

Lesson 10 - Irregular Verbs in The Present Tense

By: Panda

Today, we will...

- ★ Learn How to Conjugate Irregular Verbs With The Present Tense

Before we begin....

- Make a sentence in your language that includes an irregular verb. What makes a verb irregular? Do you do anything special with it or must you memorize different conjugations of each verb? Discuss!

About Irregular Verbs: In The Present Tense

Verbs only get conjugated differently if they are irregular verbs and when they are being conjugated to the present tense, the past tense, the future tense, conditional tense, and perfect tenses. You won't have to use the new conjugation rules with any other conjugations.

In the next few lessons, you will be learning how to conjugate irregular verbs in different tenses. In this lesson, you will be learning how to conjugate irregular verbs in the present tense.

Verbs With Irregular “Yo” Conjugations

Verbs that end in -guir, -ger, or -gir are the types of verbs that will end up having an irregular “yo” conjugation. This means that only their conjugations for “Yo” will be an irregular conjugation, a different conjugation from normal.

Verbs that end in -guir will have a “yo” present tense conjugation ending of -go

Ex: Yo [extinguir] - Yo extingo.

Verbs that end in -ger or -gir will have “g” replaced with “j” in the present tense “yo” conjugation.

Ex: Yo [recoger] - Yo recojo.

There are normal verbs with irregular “yo” forms (such as “caber”). You will learn them and their conjugations later in the course.

Verbs With Irregular “Yo” Conjugations

Verbs that end in “-cer” or “-cir” get the “-zco” treatment. You replace the “-cer” or “-cir” ending with “-zco”

Ex: Conducir → (Yo) Conduzco

And the most common change in verbs that have irregular “yo” conjugations is the “-go”. It is possibly the easiest conjugation to do as well. All you do is remove the “-er”, “-ir”, and “-ar” ending and replace it with “-go”. That’s it!

Ex: Poner (to put in/on, to place) → (Yo) pongo.

If the verbs don’t have the endings you have learned these past few slides (-cer, -guir, etc..), you will be using the “-go” ending rules to conjugate them to their irregular “yo” conjugations.

Stem-Changing Verbs

There are also verbs that get a little **stem change** during their conjugations. Firstly, you can find the stem of a verb by removing “-er”, “-ir” or “-ar” from the picture.

Whatever is left is the stem.

Ex: **Comer**

“Com” is the stem of the verb “comer”

When changing the stem of a verb, you will be expected to change the last syllable of the stem to prep it for your regular tense ending. When conjugating a stem-changing verb, you exclude “Nosotros” from conjugation.

Stem-Changing Verbs

Let's get started with e → ie.

“E → ie” means that the “e” in the stem (and only the “e”) will be changed to “ie”

Ex: Quererer (to want) → Yo quiero.

In “Querer”, the stem is “Quer-”. The last syllable, in this case is the only “e” in the stem, will be changed to “ie”.

o → ue

Ex: Soñar (to dream) → Tú sueñas

Note: The irregular verb “oler” would get an “h” before the “ue” during its conjugating (except when conjugating for “nosotros”, of course).

Ex: Yo huelo.

e → i

Ex: Repetir → Él repite.

Stem-Changing Verbs

i → ie (Only used with adquirir [to acquire] and inquirir [to inquire])

Ex: Adquirir (to acquire) → Ustedes adquirien

u → ue

Ex: Jugar (to play) → Ellos juegan.

Just because the stem-changing verb has a prefix, doesn't mean that they won't get stem changes.

Ex: Comprobar (to check/to prove) → Yo compruebo.

If a verb has an irregular “Yo” conjugation but is also a stem-changing verb, the verb will have its irregular “yo” conjugation. The rest of the conjugations will get stem-changing conjugations.

Ex: Componer (to compose) → (Yo) compongo

Irregular in All Forms

There are a few verbs in which have a different conjugation for each form. Four of the most common verbs that are like this are “ser”, “estar”, “ir” (all 3 of which you’ve already learned the present tense of), and “hacer” (see chart below).

“Haber” (to have) Present Tense Conjugations

Pronoun	Conjugated Verb	Pronoun	Conjugated Verb
Yo	he	Nosotros	hemos
Tú	has	Ustedes	han
Usted/Él/Ella	ha	Ellos/Ellas	han

You will learn each conjugation for each verb that has this type of irregular conjugations as you move through the rest of these lessons.

Practice - Translation

Translate the following sentences to Spanish.

1. I want to eat. (Hint: When you want to do something, your second verb stays in infinitive form)
2. She plays video games. (videojuegos - video games)
3. I pick something up. (recoger - to pick up)
4. I drive his car. (conducir - to drive)
5. I do not want to put it here. (Hint: COMBINE YOUR POWERS!)

Any Questions?



¡Gracias y Adiós!

