

# Spanish Notes

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Part I

# Spanish Grammar

# Chapter 1

## Reading and Writing

### 1.1 Pronunciation Guide

*Vowels* are generally shorter, clearer and more precise than in English. Unstressed vowels do not really exist in Spanish, but are given the same value as stressed ones. Pronunciation of Spanish consonants is generally similar to those in English.

- A** always pronounced *ah*, as in father (Spanish example: *gracias*)
- E** always pronounced as a short *e*, as in best, ten, dress (Spanish example: *inglés*)
- I** always pronounced *ee*, as in feet, wheel, bee (Spanish example *si*)
- O** always pronounced as a short *o*, as in doctor, but with the lips a little more rounded. It is always a pure vowel with no trace of the *u* sound (diphthong) which is present in the English pronunciation of 'no'. (Spanish example: *doctor*)
- U** always pronounced *oo*, as in fool, pool. Spanish example: **uno**)
- B** Similar to the English 'b' but less plosive; between vowels it is pronounced very softly so that the lips touch only slightly. Spanish example: **bebida**)
- C** As in English, before *a*, *o* and *u* it is pronounced as a *K*, as in can. Before *e* or *i* the *c* is pronounced as an *s* as in cent. In Spain the *C* before *e* and *i* is pronounced 'th'. (Spanish example: *ciudad*)
- CC** Pronounced very similar to the *cc* in accident (Spanish example: *accidente*)
- D** Similar to the English 'd' in 'bed' but with the tongue further forward; between vowels or as the last letter of a word it is pronounced very softly similar to the *th* in **the** (Spanish example: **ciudad**)
- G** Before *A*, *O* or *U* it is pronounced as the *G* in **get**.

- Before E or I it is pronounced like the English H but more emphatic. (Spanish example: **g**eneral)
- H** Always silent in Spanish. *Hotel* is pronounced *otel* (Spanish example: **h**otel)
- J** Always pronounced like the English *H* but more emphatic (Spanish example: *jalapeño*)
- LL** Always pronounced as the *Y* in *yes*. (Spanish example: *ella*)
- ñ** This Spanish character is pronounced NY as in *canyon* (Spanish example: *español*)
- R** Slightly trilled (Spanish example: *hora*)  
When it is the first letter of a word it is strongly trilled. (Spanish example: *Costa Rica*)
- RR** Always strongly trilled. (Spanish example: *arroz*)
- V** In Spain and many parts of South America there is no difference between the 'v' and the 'b' (Spanish example: *video*)
- Y** pronounced as the English *Y* except when it stands alone (*y* is Spanish for and) then it is pronounced *ee* as in *tree* (Spanish example: *cinco y media* (five thirty))
- Z** In South America the 'z' is pronounced as the English *S*; in Spain the 'z' is closer to the 'th' in the English word, 'bath' (Spanish example: *diez*)
- QUE** pronounced *ke* as in *kept* (Spanish example: *¿Que pasa?*)
- QUI** pronounced *kee* as in *keep* (Spanish example: *quince*)
- GUE** pronounced *ge* as in *guest*, and *get* (Spanish example: *gueto*)
- GUI** pronounced *gee* as in *geese* (Spanish example: *guitarra*)

The remaining letters are pronounced as they are in English with only very slight variations.

## 1.2 Stress and Accentuation

Only acute accents (e.g., *á*) and the tilde (*ñ*) exist in Spanish.

- Words ending in a *vowel* stress the last syllable but one
- Words ending in *n* or *s* also stress the last syllable but one

- Words ending in a *consonant*, other than n or s, stress the last syllable

e.g.,

allí, autobús, teléfono, inglés

- Differences in meaning between certain words are shown through the use of accents.

e.g.,

sí (yes), si (if) él (he), el (the, masc) sé (I know), se (reflexive pronoun)

- Question words carry an accent.

e.g.,

¿Dónde? ¿Cuándo? ¿Qué?

- ¡Qué! carries an accent when used in exclamation.

### 1.3 Spelling Changes

Some Spanish consonants are pronounced differently according to which vowel follows them, this means that it is necessary to make spelling changes in order to retain the sound.

