

# EMERGENCY SPANISH GRAMMAR

## *IMPERATIVE*

- **Informal sg.** Remove terminal s from 2<sup>nd</sup> sg. present tense.
- **Informal pl.** Add a ‘d’ to the stem of the infinitive.
- **Informal negative.** Use second person present subjunctive.
- **Formal.** Use the third person subjunctive.

	Informal	Formal
Singular	¡Aprende!	¡Aprenda!
Plural	¡Aprended!	¡Aprendan!
Negative singular	¡No aprendas!	¡No aprenda!
Negative plural	¡No aprendáis!	¡No aprendan!

## PRONOUNS AND DETERMINERS

Subject	Direct object	Indirect object <sup>1</sup>	With prepositions <sup>2</sup>
yo	me	me	mí
tú	te	te	ti
él/ella	lo/la	le (se)	el/ella
nosotros	nos	nos	nosotros
vosotros	os	os	vosotros
ellos/ellas	los/las	les (se)	ellos/ellas

In a sentence, the indirect object precedes the direct, which precedes the verb. However, the pronouns must be attached to the end of infinitives, gerunds and imperatives, e.g. *Muéstramelo* – show it to me.

Subject	Reflexive	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
yo	me	mi	mío
tu	te	tu	tuyo
el/ella	se	su	suyo
nosotros	nos	nuestro	nuestro
vosotros	os	vuestro	vuestro
ellos/ellas	se	su	suyo

Genitive pronouns: *cuyo*, *cuyos*, *cuya*, *cuyas*.

Definite & indefinite articles	Masculine		Feminine	
Singular	Un	El	Una	La
Plural	Unos	Los	Unas	Las

1 (se) is used when both a direct and indirect object are present, e.g. *Dáselo* – give it to him/her/them;

2 Exceptions: *conmigo*, *contigo*.

### *COMPARATIVE*

- La casa es **más** grande **que** el banco.
- El banco es **menos** grande **que** la casa.
- Tiene **más de veinte** manzanas.  
(**No** tiene **más que veinte** ovejas = (s)he has only 20 sheep.)
- El banco es **tan** interesante **como** la casa.

### *SUPERLATIVE*

- La tienda es **la casa más** ruidosa.
- El banco es **el más** ruidoso.
- La casa es **pequeñísima**.

### *DECLINATION OF ADJECTIVES*

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	blanco	blanca
Plural	blancos	blancas

### *PREPOSITIONS*

- en = in/on
- a = to
- a + el = al = to the
- de = of/from
- de + el = del = of/from the
- con = with
- al lado de = at the side of

### *GENDERS*

- Nouns ending in ción, sión, ez, umbre, dad, tad, tud are feminine.
- Most nouns ending in ma are masculine.
- Día, mapa, planeta, sofá are masculine.
- Mano and radio are feminine.

## SIMPLE TENSES FOR REGULAR VERBS IN THE INDICATIVE

Present ER      IR      AR			Preterite ER/IR      AR		Imperfect ER/IR      AR		Future ER/IR/AR +
o	o	o	í	é	ía	aba	é
es	es	as	iste	aste	ías	abas	ás
e	e	a	ió	ó	ía	aba	á
emos	imos	amos	imos	amos	íamos	ábamos	emos
éis	ís	áis	isteis	asteis	íais	abais	éis
en	en	an	ieron	aron	ían	aban	án

To form the conditional, add the <sub>ER/IR</sub> imperfect endings to the infinitive.

## AUXILIARY VERBS

Haber – for perfect compound tenses		Estar – for the passive and progressive		Ir – for compound future
He	Haber has	Estoy	Estar has	Voy
Has	irregular future/condition	Estás	irregular stem <i>estuv-</i> in the preterite and subjunctive.	Vas
Ha	al stem, <i>habr-</i>	Está		Va
Hemos	and irregular stem, <i>hub-</i> , in	Estamos		Vamos
Habéis	the preterite and subjunctive.	Estáis	(Ir is irregular in other tenses).	Vais
Han		Están		Van

## PARTICIPLES

	ER/IR	AR
Perfect	Stem + ido	Stem + ado
Present	Stem + iendo	Stem + ando

E.g. *Estuvimos bebiendo* – we were drinking; *habríais comido* – you would have eaten.

## RADICAL STEM CHANGING VERBS

P R E S E N T	g ( <i>caer/poner</i> )	i→ie ( <i>preferir</i> )	o→ue ( <i>dormir</i> )	e→i ( <i>repetir</i> )
	caigo / pongo	prefiero	duermo	repiro
	caes / pones	prefieres	duermes	repites
	cae / ...	prefiere	duerme	repite
	caemos	preferimos	dormimos	repetimos
	caéis	preferís	dormís	repetís
	caen	prefieren	duermen	repitén

Only **IR** verbs continue their irregularity in the preterite.

