

SPAN 1002: Six new ways to use verbs

Commands = <i>mandatos</i> = <i>imperativos</i> cap. 6, p. 118 • In English: <i>Eat! Go away! Wash the car!</i> • We ONLY cover affirmative commands, not negative commands like <i>Don't eat!</i> • Familiar (<i>tú</i>) commands are identical to the 3rd person singular of the present tense, e.g. <i>¡Habla conmigo!</i> or <i>¡Come fruta!</i> This is a coincidence that arose during the transition from Latin. • There are 8 <u>irregular <i>tú</i> commands</u> (p. 118, plus <i>sé</i> for <i>ser</i>). • Formal (<i>usted</i> and <i>ustedes</i>) commands are identical to the subjunctive (cap. 15) ◦ They use “opposite endings” e.g. <i>¡Estudie!</i> and <i>¡Coman!</i> ◦ and conserve <i>yo</i> irregularities e.g. <i>¡Venga conmigo!</i> and <i>¡Piensen más!</i> ◦ <i>Dar, estar, haber, ir, saber, and ser</i> have <u>their own irregularities</u> • Object & reflexive pronouns go on the end ◦ <i>¡Hazlo!</i> ‘Do it!’ ◦ <i>¡Lávense!</i> ‘Wash yourselves!’ • Exclamation marks are optional 😊	2 other ways to say what people should do (cap. 5, p. 99) • These are less forceful than the cap. 6 <i>mandatos</i>. • The textbook often lumps these and the cap. 6 <i>mandatos</i> together as <i>consejos</i> ‘advice’ or <i>recomendaciones</i> ‘recommendations’ 1) “Have to” (with <i>que</i>): ◦ <i>Tener <u>que</u> + infinitivo</i> e.g. <i>Tienes/Tenemos <u>que</u> salir</i> ‘I/we have to leave’ ◦ <i>Hay <u>que</u> + infinitivo</i> e.g. <i>Hay <u>que</u> comer bien</i> ‘One has to eat well’ 2) <i>Es <u>adj.</u> + infinitivo</i> (without <i>que</i>) ◦ <i>Es importante estudiar</i> ◦ <i>Es necesario practicar más</i> ◦ <i>Es bueno beber mucha agua</i>
Reflexive verbs cap. 5, p. 99 • These are verbs that use the “reflexive pronouns” <i>me/te/se/nos/os</i> • Many (not all) translate with ‘self’: ◦ <i>Me llamo Judy</i> ‘I call myself Judy’ ◦ <i>Se baña poco</i> ‘He rarely bathes himself’ • Most have normal versions, e.g. <i>Baño al bebé</i> ‘I bathe the baby’ (not ‘myself’) • The infinitive has to use the correct pronoun too: ◦ <i>Debes <u>bañarte</u></i> ‘You should take a bath’ ◦ <i>Tengo <u>que relajarme</u></i> ‘I have to relax’	<i>Se impersonal</i> cap. 8, p. 161 • Says what happens, but not who does it, hence “impersonal.” • Lots of ways to translate • <i>Aquí se habla español</i> = ◦ Here, one speaks Spanish ◦ Here, Spanish is spoken ◦ Here, you speak Spanish (but not ‘you’ specifically) • Watch out for singular/plural: ◦ <i>Se <u>corta</u> la zanahoria</i> ‘You chop the carrot // The carrot <u>is</u> chopped’ ◦ <i>Se <u>cortan</u> las cebollas</i> ‘You chop the onions // The onions <u>are</u> chopped’
<i>ir a + infinitivo</i> cap. 7, p. • This is the easiest way to talk about the future in Spanish	<i>Estar + gerundio ‘gerund’</i> = Present progressive (cap. 6, p. 121) • E.g. <i>Estoy estudiando</i> ‘I am studying,’ <i>Estamos comiendo</i> ‘We are eating.’

