

## Study Guide: AR verb and negative words

A. **Subject Pronouns:** Subject pronouns replace a noun that is the subject of a verb. In English we use them to avoid repeating a noun over and over. For example: John is smart. John lives in Montana. John loves to read. John has a wife and 10 children. We would replace John with he after the first sentence. John is smart. He lives in Montana, etc. You do the same in Spanish. Here are the subject pronouns in Spanish:

yo	I	nosotros	we
tú	you (singular familiar)		
él	he (it)	ellos	they
ella	she (it)	ellas	they (all feminine)
usted	you (formal)	ustedes	you (plural formal and familiar)

B. **Regular -ar Verbs:** You begin with the infinitive form of the verb.

- In English, the infinitive is to + the verb, for example *to speak, to drink, to live*.
- In Spanish, the infinitive will end in -ar, -er, or -ir (hablar - to speak, beber - to drink, vivir - to live)
- -ar verbs make up 95% of Spanish verbs and almost all are regular and follow the pattern below.

When you conjugate a verb, you change it to fit the subject you are using. In English, the present tense of nearly all verbs has 2 forms ...I study, you study, he studies, we study, they study, I learn, she learns, we eat, he eats. In Spanish, there are 6 forms and you will learn 5 of them.

1. Formation: From the verb infinitive (estudiar, mirar, escuchar, llegar), DROP the infinitive ending (-ar) and ADD the following ending: (YOU MUST MEMORIZE THESE ENDINGS!!!!)

From the infinitive, drop -ar and add these endings:			
Yo	-o	Nosotros	-amos
Tú	-as		
Él/ella/usted	-a	Ellos/ellas/ustedes	-an

Hablar – to speak		Bailar – to dance		Trabajar – to work		Estudiar – to study	
Yo hablo	Nosotros hablamos	Yo bailo	Nosotros bailamos	Yo trabajo	Nosotros trabajamos	Yo estudio	Nosotros estudiamos
Tú hablas		Tú bailas		Tú trabajas		Tú estudias	
Él habla	Ellos hablan	Él baila	Ellos bailan	Él trabaja	Ellos trabajan	Él estudia	Ellos estudian

2. Meaning: The present tense form of the verb can translate a variety of ways:

*yo estudio (I study, I do study, I am studying, I will study)*

3. If a conjugated verb is followed directly by another verb, only the first verb is conjugated. The second verb remains in the infinitive form.

*Yo deseo estudiar. I want to study.*

*Yo necesito bailar como Pee Wee Herman. I need to dance like Pee Wee Herman.*

**Note:** the immediate future: *ir a + infinitive* means to be going to do something. *Yo voy a hablar. Él va a trabajar.*

C. **Negatives:** to make a statement negative, put **NO** before the verb. When answering a yes/no question, use **NO** to answer the question and **NO** to negate the verb:

*Miguel **no** es profesor. Es estudiante.*

*¿Es Miguel médico? **No**, Miguel **no** es médico.*

### Other negative words:

nunca – never

*Yo **nunca** estudio. Yo **no** estudio **nunca**.*

nada – nothing

*Yo **nada** estudio. Yo **no** estudio **nada**.*

tampoco – either/neither

*Yo **tampoco** estudio. **No** estudio **tampoco**.*

nadie – no one

***Nadie** estudia. (**no one** is the subject of the verb)*