Irregular “yo” verbs
Introduction

- In the present tense indicative there can be different patterns of conjugation.
  - Regular
  - Irregular
  - Stem-Change
  - Irregular “YO”
Regular Verb Conjugation

- Regular- the ending is the only part of the verb that changes and the conjugated verb resembles the infinitive.

Examples

- CANTAR: canto, cantas, canta, cantamos, cantáis, cantan
- BEBER: bebo, bebés, bebe, bebemos, bebéis, beben
- VIVIR: vivo, vives, vive, vivimos, vivís, viven.
Irregular Verb Conjugation

- The verb may undergo a significant change and the resultant form bears little or no resemblance to the infinitive.

- Examples:
  - IR: voy, vas, va, vamos, vais, van
  - SER: soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son
Irregular 1st person singular

- The verb undergoes regular conjugation in all forms except the 1st person singular.
- The “yo” form will have a spelling change that does not reflect regular conjugation.
- Some verbs may also have a *stem-change* or be **irregular** along with the irregular “yo”.
Categories of Irregular “yo” verbs

- There are 3 categories:
  - “-go” verbs
  - “-zco” verbs
  - SABER
“GO” verbs

- The irregular 1st person form will end in “-go”.
  - HACER: hago, haces, hace, hacemos, hacéis, hacen
  - PONER: pongo, pones, pone, ponemos, ponéis, ponen.
  - TRAER: traigo, traes, trae, traemos, traéis, traen.
  - SALIR: salgo, sales, sale, salimos, salís, salen.
Special “GO” verbs

- Sometimes there are exceptions to the rules.
- The following are special “go” verbs.
  - *TENER: tengo, tienes, tiene, tenemos, tenéis, tienen
  - **OIR: oigo, oyes, oye, oímos, oís, oyen.
“ZCO” Verbs

- Verbs ending in −CER and −CIR will have a 1st person singular form ending in “-zco”.
- This is true for all verbs ending in −CER and −CIR in present tense conjugation.

- **CONOCER:** conozco, conoces, conoce, conocemos, conocéis, conocen.
- **TRADUCIR:** traduzco, traduces, traduce, traducimos, traducís, traducen
SABER

- SABER has a unique irregular 1st person form which is classed by itself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sé</th>
<th>sabemos</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sabes</td>
<td>sabéis</td>
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<tr>
<td>sabe</td>
<td>saben</td>
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</tbody>
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Conclusión

- The irregular “yo” is only apparent in verbs that end in –CER or –CIR.
- The other verbs with irregular 1st person singular forms will have to be memorized.
- A verb can have an irregular “yo” as well as be a stem-changer or an irregular verb.