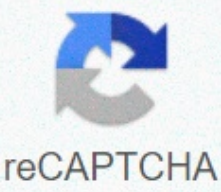




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Sentences with verbs in spanish

Verbs (verbos) make words or action words. they express states, processes, or actions completed by the object of the sentence (a noun or pronoun). Verbs always agree with the subject of the sentence personally and number. Verbs are often accompanied by additional elements that provide information about how the action happened or which actors were involved. Verbs have different shapes depending on where they appear in the sentence. Spanish verbs have personal and impersonal forms. Impersonal forms of the verb The impersonal forms of Spanish verbs are name-defying (cantar), gerund (cantando) and participle (cantado). These forms are fixed. they remain the same regardless of the subject of the sentence. Verb's noun is the base form. In Spanish, all verbinfinitives end in -scars, -er, or -ir. Example: cantar, comer, vivirsing, eating, live gerund of Spanish verbs similar to the English-ing form. In Spanish gerund ends in -ando or -iendo. Example: cantar → cantandosing → song comer/vivir → comiendo/viviendoeat/live → eating/living The participle corresponds to the English past participle (third form of the verb). In Spanish, the verb's regular participle form ends in -do. In some cases participle form may change to agree with a noun (-en/-dos/-das). Example: cantar → cantado (regular participle)sing → sung hacer → hecho (irregular participle) make → made La ópera es interpretada por Monserrat Caballé. The opera performed by Monserrat Caballé. (variable participle in a passive sentence) Nosotros ya tenemos compradas las entradas. → Nosotros ya hemos comprado las entradas. We already bought our tickets. → We've already bought our tickets. (variable participle due to verb tener) Read more about nouns, participle and gerund in Spanish grammar. Personal forms of the verb Personal forms are the conjugated forms of a verb in one of the Spanish times (tiempos verbals). When conjugated, the verb agrees personally and number with the subject of the sentence, which is why we typically omit the subject pronoun in Spanish. Example: Nosotros cantamos. We sing. topic: 1st person plural (vi), verb: 1st person majority in the current indicative tense Yo trabajo en un banco. → Trabajo a un banco. I work in a bank. → I work in a bank. In English the verb is often the same regardless of subject (I work, we work, etc.), but in Spanish the conjugated form of the verb expresses the subject of the sentence, which means that we can omit the subject pronoun yo (I) Some verbs are regular and others are irregular; some are regular in some times and irregular in others. There are three moods in Spanish: the guiding, the conjunctivist and the imperative. We can think of moods as categories, they provide information about the attitude of the speaker. The expresses real information that is known or secure. Normal phrases are usually formed in the indicative mood. Example: Desayuno café y tostadas todos los días. I have coffee and toast for breakfast every day. The conjunctive expresses hypothetical, vague or unverified information. It is often used in child clauses that follow a negative statement. Example: No creo que hoy desayune café y tostadas. I don't think I want coffee and toast today. The necessity expresses a command or request. Unlike the guiding and conjunctive, it is imperative does not exist in different times and only has positive and negative forms. Example: Trae más leche, por favor. Bring more milk, please. No compres café descafeinado. Don't buy decaffeinated coffee. Learn how to use the guiding, conjunctive and imperative correct in Spanish grammar. Tense Verbet puts a verb's action in the present, past or future. Spanish times can be simple or compound and can exist in the indicative or conjunctivist moods. The simple times consist of a verb: the conjugated form of the head-over. Example: Como a la una. I'll eat one o'clock. (indicative) Te llamo cuando salga de trabajar. I'll call you when I leave work. (conjunctivist) The compound times consist of two verbs; the conjugated form of the aid (auxiliary verb) hopes together with the main verse in the participle form. Example: Hoy han comido a la una. Today I ate one o'clock. (indicative) Lucía te llamará cuando haya salido de trabajar. Lucía's going to call me when she leaves work. (conjunctivist) The three verbs often chosen as model verbs to show regular inflections are amar, temer and partir (love, fear, leave). Head to Lingolia's overview of Spanish times to learn more about bending and using the different times of the guiding mood. The verb is the heart of the sentence. When there are two or more verbs in a sentence, it is possible to distinguish between the verb that communicates meaning (mainvert) and the verb that communicates the time of the action (help buffer or helpverbum). The main verb expresses the meaning and content of the action. In simple times, the main verb is displayed alone, while in compound times it appears with a helper. When it is alone, the main verb is conjugated; when it is together with an extra mainverse takes participle form. Example: Como a la una. I'll eat one o'clock. (simple tense) Hoy han comido