- Verbs: changes to maintain sound of the infinitive

c→**qu** tocar (to play) *cf* to**qu**é (I played)

c→**z** empezar (to start) *cf* empie**z**é (I started)

g→**j** coger (to catch) *cf* co**j**o (I caught)

g→**gu** llegar (to arrive) *cf* Lleg**ue**

- Dependant on start of the next word . . .

o = **or** = (**u**) 'o' changes to 'u' before a word begining with 'o' or 'ho'.

e.g.,

siete **u** ocho

y = **and** = (**e**) this changes when followed by 'i' or 'hi' but not 'hie'.

e.g.,

hijos **e** hijas but nieve **y** hielo

- Words ending in z change the 'z' to c in the plural.

e.g.,

feliz → felices lápiz → lapices

### 1.4 Capitalization

This is much less extensive than in English. Words denoting nationality, religion, languages and names of months and days are not normally capitalized.

Titles such as señor, señora, señorita are not capitalized unless abbreviated.

## Chapter 2

# Nouns, Adjectives and Adverbs

### 2.1 The, A, An

All nouns have gender and this is reflected in the word “the”

	masc	fem
Singular	el	la
Plural	los	las

- There are only two contractions in Spanish;

a + el → al    de + el → del

- Spanish does not use the equivalent of ‘a’ when you indicate a profession.

e.g.,

un profesor a teacher  
soy profesor I am a teacher

- Señor, señora etc must be preceded by el, la etc in indirect address.

e.g.,

Buenos días señor Martínez  
¿Vd. es el señor Martínez?

### 2.2 Masculine or Feminine

- Nouns ending in -o are usually masculine, while those ending in -a are usually feminine.

But there are exceptions;

e.g.,

el programma, el día      la radio, la mano

- To differentiate gender, some nouns change -o to -a.

e.g.,

el novio (boyfriend)    la novia (girlfriend)

- Many nouns ending in -e, -l, -n (not -ion), -r or -s are **masculine**

e.g.,

el jeffe, el animal, el tren, el sur, el pais

- Nouns ending in -ad or -ion are usually **feminine**

e.g.,

la ciudad, la estación

## 2.3 Adjectives

Adjectives must agree in gender and number with the noun.

- If an adjective ends in a letter other than -o or -a the feminine and masculine forms are the same.
- Feminine nouns of nationality or origin end in a -a or -as even when the masculine ends in a consonant.

e.g.,

irlandes / irlandesa / irlandesas

- Adjectives normally come after the noun they describe, but some numbers for example precede the noun.
- Descriptive adjectives are sometimes placed before the noun to show emphasis, or some other desired effect.
- Some adjectives drop the ending -o before a masculine noun

e.g.,

primero → primer    tercero → tercer    bueno → buen  
 uno → un    malo → mal    ninguno → ningun

- The adjective grande, shortens to gran before a masculine or feminine noun.

## 2.4 Adverbs

Many are simply formed by adding **-mente** to the feminine form of the adjective.

e.g.,

rápida (rapid) → rápidamente (rapidly)

- If an adjective ends in a consonant, again simply add **-mente**. But again there are many exceptions.
  - Time: hoy, mañana
  - Place: aquí, allí
  - Manner: bien, mal
  - Quantity: mucho, poco

## Chapter 3

# Subject Pronouns and To Be

### 3.1 Subject Pronouns

The subject pronouns are omitted in Spanish, except for emphasis or to avoid ambiguity.

The Spanish subject pronouns are:

<b>yo</b>	I	<b>nosotros/as</b>	we
<b>tú</b>	you (sing, fam)	<b>vosotros/as</b>	you (pl, fam)
<b>usted</b>	you (sing, form)	<b>ustedes</b>	you (pl, form)
<b>él</b>	he	<b>ellos</b>	they (masc)
<b>ella</b>	she	<b>ellas</b>	ellas (fem)

Note *usted* and *ustedes* are often abbreviated to *Vd.* and *Vds.* in written Spanish. *Vd* takes the third person singular (eg *él*, *ella*) and *Vds* the third person plural (*ellos*, *ellas*).

### 3.2 To Be

There are two verbs meaning to be **ser** and **estar**.

#### 3.2.1 *Ser* = To Be (“Permanent”)

*Ser* is used:

- To identify yourself or another person and to give personal information, e.g., nationality, occupation etc.
- To express an unchanging quality or characteristic.
- In impersonal expressions such as

*es fácil, es difícil*

#### 3.2.2 *Estar* = To Be (“Temporary”)

*Estar* is used:

- To refer to a state of condition which is temporary.
- To indicate location.

- To refer to civil status, though *ser* may also be used.

e.g.,

Yo estoy soltero / I am single

Estar contrasts with Ser in sentences such as:

e.g.,

La ciudad esta bonita / The city looks pretty (temporary)

La ciudad es bonita / The city is pretty (permanent)

## Chapter 4

# Any Questions

### 4.1 Negative Sentences

These are formed by placing *no* before the verb.

