

# **Los Verbos Regulares**

Present tense conjugations  
of regular **-AR, -ER, -IR**  
**verbs**

# -AR Verbs



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

# Los Verbos:

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

# Every verb has 2 parts

## The stem + ending

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

Ex:	Infinitive:	Stem:
	Hablar	Habl
	Comer	Com
	Escribir	Escrib

# Conjugation of verbs: II Tiempo presente:

- Conjugation = changing the endings of the verb so that the verb agrees with the subject of the sentence (person doing the action of the verb)
- In *English*:
  - We say “I speak, he speaks, we speak.” We don’t realize we are changing our endings.
- In Spanish:
  - the endings are more exact
  - there are 5 different endings on the stem of the verb so we know who is doing the action by the endings of the verb.
  - pronouns are not necessary, but you use them for emphasis or clarification when needed.

# Los Pronombres Personales

(Subject Pronouns)

*Singular*

*Plural*

**yo**

**nosotros**

**tú**

**él / ella /**

**Ud.**

**ellos / ellas /**

**Uds.**

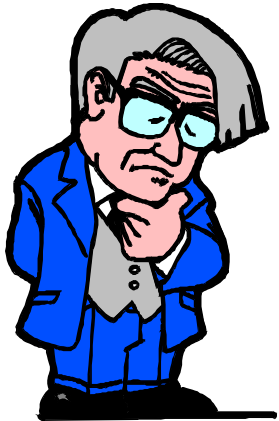
Present-tense verbs in Spanish can have several English equivalents. Each simple expression in Spanish may convey three different ideas in English:

(Yo) estudio español:

I study Spanish.

I do study Spanish.

I am studying Spanish.



## Conjugation of verbs cont'd:

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

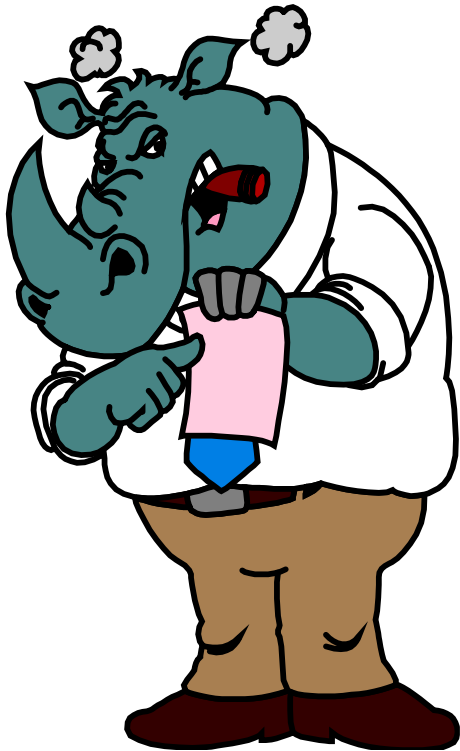
ex:	Hablar = to speak	stem = Habl
Yo	hablo	nosotros <b>hablamos</b>
Tu	hablas	
el/ella	habla	ellos/ellas <b>hablan</b>
Ud.	habla	Uds. <b>hablan</b>

# To form the present tense (AR):

STEM + Verb ending

<b>-o</b>	<b>-amos</b>
<b>-as</b>	
<b>-a</b>	<b>-an</b>

# -ER endings – present tense conjugation



- ▶ The endings for **regular -ER** verbs are the same as for – **AR verbs**, except that the vowel is **–E–** instead of **–A–!**
- ▶ yo **-o**
- ▶ tú **-es**
- ▶ él, ella, Ud. **-e**
- ▶ nosotros **-emos**
- ▶ ellos **-en**
- ▶ ustedes **–en**

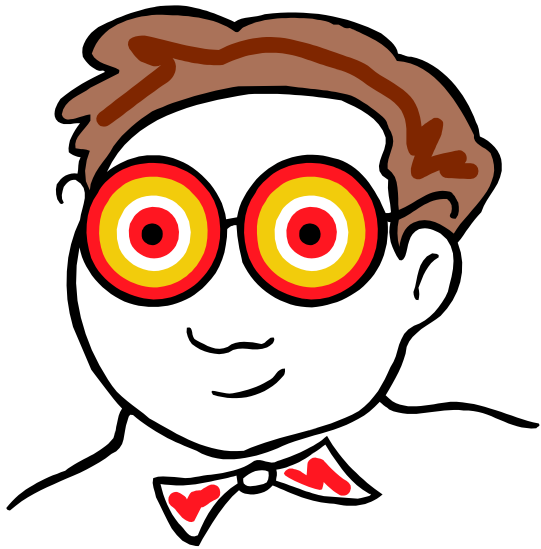
# What about the –IR Verbs?



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

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| ▶ <b>beber</b> | <b>vivir</b> |
| ▶ bebo         | vivo         |
| ▶ bebes        | vives        |
| ▶ bebe         | vive         |
| ▶ bebemos      | vivimos      |
| ▶ beben        | viven        |

# Regular Present Tense



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# *Las Preguntas* *(the questions)*



# Que significa la pregunta

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

¿*Estudia Carlos* en la biblioteca?

*Does Carlos* study in the library?

¿*Tocas* la guitarra?

*Do you* play the guitar?

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

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

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

- Translate the following AR verbs into Spanish:

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

1. Admirar
2. Arreglar
3. Buscar
4. Cambiar
5. Cortar
6. Desear
7. Ganar
8. Invitar
9. Llegar
10. regresar

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

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

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

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

# ¿Cómo se dice *en español*?



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