

**U2- 2**

**Present tense of regular –  
*AR* verbs**

## A. Present tense of regular – *AR* verbs

You have learned the present indicative forms of the verbs *ser*, *estar* and *tener*.

Now you will learn how to conjugate regular – ***AR*** verbs in the present tense.

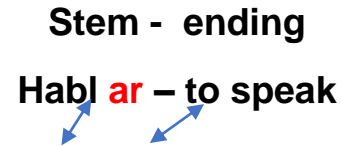
A verb is considered regular when the verb stem doesn't change from the infinitive form to the conjugated form of the verb.

Let's take the regular verb *hablar* (to speak) and see its conjugation in the **present tense**.

# A. Present tense of regular – AR verbs

Notice how the stem stays the same, but the endings vary according to person performing the action:

Stem - ending  
Habla**ar** – to speak



Yo hablo	I speak
tú hablas	you speak (informal)
él / ella / usted habla	he speaks, she speaks, you speak (formal)
nosotros/as hablamos	we speak
vosotros/as habláis	you speak (plural, Spain)
ellos / ellas/ ustedes hablan	they speak, you speak (plural)

## **B. Sentences**

Yo hablo por teléfono con mi padre todos los días.  
*I speak with my father over the phone every day.*

Ustedes hablan inglés en casa.  
*You speak English at home.*

Nosotros hablamos mucho en clase.  
*We speak a lot in class.*

## C. How to conjugate the verbs in Spanish

To conjugate an **-ar** verb in the present indicative, simply remove the **-ar** from the verb and attach the following endings to the stem, depending on the subject.

### Estudiar - Estudi –

Yo - <b>o</b>	Yo estudio <b>o</b>
tú - <b>as</b>	tú estud <b>ias</b>
él / ella / usted - <b>a</b>	él / ella / usted estud <b>ia</b>
nosotros - <b>amos</b>	nosotros estud <b>iamos</b>
vosotros - <b>áis</b>	vosotros estud <b>iais</b>
ellos / ellas/ ustedes - <b>an</b>	ellos / ellas/ ustedes estud <b>ian</b>

## D. When to use the present indicative

### → To describe routine actions:

- ◆ Ellas trabajan en la universidad. *They work at the university.*
- ◆ Miguel habla inglés y español. *Miguel speaks English and Spanish.*
- ◆ Yo camino en el parque todos los días. *I walk in the park every day.*

### → To ask questions about present events:

- ◆ ¿Dónde estudias? *Where do you study?*
- ◆ ¿Cuántas horas trabajas a la semana? *How many hours do you work during the week?*

### → To describe plans in the immediate future:

- ◆ Mañana viajo a México. *Tomorrow I travel to Mexico.*
- ◆ El lunes tomo un examen. *On Monday, I take a test.*

# E. Forming complete sentences in Spanish

To form a complete sentence using the present indicative of **-ar** verbs, remember to follow basic Spanish sentence structure:

Subject + **verb** + when / where / what / with whom, etc.

Yo + **miro** + televisión los fines de semana.

*I + **watch** + tv on the weekends.*

Ella **cocina** pasta.

*She **cooks** pasta.*

Ellos **estudian** español.

*They **study** Spanish.*

# USEFUL NOTE:

→ Remember that in Spanish, subject pronouns are only necessary to emphasize or clarify.

- ◆ Yo **miro** televisión. Vs. **Miro** televisión.
- ◆ Usted **camina** en el parque. Vs. **Camina** en el parque.

→ To say what you do not do, place **no** before the conjugated verb.

- ◆ **No trabajo** los fines de semana. *I do not work on the weekends.*
- ◆ Ellas **no** toman el sol. *They do not sunbathe.*
- ◆ Mariana **no** practica deportes. *Mariana doesn't practice sports.*