a la una. Today I ate one o'clock. (compound tense) The relief works as an aid to form the compound times. It is always conjugated and precedes the main verb in participle form. The main auxiliary staff in Spanish is haber. Other aides include looks and estar. Ser and haber are used to form the passive, while the verb estar is combined with that form progressive times. Times. He sido invitado en una cena. I've been invited to dinner. Estoy comiendo en un restaurante. I eat at a restaurant. Verbal periphence (or verbal structures) is the combination of two verbs, the first conjugated and the second in impersonal form (infinitive, gerund or participle). Ejemplo: Mañana voy a ir de compras. Tomorrow I'm going shopping. (periphrasis with name finitive) El gato está durmiendo. The cat is asleep. (periphrasis with gerund) Tengo preparada una tortilla en la nevera. I have a tortilla ready in the fridge. (periphrasis with participle) Learn more about verbal periphrasis with Lingolia. Verbs can be conjugated in the active voice or passive voice. The active voice is most common: a subject performs an action expressed by the verb. Example: El camarero del restaurante atendió a los clientes con mucha amabilidad. The waiter in the restaurant served the customers with good friendliness. The passive voice is used when we want to emphasize the object of the action; in passive sentences, the subject is unknown or unimportant. Example: Mis padres y yo fuimos atendidos con mucha amabilidad por el camarero del restaurante. My parents and I were served with good friendliness by the waiter in the restaurant. Reflexive verbs are the verbs we use when the subject and the subject of the verb are the same. These verbs always take a reflexive pronoun that is consistent with the subject of the phrase. Example: Por las mañanas, me lavo los dientes después de desayunar. In the morning, I brush my teeth when I've had breakfast. Verbs, estar and paracer (be, like) can be used to connect a subject with an adjective or noun. When used in this way, they have no meaning of their own, they are simply there to introduce the attribute (atributo). Example: Marta es inteligente. Marta is intelligent. Marta es ingeniera. Marta is an engineer. In contrast, full verbs have their own meaning and can express this without the help of an attribute. Example: Marta desayuna temprano. Marta has breakfast early. Transitive verbs need an object to make sense. Example: El panadero turn pan y pasteles. The baker sells break and cakes. Intransitive verbs do not require an object. Example: Voy al trabajo en bicicleta. I go to work by bike. Naci en 1988.I was born in 1988. The Spanish modal verbs are deber, querer, saber, poder y soler.must, want, know, be able, tend to modal verbs express obligation, a desire, knowledge, permission, possibility, probability or repetition. The meaning of these verbs may change depending on whether they are used in the positive or negative form. Learn more about the Spanish modal verbs with Lingolia. Verbs from the Spaniards in Texas Corpus A verb can be defined as the phrase's word of action. To determine whether a word is a verb or not, consider its role in the sentence. access used in the following sentences? Never give strangers access to your bank account. If you can't access the web pages during rush hour, try again. In the first sentence, access is a thing (a noun) that you can give to anyone. In the second sentence, access is something you do (a verb) with your computer. Whether a word is considered a noun or a verb depends on how it is used in the sentence. Infinitives and Inflections When studying verbs, you need to know the difference between the verb's name-perfect form and the finite shapes or conjugated forms. In English, infinitive verbs, to which the word is addressed, are initiated. In Spanish, infinitives end up in -scars, -er or -ir. to eat, to drink, to sleep comer, tomar, dormir These verbs are called infinitives because, like the concept of infinity, they are not bound by time. From the name defined, we infer the conjugated forms of the verb, also known as the finite forms of the verb. They are called limited because they refer to events rooted in time, that is, to events that have a particularly tense: past, present, future. Note the conjugated forms of name-defining studying. I studied Spanish in high school, datid bending I am studying Spanish in college this semester. current tense bending I will study Spanish next year abroad. Future tense bending Verb bends are traditionally presented in textbooks according to paradigms, a grammatical term for pattern. A paradigm always includes name vulfination followed by bends by person, which are divided into first, second and third, as well as number, which is the distinction between singular and plural. Here is the paradigm of the present of the Spanish verb hablar, to speak. hablar singular majority 1st person hablo hablamos 2nd person hablas 3rd person habla hablan Spanish verbs fall into three classes based on the last two letters of the verb. Each class has a specific pattern of bending. -ar verbs -are verbs -ir verbs Participles A participle is a special verb form derived from the name, but not conjugated. In other words, while inflections come in