

	Estar	Ser
Yo	Estoy	Soy
Tu	Estás	Eres
El/Ella	Está	Es
Nosotros	Estamos	Somos
Vosotros	Estáis	Sois
Ellos/Ellas	Están	Son

Ir vs Dar

- Ir : *to go*
- Dar : *to give*

	Ir	Dar
Yo	Voy	Doy
Tu	Vas	Das
El/Ella	Va	Da
Nosotros	Vamos	Damos
Vosotros	Vais	Dais
Ellos/Ellas	Van	Dan

-Habla (tú) más lentamente.

(You) Speak more slowly.

-Note that the negative informal commands use the tú form of the present subjunctive.

-No cuentes tus beneficios.

Don't count your blessings. (**this is the tú form!**)

-Also note that the subject pronoun tú is not normally used with imperative form.

Irregular tu Commands

-The following eight verbs have irregular familiar commands in the affirmative:

decir -di

salir - sal

hacer- haz

ser - se

ir- ve

tener- ten

poner- pon

venir- ven

-Note that these irregularities only occur with affirmative tú commands. As with all other verbs, to form negative informal commands with these verbs, use the "tú" form of the present subjunctive.

-Di la verdad. (Tell the truth.)

No digas mentiras. (Don't tell lies.)

Future Tense

-But if the main clause is in the present, the future is used.

-Juan dice que terminará el trabajo.

Juan says that he will finish the work.

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-The present perfect is formed by **combining the auxiliary verb "has" or "have" with the past participle**.

-Because the present perfect is a compound tense, two verbs are required: the **main verb and the auxiliary verb**.

-I have studied.

(main verb: studied ; auxiliary verb: have)

-He has written a letter to María.

(main verb: written ; auxiliary verb: has)

-present perfect tense is formed by using the present tense of the auxiliary verb "haber" with the past participle. Haber is conjugated as follows:

	Haber
Yo	<i>-he</i>
Tu	<i>-has</i>
El/Ella/Usted	<i>-ha</i>
Nosotros	<i>-hemos</i>
Vosotros	<i>-habéis</i>
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	<i>-han</i>

-With reflexive verbs, the reflexive pronoun is placed immediately before the auxiliary verb.
Compare how the present perfect differs from the simple present, when a reflexive verb is used.

-Me lavo las manos. (present)

I wash my hands.

-Me habré lavado las manos. (future perfect)

I will have washed my hands.

-To make this sentence negative, the word "no" is placed before the reflexive pronoun (me).

-No me habré lavado las manos.

I will not have washed my hands.

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