SPANISH GRAMMAR



NOUNS/los SUSTANTIVOS

Nouns are used to name people, animals, places things, and ideas. In Spanish, every noun has a gender and number.

GENDER

SPARKCHARTS

- A. Masculine nouns referring to people, animals, or things usually end in -o: el libro. Feminine nouns referring to people, animals, or things usually end in -a: la silla
- B. Nouns that imply a gender, whether biological or social, usually respect that gender: el hermano (brother), la moza (waitress), el camarero (waiter).
- C. Most nouns simply change -o to -a to switch from masculine to feminine: el chico (boy), la chica (girl).
- D. Some nouns change completely when referring to different genders: el hombre (man), la mujer (woman); el padre (father), la madre (mother).

- E. Masculine nouns that end in the consonants d, l, n, r, s, or z add -a to become feminine: el profesor, la profesora.
- Some nouns keep the same form for masculine and feminine, in which case the gender is identified by the article: el/la artista, el/la estudiante
- G. Some nouns are always masculine or always feminine, regardless of the gender of the person they designate: la persona, el bebé, el personaje, la víctima
- H. Nouns that refer to objects are always a given gender: el piso, la ventana.
- Nouns ending in -ión, -dad, -tad, -tud, and -umbre are usually feminine.
- J. Irregular nouns
- Some nouns ending in -o are feminine: la mano, la radio
- Some nouns ending in -o are feminine because they are abbreviations of feminine words: la foto lla foto-

grafía), la moto (la motocicleta).

3. Some nouns ending in -a are masculine: el mapa,

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

- A. Plural nouns are formed by adding -s to singular nouns that end in vowels and -es to singular nouns that end in consonants: la casa, las casas; el tren, los trenes.
 - Nouns ending in -s preceded by an unstressed vowel do not change for the plural: el lunes, los lunes.
 - If the -s is preceded by a stressed vowel, it does change: el autobús, los autobuses.
 - Nouns ending in -z change to a -c and add -es: el lápiz, los lápices; la luz, las luces.
- B. Mixed-gender groups always adopt the masculine plural form: los padres (parents), los niños (children).

los ART

Articles are words, such as the, a, and some, used to qualify nouns and their meanings. Articles must agree in gender and number with the nouns they accompany.

DEFINITE ARTICLES

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
Singular	el	la	lo	
Plural	los	las		

The definite article corresponds to the English word "the" and is used:

- A. Before the noun: El profesor llegó a la universidad ayer.
- B. With abstract and generic nouns: la naturaleza.
- C. With infinitives used as nouns: El hablar otro Idioma es importante. (To speak another language is important.)
- D. With nouns listed in a series: Compré la leche, el pan, y el café. (I bought milk, bread, and coffee.)
- E. Before titles such as señor (Mr.), señora (Mrs.), doctor (Dr.), except in direct address.
- Before names of family members: el abuelo (grandfather), la fia (aunt), but not with papa or mama
- G. With clothing and parts of the body instead of the possessive adjective: Me duele la cabeza. (My head hurts.)
- H. Before names of scholastic subjects: el inglés, la ciencia;

but not after hablar, saber, aprender, or the preposition en: Me gusta la matemática. (I like math.)

- With days of the week and seasons: La fiesta es el miércoles; but not with days expressed as dates: Hoy es lunes.
- With time expressions and before numerals: Es la una. (It is one o'clock.)
- K. With some common phrases that express place: Estoy en el trabajo. (I'm at work.)
- The neuter article lo is used with adjectives. An adjective preceded by lo becomes an abstract noun, equivalent to "what" in English: No comprendo lo que dices. (I don't understand what you're saying.)

Note: The word casa means "house" when used with an article and "home" without it.

Note: The masculine singular form of the definite article is used before feminine nouns that begin with a stressed a: el agua; but not in plural: las aguas

PREPOSITION AND DEFINITE ARTICLE

When the article of is preceded by the preposition a, the result is the contraction al. If it is preceded by de, the result is del. These are the only two cases of word contraction in Spanish.

