

Table of Contents

1. The conjugation terminations for verbs in Spanish, pages 2 – 4
  - a. Present (presente)
  - b. Compound past (perfecto simple)
  - c. Imperfect past (imperfecto)
  - d. Simple future (Futuro simple)
  - e. Conditional future (conditional simple)
2. Examples of the Classical Latin etymological patterns, page 5
  - a. Present indicative conjugation terminations for -ar, -er, and -ir verbal patterns
3. Vocabulary items with a translation and an etymology, pages 6 – 10

-ar

1. Presente

-o	-amos
-as	
-a	-an

2. Preterito (perfecto simple)

-e	-amos
-aste	
-o	-aron

3. Imperfecto

-aba	-abamos
-abas	
-aba	-aban

4. Futuro simple (added to infinitive)

-e	-emos
-as	
-a	-an

5. Conditional simple (added to infinitive)

-ia	-iamos
-ias	
-ia	-ian

-er

1. Presente

-o	-emos
-es	
-e	-en

2. Preterito

-i	-imos
-iste	
-io	-ieron

3. Imperfecto

-ia	-íamos
-ias	
-ia	-ían

4. Futuro simple (added to infinitive)

-e	-emos
-as	
-a	-an

5. Condicional simple (added to infinitive)

-ia	-íamos
-ias	
-ia	-ían

-ir

1. Presente

-o	-imos
-es	
-e	-en

2. Preterito

-i	-imos
-iste	
-io	-ieron

3. Imperfecto

-ia	-iamos
-ias	
-ia	-ian

4. Futuro simple (added to infinitive)

-e	-emos
-as	
-a	-an

5. Condicional simple (added to infinitive)

-ia	-iamos
-ias	
-ia	-ian

## Example Template from Classical Latin

## 1. Present indicative conjugation terminations for -ar, -er, and -ir verbal patterns

-ar

-o	-amus
-as	
-at	-ant

-er

-eo	-emus
-es	
-et	-ent

-ir

-io	-imus
-is	
-it	-iunt

## Introduction

1. Common Spanish verbs from the -ar, -er, and -ir patterns
  - a. The Latin etymons are given after the translation.
    - i. The format of an etymon entry has a less-than sign, < to show derivation.
      1. For example, the first entry has the sign with to be, < esse.
        - a. Esse is the CL etymon.
      2. Etymons are from Classical Latin (CL) unless differently noted.
        - a. Other types of Latin: Vulgar Latin (VL), Modern Latin (ML)

Ser	to be; < esse
Estar	to be; < stare
Tener	to have; < tenere
Hacer	to do or make; < facere
Ir	to go; < ire
Venir	to come; < venire
Comer	to eat; < comedere
Beber	to drink; < bibere
Dormir	to sleep; < dormire
Despertar	to wake up; < exergiscor
Acabar	to finish; < accapare
Andar	to walk; < andare
Aprender	to learn; < apprendere
Caer	to fall; < cadere
Cantar	to sing; < cantare

Comenzar to begin; < cominitiare, VL

Comprar to buy; < comprare

Conducir to drive; < conducere

Conocer to know; < cognoscere

Construir to build; < construere

Contar to count; < computare

Creer to believe; < creare

Dar to give; < dare

Deber to be obliged; < debere

Decir to say; < dicere

Entrar to enter; < intrare

Escribir to write; < scribere

Estudiar to study; < studere

Gustar to like;

Haber to have;

Hablar to talk;

Leer to read;

Llamar to call;

Llevar to carry;

Mirar to look;

Oír to hear;

Pagar to pay;

Pensar to think;

Perder	to lose;
Poder	to be able to;
Poner	to put;
Quedarse	to stay;
Querer	to want;
Saber	to know;
Salir	to leave;
Sentir	to feel;

Tomar	to take;
Traer	to bring;
Ver	to see;
Vivir	to live;
Volver	to return;

Preguntar	to ask;
Responder	to answer;
Escuchar	to listen;
Entender	to understand;
Pensar	to think;

Caminar	to walk;
Correr	to run;
Viajar	to travel;
Volar	to fly;
Nadar	to swim;

Montar	to ride;
Llegar	to arrive (cf: llevar, to carry);
Salir	to leave;
Limpiar	to clean;
Cocinar	to cook;
Lavar	to wash;
Planchar	to iron;
Barrer	to sweep;
Arreglar	to fix or arrange;
Romper	to break;
Abrir	to open;
Cerrar	to close;
Empezar	to begin;
Comenzar	to start;
Terminar	to finish;
Continuar	to continue;
Esperar	to wait or hope;
Durar	to last;
Tardar	to take time;
Planear	to plan;
Programar	to schedule;
Amar	to love;
Odiar	to hate;

Preferir	to prefer;
Disfrutar	to enjoy;
Desear	to desire or wish;
Temer	to fear;
Preocuparse	to worry;
Alegrarse	to be happy;
Enojarse	to get angry;
Trabajar	to work;
Ensenar	to teach;
Practicar	to practice;
Explicar	to explain;
Memorizar	to memorize;
Necesar	to need;
Soler	to usually do;
Tratar de	to try to;
Intentar	to attempt;
Dejar de	to stop doing;
Seguir	to continue

Sources:

1. Barron's 501 Spanish Verbs
2. Preply's "Spanish verbs: The 80 most essential words for everyday conversations"