SPAN 1002: Six new ways to use verbs

• Translates literally into English: - o <i>Voy a salir</i> 'I'm going to leave' - o <i>Vamos a nadar</i> 'We're going to swim' • Spanish also has a future tense conjugation (cap. 13), but nowadays it is used less than the <i>ir a</i> structure -- or not at all, depending on where you live.	• Translates literally into English. • Watch out for irregular "gerunds" (the -ando/-iendo part) like <i>durmiendo</i> and <i>leyendo</i> (more in part 3 here) • Don't use to talk about the future! - o 'I am leaving at 2:00' = <i><u>Voy a</u> salir a las dos</i> (the Cap. 7 "<i>ir a</i>" construction)
--	---

SPAN 1002: Other important verb topics

Verbs like *gustar* ‘to please’ (“backwards verbs”)

cap. 8, p. 160

- *Gustar* means ‘to please,’ not ‘to like.’
- To understand it and similar verbs (e.g. *encantar*), think of the English verb *to disgust*.
 - We say *Slime disgusts me*, not **I disgust slime*.
 - The subject of the verb *disgusts* is the slime, not “I.”
- That’s why we say *Me gusta el libro*: literally, ‘The book pleases me.’
 - Likewise plural *Me gustan los libros*.
 - Likewise *Te gusta/n*, *Nos gusta/n*, *Le/Les gusta/n*, *Os gusta/n*.
 - **Gusto* wouldn’t make sense here; nor would **gustas*, **gustamos*, etc.
- Start with *a* if you mention a specific person, or to emphasize the person.
 - *A José le encantan los libros* ‘The books are enchanting TO José (i.e. he loves them)’
 - *A mí me interesa la película, pero a ella no le interesa*.
- To say that you like or dislike **a person**, use *caer bien/mal* (p. 278)

Ser and *estar* (p. 161)

- Don’t rely on “permanent” vs. “temporary.” It doesn’t always work.
- Use *estar*
 - to talk about location (except for events)
 - with the gerund, to form the present progressive (see other side)
 - to describe states or conditions (p. 161). *Estar* is a cognate of English *state*.
 - wet, dirty, sad, tired, bored, ripe, broken, lost, etc.
 - these are usually the result of a change, e.g. something got wet, broke, etc.
- Use *ser*
 - to describe or identify people or things
 - e.g. How would you describe your cousin?
(age, origin, physical traits, personality, profession, religion, etc.)
 - e.g. How would you describe your sweater?
(size, color, material, ownership)
 - to talk about time, date, and location (of an event)
 - a useful mnemonic: these all appear on invitations

Irregular verbs in the present tense (cap. 5, p. 98)

See tables at <https://tinyurl.com/SpainIrregVerbs>

- The biggest category is “boot” verbs (stem-changing verbs)
 - The root vowel changes in most forms (all but *nosotros* and *vosotros*)
 - In these forms the root vowel is STRESSED, e.g. *enTIENdo* (vs. *entenDEmos*)
 - You see the same changes in non-verbs
e.g. Lat. *porta* > Sp. *puerta*, Lat. *metum* > Sp. *miedo*
- Many verbs have special irregularities in the *yo* form
 - -go verbs like *decir* (*digo*) and *traer* (*traigo*)
 - -zco verbs like *conocer* (*conozco*)
 - others: *dar* (*doy*), *saber* (*sé*), *ver* (*veo*)
- The ultra-common verbs *estar*, *ir*, and *ser* are completely irregular. For *ir* and *ser*, this is largely because they merge 2 or more Latin verbs.

SPAN 1002: Other important verb topics

E.g. the present tense forms of *ir* (*voy, vas, va*, etc.) come from Latin *vadere* ‘to go, walk, hurry’ (a cognate of English *wade, evade*, and *invade*).

Where to put reflexive and object pronouns

- 1) **Before** a conjugated verb: ***Me*** llamo, ***Lo*** siento, ***Nos*** van a visitar (*nos* = ‘us’)
- 2) **After** an affirmative command: *¡Hazlo!* ‘Do it!’, *¡Lávense!* ‘Wash yourselves!’
- 3) **After** an infinitive or gerund: *Quiero hacerlo*, *Estás leyéndola*.

Note that rule (1) can also apply here: ***Lo*** quiero hacer, ***La*** estás leyendo.