

Verbos irregulares en el presente

1. Stem-changing verbs:

Stem-changing verbs are different from regular verbs because when you conjugate stem-changing verbs, not only do the endings change but also the stems, except for the *nosotros* form.

There are 4 different types of stem-changing verbs:

E → ie	O → ue
E → i	U → ue

- e → ie

The e in the stem is changed to the ie in all forms except the nosotros form.

Example:

Cerrar → to close

Yo <u>ci</u> erro	Nosotros/nosotras cerramos
Tú <u>ci</u> erras	Ustedes <u>ci</u> erran
Él / ella/ usted <u>ci</u> erra	Ellos / ellas <u>ci</u> erran

<u>ce</u> rrar – to close	co <u>me</u> nzar – to begin
em <u>pe</u> zar – to begin	ent <u>en</u> der – to understand
ne <u>ve</u> ar – to snow	pe <u>n</u> sar – to think
pe <u>rd</u> er – to lose	pre <u>fe</u> rir – to prefer
que <u>re</u> er – to want	se <u>n</u> tir – to feel
te <u>ne</u> r – to have	ve <u>ni</u> r – to come

- e → i

The e in the stem is changed to an i in all forms except the nosotros form.

Example:

Pedir → to ask for

Yo <u>pi</u> do	Nosotros/nosotras pedimos
Tú <u>pi</u> des	Ustedes <u>pi</u> den
Él / ella/ usted <u>pi</u> de	Ellos / ellas <u>pi</u> den

conse <u>g</u> uir – to get	de <u>c</u> ir – to say; to tell
pe <u>d</u> ir – to ask for, to request	re <u>p</u> etir – to repeat
se <u>rv</u> ir – to serve	se <u>g</u> uir – to follow

- o → ue

The o in the stem is changed to ue in all forms except the nosotros form.

Example:

Almorzar → to eat lunch

Yo alm <u>ue</u> rzo	Nosotros/nosotras almorzamos
Tú alm <u>ue</u> rzas	Ustedes alm <u>ue</u> rzan
Él / ella/ usted alm <u>ue</u> rza	Ellos / ellas alm <u>ue</u> rzan

almorzar – to have lunch	contar – to count
costar – to cost	dormir – to sleep
encontrar – to meet, to find	mostrar – to show
poder – to be able to	recordar – to remember
volver – to return	llover – to rain

- u → ue

The u in the stem is changed to ue in all forms except the nosotros form.

Example:

Jugar → to play

Yo jue <u>g</u> o	Nosotros/nosotras jugamos
Tú jue <u>g</u> as	Ustedes jue <u>g</u> an
Él / ella/ usted jue <u>g</u> an	Ellos / ellas jue <u>g</u> an

2. Changes in the “yo” form:

In these verb types, the "yo" form undergoes a change in its ending, while the remaining pronouns are conjugated according to the regular verb rules.

- “-go” verbs:

Example:

Poner → to put

Yo pong <u>o</u>	Nosotros/nosotras ponemos
Tú pones	Ustedes ponen
Él / ella/ usted pone	Ellos / ellas ponen

Salir – to leave	Poner – to put
Hacer – to do / to make	Seguir – to continue
Decir – to say / to tell	Tener – to have
Venir – to come	Oír – to hear
Detener – to detain	Valer – to be worth
Caer (caigo) – to fall	Traer (traigo) – to bring

- **Change from cer or cir → zco**

Example:

conocer → to know

Yo cono <u>zco</u>	Nosotros/nosotras conocemos
Tú conoces	Ustedes conocen
Él / ella/ usted conoce	Ellos / ellas concen

Traducir – to translate	Ofrecer – to offer
Conducir – to drive	Merecer – to
Crecer – to grow	Obedecer – to obey
Producir – to produce	Parecer – to seem

3. Verbs completely irregular

Ir – to go

Yo voy	Nosotros/nosotras vamos
Tú vas	Ustedes van
Él / ella/ usted va	Ellos / ellas van

Ser – to be

Yo soy	Nosotros/nosotras somos
Tú eres	Ustedes son
Él / ella/ usted es	Ellos / ellas son