### 4.2 Interrogative Sentences

In writing questions two question marks are used, and inverted one (*¿*) at the start of the question and one (*?*) at the end.

There are four main ways of asking questions:

1. Simply retain the word order, but use a rising intonation.
2. Questions may be formed by inverting word order, and placing the subject after the verb

e.g.,

*¿Son Vds turistas? cf., Vds son turistas.*

3. By the use of interrogative pronouns.

Phrases such as *isn't it?*, *aren't you?* *don't you?* can be simply translated as *¿no?* or *¿verdad?*, which are interchangeable and may be added to any statement to turn it into a question.

4. Or use other interrogative words<sup>1</sup>

*¿Que es?, ¿Cuánto cuesta(n)?, ¿Quién es? etc.*

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<sup>1</sup>Remember interrogative words carry accents, see Section 1.2

## Chapter 5

# Describing

### 5.1 People, Places and Things

These are usually described with the verb *ser*.

e.g.,

Las playas **son** buenas    Elena **es** sevillana    El coche **es** francés

### 5.2 The Weather

To describe the weather (el tiempo), Spanish uses the verb **hacer**. You only need the third person singular followed by the word description.

e.g.,

Hace calor / it is warm

There are however a few expressions that do not carry the verb *hacer*:

e.g.,

Llueve (to rain)→llover(ue)    Nieva (to snow)→nevar(ie)

If referring to the climate (el clima) in general, we may use the verb *ser*.

## Chapter 6

# This, That, These and Those

### 6.1 Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives have gender and number

<b>este</b>	this (masc, sing)	<b>ese</b>	that (m,s)
<b>esta</b>	this (fem, sing)	<b>esa</b>	that (f,s)
<b>estos</b>	these (masc, pl)	<b>esos</b>	those (m,pl)
<b>estas</b>	these (dem, pl)	<b>esas</b>	those (f,pl)

'That' may also be translated as *aquel* which refers to something further away.

<b>aquel</b>	that (m,s)	<b>aquellos</b>	those (m,p)
<b>aquella</b>	that (f,s)	<b>aquellas</b>	those (f,p)

### 6.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

All the above are followed by nouns, but they may also be used to refer to a noun without specifically mentioning it.

e.g.,

¿cuál? (which one)  
éste (this one)

In this case they act as pronouns, and as such must carry an accent to differentiate them from the adjective.

# Chapter 7

## Possession

### 7.1 Possessive Adjectives

As in English, Spanish uses possessive adjectives to express possession, but they must agree with the noun.

<b>mí</b>	my (sing)	<b>nuestro/a</b>	our (sing)
<b>mis</b>	my (pl)	<b>nuestros/as</b>	our (pl)
<b>tu</b>	your (sing, fam)	<b>vuestro/a</b>	your (sing, fam)
<b>tus</b>	your (plu, fam)	<b>vuestros/as</b>	your (plu, fam)
<b>su</b>	your (sing, form)	<b>su</b>	your (sing, form)
<b>sus</b>	your (plu, form)	<b>sus</b>	your (plu, form)

Another way to show possession is through the use of **de** literally meaning 'of'.

e.g.,

El novio de María      El niño de Celia

### 7.2 Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns can also be used to show possession, again they must agree in number and gender.

<b>mío(s)</b>	mine (m)	<b>nuestro(s)</b>	ours (m)
<b>mía(s)</b>	mine (f)	<b>nuestra(s)</b>	ours (f)
<b>tuyo(s)</b>	yours (m, fam, sing)	<b>vuestro(s)</b>	yours (m, fam, group)
<b>tuya(s)</b>	yours (f, fam, sing)	<b>vuestra(s)</b>	yours (f, fam, group)
<b>suyo(s)</b>	yours (m, form, sing)	<b>suyo(s)</b>	yours/theirs (m, form)
<b>suya(s)</b>	yours (f, form, sing)	<b>suya(s)</b>	yours/theirs (f, form)

Note, if the noun is understood, you may use expressions such as *el mío, la mía, los nuestros, las tuyas* etc.

Possession may also be expressed with the verb **Tener**, meaning to have, see Chapter 8.

## Chapter 8

# *Tener* - To Have

The Spanish verb *tener*, normally corresponds to the English 'to have', but in certain contexts it can mean 'to be'.

- It may express possession

e.g.,

Tengo cien libras / I have £100

- It may express availability

e.g.,

¿Tiene Vd. una habitación? / Have you a room?

- It may express physical discomfort

e.g.,

Tengo dolor de cabeza / I have a headache

- It may be used to ask for things

e.g.,

¿Tienes fuego? / Have you a light?