-Cada día voy al trabajo en bicicleta

Ella salió del país

INDEFINITE ARTICLES

	Masculine	Feminine	
Singular	บก	una	
Plural	unos	unas	

Indefinite articles correspond to the English words "a." "an," and "some." They also are used in Spanish to mean "approximately" or "a few": Compré unas manzanas. (I bought a few apples.) The indefinite article:

A. Precedes the noun.

- Is used before nouns indicating profession and social status when the nouns are followed by an adjective or qualifying phrase. Otherwise, the indefinite article is omitted before such nouns:
 - -Ana es **una** alumna mala, but Ana es alumna.
- is omitted in exclamations after words like ¡qué...! (what a...!) and tal (such),
- Is omitted with the numbers cien (one hundred), mil (one thousand), or other expressions expressing quantity, such as media docena (a half-dozen).
- Is omitted after expressions with como (as), sin (without), cierto (certain), or otro (another).

ADJECTIVES / los ADJETIVOS

Adjectives are used to modify nouns or pronouns

QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES

- A. Qualifying adjectives add a quality to a noun and agree in gender and number with the noun.
 - To make an adjective plural, add-s after a vowel and es after a consonant.
 - 2. Most masculine adjectives end in -o; most feminine adjectives end in-a
 - Adjectives that end in -an or -on are made feminine by adding -a and removing the accent: alemán, alemana; cabezón, cabezona
 - Adjectives that end in-dor are made feminine by adding-a: encantador: encantadora
 - Adjectives ending in -e or in a consonant (-1, -r, -n. -z'i do not change
 - Some adjectives that end in -a do not change and can be both masculine and feminine: hipócrita, rosa, optimista, naranja, violeta,
 - When describing a masculine and a feminine noun with the same adjective, always adopt the masculine form.
- B. Most adjectives are placed immediately after the noun C. Some adjectives can occur before the noun. In this case, the masculine form is shortened:
 - -un perro bueno or un buen perro (a good dog)

Adjective	Shortened Form	English Form
bueno	buen	good
malo	mal	bad
orimero	primer	first
ercero	tercer	third

D. The adjective grande can take on the shortened form gran only before feminine nouns una gran casa (a large house) or una casa grande. However, grande always follows a masculine noun; the shortened form is not used: un cuarto grande (a large room). Gran may also bring a meaning change: un gran hombre (a great man).

E. Other adjectives can also change meaning depending on whether they are placed before or after the noun: antiguo (old): -mi antiguo perro (my former dog)

-mi perro antiguo (my aged dog)

pobre (poor): -¡Pobre hombre! (Poor man!) -un hombre pobre (an impoverished man)

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

more	más que	Yo soy mäs alta que tú. I'm taller than you.
less	menos que	Yo comi menos que mi hermano. I ate less than my brother did.
equai	tan como	Esta camisa es tan cara como la otra. This shirt is as expensive as the other one

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES

Qualifying Advective	Meaning	Comparative Adjective	Meaning
bueno	good	mejor	better
malo	tigd	peor	worse
grande	big	mayor	bigger
pequeño	small	menor	smaller

- When grande and pequeño refer to physical size, regular comparative equivalents (más grande, menos grande) often are used instead:
- —Su casa es más grande que la mía. (His house is bigger than mine.) . Mayor and menor typically are used in the context of age:

-mi hermano mayor (my older brother)

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

	Masculine	Feminine	Meaning
Singular	este libro	esta casa	this book/house
	ese libro	esa casa	that book/house
	aquel libro	aquella casa	that book/house over there (far away)
Plural	estos libros	estas casas	these books/houses
	esos libros	esas casas	those books/houses
	aquellos libros	aquellas casas	those books/houses over there (far away)

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Full Form Masculine	Full form Feminine	Short Form	Meaning
mío(s)	mía(s)	mi(s)	my
tuyo(s)	tuyals)	tu(s)	your
suyo(s)	suya(s)	su(s)	his/her, their
nuestro(s)	nuestra(s)		our
vuestro(s)	vuestrats)		your twith plural subject

In Spanish, possessives come in full and short forms. The full forms are used after the noun; the short forms are used before the noun: -los libros tuyos (your books) -tus libros (your books)

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES

Indefinite adjectives refer to people or things without identifying them specifically. The most common indefinite adjectives are:

cada (leach/every) algún, alguno/a, algunos/as (some) ningún, ningung (none)

8

တ

\$7

\$4.95

the

SPANISH GRAMMAF

PRONOUNS / los PRONOMBRES

Pronouns are used to replace nouns and certain prepositional phrases.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns substitute for the names of people or objects. They vary in form according to number and gender.

