

LOS VERBOS -ER Y -IR

- -ER and -IR Verbs are verbs that end in -ER and -IR.
- The present tense of regular -ER and -IR verbs is formed by dropping the infinitive ending -ER or -IR and adding the appropriate personal ending.
- There are five forms of every -ER and -IR verb. Note that they share some of the same endings.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	-ER ENDINGS	-IR ENDINGS	COMER	VIVIR
yo	-o	-o	como	vivo
tú	-es	-es	comes	vives
él, ella, Ud.	-e	-e	come	vive
nosotros(as)	-emos	-imos	comemos	vivimos
ellos, ellas, Uds.	-en	-en	comen	viven

- The present tense has three meanings in English. Here are a few examples:
 - Ella come. She eats. She is eating. She does eat.
 - Nosotros vivimos. We live. We are living. We do live.
 - Yo leo. I read. I am reading. I do read.
 - Él escribe. He writes. He is writing. He does write.
- 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.).
 - Escribo bien. I write well.
 - Leemos en español. We read in Spanish.
 - Comes con tus amigas. You eat with your friends.

EL VERBO VER

- The verb “ver” means to see in English. It is, for the most part, a regular -ER verb. However, the **yo form** is irregular.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	VER	TRANSLATION
yo	veo	<i>I see</i>
tú	ves	<i>You (informal) see</i>
él, ella, Ud.	ve	<i>He/she sees, You (formal) see</i>
nosotros(as)	vemos	<i>We see</i>
ellos, ellas, Uds.	ven	<i>They see, You all see</i>

EXPRESIONES CON INFINITIVOS

- What is an infinitive? An infinitive is the basic form of the verb. It is a verb before you drop the -AR, -ER or -IR to form a conjugation.
- In Spanish, many useful expressions are formed by combining two verbs. When this occurs, the first verb is conjugated while the second verb remains in the infinitive form. This is sometimes known as the **two verb rule**.
- **Ir a+ infinitive** = to be going to do something (in the near future)

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	IR
yo	voy
tú	vas
él, ella, Ud.	va
nosotros(as)	vamos
ellos, ellas, Uds.	van

Voy a comer una hamburguesa.
I am going to eat a hamburger.

Cristina **va a conversar** con mi mamá.
Christina is going to talk with my mom.

Eduardo **va a leer** el libro.
Edward is going to read the book.

- **Tener que + infinitive** = to have to do something

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	TENER
yo	tengo
tú	tienes
él, ella, Ud.	tiene
nosotros(as)	tenemos
ellos, ellas, Uds.	tienen

Tengo que comer una hamburguesa.
I have to eat a hamburger.

Cristina **tiene que conversar** con mi mamá.
Christina has to talk with my mom.

Eduardo **tiene que leer** el libro.
Edward has to read the book.

- **Acabar de + infinitive** = to have just done something (in the recent past)

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	ACABAR
yo	acabo
tú	acabas
él, ella, Ud.	acaba
nosotros(as)	acabamos
ellos, ellas, Uds.	acaban

Acabo de comer una hamburguesa.
I have just eaten a hamburger.

Cristina **acaba de conversar** con mi mamá.
Christina has just spoken with my mom.

Eduardo **acaba de leer** el libro.
Edward has just read the book.