- It is used to say you have an appointment or meeting.

- Tener is also used in connection with age

e.g.,

Tengo treinta años / I am thirty

- Some other examples

Tengo hambre, tener sed, tener frío, tener razón etc

### 8.1 *Tener Que*

*Tener que* + infinitive translates as 'to have to do' something.

## Chapter 9

# Making Comparisons

### 9.1 Comparatives

Comparisons in Spanish are done using the word **más**. In comparative sentences, the Spanish equivalent of 'than' is **que**.

Other comparatives:

Bueno, Bien → Mejor	Grande → Mayor
Malo, Mal → Peor	Pequeño → Menor

- To express equality or inequality use **tan . . . como**.
- If the comparison involves a noun not an adjective then use **tanto / tanta / tantos / tantas. . . como**.

### 9.2 Superlatives

Superlatives are expressed by using the word **más** preceded by **el, la, los, las** depending on gender and number.

## Chapter 10

# There Is/There Are

### 10.1 *Hay*

Hay translates as 'there is' or 'there are'. It can also be found in interrogative sentences, where it means 'is there?' or 'are there?'.

### 10.2 *Haber*

Hay forms part of the auxiliary verb **haber** (to have). To say 'there was' or 'there were' use **había**.

To say 'there will be' use **habrá**.

e.g.,

There was a party at Juan's house / *Habia* una fiesta en case de Juan

Tomorrow there will be a meeting / *Mañana habrá* una reunión

## Chapter 11

# Reflexive Verbs

Reflexive verbs are normally indicated by the suffix *-se* in the infinitive. The reflexive pronouns are **me**, **te**, **se**, **nos**, **os**, **se**.

### Levantarse

<i>me</i> levanto	<i>nos</i> levantamos
<i>te</i> levantas	<i>os</i> levantáis
<i>se</i> levanta	<i>se</i> levantan

**The position of the reflexive pronoun** In a construction *finite verb + infinitive* the reflexive pronoun may either precede the finite verb or be attached to the infinitive.

e.g.,

Tienes que afeitarse    *cf.*    Ti tienes que afeitarte

## Chapter 12

# Verbs and Their Prepositions

1. Many common verbs are followed directly by an infinitive without an intervening preposition.

Querer to want    Desear to want    Poder to be able    Saber to know

e.g.,

I want to go to the cinema / Quiero ir al cine

2. Some verbs have a between themselves and the following infinitive, these include . . .

- All verbs of motion, such as *ir, salir, acercarse, correr, llegar*.

e.g.,

I went to see him / Fui a verle

- Verbs of learning and teaching

aprender to learn    enseñar to teach    mostrar to show

- Verbs of beginning

empezar a, comenzar a, echarse a, ponerse a, principiarse a

- Miscellaneous

contestar a to answer,  
ayudar a to help,  
decidirse a to decide (but decidir + infinitive),  
volver a to do something

3. Verbs + 'de'. These are mainly verbs of finishing

terminar de, acabar de , cesar de, dejar de

4. Verbs with 'en'

consentir en consent to  
consistir en to consist of  
convenir en to agree to  
pensar en to think about/to have in mind  
tener éxito en to succeed in

5. Verbs with 'con'

soñar con to dream of  
amenazar con to threaten to  
contar con to count on

6. Verbs with 'para'

acabar por to end by  
quedar por to remain, to be done.

Note, the second verb is always in the infinitive, apart from the two verbs *continuar* and *seguir* which always have a present participle following them.

e.g.,

they continue to study / Continúan estudiando

## Chapter 13

# Some General Grammar Notes

1. **Pero** but (normally)

**Sino** but, though only after a negative, when the second part of the sentence contradicts the first.

e.g.,

It's not raining but its snowing / no estar lloviendo *sino* estar nevando

**Mas** but, in literature only. N.b., más = more

2. **Estar por** to be in favour of

**Estar para** to be about to

**Estar a punto de** to be about to

3. **A fines de** at the end of

**A principios de** at the start of

**El fin** the end

**El principio** the start

**Al principio** at first

**En fin** finally

**Por fin** finally

**Al fin** finally

**Finalmente** finally

4. **o = or = (u)**

'o' changes to 'u' before a word beginning in 'o' or 'ho'.