	Person	Subject	Direct Object	Indirect Object	Reflexive
Singular	1	yo (I)	me (me)	me (me)	me (myself)
	2	tú (you)	te (you)	te (you)	te (yourself)
	3-masc.	él/Ud. (he/it/you)	lo (him/it)	le/se(him)	se/sí (himself)
	3-fem.	ella (she/it)	la (her/it)	le/se(her)	se/si (herself)
Plural	1	nosotros (we)	nos (us)	nos (us)	nos (ourselves)
	2	vosotros* (you)	os* (you)	os* (you)	os* (yourselves)
	3-masc.	ellos/Uds. (they/you)	los (them)	les/se(them)	se/sí (themseives)
	3-fem.	ellas (they)	las (them)	les/se (them)	se/sí (themselves)

*The second-person familiar plural, vosotros, is used primarily in Spain, Most Latin American countries use the third person plural-ustedes (Uds.)-for both the familiar and the formal forms of second person with a plural subject.

- A. Subject pronouns usually are used only for emphasis and clarity, since verb endings in Spanish indicate the person speaking.
 - Subject pronouns usually go before the verb, at the beginning of the sentence.
 - 2. In questions, commands, and reported speech, they usually are after the verb.
- B. Prepositional pronouns always appear after prepositions,
 - 1. Yo becomes mi, and to becomes fi, after all prepositions except entre (between) and según (according to):
 - -El vino tinto es para mi/para ti. (The red wine is for me/for you.)
 - 2. When following con (with), mi and ti become con + mi = conmigo and con + ti = contigo.
 - —Juan fue al teatro conmigo. (Juan went to the theater with me.)
 - 3. When referring to him or her as himself or herself, the form is si, usually accompanied by mismo/a:
 - -Julio se corta el pelo a si mismo. (Julio cuts his hair himself.)
 - 4. When si is accompanied by con, the construction becomes consigo: -Está contenta consigo misma. (She is pleased with herself.)
- C. Object pronouns usually go before verbs. However, when used with a verb in the infinitive, imperative, or gerund form, the object pronoun is attached to the end of the verb.
 - 1. When the pronoun is attached to the verb, the stress of the word changes and often needs an accent:
 - -Come las verduras (Eat the vegetables) becomes Cómelas (Eat them).
 - 2. If the infinitive or gerund is part of a compound verb, then the pronoun can go before the main verb
 - 3. When a sentence contains both a subject and an object pronoun, the subject pronoun precedes the object pronoun.
 - 4. If le/les is used together with lo/la, le/les becomes se: Se la di. (I gave it to her.)

Summary of personal pronoun word order:

Subject +	Indirect Object +	Direct Object +	Verb =	Sentence
Yo	te	lo	doy	Yo te lo doy.
f	fo you	it	give	I'm giving it to you.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns are used to conjugate reflexive verbs (verbs in which the subject performs an action on itself).

Pronoun	Meaning	Pronoun	Meaning
me	myself	nos	ourselves
te	yourself	os	yourselves
consigo	with/to himself, oneself, etc.	se/si	themselves/yourselves (formal)
se	himself/herself/itself/yourself (formal)	

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns refer to an earlier noun or action (an antecedent). Unlike in English, they cannot be omitted.

Singular	Plural	Meaning	
que		that/which/who/whom	
cual	cuales	which	
quien	quienes	who/whom	/*
cuyo/a	cuyos/as	whose	*****

Lo que is used when the antecedent is a whole clause or concept.

-Lo que más odio es la violencia. (What I hate most is violence.)

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns identify or point to specific people or things.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Meaning
Singular	éste	ésta	esto	this one
	ése	ésa	eso	that one
	aquél	aquélla	aquello	that one over there (far away)
Plural	éstos	éstas	estos	these ones
	ésos	ésas	esos	those ones
	aquéllos	aquéllas	aquellos	those ones over there (far away)

Me gustan estos autos y aquél. (I like these cars and that one over there.)

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Indefinite pronouns refer to people and things without identifying them. The most common are algo (something/anything), nada (nothing/anything), alguien (someone/anyone), and nadie (no one).

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Interrogative pronouns introduce questions or queries.