P R E T E R I T E	g	i→ie	o→ue	e→i
	caí	preferí	dormí	repetí
	caíste	preferiste	dormiste	repetiste
	cayó	prefirió	durmío	repetió
	caímos	preferemos	dormimos	repetemos
	caísteis	preferisteis	dormisteis	repetisteis
	cayeron	prefirieron	durmieron	repetieron

The following table shows the present subjunctive:

S U B J U N C T I V E	g	i→ie	o→ue	e→i
	caiga / ponga	prefiera	duerma	repiita
	caigas / ...	prefieras	duermas	repitas
	caiga	prefiera	duerma	repiita
	caigamos	prefiramos	durmamos	repetiamos
	caigáis	prefiráis	durmais	repetiáis
	caigan	prefieran	duerman	repetan

## SER, PRESENT INDICATIVE

soy	eres	es	somos	sois	son
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## COMPOUND TENSES

Tense	Formation	Example
Compound future	present of ir + a + inf.	<i>van a comer</i>
Perfect	present of haber + pp.	<i>ha dormido</i>
Future perfect	future of haber + pp.	<i>habrás ido</i>
Conditional perfect	conditional haber + pp.	<i>habrías ido</i>
Pluperfect	preterite of haber + pp.	<i>hubieron leído</i>
Passive	estar + pp.	<i>estaré visto</i>
Progressive	estar + gerund	<i>estariamos yendo</i>
Terminative	acabar de + inf.	<i>acababa de leer</i>
To be about to	estar a punto de + inf.	<i>está a punto de morir</i>
To do again	volver a + inf.	<i>he vuelto a hacer</i>

## 3 IRREGULARS IN THE IMPERFECT

<i>ser</i>	<i>ir</i>	<i>ver</i>
era	iba	veía
eras	ibas	veías
era	iba	veía
éramos	íbamos	veíamos
erais	ibais	veíais
eran	iban	veían

## IRREGULAR FUTURE STEMS

poner→pondr	querer→querr
salir→saldr	saber→sabr
tener→tendr	decir→dir
valer→valdr	hacer→har
venir→vendr	
caber→cabr	
haber→habr	
poder→podr	

(These are also used for the conditional).

## IRREGULAR PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS

ir → vay  
 haber → hay  
 ser → se

ver → ve  
 saber → sep  
 decir → dig

*Estar* and *dar* have accents on all endings except *emos*.

*PRETERITE ENDING SETS:*

IP	AP	SP <sup>1</sup>	J <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>3</sup>
í	é	-e	-je	-í
iste	aste	-iste	-jiste	-íste
ió	ó	-o	-jo	-yó
imos	amos	-imos	-jimos	-ímos
isteis	asteis	-isteis	-jisteis	-ísteis
ieron	aron	-ieron	-jeron	-yeron

*PRETERITE IRREGULARITY NOTES*

1. SP is used for some stem-changing verbs, including:

hub- (haber)	pud- (poder)	anduv- (andar)
estuv- (estar)	hic- (hacer)	cup- (caber)
quis- (querer)	tuv- (tener)	sup- (saber)
pus- (poner)	vin- (venir)	

2. Verbs ending in *-ucir* such as *conducir* and *traducir* drop *cir* in the preterite and add the J group of endings.

3. *-aer*, *-eer*, *-oir* and *-oer* verbs using set Y. Verbs ending in *uir* are the same, but only the 1<sup>st</sup> sg./3<sup>rd</sup> sg. forms have accents. However, *traer* and its derivatives use set J. Such verbs also use the *ido* and *yendo* participle forms.

Verbs ending in...	Change...	To...
gar	g	gu
car	c	qu
zar	z	c

- *Decir*'s stem becomes *di* and it uses J endings.
- *Dar* uses the IP endings, but without any accents.
- *Hacer* in the preterite third person singular is *hizo*.

## MAGIC CONJUGATION TABLE

	E <sub>R</sub>	I <sub>R</sub>	A <sub>R</sub>
Present	1 + E	1 + I	1 + A
Present subjunctive	G/1 + A <sup>3&gt;1</sup>	G/3 + A <sup>3&gt;1</sup>	G/1 + E <sup>3&gt;1</sup>
Imperfect subj. I	S + ier + A <sup>3&gt;1</sup>	S + 2 + ier + A <sup>3&gt;1</sup>	S + ar + A <sup>3&gt;1</sup>
Imperfect subj. II	S + ies + E <sup>3&gt;1</sup>	S + 2 + ies + E <sup>3&gt;1</sup>	S + as + E <sup>3&gt;1</sup>
Future subjunctive	S + ier + E <sup>3&gt;1</sup>	S + 2 + ier + E <sup>3&gt;1</sup>	S + ar + E <sup>3&gt;1</sup>
Imperfect	0 + í + A <sup>3&gt;1</sup>		0 + ab + A <sup>3&gt;1</sup>
Conditional	inf + í + A <sup>3&gt;1</sup> T + í + A <sup>3&gt;1</sup>		
Future	inf + F (future tense endings) T + F		
Preterite	0 + IP/J/Y S + SP	2 + IP/J/Y S + SP	0 + AP S + SP
Past participle	0 + ido/ido	0 + ido/ido	0 + ado
Gerund	0 + iendo/yendo	2 + iendo/yendo	0 + ando

(3>1 means the 1<sup>st</sup> person s.g. should become the same as the 3<sup>rd</sup> s.g.)

### Stem Codes

- S: change to irregular stem, if there is one
- T: change to irregular future stem, if there is one
- G: change all persons so that stem ends in g (or ig if after a vowel)
- 0: stem of infinitive
- 1: apply radical stem change (e.g. *duerme*)
- 2: apply preterite's radical stem change (e.g. *durmíó*)
- 3: apply 1, but 2 for nos and vosotros
- inf: the infinitive itself