e.g.,

siete *u* ocho

5. **y = and = (e)**

'y' changes to 'e' before a word beginning with 'i' or 'hi' but not 'hie'

e.g.,

hijos e hijas but nieve y hielo

6. **Soñar con(ue)** to dream of  
**el sueño** to dream/sleep
7. **Hacerse** to become  
**Ponerse** to become
8. **Llover a cántaros** to rain cats and dogs (lit. to rain jugfulls).
9. **Al día siguiente** the following day  
**El día próximo** the following day  
**A la mañana siguiente** on the following day
10. **Empezar(ue) a + infinitive** to begin + infinitive  
**Comenzar(ue) a + infinitive** to begin + infinitive  
**Echarse a + infinitive** to begin + infinitive  
**Ponerse a + infinitive** to begin + infinitive  
**Principiarse a + infinitive** to begin + infinitive  
n.b. Spelling changes in the preterite of -zar verbs  
e.g.,

I began → Empecé, comencé

11. **De retraso** late  
e.g.,

Lleva diez minutos de retraso / to be ten minutes late

12. **Por la mañana** in the morning  
**Por la tarde** in the afternoon/evening  
**Por la noche** at night  
*But* after a time, use **de** not **por**.  
e.g.,

a las once de la mañana  
*de* la mañana / *de* la tarde / *de* la noche

**Ayer por la mañana** yesterday afternoon  
**Mañana** tomorrow  
**Mañana por la mañana** tomorrow morning  
**Pasado mañana** the day after tomorrow  
**Anteayer** the day before yesterday

13. To think about  
**Pensar en** to think about (memory, recollection)  
**Pensar de** to think about (opinion)  
**Pensar** - to intend
14. **Una semana de hoy en adelante** a week today  
**Ocho días** - one week  
**Quince días** - a fortnight
15. **Consentir en + infinitive** to agree to + infinitive  
**Rehusar** to refuse
16. **Calado/Mojado hasta los huesos** Soaked to the skin
17. **Continuar/Seguir + present participle** to continue  
eg

Continuar hablando / To continue speaking

18. **Oler(ue) a** to smell of  
Present tense  
**huelo a ...**  
**huelas a ...**  
**huela a ...**

# Chapter 14

## Verbs

### 14.1 Verbs + Preposition + Infinitive

1. Many common verbs have no preposition between themselves and a following infinitive, eg *poder*, *saber* etc..

e.g.,

We can go out at six / Podemos salir a las seis

2. Some verbs are followed by a + infinitive

- all verbs of motion
- verbs of beginning
- verbs of learning and teaching
- miscellaneous

e.g.,

ayudar a to help, to do

3. **De** + infinitive

e.g.,

- verbs of finishing

4. **En** + infinitive

e.g.,

- Pensar en to think of doing
- Consentir en to think to
- Consistir en to consist of
- Tener éxito en to be successful in

5. **Con** + infinitive

e.g.,

To dream of / soñar con

6. **Por/Para** + infinitive

## Chapter 15

# Relative Pronouns

1. **Que** who, which, that (i.e., used for people and things)

e.g.,

The boy who studies / El chico que estudia

2. **Quien, Quienes** who, whom

Use after prepositions referring to people

e.g.,

The man I speak to (i.e., the man to whom I speak) / El hombre a quien hablo

Part II

Spanish Verbs

# Chapter 16

## Tenses

### 16.1 The Present Tense

#### 16.1.1 Regular Endings

	<u>-AR</u>	<u>-ER</u>	<u>-IR</u>
(yo)	-o	-o	-o
(tú)	-as	-es	-es
(el/ella/Vd)	-a	-e	-e
(nosotros)	-amos	-emos	-imos
(vosotros)	-áis	-éis	-ís
(ellos/ellas/Vds)	-an	-en	-en

### 16.2 Irregular Verbs

Some important irregular verbs.

<u>Ser</u>	<u>Estar</u>	<u>Tener</u>	<u>Ir</u>
Soy	Estoy	Tengo	Voy
Eres	Estás	Tienes	Vas
Es	Está	Tiene	Va
Somos	Estamos	Tenemos	Vamos
Soís	Estáis	Tenéis	Vais
Son	Estan	Tienen	Van

Some verbs are only irregular in the first person singular, or through radicle changes. e.g.

agradecer→agradezo	obtener→obtengo
caer→caigo	paracer→parezco
coger→cojo	poner→pongo
conocer→conozgo	saber→sé
hacer→hago	suponer→supongo

### 16.3 Radicle Changes

This is when the stem of a verb changes, and occurs only when the stem is stressed.

The changes are:

1. e → ie, e.g., cerrar(ie)

2. **o** → **ue**, e.g., contar(ue)

3. **e** → **i**, e.g., servir(i)

The change occurs in the first, second and third person singular and the third person plural.

