



## REGULAR VERBS: PART III

### Notes:

1. The written lesson is below.
2. Links to quizzes, tests, etc. are to the left.

Here's the complete list of Spanish subject pronouns.

### Singular

yo  
tú  
usted  
él  
ella

### Plural

nosotros/as  
vosotros/as  
ustedes  
ellos  
ellas

To conjugate -ar verbs, drop the ending and add:

-o  
-as  
-a  
-amos  
-áis  
-an

To conjugate -er verbs, drop the ending and add:

-o  
-es  
-e  
-emos  
-éis  
-en

To conjugate -ir verbs, drop the ending and add:

-o  
-es  
-e  
-imos  
-ís  
-en

You will benefit greatly by quickly memorizing the three model verbs.

***hablar***

***yo hablo***

***tú hablas***

***él, ella, Ud. habla***

***nosotros/as hablamos***

***vosotros/as habláis***

***ellos, ellas, Uds. hablan***

**comer**

yo **como**

tú **comes**

él, ella, Ud. **come**

nosotros/as **comemos**

vosotros/as **coméis**

ellos, ellas, Uds. **comen**

**vivir**

yo **vivo**

tú **vives**

él, ella, Ud. **vive**

nosotros/as **vivimos**

vosotros/as **vivís**

ellos, ellas, Uds. **viven**

**Note:** The verb forms are the same for él, ella and Ud. as are the verb forms for ellos, ellas and Uds.

In Spanish the subject pronouns are not always required. This is because the verb endings can indicate who is performing the action.

**Hablo español.** (*Yo is not necessary.*)

*I speak Spanish.*

**Comemos carne.** (*Nosotros is not necessary.*)

*We eat meat.*

**Vives en México.** (*Tú is not necessary.*)

*You live in Mexico.*

Subject pronouns are often used for clarification. For example, the verb form habla is ambiguous.

*Ud. habla*

*él habla*

*ella habla*

Therefore, to distinguish between “you speak,” “he speaks,” and “she speaks,” it may be necessary to use the subject pronoun. Often, the conversation implies the subject of the verb. In such cases the subject pronoun may be omitted.

Subject pronouns are often used for emphasis.

***Ella habla español y yo hablo inglés.***

Here there is no ambiguity with respect to hablo. The subject pronoun is merely adding emphasis:

***She speaks Spanish and I speak English.***

Another example of using subject pronouns for emphasis.

***Yo como pan y tú comes arroz.***

Once again there is no ambiguity. The pronouns emphasize the contrast.

***I eat bread and you eat rice.***

It is possible to use two verbs in a row. Just like in English, the first verb is conjugated, while the second verb remains in the infinitive form.

***Necesito hablar con Alfredo.***

*I need to speak with Alfredo.*

*(necesitar, hablar)*

*Necesito + hablar + con Alfredo.*

*I need + to speak + with Alfredo.*

Another example of two verbs used together:

***Deseas vivir en España.***

*You wish to live in Spain.*

*(desear, vivir)*

*Deseas + vivir + en España.*

*You wish + to live + in Spain.*

Hopefully, you have taken our advice and have been creating a special collection of verb flashcards. If not, it's not too late to start. Here is the entire list of cards to this point:

## VERB FLASHCARDS

***hay***

*there is, there are*

### ***Present Indicative***

*I speak*

*I do speak*

*I am speaking*

***hablar (to speak)****hablo**hablas**habla**hablamos**habláis**hablan****comer (to eat)****como**comes**come**comemos**coméis**comen****vivir (to live)****vivo**vives**vive**vivimos**vivís**viven*

## COMMON REGULAR -AR VERBS

*alquilar – to rent*  
*entrar (en) – to enter (into)*  
*necesitar – to need*  
*amar – to love*  
*enviar – to send*  
*olvidar – to forget*  
*andar – to walk*  
*escuchar – to listen to*  
*pagar – to pay for*  
*ayudar – to help*  
*esperar – to hope, to wait for*  
*practicar – to practice*  
*bailar – to dance*  
*estudiar – to study*  
*preguntar – to ask*  
*buscar – to look for*  
*firmar – to sign*  
*preparar – to prepare*  
*caminar – to walk*  
*ganar – to win, earn*  
*regresar – to return*  
*cantar – to sing*  
*gastar – to spend money*  
*saludar – to greet*  
*cocinar – to cook*  
*hablar – to speak, to talk*  
*tocar – to touch, to play an instrument*  
*comprar – to buy*  
*lavar – to wash*  
*tomar – to take, to drink*  
*contestar – to answer*  
*llegar – to arrive*  
*trabajar – to work*  
*dejar – to allow, to leave*  
*llevar – to wear, to carry*  
*viajar – to travel*  
*desear – to desire*  
*mandar – to order*

*visitar – to visit*

*enseñar – to teach*

*mirar – to watch, to look at*

## COMMON REGULAR -ER VERBS

*aprender – to learn*

*creer – to believe*

*poseer – to possess, to own*

*beber – to drink*

*deber – to have to, to owe*

*prometer – to promise*

*comer – to eat*

*esconder – to hide*

*romper – to break*

*comprender – to understand*

*leer – to read*

*temer – to fear*

*correr – to run*

*meter en – to put into*

*vender – to sell*



## COMMON REGULAR -IR VERBS

*abrir – to open*

*descubrir – to discover*

*permitir – to permit*

*admitir – to admit*

*discutir – to discuss*

*recibir – to receive*

*asistir a – to attend*

*escribir – to write*

*subir – to climb, to go up*

*cubrir – to cover*

*existir – to exist*

*sufrir – to suffer*

*decidir – to decide*

*omitir – to omit*

*unir – to unite*

*describir – to describe*

*partir – to divide*

*vivir – to live*