Plural	Meaning	
_	what?	
cuáles	which?	
cuántos/as	how much/how many?	
quiénes	who?	
	cuáles cuántos/as	- what? cuáles which? cuántos/as how much/how many?

VERBS/los VERBOS

Verbs express action, occurrence, or states of being

VERB MOODS

- A. Indicative: Expresses facts and actual situations
- B. Subjunctive: Expresses actions that are doubtful, possible, or desirable
- C. Imperative: Expresses orders or commands

The **infinitive** is the basic root form of a verb. All infinitives in Spanish end in -ar, -er, or -ir, Regular verb forms are conjugated by dropping the infinitive ending and adding whichever ending corresponds to the mood, tense, and person that are being employed.

PRESENT TENSE (INDICATIVE)

- A. Used to describe:
 - 1. Action that is happening at the moment
 - 2. Habitual actions
 - Future action when using an adverb of time
- B. Conjugation:

PRESENT					
1	Person	-ar	-61	-ir	
Singular	уо	hab lo	conno	vivo	
	tú	hab'ias	connes	v ₁ ives	
	él, ella, Ud.	hab la	conne	viv e	
Plural	nosotros	hab lamos	connemos	viivimos	
	vosoiros	hab láis	connéis	y _i jv is	
	ellos, ellas, Uds.	hab lan	connen	viven	

- 1. When conjugated, some verbs have stem changes for every person except first- and second-person plural forms. There are four major stem-change categories in Spanish:
 - a. e > ie: querer: quiero, quieres, quiere, queremos, queréis, quieren
 - b. o → ue: volver: vuelvo, vuelves, vuelve, volvemos, volvéis, vuelven
 - u → ue: jugar: juego, juegas, juega, jugamos, jugáis, juegan e > i: pedir: pido, pides, pide, pedimos, pedis, piden
- 2. Other verbs have a stem change in the first-person singular form only:
 - c → zc: conocer: conozco
 - b. c > g: hacer: hago
- c. 1 > lg: salir: salgo
- d. n → ng: poner: pongo

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

- A. Equivalent to the English -ing form; used for progressive tenses with the verb estar.
- B. Form:
 - Verbs with infinitives ending in -ar drop -ar and add -ando: hablar: hablando.
 - 2. Verbs with infinitives ending in -er and -ir drop -er and -ir and add -iendo: comer, comiendo, vivir, viviendo.

PAST PARTICIPLE

- A. Used with the verb haber to form compound tenses.
- B. Can be used as an adjective, in which case it agrees in number and gender.
- Also used in passive voice constructions.
- D. Form:
 - Verbs with infinitives ending in -ar drop -ar and add -ado: hablar, hablado.
 - 2. Verbs with infinitives ending in -er and -ir drop -er and -ir and add -ido: comer, comido: vivir, vivido

SPARKCHARTS





S

\$7.95

\$4.95

Printed in the USA

Copyright © 2002 by SparkNotes LLC.
All rights reserved.
SparkCharts is a registered frademark of SparkNotes LLC.
A Barnes & Noble Publication
10 9 8 7

VERBS (continued)

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

- A. Used to express action taking place exactly at the time of expression: Estoy comiendo. (I am eating right now.)
- B. Formed by using the appropriately conjugated form of estar in the present tense plus the present participle of the verb of action: Ella está hablando/comiendo/conduciendo. (She is speaking/eating/driving.)

FUTURE TENSE

- A. Used to express action that will take place in the future: El avión llegará mañana. (The plane will arrive tomorrow.)
- B. Can also be used to express probability: ¿Qué horo es? No sé, serán los tres. (What time is it? I don't know, it's probably around three.)
- C. Conjugation

	FUTURE			
70	Person	-ar	-er	-ir
S	уо	hablaré	comeré	viviré
Singular	tú	hablarás	comerás	vivirás
lar	él, ella, Ud.	hablará	comerá	vivirá
	nosotros	hablaremos	comeremos	viviremos
PIL	vosotros	hablaréis	comeréis	viviréis
Plural	ellos, ellas, Uds.	hablarán	comerán	vivirán

D. Irregularities:

- A -d is added to the stem of some verbs (tener, poner, valer, venir, salir) when conjugated in the future tense. This change is the same for all forms of person: tener: tendré, tendrás, tendrá, tendremos, tendréis, tendrán
- Other verbs drop the -e from the root (caber, haber, poder, querer, saber). Again, this change is the same for all forms of person:
 caber: cabré, cabrás, cabrá, cabremos, cabréis, cabrán
- The verbs decir and hacer are irregular as follows: decir: diré, dirás, dirá, diremos, diréis, dirán hacer: haré, harás, hará, haremos, haréis, harán
- E. The construction ir (present tense) + a + infinitive can also be used to express actions in the future:
 - Voy a salir a las tres. (I'm going to leave at three o'clock.)