## Chapter 17

# Present Continuous

Constructed using *present tense of estar* + *present participle*.

The present participles are constructed as shown:

- -ar → -ando
- -er → -iendo
- -ir → -iendo

# Chapter 18

## Perfect Tense

Constructed using *present tense of haber + past participle*.

The past participles are constructed as shown:

- -ar → -ado
- -er → -ido
- -ir → -ido

Some points to note:

1. No agreement on past participles.
2. The parts are *never* split.
3. Past participles can be used alone as adjectives, in which case they do agree with noun in gender and number

The open window / La ventana abierta

4. They can be used with SER and ESTAR, in which case they agree with the subject.

### 18.1 Irregular Part Participles

- Abrir → abierto
- Cubir → cubierto
- Romper → roto
- Poner → puesto
- Ver → visto
- Escribir → escrito
- Hacer → hecho
- Decir → dicho
- Volver → vuelto
- Freir → frito

### 18.2 Present Tense of *Haber*

<u>Haber</u>	
He	Hemos
Has	Habáis
Ha	Han

## Chapter 19

# Preterate Tense

The preterate tense describes a completed action in the past.

The verb endings are:

<u>-AR</u>	<u>-ER and -IR</u>
-é	-í
-aste	-iste
-ó	-ió
-amos	-imos
-asteis	-isteis
-aron	-ieron

Part III  
Irregular Verbs

## Chapter 20

# Tenses and Their Irregularities

### 20.1 Regular Endings

To recap, the table below shows the regular verb endings.

Verb	Present	Preterate	Imperfect	Pres Subj	Future Cond
<b>-AR</b>	-o -as -as -amos -áis -an	-é -aste -ó -amos -asteis -aron	-aba -abas -aba -ábamos -abais -aban	-e -es -e -emos -éis -en	-é -ás -á -emos -éis -an
<b>-ER</b>	-o -es -es -emos -éis -en	-í -iste -ió -imos -isteis -ieron	-ía -ías -ía -íamos -íais -ían	-a -as -a -amos -áis -an	-é -ás -á -emos -éis -an
<b>-IR</b>	-o -es -e -imos -ís -en	-í -iste -ió -imos -isteis -ieron	-ía -ías -ía -íamos -íais -ían	-a -as -a -amos -áis -an	-é -ás -á -emos -éis -an

### 20.2 Irregular Verbs

There are many irregular verbs in Spanish, and unfortunately many are some of the most frequently used. We have several types of irregular verbs:

- Stem-changing verbs: The stem vowel changes to 1 or 2 vowels when conjugated.
- Irregular First person singular (Yo).
- Some stem-changing verbs can also have an irregular "yo" form.
- Finally, the *very irregular verbs*, those not belonging to any of the above types.

This is a list of about 200 common irregular verbs in Spanish, and the rules they follow, you will also find some verbs that don't follow any pattern, usually they're the most used verbs, for more explanations please check the irregular verbs table starting on page 40.

1. When the last syllable is a vowel ( $u \rightarrow \acute{u}$ )
  - acentuar (to stress/ to accent)
  - actuar (to act)
  - conceptuar (to consider/ to judge)
  - continuar (to continue)
  - extenuar (to exhaust/ to drain)
  - insinuar (to insinuate)
  - perpetuar (to perpetuate)
  
2. When the last syllable is a vowel ( $i \rightarrow \acute{i}$ )
  - fotografiar (to take a photograph of)
  - agriar (to turn sour)
  - confiar (to confide)
  - criar (to breed)
  - desvariar (to be delirious/ to talk nonsense)
  - enviar (to send)
  - espiar (to spy on)
  - esquiar (to ski)
  - liar (to tie up/ to wrap/ to roll)
  
3. When we add an e to the last letter of the stem c then  $c \rightarrow qu$ 
  - platicar (to chat)
  - mascar (to chew)
  - electrificar (to electrify)
  - clarificar (to clarify)
  - aparcar (to park/ to shelf)
  - suplicar (to plead)
  - justificar (to justify)
  - bloquear (to block)
  - complicar (to complicate)
  - cualificar (to qualify)
  - certificar (to confirm)
  - edificar (to build)
  - fabricar (to manufacture/ to build/ to make)
  - explicar (to explain)
  - falsificar (to forge)
  - intensificar (to intensify)

- marcar (to mark)
- mascar (to chew)
- picar (to bite)
- provocar (to incite)
- refrescar (to refresh/ to chill)
- sacar (to take out)
- tocar (to touch/ to play on an instrument)
- unificar (to unite)

