

NOTES – AN INTRODUCTION TO CONJUGATING IN SPANISH

Subject Pronouns in English

Subject Pronouns in Spanish

I - yo	We - nosotros/nosotras
You (informal) - tú	You all (informal Spain) - vosotros/vosotras
He/She/It* - él/ella You (formal) - usted (usually usted is shortened to ud. when writing)	They - ellos/ellas You all (formal) - ustedes (uds shortened) You all (informal Latin America) - conjugate in this form with no subject pronoun. You can put ustedes but do not need to.

*It will not have a word if you are saying for example “it opens really fast” and referring to a door. You could say “la puerta abre súper rápido” - The door opens really fast or simply “abre súper rápido” - It opens really fast.

To conjugate: Drop the AR/ER/IR and match the subject with the ending. Be sure to check before you conjugate if it is an AR, ER, or IR.

AR VERBS

ER VERBS

IR VERBS

o	amos		o	emos		o	imos
as	áis		es	éis		es	ís
a	an		e	en		e	en

BOOT VERBS: Change the second to last vowel to either E-IE, O-UE, E-I, or U-UE (jugar).

THE BOOT (all but nosotros and vosotros)

EL GERUNDIO (present participle) - In English this means the ING (running, talking). Need the words **Is, Am, Are, Be** in front of it.

AR - ando

ER/IR - iendo

Verbs that end in 2 vowels then R - yendo

Estar = To be (short term, in the moment, -ing, emotions, location)

Estoy Estamos

Estás Estáis

Está Están

They are talking = Están hablando

To talk = hablar

I am running = Estoy corriendo

To run = correr

We are reading = Estamos leyendo

To read = leer

EL GERUNDIO (past participle) - In English this is the past tense with the words **Have, Has, Is, Am, Are, Be** in front of the participle.

AR - ado

ER/IR - ido

Haber = To have... (done something)

He Hemos

Has Habéis

Ha Han

+ado/ido

He has bought/He's bought = Él ha comprado

To buy = comprar

I have decided/I've decided = He decidido

To decide = decidir

Estar = To be (am, is, are)

Estoy Estamos

Estás Estáis

Está Están

+ado, ada, ados, adas (matches noun)

+ido, ida, idos, idas (matches noun)

He is tired = Él está cansado

She is tired = Ella está cansada

To tire = cansar

I am bored (male) = Estoy aburrido

I am bored (female) = Estoy aburrida

To bore = aburrir

IRREGULARES OF PAST PARTICIPLES

Verb	Participle	Meaning
<i>abrir</i>	<i>abierto</i>	'open(ed)'
<i>cubrir</i>	<i>cubierto</i>	'covered'
<i>decir</i>	<i>dicho</i>	'said'
<i>escribir</i>	<i>escrito</i>	'written'
<i>-scribir</i> ¹	<i>-scrito</i>	—
<i>hacer</i>	<i>hecho</i>	'done, made'
<i>-facer</i>	<i>-fecho</i>	—

Verb	Participle	Meaning
<i>morir</i>	<i>muerto</i>	'died, dead'
<i>poner</i>	<i>puesto</i>	'put, placed'
<i>podrir</i>	<i>podrido</i>	'rotten'
<i>romper</i>	<i>roto</i>	'broken'
<i>-olver</i>	<i>-uelto</i>	—
<i>ver</i>	<i>visto</i>	'seen'
<i>volver</i>	<i>vuelto</i>	'(re)turned'

The roots *-scribir*, *-facer*, and *-olver* appear only in prefixed forms,

EXAMPLES of -SCRIBIR words:

- **Describir ➡ Descrito:** To describe = *described*
- **Inscribir ➡ Inscrito:** To inscribe or enroll = *inscribed/enrolled*
- **Prescribir ➡ Prescrito:** To prescribe = *prescribed*
- **Suscribir ➡ Suscrito:** To subscribe = *subscribed*
- **Escribir ➡ Escrito:** To write = *written*

EXAMPLES of -FACER words:

- **Satisfacer ➡ Satisfecho:** To satisfy = *satisfied*
- **Deshacer ➡ Deshecho:** To undo = *undone*
- **Rehacer ➡ Rehecho:** To redo = *redone*

EXAMPLES of -OLVER words:

- **Desolver ➡ Desuelto:** To dissolve = *dissolved*
- **Resolver ➡ Resuelto:** To solve = *solved*
- **Volver ➡ Vuelto:** To return (a person is returning) = *returned*
- **Devolver ➡ Devuelto:** To return (an object) = *returned*
- **Envolver ➡ Envuelto:** To wrap = *wrapped*

MANDATOS (commands) - Put the opposite ending.

