

PRESENT INDICATIVE: REGULAR VERBS (DELE: A1/A2) APRENDE ESPAÑOL

When do we use Present Indicative?

The present indicative in Spanish is used to talk about facts, habits, and routines.

Let me show you a couple of examples:

- Tú hablas español. – You speak Spanish. (Fact)
- Yo camino todos los días a la escuela. – I walk to school every day. (Routine)

First, we are going to start discussing regular verbs, for these ones we only need to follow the chart!



Present Indicative

SUBJECT PRONOUN	AR	ER	IR
YO	-O	-O	-O
TÚ	-AS	-ES	-ES
ÉL ELLA USTED	-A	-E	-E
NOSOTROS / NOSOTRAS	-AMOS	-EMOS	-IMOS
VOSOTROS	-ÁIS	-ÉIS	-ÍIS
ELLOS ELLAS USTEDES	-AN	-EN	-EN



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How to Identify Infinitive Verbs

In Spanish, verbs in their infinitive form end in -ar, -er, or -ir.

Remember: An infinitive is a verb that has not been conjugated yet. Such as: Comer, bailar, caminar.

Examples of infinitive verbs:

-ar verbs: trabajar, caminar, hablar

-er verbs: comer, beber, aprender

-ir verbs: vivir, escribir, abrir

How to Conjugate Regular Verbs

To conjugate a regular verb:

Drop the infinitive ending (-ar, -er, -ir).

Add the endings according to the subject meaning the one who's doing the action. Let me give you an example!

VERBO: VIVIR

Subject Pronoun	Ending	Example
Yo	-o	Yo vivo
Tú	-es	Tú vives
Él/Ella/Usted	-e	Él vive
Nosotros/as	-imos	Nosotros vivimos
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	-en	Ellos viven

As easy as dropping the ending and replacing it with new ones, now you can build your own sentences by following this pattern.

SUBJECT PRONOUN + VERB + COMPLEMENT

let's take a look!

SUJETO	VERBO (conjugado)	COMPLEMENTO
Yo	hablo	contigo todos los días
Tú	comes	en el restaurante
Él / Ella / Usted	vive	en el centro
Nosotros / Nosotras	estudiamos	español
Vosotros / Vosotras	trabajáis	en la oficina
Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes	viajan	por la mañana

Estructura: **SUJETO + VERBO + COMPLEMENTO**

Multiple sentences, when combined, create a story! Let's check out a short story that I wrote using only regular verbs and some common words:

Las personas que viven cerca de mi casa estudian conmigo. Todos los días trabajo con ellos en los proyectos de la universidad. Marta vive en la casa azul y Peter vive en la casa verde. A veces, viajamos juntos y comemos en restaurantes elegantes, pero casi nunca hablamos sobre nuestra familia. El padre de Marta trabaja con mi padre en la misma oficina. Mi papá ama su trabajo y yo amo estudiar en mi universidad. Estudio español todos los días. Marta también estudia español y a veces, estudiamos juntos. Espero poder aprender pronto.

As you see, there are plenty of things you can say already! You can tell the world a whole story by using just verbs in the present tense. Now, as you noticed I took some help from some common words such as: Todos los días, a veces, casi nunca. These words are called adverbs and for sure I have a blog talking about this.

Remember, the more you repeat, the better you learn.

Translate the story

Anna sings songs and cooks dinner with her family. They eat together and understand each other. She runs to the library to read books and draw. Anna writes stories and listens to her teacher. She talks with her classmates and washes her hands before eating. After dinner, she cleans her room and carries her backpack. She looks at the stars and rides her bike. On weekends, she swims in the pool and reads books in the library. Anna receives letters from her friends and sells lemonade.