PAST (PRETERITE) TENSE

- A. The preterite tense is used to express finished or complete actions that happened in the past.
- B. It can also indicate an action occurring in the present that began at a specific point in the past:
- Empecé a estudiar ayer. (I began to study yesterday.)
 C. Conjugation:

PRETERITE				
	Person	-ar	-er	-ir
S	yo	hablé	comi	vivi
Singular	tú	hab.laste	comiste	viviste
ar	él, ella, Ud.	hab ló	comió	vivió
PIL	nosotros	hablamos	comimos	vivimos
	vosotros	hab l <mark>asteis</mark>	comisteis	vivisteis
Plural -	ellos, ellas, Uds.	hab laron	comi eron	viv <mark>ieron</mark>

D. Irregularities

- When conjugated in the pretertite tense, the root vowel in the stem of some verbs changes to -u. This change is the same for all forms of person.
 poder: pude, pudiste, pudo, pudimos, pudisteis, pudieron
- For some verbs, the root vowel changes to -i. decir: dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron
- For some verbs, addi -uv at the end of the root. estar: estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estuvieron
- For some verbs, add a -i.
 traer: traje, trajiste, trajo, trajimos, trajisteis,
 trajeron
- E. Preserving sound in the first-person preterite:
 - Since there is no ze in Spanish, ce is always used instead: almorzar: almorcé: comenzar: comencé
 - To keep the hard csound, change to qué:
 buscar: busqué; sacar: saqué
 - 3. To keep the hard gsound, change to gué llegar: llegué; pagar: paguě

F. Some verbs have distinct meanings in the preterite:

Verb	Meaning in Present	Meaning in Preterite
conocer a (alguien)	to know (someone)	to meet [someone]
saber (algo)	to know (something)	to find out (something)
no querer (hacer algo)	to not want [to do something]	to refuse (to do something)

IMPERFECT TENSE

- A. Expresses a past action that does not have a defined beginning or end:
 - —Hablaba a los chicos en Inglés. (He spoke to the children in English.)
- B. Describes a habitual action in the past, corresponding to the English "used to"; describes people and things:
 - -ibamos al mismo bar todos los dias. (We used to go to the same bar every day.)
- —Mi abuelo era calvo. (My grandfather was bald.)
 C. Describes what was going on when something else
- happened:

 —Mirábamos la película y comíamos palomitas cuando de repente se apagó la luz, (We were watching the movie and eating popcorn when the
- D. Often used with the following expressions: siempre (always), a menudo (often), todos los días (every day), frecuentemente (frequently).

electricity suddenly went out.)

E. Conjugation:

		IMPERFECT		
	Person	-ar	-er	-ir
S	уо	hablaba	comía	vivia
Singular	tú	hablabas	comias	vivias
Qr	él, ella, Ud.	hablaba	comia	vivia
	nosotros	habl <mark>ábamos</mark>	comiamos	viviamos
Plural	vosotros	hablabais	comiais	viviais
=	ellos, ellas, Uds.	hablaban	comian	vivian

F. Irregularities:

ser: era, eras, era, éramos, erais, eran ir: iba, ibas, iba, ibamos, ibais, iban ver: veía, veías, veía, veíamos, veíais, veían

- G. Imperfect progressive: The imperfect of eslar plus the present participle is used to emphasize that something was in progress when something else happened.
 - Estaba caminando por el parque cuando empezó a llover. (I was walking in the park when it began to rain.)