(+) Tú commands = he/she form present tense

¡Baila! = Dance!

Directed to YOU informal

(+) Vosotros commands = Change the R to a D in the infinitive

¡Bailad! = Dance!

Directed to YOU ALL informal

The rest of the commands all follow the same pattern:

- 1) Start in the YO present tense
- 2) Drop the O
- 3) Add opposite end

Opposite endings:

AR

e emos

es éis

e en

ER/IR

a amos

as áis

a an

I will use BAILAR (TO DANCE) as an example for every form of the commands.

You will notice the 2 highlighted are the only that do not use opposite endings.

Yo (no commands)	(+) Nosotros = ¡Bailemos!: <i>Let's dance!</i>
Yo (no commands)	(-) Nosotros = ¡No bailemos!: <i>Let's not dance!</i>
(+) Tú = ¡Baila!: <i>Dance! (you)</i>	(+) Vosotros = ¡Bailad!: <i>Dance! (you all)</i>
(-) Tú = ¡No bailes!: <i>Don't dance! (you)</i>	(-) Vosotros = ¡No bailéis!: <i>Don't dance! (you all)</i>
(+) Usted = ¡Baile!: <i>Dance! (you w/respect)</i>	(+) Ustedes = ¡Bailen!: <i>Dance! (you all w/respect)</i>
(-) Usted = ¡No baile!: <i>Don't dance! (you w/respect)</i>	(-) Ustedes = ¡No bailen!: <i>Don't dance!</i> <i>(you all w/respect)</i>

Irregular TÚ (+) Commands: Remember this saying: Di-Ve Haz Sé-Ven-Ten Pon-ies in her Sal-on

Di = Say/Tell (decir)

Ve = Go (ir)

Haz = Do/Make (hacer)

Sé = Be (ser)

Ven = Come (venir)

Ten = Have (tener)

Pon = Put/place/set (poner)

Sal = leave (salir)

Examples of a conjugated Boot Verb

Pensar (e-ie) - to think

pi <u>e</u> nso	pe <u>n</u> samos		I think	We think
pi <u>e</u> nsas	pe <u>n</u> sáis		You think	You all think
pi <u>e</u> nsa	pi <u>e</u> nsan		He/She/It thinks	They think
pe <u>n</u> sando	pe <u>n</u> sado		Thinking	Thought
¡pi <u>e</u> ense!	¡pi <u>e</u> nsen!		Think! (1 person)	Think! (2+ people)

Volver (o-ue) - to return

vu <u>e</u> lvo	vu <u>e</u> lvemos		I return	We return
vu <u>e</u> lves	vu <u>e</u> lvéis		You return	You all return
vu <u>e</u> lve	vu <u>e</u> lven		He/She/It returns	They return
vu <u>e</u> lviendo	vu <u>e</u> lto		Returning	Returned
¡vu <u>e</u> lva!	¡vu <u>e</u> lvan!		Return! (1 person)	Return! (2+ people)

Pedir (e-i) - to ask for

pi <u>e</u> do	pe <u>d</u> imos		I ask for	We ask for
pi <u>e</u> des	pe <u>d</u> ís		You ask for	You all ask for
pi <u>e</u> de	pi <u>e</u> den		He/She/It asks for	They ask for
pi <u>e</u> diendo	pe <u>d</u> ido		Asking for	Asked for
¡pi <u>e</u> da!	¡pi <u>e</u> dan!		Ask for! (1 person)	Ask for! (2+ people)

GO IN THE YO

Poner = to put/place/set

Salir = to leave/go out

Decir = to say/tell

Tener = to have (an object)

Hacer = to do/make

PONER

pongo	ponemos
pones	ponéis
pone	ponen

SALIR

salgo	salimos
sales	salís
sale	salen

DECIR (go in the yo and a boot verb e-i)

digo	decimos
dices	decís
dice	dicen

TENER (go in the yo and a boot verb e-ie)

tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

HACER

hago	hacemos
haces	hacéis
hace	hacen

CRAZY YO's

Estar = to be (short term/location)

estoy	estamos
estás	estáis
está	están

Ser = to be (long term/time/date)

soy	somos
Eres	sois
es	son

Ir = to go

voy	vamos
vas	vais
va	van

Dar = to give

doy	damos
das	dais
da	dan

Saber = to know (info)

sé	sabemos
sabes	sabéis
sabe	saben

Ver = to see

veo	vemos
ves	veis
ve	ven

SER vs ESTAR (To BE vs To BE)