paradigms of different shapes by different individuals, participles have only one form. There are two types of participles: current participles (also called gerunds) and former participles. Current Participles Current participles are formed by adding -ando to the stem of -ar verbs and-iendo to the stem of -er and -ir verbs. Current participles are most commonly used with the verb estar to form the current progressive. Si estoy hablando con mi familia, entonces yo soy la gringa, la americana. Pero si estoy hablando con gente... con americanos, siempre sales a relucir que soy mexicana. If I talk to my family, I'm the gringa, the American. But if I talk to people... to the Americans, the that I am Mexican always stands out. Past Participles Past participle is formed by adding -ado to the stem of -scar verbs and-ido to the stem of -er and -ir verbs. The previous participle in Spanish has two main functions: 1) To form compound times, such as present perfect and pluperfect. When a compound is formed tense, the participle is combined with the verb haber. El programa de arquitectura había cerrado. The architecture program was closed. 2) As an adjective. When used as an adjective, participle agrees in number and gender with noun it qualifies. Note in the example below cerrados is plural and masculine to agree with the noun negocios. Muchos negocios ya están cerrados. Many shops are already closed. There are several irregular previous participles listed in the table below. Infinitive Translation Past Participle Infinitive Translation Past Participle abrir open abierto escribir write escrito morir die muerto resolver resolve resuelto absolver absuelto freír fry frito poner put puesto satis hacer satisfy satisfecho cubrir cover cubierto hacer do hecho prender lent or attach preso ver se visto decir say dicho imprimir print impreso romper pause roto volver back vuelto Common Auxiliaries and Modals Auxiliaries , often called helping verbs, are verbs that are combined with the mainvert to form a verb. There are two groups of auxiliary children: ordinary auxiliary and modals. The most common helpbit in Spanish, haber to have used to form many times. A verb tense, composed of a main verb and its auxiliary is called a compound tense. Mi mamá siempre ha trabajado con compañías que hacen libros. My mother has always worked with companies that make books. A tense one that has only a main verb and no auxiliary staff is called a simple tense. La gente trabaja mucho por muy poco dinero. People work very much for very little money. Modals are special aides expressing the speaker's position. In short, modal verbs are whimsical verbs. For example, modal verbs indicate subtle nuances of meaning regarding such things as the probability of an event or the moral obligation of an event. The most frequent modal verbs are: deber should, poder could, tener que to have to, soler use for, La gente debe entender, ver el mundo de otra manera. People need to understand, see the world in a different way. Tú no puedes salir más de donde vas, y ya no puedes estudiar. You can't get more than what you have and you can't study anymore. Suele pasar que dentro de dos a cuatro generaciones, la lengua, el idioma español se pierde en la familia. Usually within two or four generations the language, Spanish language is lost in the family. Transitive vs. Intransitive Verber Transitive Transitive verbs require a direct object. A direct object is usually defined the person or that, where directly the action of the verb. Subject: ellos Verb: escogieron Direct object: me Me escogieron como la mejor jugadora de la escuela. They chose me as the best player at school. Subject: nosotros Verb: veíamos Direct Object: los chavos grandes Veíamos a los chavos grandes. We saw older guys. Subject: yo Verb: tengo Direct Object: muchas memorias buenas de ellas Tengo muchas memorias buenas de ellas. I have many fond memories of them. Intransitive intransitive verbs do not have an object. Subject: El muchachito Verb: se murió El muchachito se murió. The little boy died. Subject: yo Verb: dormía Hasta como a los dieciséis años todavía dormía en la misma cama con dos de mis hermanos. Until like when I was seventeen I still slept in the same bed with two of my siblings. Spanish vs. English verbs There is an important difference between Spanish and English verbs that often cause problems for beginners language learners. There is a high frequency of English verbs, which combine with a particle (typically a preposition) to express idiomatic meanings. English speakers can completely change the meaning of the verb by changing the particle. Consider the extremely versatile English verb to get. GET+ particle means Spanish is the equivalent of getting around moving around move to get better at recovering mejorarse to come out to leave the irse to get up to get out of bed levantarse To convey the differences in the meaning of few + particle constructions, note how Spanish makes use of completely different verbs. As a consequence, when translating such verbs from English into Spanish, you must never translate word by word (i.e. translate verb and particle separately). Because the verb and particle go together in English, they must be translated as a unit in Spanish. Spanish.