CONDITIONAL TENSE

- A. Expresses the English equivalent of "would" or "could":

 —Te dijo que te ayudaría mañana. (He told you he would help you tomorrow.)
- B. Also used to give advice, for polite questions and requests, and in conditional sentences with the subjunctive:
 - —Si viniera el conductor, iríamos al museo. (If the driver came, we would go to the museum.)
- C. Conjugation:

		CONDITION	AL	
	Person	-ar	-er	-ir
Singular	yo	hablaria	comeria	vivir <mark>ia</mark>
	fú	hablarias	comerías	vivirias
	êl, ella, Ud.	hablaria	comería	viviria
Plural	nosotros	hablariamos	comeriamos	viviriamos
	vosofros	hablariais	comeríais	viviriais
	ellos, ellos, Uds.	hablar <mark>ian</mark>	comerian	vivirian

D. Conjugating irregular verbs: same irregular verbs as the future tense, as the irregularity occurs in the root.

COMPOUND TENSES

A. Present perfect

- 1. Uses:
 - Expresses the equivalent of "to have done something"
 - Expresses actions that have happened in a period of time that is not yet over
 - Expresses events in the past that have particular importance for the present

- d. Whereas the preterite form emphasizes distance from the past action, the present perfect brings the action to the present:
 - —Su abuelo ha muerto (Her grandfather has died) instead of Su abuelo murió (Her grandfather died)
- Form: present form of haber + past participle —Yo he hablado/comido/salido.

B. Past perfect (pluperfect)

- Expresses the equivalent of "had done something"; events in the past preceded by other events
- Form: imperfect form of haber + past participle
 Yo habia hablado/comido/salido.

C. Preterite perfect

- Mainly used in literary texts to express an action completed just before another past action, usually with apenas (hardly, barely)
- Form: preterite form of haber + past participle
 —Yo hube hablado/comido/salido.

D. Future perfect

- 1. Expresses the equivalent of "will have done something"
 2. Form: future form of haber + past participle
- Form: future form of haber + past participle —Yo habré hablado/comido/salido.

E. Conditional perfect

- Expresses "would have done something"
 - —Pensó que cuando terminara la película ya habrá dejado de nevar. (i thought that when the movie ended it would have stopped snowing.)
- Form: conditional form of haber + past participle —Yo habria hablado/comido/salido.

REFLEXIVES/Ios REFLEXIVOS

- A. In reflexive verbs, the subject both performs and receives the action of the verb.
- B. Form: reflexive pronoun + reflexive verb
 - —-Cada día me baño y me visto. (Every day I bathe and get dressed.)

	Persian	Reflexive
Singular	yo	me (myself)
	tú	te (yourself)
	él, ella, Ud.	se/sf (himself / herself)
Plural	nosotros	nos (ou <mark>rsel</mark> ves)
	vosotros	os (yourselves)
	ellos, ellas, Uds.	se (themselves)

C. The meaning of some verbs changes in the reflexive form: ponerse (to become, to get); cambiarse (to get changed); aburrirse (to get bored); dormirse (to fall asleep); volverse (to become, to turn); irse (to go away)

SUBJUNCTIVE / el SUBJUNTIVO

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

A. Use

- To express a wish, hope, desire, preference, suggestion, request, or order
 - Qué tengas suerte. (Good luck.)
- After a main clause that expresses doubt, fear, joy, or other emotion
 - —Espero que ganemos el premio. (I hope we win the prize.)
- After certain impersonal expressions (es posible que, es probable que, es dudoso que, es imposible que, es necesario que, es mejor que, es importante que, es l\u00edstima que) that show necessity, regret, possibility, or doubt
 - —Es importante que llegues a fiempo, (It's important that you arrive on time.)
- After the negative form of verbs relating to knowledge, perception, and communication
 - No creo que sea inteligente. (I don't think he's intelligent.)
- After expressions of intent and purpose such as para que (so that), a fin de que (in order that)
 - --Voy a cocinar para que comas mejor. (l'm going to cook so that you eat better.)
- After expressions of time such as cuando (when), hasta que (until), tan pronto como (as soon as), mientras que (while)
- After expressions of condition, exception, or concession, such as con tol de que (given that), excepto que (except if), aunque (aithough), sin que (without, unless), a pesar de que (even though)
 - No voy a salir sin que hables con Ana. (I'm not going to leave unless you talk to Ana.)

C. Irregularities:

- Verbs for which there is a consonant change in the firstperson singular exhibit the same change in all persons in the present subjunctive: salir: salga, salgas, salga, salgamos, salgáis, salgan
- 2. Six verbs are irregular in the present subjunctive: (dar, estar, haber, ir, saber, and ser), For full conjugations, see the Spanish Verbs SparkChart.