Ser - to be

soy	somos		I am	We are
eres	sois		You are	You all are
es	son		He/She/It is	They are
siendo	sido		Being	Been
¡Sea!	¡Sean!		Be! (1 person)	Be! (2+ people)

Estar - to be

estoy	estamos		I am	We are
estás	estáis		You are	You all are
está	están		He/She/It is	They are
estando	estado		Being	Been
¡Esté!	¡Estén!		Be! (1 person)	Be! (2+ people)

SER

- Long term/time/date
 - Professions
 - Relationship
 - Personality Characteristics
 - Physical Characteristics
 - Possession/Ownership
 - Origin/Nationality

ESTAR

- Short term/location
 - ING (ando/iendo)
 - In the moment
 - Emotions
 - Weather

IF FOLLOWED BY DE USE SER

IF FOLLOWED BY EN USE ESTAR

REFLEXIVOS

- 1) We use reflexive pronouns when you do something to yourself.
- 2) There will be words that always are reflexive when you look them up. These often add a word with an emotion. *Examples: Alegrarse: To become/get happy. Enfadarse: To become/get mad.*

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS –

1) Go in front of a conjugated verb

- a. Me lavo el pelo = *I wash my hair.*

2) Attached to the infinitive (when not conjugated). Must still match the subject.

- a. Necesito lavarme el pelo = *I need to wash my hair.*

3) Attach to (+) commands.

Note: Add accent 3 vowels back when attaching a pronoun on conjugated verb.

- a. ¡Lávate el pelo! = *Wash your hair!* This is a example of a TÚ command.

4) Can attach to progressive (-ing) or can go in from of the conjugated form of ESTAR.

Note: Add accent 3 vowels back when attaching a pronoun on conjugated verb.

- a. Estoy lavándome el pelo. = *I am washing my hair.*
- b. Me estoy lavando el pelo. = *I am washing my hair.*

Me (myself)	Nos - ourselves
Te (yourself)	Os - your all's selves
Se (him/herself)	Se - themselves

Example:

Lavar = to wash

Lavarase = to wash (a body part on yourself)

LAVAR

lavo	lavamos
lavas	laváis
lava	lavan

LAVARSE - do the same exact thing as above to conjugate. Just add the reflexive pronoun in front.

Me lavo	Nos lavamos
Te lavas	Os laváis
Se lava	Se lavan

HOW TO EXPRESS LIKES

GUSTAR = To please/like

This verb does not conjugate regularly, as you are not literally saying you like something. You are saying something *pleases you/is pleasing to you*.

SPANISH			ENGLISH	
Me gusta(n)	Nos gusta(n)		It/they please me	It/they please us
Te gusta(n)	Os gusta(n)		It/they please you	It/they please you all
Le gusta(n)	Les gusta(n)		It/they please him/her/you (formal)	It/they please them/you all (formal)

Add the N when more than one thing is pleasing/the word after is plural.

To be more proper/gramatically correct: Add:

A mi A nosotros
A ti A vosotros
A él/ella/usted A ellos/ellas/ustedes

Examples:

- Me gusta el queso = I like cheese (*literally the cheese pleases me*)
- Te gustan las camisas = You like the shirts (*literally the shirts are pleasing to you*)
- A ella le gusta el programa de tele = She likes the tv show (*literally the tv show pleases her*)
- Nos gustan los libros = We like the books (*literally the books are pleasing to us*)
- Os gustan los tacos = You all like the tacos (*literally the tacos are pleasing to you all*)
- Les gusta la película = They like the movie (*literally the movie is pleasing to them*)

INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

- Indirect Objects answer the question “To or for whom is the action performed?”
- Indirect Object Pronouns (IOP's) replace Indirect Objects in the sentence.
- You have already worked with IOP's when you learned GUSTAR.

ME → to/for ME	NOS → to/for US
TE → to/for YOU (informal)	OS → to/for Y'ALL (you informal, plural)
LE → to/for HIM, HER, You (formal)	LES → to/for THEM, YOU (plural, formal)

Placement of pronouns in sentences:

- Rules for placement of IOP's are the same as DOP's.
- In a one verb sentence the pronoun must go before the verb.

EJEMPLO: Yo doy el dinero a María → Yo **le** doy el dinero

EJEMPLO: Marcos da los lápices a nosotros → Marcos **nos** da los lápices.

Replace the Indirect Object with a pronoun and re-write the new sentence.

