



Ir a infinitive chart

In order to continue to enjoy our site, we ask you to confirm your identity as a human. Thank you so much for your cooperation. Google Ads disables the desktop version (300×600)Notes: The written lesson can be found below. Links to quizzes, tests, etc. on the left. In Spanish, many useful terms are created by combining two verbs. When this happens, the first verb is sticky, while the second verb remains in the infinitive form.ir, viajarYo voy a viajar a España. I'm going to travel to Spain.acabar, comerTú acabas de comer. You just ate.saber, nadarJuan sabe nadar. Juan knows how to swim.volver, leerMaría vuelve a leer el libro. María reads the book again. One of these expressions combines the verb ir (conjugated) with an infinite yes. That preposition is always used. The formula: ir a + infinitative = will do something (in the near future) Voy a llevar is our hermana a su casa. I'm taking my sister to her house. Iron is the invitar so manymuchachas. You're going to invite a lot of girls. Cristina va a conversar con mi mama. Christina's going to talk to my mom. Eduardo va a leer el libro. Edward's going to read the book. Remember the previous lesson, how to conjugate the verb ir: voy vas vavamos vais vanHere some useful words and phrases for exactly when you're going to do something hoytodaymañanatomorrowmástardelateresta tardethisafternoonla semana que vienenext weekel mes que vienenext yearesta nochetonightmañana por la mañanatomorrow morningmañana por la tardetomorrow afternoonmañana por la nochetomorrow nightLet's add a flashcard for the expression ir a + infinitive : Verb FlashcardsComplete ListIr a + infinitiveHow will you do something (voy, iron, va, vamos, vais, is) Ready to travel through space and time? The Spanish verb ir (go) can be used, like its English brother, to talk about movement in space and time in the near future. This makes ir an extremely useful verb-it will pop up and then not just about every conversation you have in the Spanish language. Whether you are aiming for full fluency or just getting through the basic conversations on a trip to Peru, it's a verb you'll need. This post assumes that you already have some knowledge of Spanish at present time and other basic vocabulary. We'll look at how it conjugated, how to use it to talk about what's going to happen in the future. How often is this term used? More than you know. You can see yourself by watching authentic videos such as fluentU. FluentU makes real-world videos, such as video clips, movie trailers, news, and inspirational conversations, and turns them into personalized language learning lessons. This means that you hear how and how often you write about... Is speaking to genuine native Spanish speakers! Other sites use script-based content. FluentU uses a natural approach that helps ease the Spanish language and culture over time. 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Start using FluentU on the website with your PC or tablet, or better yet, download the iOS or Android FluentU app. Present tense ir quite simply indicates that someone is doing the action going. yo voy nosotros vamos tú vas vosotros vais él/ella/Ud. va ellos/ellas/Uds. is the word vamos can mean we go and we go, but it can also be used to make a suggestion we go in certain contexts. Another common use of ir is to be aware that talk about something works or not: Este ordenador no va. — This computer is not working. Going to a place in Spanish: ir + a + (place) The most basic way to use the above congreation of the verb ir is to talk about where someone is going now. You must enter a (recipient) value in the preposition before the destination. Voy the casa. I'm going home. Live va a la playa. He's going to the beach. Vamos a la biblioteca. We're going to the library. Recall that if you follow the masculine article away (a), there will always be sub. Vas al cine. You're going to the movies. If you're practicing with a partner, a nice way to work on these con in cones first is to look at the pictures when people go and create sentences about your best guesses about where they're going. Ella va from Chile. He's going to Chile. Ellos is a la montaña. - They're going to the mountain. We are talking in the near future in Spanish ir + a + infinitive yesyear the most way to talk about the immediate future of Spanish is to live in the verb ir, and much like english, you can use the verb to go: To do this, we will need our verb ir, the preposition of the and finally the infinitive form of the verb that will tell us what will happen. The infinitive is the unconjugated basic forms