**UNIDAD 3 – GUATEMALA**

**GRÁMATICA**

***Verbos con raíz irregular (e-> ie)***

Verbos irregulares

* Irregular verbs do not follow typical conjugation patters. *Ser* and *tener*, for example, are irregular verbs.

ser 🡪 yo soy, tú eres…… tener 🡪 yo tengo, tú tienes…..

* Irregular verbs may change the stem or the endings.

Remember: To identify the stem of a verb, delete the *-ar, -er, -ir* endings from the infinitive form.

lav –ar prend –er abr –ir

Verbos con raíz irregular (e -> ie)

* Some verbs, like cerrar (to close), require a stem change from e to ie.

VERBO CERRAR (TO CLOSE). PRESENTE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Yo c**ie**rro | Nosotros cerramos  Nosotras |
| Tú c**ie**rras | Vosotros cerráis  Vosotras |
| Usted  Él c**ie**rra  Ella | Ustedes  Ellos c**ie**rran  Ellas |

NOTE: The e > ie stem change affects all the present tense forms except nosotros, nosotras and vosotros, vosotras. This is why these verbs are called “boot or shoe verbs”.

* Other verbs like cerrar are:

empezar (to begin) 🡪 yo empiezo

entender (to understand) 🡪 yo entiendo

pensar (to think) 🡪 yo pienso

preferir (to prefer) 🡪 yo prefiero

querer (to want) 🡪 yo quiero

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***El verbo ir***

* To say where someone is going, use **ir** (to go) and this formula:

ir a + place 🡪 Voy a la zapatería. Vamos al centro comercial.

Remember: a + el = al.

* **Ir** is an irregular verb. These are the present tense forms.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Yo **voy** | Nosotros **vamos**  Nosotras |
| Tú **vas** | Vosotros **vais**  Vosotras |
| Usted  Él **va**  Ella | Ustedes  Ellos **van**  Ellas |

* The verb **ir** is commonly used in combination with other verbs.

**Tengo que ir** a la tienda. **Quiero ir** a México.

Preguntas con ir.

* To ask where someone is going, use:

¿Adónde + ir? 🡪 ¿Adónde vas? ¿Adónde van las chicas?

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***El verbo gustar***

* To express likes and dislikes, Spanish uses the verb **gustar** (to like).

**Me gusta** la camiseta. **No me gusta** comprar ropa.

* The verb **gustar** is a regular verb, but usually only two of its forms are used: the singular **gusta** and the plural **gustan.**
* The verb gustar does not require a subject pronoun. Instead these object pronouns are used: **me, te, le, nos, os, les.**

VERBO GUSTAR (TO LIKE). PRESENTE.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |  |
| (A mí) | me gust**a** | me gust**an** | I like |
| (A ti) | te gust**a** | te gust**an** | You like |
| (A usted)  (A él/ella) | le gust**a** | le gust**an** | You like  He/she likes |
| (A nosotros/as) | nos gust**a** | nos gust**an** | We like |
| (A vosotros/as) | os gust**a** | os gust**an** | You like |
| (A ustedes)  (A ellos/a ellas) | les gust**a** | les gust**an** | You like  They like |

**Singular o plural**

* To speak about one thing (noun) or about an action (infinitive), use **gusta** (singular).

¿A Juan le gusta la camisa? No nos gusta ir de compras.

* To speak about two or more things, use **gustan** (plural).

¿A ti te gustan los guantes? Nos gustan los vestidos.

***Los demostrativos***

* To indicate where something or someone is located in relation to the person speaking, use demonstratives.
* Demostratives indicate the relative distance from the speaker.

Formas de los demostrativos.

* Spanish demostratives show gender and number.

Esa chica es Carmen y aquella es María.

Aquellos chicos están contentos.

DEMOSTRATIVOS

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **SINGULAR** | **SINGULAR** | **PLURAL** | **PLURAL** |
| Distance from speaker | *Masculino* | *Femenino* | *Masculino* | *Femenino* |
| Near | **este** | **esta** | **estos** | **estas** |
| At a distance | **ese** | **esa** | **esos** | **esas** |
| Far away | **aquel** | **aquella** | **aquellos** | **aquellas** |

* Esto, eso, and aquello are demonstratives, too. Use them to refer to unidentified objects.

¿Qué es esto?

***La comparación.***

Comparar objetos

* Two or more things can be the same (iguales) or different (diferentes).

Estas camisas son **iguales.**  Estos sombreros son **diferentes.**

Comparar cualidades

* Comparisons can also be made with other adjectives.

-To express inequality regarding one characteristic, use más…… que (more…than) or menos…… que (less……..than):

Más + adjetivo + que 🡪 La camisa es **más** bonita **que** la blusa.

Menos + adjetivo + que 🡪 La falda es **menos** cómoda **que** los pantalones.

-To express equality, use tan ….como (as…..as).

Tan + adjetivo + como 🡪 La camisa es **tan** estrecha **como** la blusa.

Adjetivos de valor comparativo

* The adjectives bueno (good) and malo (bad) have their own comparative forms: mejor, mejores (better) and peor, peores (worse).

Este vestido es mejor que esa falda. Esa falda es peor que este vestido.

***Verbos con raíz irregular (o > ue)***

* In some verbs like **poder** (to be able to), the **o** in the stem changes to **ue** in the present tense.

o> ue 🡪 poder 🡪 puedo

* The stem-changing verbs are conjugated as follows.

VERBO PODER (TO BE ABLE TO). PRESENTE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Singular | Plural |
| Yo puedo | Nosotros podemos  Nosotras |
| Tú puedes | Vosotros podéis  Vosotras |
| Usted  Él puede  Ella | Ustedes  Ellos pueden  Ellas |

NOTE: The o> ue stem change affects all forms of the present except nosotros, nosotras and vosotros, vosotras.

* Other stem-changing verbs like **poder** are:

contar (to count) -> yo cuento

recorder (to remember)-> yo recuerdo

volar (to fly) 🡪 yo vuelo

volver (to come back) 🡪 yo vuelvo

El verbo **costar**

* The verb costar (to cost) belongs to the o> ue family. Only the third person forms are commonly used.

-¿Cuánto cuesta el vestido?

-El vestido cuesta 100 dólares.

-¿Y los zapatos?

-Los zapatos cuestas 50 dólares.