1. Tú prestas el coche a Raúl. → Le prestas el coche (a él).
2. Ellos hacen una fiesta para nosotros. → Nos hacen una fiesta.
3. Roberto prepara la cena para mí. → Roberto me prepara la cena.
4. Yo no compro un regalo para Susana. → No le compro un regalo (para ella).
5. Uds. traen los refrescos para ellos. → Uds. les traen los refrescos.

- In a verb pair sentence, or a progressive gerund, the pronoun can go before the 1st verb or directly on the end of the 2nd verb.

EJEMPLO: Yo quiero pagar el dinero a Paco. → Yo **le** quiero pagar el dinero.

EJEMPLO: YO quiero pagar el dinero a Paco. → Yo quiero pagar**le** el dinero.

IOP's with Commands

- a. If you use a IOP with a positive command, the pronoun goes on the end of the order. You may also need to add accents to some orders to preserve stress on the correct syllable.

EJEMPLO: Compra un helado para Pablo. → Cómprale un helado.

EJEMPLO: Vende el coche a nosotros. → Véndenos el coche.

DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

- Direct Objects replace nouns

ME → ME	NOS → US
TE → YOU (informal)	OS → Y'ALL (you all informal, plural)
LO/LA → HIM, HER, YOU (formal), IT	LES → THEM, YOU ALL (formal)

Placement of pronouns in sentences:

- Rules for placement of DOP's are the same as IOP's.
- In a one verb sentence the pronoun must go before the verb.

EJEMPLO: Yo doy el dinero a María → Yo lo doy a María.

EJEMPLO: Marcos da los lápices a nosotros → Marcos los da a nosotros.

Replace the Direct Object with a pronoun and re-write the new sentence.

1. Tú prestas el coche a Raúl. → Lo prestas a Raúl.
2. Ellos hacen una fiesta para nosotros. → La hacen para nosotros.
3. Roberto prepara la cena para mí. → Roberto la prepara para mí.
4. Yo no compro un regalo para Susana. → Yo no lo compro un regalo para Susana.
5. Uds. traen los refrescos para ellos. → Uds. los traen para ellos.

- In a verb pair sentence, or a progressive gerund, the pronoun can go before the 1st verb or directly on the end of the 2nd verb.

EJEMPLO: Yo quiero pagar el dinero a Paco. → Yo lo quiero pagar a Paco.

EJEMPLO: YO quiero pagar el dinero a Paco. → Yo quiero pagarlo a Paco.

DOP's with Commands

- a. If you use a DOP with a positive command, the pronoun goes on the end of the order. You may also need to add accents to some orders to preserve stress on the correct syllable.

EJEMPLO: Compra un helado para Pablo. → Cómpralo para Pablo.

EJEMPLO: Vende el coche a nosotros. → Véndelo a nosotros.

WHEN YOU USE BOTH AN INDIRECT AND DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN

We will use the same sentences from above for examples:

Placement of pronouns in sentences:

- The IOP goes first
- When you have 2 pronouns that start with L: The LE/LES becomes SE

EJEMPLO: Yo doy el dinero a María → Yo se lo doy (a ella).

EJEMPLO: Marcos da los lápices a nosotros → Marcos nos los da.

Replace the Indirect and Direct Objects with a pronoun and re-write the new sentence.

1. Tú prestas el coche a Raúl. → Se Lo prestas (a él).
2. Ellos hacen una fiesta para nosotros. → Nos la hacen.
3. Roberto prepara la cena para mí. → Roberto me la prepara.
4. Yo no compro un regalo para Susana. → Yo no se lo compro un regalo (para ella).
5. Uds. traen los refrescos para ellos. → Uds. se los traen.

- In a verb pair sentence, or a progressive gerund, the pronouns can go before the 1st verb or directly on the end of the 2nd verb.

EJEMPLO: Yo quiero pagar el dinero a Paco. → Yo se lo quiero pagar (a él).

EJEMPLO: YO quiero pagar el dinero a Paco. → Yo quiero pagárselo (a él).

Note: When you attached 2 pronouns to the end of an infinitive, you must add an accent 3 vowels back.

IOP's & DOP's with Commands

- a. If you use a IOP and DOP with a positive command, the pronouns goes on the end of the order.

EJEMPLO: Compra un helado para Pablo. → Cómpraselo (para él).

EJEMPLO: Vende el coche a nosotros. → Véndenoslo.

Note: The accent on commands is for when you add 1 pronoun. When you add the 2nd, it cancels out.