b>	<i>to give</i>	<b>mandar</b>	<i>to send</i>	<b>recomendar (ie)</b>	<i>to recommend</i>
<b>decir</b>	<i>to say</i>	<b>preguntar</b>	<i>to ask a question</i>	<b>regalar</b>	<i>to give (as a gift)</i>
<b>contestar</b>	<i>to answer</i>	<b>prestar</b>	<i>to lend</i>	<b>servir (ie)</b>	<i>to serve</i>
<b>escribir</b>	<i>to write</i>	<b>presentar</b>	<i>to introduce</i>	<b>sugerir (ie)</b>	<i>to suggest</i>
<b>explicar</b>	<i>to explain</i>	<b>prometer</b>	<i>to promise</i>		
<b>invitar</b>	<i>to invite</i>	<b>quitar</b>	<i>to remove</i>		

## Direct object pronouns

### Formation and placement of direct object pronouns

Singular		Plural	
me	<i>me</i>	nos	<i>us</i>
te	<i>you</i> (informal)	os	<i>you</i> (informal)
lo	<i>him, you</i> (formal), <i>it</i> (masculine)	los	<i>you</i> (formal), <i>them</i> (masculine)
la	<i>her, you</i> (formal), <i>it</i> (feminine)	las	<i>you</i> (formal), <i>them</i> (feminine)

Direct object pronouns, like indirect object pronouns, are placed according to the nature of the verb.

- Place the pronoun immediately in front of the conjugated verb.
  - ¿Cambiate los pantalones, Alicia?
  - Sí, **los** cambié ayer.
  - ¿**Me** llamaste, Jaimito?
  - No, Pablo. No **te** llamé.
- When the direct object pronoun is used with an infinitive (**infinitivo**) or a present participle (**participio presente**), place it either before the conjugated verb or attach it to the infinitive or the present participle. (A written accent is needed to mark the stressed vowel of a present participle or an affirmative command when a direct object pronoun is attached to it.) With reflexive verbs (**verbos reflexivos**) in the infinitive form the direct object pronoun is placed after the reflexive pronoun (**pronombre reflexivo**) at the end of the verb. For example: **Voy a comprarlo** el suéter. **Voy a probármelo**. Affirmative commands (**mandatos afirmativos**) also require that the direct object pronoun be attached to the verb.

Lo voy a comprar mañana.

*or*

Voy a **comprarlo** mañana.

Lo estoy comprando ahora.

*or*

Estoy **comprándolo** ahora.

¡**Cómpralo** ahora!

*but*

No **lo** **compres** ahora.

### Placement of double object pronouns (See also: *Formation and placement of reflexive pronouns, Chapter 3*)

- Indirect object pronouns always precede direct object pronouns.

Indirect before Direct

me	}	
te		lo
le (se)		la
nos		los
os		las
les (se)		

- In verb phrases, pronouns may be placed before conjugated verbs or attached to infinitives (**infinitivos**) or present participles (**participios presentes**), but they always come before negative commands (**mandatos negativos**). Pronouns must be attached to affirmative commands (**mandatos afirmativos**); when two pronouns are attached to a verb form, an accent mark is written over the stressed vowel.

Pepa quiere **comprarle** un sombrero de lunares a María Carmen.

Se **lo** va a comprar hoy.      *or*      Va a **comprárselo** hoy.

Se **lo** está comprando ahora.      *or*      Está **comprándose**lo ahora.

Pepa, no **se lo** **compres** allí.      *but*      Pepa, **cómprase**lo allí.

## Reflexive pronouns

In English, reflexive pronouns end in *-self* or *-selves*; for example, *myself*, *yourself*, *ourselves*. In Spanish, reflexive pronouns are used with some verbs (called **reflexive verbs**) that reflect the action back to the subject of a sentence, meaning that the subject of the verb, also receives the action of the verb. In the following example, notice how Juan Carlos is both the subject and recipient of the action of getting himself up.

Subject	Reflexive pronoun	Verb
Juan Carlos	se	levanta a las ocho.
<i>Juan Carlos</i>		<i>gets (himself) up at eight.</i>

## Conjugating reflexive constructions:

Reflexive verbs are identified by the pronoun **-se** attached to the end of the infinitive form of the verb. To conjugate these verbs, use a reflexive pronoun (e.g., **me**) with its corresponding verb form (e.g., **levanto**), according to the subject of the sentence (e.g., **yo**).

### Reflexive infinitive

levantarse (*to get up*)

Subject	Reflexive pronoun + verb form	
yo	me levanto	<i>I get up</i>
tú	te levantas	<i>you (informal) get up</i>
Ud., él/ella	se levanta	<i>you (formal) get up, he/she gets up</i>
nosotros(as)	nos levantamos	<i>we get up</i>
vosotros(as)	os levantáis	<i>you (informal) get up</i>
Uds., ellos/ellas	se levantan	<i>you (formal and informal) get up, they get up</i>

Note that when reflexive verbs are used with parts of the body or with articles of clothing, use the definite article (**el, la, los, las**), as shown in the following examples.

Juan Carlos se cepilla <b>los</b> dientes.	<i>Juan Carlos brushes his teeth.</i>
Sara está poniéndose <b>el</b> pijama.	<i>Sara is putting on her pajamas.</i>
Tomás va a peinarse <b>el</b> cabello .	<i>Tomás is going to comb his hair.</i>

## Placement of reflexive pronouns

- Place the pronoun in front of the conjugated verb.

Juan Carlos **se** levanta a las ocho.     *Juan Carlos gets up at eight.*

- When a reflexive verb is used as an infinitive or as a present participle, place the pronoun either before the conjugated verb (if there are two or more verbs used together) or attach it to the infinitive or to the present participle.

Sara **se** va a levantar pronto.

or     *Sara is going to get up soon.*

Sara **va** a levantarse pronto.

Sara **se** está levantando ahora.

or     *Sara is getting up now.*

Sara **está** levantándose ahora.

➤ When a reflexive pronoun is attached to a present participle (e.g., **levantándose**), an accent mark is added to maintain the correct stress.