

EL VERBO IR

- The verb IR means “to go”. The verb is irregular in all five forms and must be memorized.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	IR	TRANSLATION
yo	voy	<i>I go</i>
tú	vas	<i>You (informal) go</i>
él, ella, Ud.	va	<i>He/she goes, You (formal) go</i>
nosotros(as)	vamos	<i>We go</i>
ellos, ellas, Uds.	van	<i>They go, You all go</i>

- Present tense verbs in Spanish can have three different meanings in English.

Marcos **va a la escuela.** *Marcos goes to school.* *Marcos is going to school.* *Marcos does go to school*

EL VERBO DAR

- The verb DAR means “to give”. The verb is irregular in all five forms and must be memorized.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	DAR	TRANSLATION
yo	doy	<i>I give</i>
tú	das	<i>You (informal) give</i>
él, ella, Ud.	da	<i>He/she gives, You (formal) give</i>
nosotros(as)	damos	<i>We give</i>
ellos, ellas, Uds.	dan	<i>They give, You all give</i>

- Here are a couple examples:

El profesor da muchos exámenes.

The teacher gives many tests.

Yo doy el dinero a mi amiga.

I'm giving the money to my friend.

LAS CONTRACCIONES

- A contraction is a shortened version of two words.
- The preposition “a” means **to or at** in Spanish. It contracts with **el** to form **al**.
 - Ella **va al** cuarto.
- The preposition “de” means **of or from** in Spanish. It contracts with **el** to form **del**.
 - Es el libro **del** profesor.

LOS VERBOS -AR

- -AR verbs are verbs that end in the letters -AR.
- The present tense of regular -AR verbs is formed by dropping the infinitive ending -AR and adding the appropriate personal ending. This process is called conjugation.
- There are five forms of every -AR verb.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	-AR ENDINGS	HABLAR
yo	-o	<i>hablo</i>
tú	-as	<i>hablas</i>
él, ella, Ud.	-a	<i>habla</i>
nosotros(as)	-amos	<i>hablamos</i>
ellos, ellas, Uds.	-an	<i>hablan</i>

- The present tense has three meanings in English. Here are a few examples:
 - Ella canta. She sings. She is singing. She does sing.
 - Nosotros hablamos. We speak. We are speaking. We do speak.
 - Yo bailo. I dance. I am dancing. I do dance.
- Subject pronouns are not necessary with verbs. They are usually omitted, unless they are required for clarification or emphasis. It is often important to clarify when you are using the third person singular (él, ella, Ud.) and the third person plural (ellos, ellas, Uds.).
 - Canto bien. I sing well.
 - Hablamos español. We speak Spanish.
 - Bailas con tus amigas. You dance with your friends.