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

- A. Used when the main verb is in the preterite, imperfect, pluperfect, or conditional
- B. Conjugation:

	Person	-ar	-er	-ir
	yo	hablara	comiera	viviera
		hablase*	comiese*	viviese*
Singular	tú	hablaras	comieras	vivieras
Jule		hablases	comieses	vivieses
1	él, ella, Ud.	hablara	comiera	viviera
		hablase	comiese	viviese
	nosotros	habláramos	comiéramos	vivieramos
		hablásemos	comiésemos	viviésemos
PL	vosotros	hablarais	comierais	vivierais
Plural		hablaseis	comieseis	vivieseis
	ellos, ellas,	hablaran	comieran	vivieran
	Uds.	hablasen	comiesen	viviesen

The -ra and -se endings are more or less interchangable usage depends on regional preference. The -ra endings are favored in Latin America, whereas the -se endings are used more often in Spain and seldom in Latin America.

COMPOUND SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES

A. Present perfect subjunctive

- I. Used like the present subjunctive but when the action of the verb in the subjunctive clause is viewed as completed
- 2. Form: present subjunctive form of haber + past participle:
 - -No creo que haya hablado con Ana este año. (I don't think I've talked to Ana this year.)

B. Past perfect subjunctive

- 1. Used like the imperfect subjunctive but when the action of the verb in the subjunctive clause was completed before another action took place
- 2. Form: past subjunctive form of haber + past participle:
 - -No pensaba que hubieras hablado con Ana antes que yo. (I didn't think you had talked to Ana before I did)

IMPERATIVE/el IMPERATIVO

- A. Expresses commands
- B. Used in the second person and in the first-person collective (nosotros, as the English equivalent of "let's")
 - In second-person formal, affirmative and negative forms are the same
 - In second-person familiar, affirmative and negative forms are different

Person	Pronoun	-ar	-er, -ir
2 singular (formal)	usted (Ud.)	(no) hable	(no) viva
2 plural (formal)	ustedes (Uds.)	(no) hab <mark>len</mark>	(no) viv <mark>an</mark>
2 singular (familiar)	tú	habla no hables	vive no vivas
2 plural (familiar)	vosotros	habl <mark>ad</mark> no habl éis	com ed ; vivid no com <mark>áis</mark> ; no viváis
1 plural	nosotros	(no) hablemos	(no) vivamos

C. Note that affirmative forms for nosotros, vosotros, Ud., and Uds., as well as all negative forms, are the same as the present subjunctive tense

SPECIAL VERBS/

Ios VERBOS ESPECIALES

SER AND ESTAR

Ser and estar both correspond to the English verb "to be," but they have distinct uses.

A. Ser

- 1. Expresses identity
- Describes essential traits of a person, object, or animal 2
- Expresses profession
- Describes nationality, origin, material, or possession when followed by the preposition de
- Expresses location of events, meaning "to take place": La fiesta es en el restaurante.
 - Tells the time and date:
 - -Son las dos y media. Es septiembre.
- Forms the passive voice:
 - El libro fue escrito por Cervantes.
- Forms impersonal expressions:
- -Es interesante

B. Estar

- 1. Expresses location
- 2. Expresses a temporary state or condition:
 - -Ang está feliz (Ana is happy)
 - —Juan está gordo. (Juan is fat right now.)
- 3. Forms the progressive tenses:
 - -Ella está estudiando español.
- Used with the adjectives roto (broken) and muerto (dead) because they are the result of change

- A. Translates as "to be pleasing"
- B. Used mainly in the third-person singular or plural
- C. Form: personal object pronoun + form of gustar + noun or infinitive:
 - Me gusta tocar la guitarra.
 - -Le austan los gatos
 - Nos gusta la nieve.
- D. Some other verbs use the same syntax as gustar. alegrar (to make happy), doler (to hurt), encantar (to really like), fallar (to miss), interesar (to find interesting), importar (to find important), molestar (to bother), parecer (to seem)

ADVERBS / los ADVERBIOS

Adverbs modify and determine verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs

- A. Invariable adverbs: Do not change in number or gender -bien (well); mal (bad, badly); muy (very); lejos (far); qver (vesterday)
- B. Adverbs of manner: Add -mente to the feminine singular adjective
 - --lento (slow): lentamente (slowly)
 - -fácil (easy): fácilmente (easily)