4. When we add an *e* to the last letter of the stem *z* then  $z \rightarrow c$

- aterrorizar (to terrorize)
- abrazar (to embrace)
- amordazar (to gag/ muzzle)
- adelgazar (to lose weight)
- aterrizar (to land)
- analizar (to analyze)
- alcanzar (to reach)
- civilizar (to civilize)
- alzar (to lift/ raise/ hoist)
- cazar (to hunt)
- cotizar (to quote/ to price)
- generalizar (to spread/ to generalize)
- gozar (to enjoy)
- lanzar (to throw/ to fling)
- memorizar (to memorize)
- punzar (to prick/ to stab)
- rozar (to rub/ to brush/ to graze)
- utilizar (to use)

5. When we add an *a* or *o* to the last letter of the stem *g* then  $g \rightarrow j$

- escoger (to choose)
- acoger (to welcome/ take in/ receive)
- coger (to take)
- encoger (to shrink)
- recoger (to pick up)

6. When we add an *e* to the last letter of the stem *g* then  $g \rightarrow gu$

- castigar (to punish)
- agregar (to add)
- apagar (to put out/ to put off/ to extinguish)
- chocar (to crash)

- fatigar (to tire/ to weary)
- halagar (to flatter)
- juzgar (to judge)
- llegar (to arrive)
- madrugar (to get up early)
- tragar (to swallow)

7. When we have an *e* in an accented syllable then  $e \rightarrow ie$

- alentar (to encourage)
- atender (to attend to)
- calentar (to heat up/ to warm up)
- comenzar (to start/ to begin)
- confesar (to confess)
- defender (to defend/ to stand up for)
- descender (to go down)
- despertar (to wake/ to arouse)
- empezar (to begin/ to start)
- encender (to light/ to inflame)
- encerrar (to shut up/ to shut in)
- extender (to stretch out)
- mentar (to mention)
- pensar (to think)
- perder (to lose)
- quebrar (to break)
- sentar (to sit/ to seat)

8. When an *o* occurs in a stressed syllable then  $o \rightarrow ue$

- acordar (hacer algo) (to agree to do something)
- acostarse (to go to bed)
- aprobar (to approve)
- concordar (to agree/ to reconcile)
- contar (to count/ to tell)
- costar (to cost)
- desaprobar (to disapprove of/ to reject)
- descontar (to deduct)
- encontrar (to find/ to encounter)
- engrosar (to swell)
- mostrar (to show)
- recordar (to remember)
- tronar (to thunder)
- devolver algo (to give something back)

- disolver (to dissolve/ to break up)
- doler (to hurt)
- envolver (to wrap up/ to wind)
- llover (to rain)
- morder (to bite/ to eat into)

9. When an *o* occurs in a stressed syllable then  $o \rightarrow ue$  or  $o \rightarrow u$

- dormir (to put to bed)
- dormirse (to go to bed)
- morir (to die)

10. When an *o* occurs in a stressed syllable then  $e \rightarrow ie$  or  $e \rightarrow i$

- consentir (to allow/ to permit)
- digerir (to digest/ to assimilate)
- divertir (to entertain/ to amuse)
- hervir (to boil)
- invertir (to reverse/ to invert)
- mentir (to lie)
- preferir (to prefer)
- referir (to tell/ recount)

11. No pattern followed for this verbs whose *e* becomes *i* ( $e \rightarrow i$ )

- henchir (to fill/ to fill up)
- expedir (to send/ to dispatch/ to issue)
- impedir (to prevent)
- pedir (to ask for/ to order)

12. When we add an *a* or *o* to the last letter of the stem *c* then  $c \rightarrow zc$

- agradecer (to thank)
- amanecer (to dawn)
- comparecer (to appear)
- aparecer (to appear/ show up)
- crecer (to grow)
- decrecer (to decrease/ to decline)
- conocer (to know)

13. When we add an (*a/e/o*) then  $u \rightarrow \ddot{u}$

- aguar (to water down)
- apaciguar (to calm down)
- atestiguar (to testify to)
- averiguar (to find out)

- fraguar (to forge)

14. No pattern followed here (*ui* → *uy*)

- construir (to build/ manufacture)
- confluír (to converge/ to meet)
- contribuir (to contribute)
- derruir (to demolish/ to knock down)
- destituir (to dismiss)
- destruir (to destroy/ to wreck/ to demolish)
- diluir (to dilute)
- disminuir (to reduce/ to decrease)
- distribuir (to distribute)
- fluír (to flow)
- incluir (to include)
- influír (to influence)
- reconstruir (to rebuild/ to reconstruct)
- rehuír (to avoid)