of Spanish verbs, which are seen in dictionaries and grammatical texts, and ir is the infinitive form of the verb go. Other infiniable forms you probably know: estudiar (learn), gustar (to be pleasant), bailar (dance), comer (eat) and vivir (live). All Spanish infinits end in years: ar, -er, or -ir. To make a sentence about what will happen, use the following construct: conjugated form of ir + a + infinidal yes verb So, for example: Vamos is an estudiar. We're going to study. Voy's a dorm. I'm going to sleep. Simply changing the intonation (upward intonation at the end of a sentence like English, but it's usually more exaggerated in Spanish) might make such a sentence a question: ¿Vais is a future. Are you going to eat? ¿Iron is an estornudar? Are you going to sneeze? However, if you spot an excellent dancer whom you want to have a spin on the salsa dance floor, the best way to approach is to hold your hand out and it sounds inevitable: Vamos is a bailar. We're going to dance. You may remember that llueve means it's raining. The verb's infinitive form is llover. It's going to rain. Just as in the present tense, we conjure up the verb of the third person singly number: some unknown it is. Of course, we can also use this design in sentences that are more than three words long! While the word order in Spanish is notoriously flexible, ir + a + infinity is a tightly knit trio that can never be separated. Every additional word comes before or after, but never within this trio. Ellos has a bailar tango. - They're going to tango. Voy a vivir en Nápoles. - I'm going to tango. Yoy a vivir en Nápoles. - I'm going to take a nap? The same applies to all subject names (e.g. lo, la, you, well, etc.); they must never come anywhere in our inviolable trio, but rather be before or after. Know that if you use them after the trio, you will get attached to the infiniable yesyear. Vamos is a hacerlo. We're going to do this. Lo vamos is a hacerlo. We're going to do this. Lo vamos is a hacer we're going to do this. said this construction was talking about in the near future. It's a very subjective thing. The speaker may feel that in the near future seconds or so, but also years. In both cases, however, the The ir + a + infiniable suggests a little more direct than the use of the Spanish future is tense, which most students approach a little later. In any case, it's good to keep this in mind as you practice today's construction. The future is tense, by contrast, it sounds like it's happening just a little bit in the distant future, and it's also a little more formal. For example: Voy a hacer lo necessario. I'll do what's necessary. (ie soon, i get it done now-ish and then take care of it) Unlike that, the future is tense: Haré lo necesario. I'll do what's necessary. (ie, it will happen in the future, sometime) The first statement is just a smidgen more reassuring to the listener who can't wait to get something done! The second statement sounds a little stiff, and one is just a little less sure of how soon measures will be taken. The difference in meaning is small, but there it is. You can see the example of this contrast in the next reggaeton song. In the first few lines, the gentleman who serenaded us says: Hoy voy a beber y sé que que voy a enloquecer y te llamaré después para hacerte mía mujer Today I will drink and I know that I will lose my mind and I will call you after that you wife Can read the full lyrics here. It's a simple song and great to learn, but beware that there are also some non-standard grammar-like mía mujer instead of our mujer and shortening the words in a Caribbean style. The first two lines use the construction ir + a + infinit, which says that our lovelorn singer will soon hit the bottle. A little further away, after the crazy drunken fog of the night, it seems the lucky lady can expect a ring, or at least some blurry speech from a man off one knee. - No, no, no ¿Qué iron the hacer esta noche? ¿Iron is an estudiar esta construcción? (And you? What are you going to do tonight? Are you going to learn this construction?) Try to talk to a language partner online tonight from Chile about your plans and the plans of people you know and ask a native speaker to correct the text. ¡Va a ser fantástico! (It's going to be fantastic!) After fourteen years of bouncing across Europe and Latin America, Mose Hayward blogs about the ultra-minimalist is the best outfit for travel. If you liked this post, something tells you that you'll love FluentU, the best way to learn Spanish is through real videos. Experience

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