

Grouping the verbs

All the verbs can be grouped in several ways:

a) **By regularity:**

Regular verbs, follow a conjugation pattern.
Irregular verbs, do not follow a conjugation pattern.

b) **By function:**

Reflexive verbs, when the action of the verb falls on the subject and so does the pronoun.
Auxiliary verbs, or helping verbs.
Transitive verbs, when the action is passed from the subject affecting something in some way.
Intransitive verbs, when the action doesn't pass and doesn't affect anything else.

c) **By ending:**

By their -ar, -er or -ir ending.

Although there are many other classifications of the verbs we will just review to the ones shown above. This book is not about grouping them, but using them. Nevertheless it is important to have in mind that verbs can be organized in several ways.

By far the most important classification is "by ending", and it will be reviewed at the end of this chapter.

Classification "by regularity"

Classifying by regularity depends upon the consistency in which the verbs follow their corresponding **conjugation pattern**; there is a pattern to follow for each tense. If the verb **does not** follow the pattern, it falls in **some kind of irregularity**. Thus there are **Regular and Irregular** verbs in this class.

Regular verbs: Regular verbs follow a conjugation pattern.

Irregular verbs: Irregular verbs do not follow a conjugation pattern.

A conjugation pattern is a predetermined way to conjugate a verb, with a constant root and the endings characteristic for each conjugation depending on the tense in which it wants to be conjugated. In a regular verb the root is always constant.

For Example, for **-ar** ending verbs in **Present Indicative Tense**, this is the pattern that replaces the **-ar**:
(All the patterns will be reviewed later)

<u>Pronouns</u>	<u>Present Indicative Tense</u> <u>for "-ar" ending verbs</u>
Yo	-o
Tú	-as
El /ella/ usted	-a
Nosotros	-amos
Vosotros	-áis
Ustedes/ ellos/ ellas	-an