## 15. Miscellaneous Irregular verbs (usually no pattern followed)

- andar (to walk)
- desandar (to go back over/ to retrace the trail)
- caer (to fall)
- recaer (to relapse)
- dar (to give)
- decir (to say)
- estar (to be )
- deshacer (to undo/ to unpack/ to destroy)
- hacer (to do/ to make)
- rehacer (to do again/ to rebuild)
- satisfacer (to satisfy/ to quench)
- ir (to go)
- oír (to hear)
- poder (to be able to)
- querer (to want)
- saber (to know)
- salir (to go out)
- prevaleír (to prevail)
- valer (to value)

## 16. Traer family

- contraer (to contract/ to acquire/ catch)

- distraer (to amuse/ to entertain)
- extraer (to extract)
- maltraer (to maltreat)
- traer (to bring)

17. Tener family

- abstenerse (to abstain)
- contener (to contain/ to restrain/ to hold back)
- detener (to arrest/ to stop/ to hold up/ to delay)
- obtener (to get/ to win)
- sostener (to support)

18. Venir family *ui* → *uy*

- convenir (to be suitable)
- devenir en (to become/ to turn into)
- intervenir (to take part/ to get involved)
- prevenir (to prevent)
- provenir de (to come from)

Verb	Present	Preterate	Imperfect	Pres Subj	Future Cond
ANDAR		Anduve Anduviste Anduvo Anduvimos Anduvisteis Anduvieron			
CONducIR		Conduje Condujiste Condujo Conduimos Conduvisteis Condujeron			
DAR		Dí Diste Dio Dimos Disteis Dieron		Dé Des Dé Demos Deis Den	
DECIR		Dije Dijiste Dijo Dijimos Dijisteis Dijeron	Diré Dirás Dirá Diremos Diréis Dirán		

Verb	Present	Preterate	Imperfect	Pres Subj	Future Cond
ESTAR	Estoy Estás Está Estamos Estáis Están	Estuve Estuviste Estuvo Estuvimos Estuvisteis Estuvieron		Esté Estés Esté Estemos Estéis Esten	
HABER		Hube Hubiste Hubo Hubimos Hubisteis Hubieron		Haya Hayas Haya Hayamos Hayais Hayan	Habre Habrás Habrá Habremos Habréis Habrán
HACER		Hice Hiciste Hizo Hicimos Hicisteis Hicieron			Haré Harás Hará Haremos Haréis Haran
IR	Voy Vas Vas Vamos Vais Van	Fui Fuiste Fue Fuimos Fuisteis Fueron	Iba Ibas Iba Íbamos Ibais Iban	Vaya Vayas Vaya Vayamos Vayáis Vayan	
PODER		Pude Pudiste Pudo Pudimos Pudisteis Pudieron			Podré Podrás Podrá Podremos Podréis Podan
PONER		Puse Pusiste Puso Pusimos Pusisteis Pusieron			
QUERER		Quise Quiste Quiso Quisimos Querréis Querrán			Querré Querrás Querrá Querremos Querréis Querrán
SABER		Supe Supiste Supo Supimos Supisteis Supieron		Sepa Sepas Sepa Sepamos Sepáis Sepan	Sabré Sabrás Sabrá Sabremos Sabréis Sabran

Verb	Present	Preterate	Imperfect	Pres Subj	Future Cond
SALIR					Saldré Saldrás Saldrá Saldremos Saldréis Saldrán
SER	Soy Eres Es Somos Sois Son	Fui Fuiste Fue Fuimos Fuisteis Fueron	Era Eras Era Eramos Erais Eran	Sea Seas Sea Seamos Seáis Sean	
TENER	Tengo Tienes Tiene Tenemos Tenéis Tienen	Tuve Tuviste Tuvo Tuvimos Tuvisteis Tuvieron			Tendré Tendrás Tendrá Tendremos Tendréis Tendrán
TRAER		Traje Trajiste Trajo Trajamos Trajisteis Trajeron			
VENIR		Vine Viniste Vino Vinimos Vinisteis Vinieron			Vendré Vendrás Vendrá Vendremos Vendréis Vendrán
VER		Vi Viste Vio Vimos Visteis Vieron	Veía Veís Veía Veíamos Veáis Veíron		
VOLVER	vuelvo vuelves vuelve volvemos volvéis vuelven	volví volviste volvió volvimos volvisteis volvieron	volvía volvías volvía volvíamos volvíais volvían	vuelva vuelvas vuelva volvamos volváis vuelvan	volveré volverás volverá volveremos volveréis volverán

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