C. Position:

- Adverbs follow the verb they modify: Ella maneja rápidamente. (She drives quickly.)
- Adverbs precede the adjective they modify: El gato es muy gordo. (The cat is very fat)

PREPOSITIONS and CONJUNCTIONS / los PREPOSICIONES las CONJUNCIONES

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions join with an objects (nouns or pronouns) to form phrases

а	to, at, on	hacia	toward
ante	before, in front of	hasta	until
bajo	below, underneath	no obstante	nevertheless
con	with	para	for, in order to
contra	against	por	for, because of
de	of, from	salvo	except
desde	from, since, for	según	according to
durante	during	sin	without
еп	on, inside, at, into	sobre	on, above
entre	between	tras	behind
excepto	except		

- A. Many verbs are used along with prepositions:
 - a: empezar a (to begin to), ir a (to go to), aprender a (to learn to), ponerse a (to begin to)
 - con: contar con (to count on), soñar con (to dream about), quedarse con (to keep)
 - de: acabar de (to have just [done something]), dejar de (to stop [doing something]), olvidarse de (to forget about), tratar de (to try to)
 - en: insistir en to (insist on), tardar en (to take one's time doing), pensar en (to think about)
- por: preocuparse por (to worry about)
- B. The preposition por has many meanings and uses:
- "For, because of": Brazil es conocido por sus playas. 2
- Denoting time or duration: Voy a leer por una hora. "Through": Tiene que ir por la puerta.
- "Around": El restaurante está por aqui.
- "By means of": Escribame por email.

- 6. Rate, price, speed, per, in exchange: Pagué demasiado por el sombrero.
- C. Uses of the preposition para (compared to por):
 - "For, in order to" (intention, purpose, destination, direction): Estudio mucho para entender bien
- 2. The use of something: La tinta es para la pluma.
- D. The personal a: Spanish requires an a before a direct object that refers to a person: Voy a visitar a mi fia.

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions join phrases, clauses, or other words.

y/e	and	sino	but rather
ni	neither, nor	que	that
0/U	or	porque	because
pero	but	pues	as
excepto	o, menos, salvo	with the exc	eption of

OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS OTRAS. ESTRUCTURAS

EXPRESSIONS OF DURATION AND TIME

- A. To express duration:
 - 1. Hacer in present or imperfect + amount of time + que + present or imperfect tense of the verb
 - -Hace un mes que trabajo aquí. (I've worked here for one month.)
 - -Hacía un mes que trabajaba ahí cuando me despidieron. (I had been working there for one month when they fired me.)
 - 2. Present tense of verb + desde hace + amount of time -Trabajo aquí desde hace un mes. (I've worked

here for one month.)

- 3. Llevar in present, imperfect, or preterite + amount of time + present participle
 - -Llevo un mes trabajando aquí. (I've been working here for one month.)

- Ella llevaba un mes trabajando cuando se fue. (She'd been working for a month when she quit.)
- B. To express "ago" Preterite form of verb + hace + amount of time
 - Llegué hace un mes. (I arrived one month ago.)
- C. To express "since"
 - Present perfect of verb + desde + point in time
 - He trabajado aquí desde enero. (I've worked here since January.)

NEGATION

no	no, none	ni	nor
jamás	never ever	nunca	never
nada	nothing	nadie	nobody
ninguno	none, no one	tampoco	not either

Note: In Spanish, if a negative follows a verb, a negative must precede the verb:

-No quiero nada. (I don't want anything.)

-A ella no le gusta nadie. (She doesn't like anyone.)

Endings that can be added to a word to modify its meaning. They can refer to size, emotion, affection, and intensity.

Augmentative				
big, great, very	−ón −ote	ricachón (very wealthy person) grandate (very big)		
very, extremely -isimo		bellisimo (very beautiful)		
	Name and Address of the Owner, where			

Diminutive

small, little -ito/a, -cito/a chiquito (very small) corazoncito (little heart)

-illo/a, -cillo/a Juancillo (little Juan, dear Juan)

Writers: Alexa de los Reyes, Dennis M. Quinio Designer: Dan O. Williams Series Editors: Sarah Friedberg, Matt Blanchard