

THE REGULARIZATION
OF SPANISH
'IRREGULAR VERBS'

CESAR ORO


THE REGULARIZATION OF SPANISH
'IRREGULAR VERBS'

by

César Oro

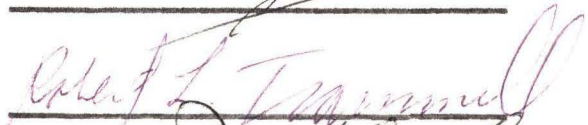
This thesis was prepared under the direction of the candidate's thesis advisor, Dr. Melvyn C. Resnick, Department of Languages and Linguistics, and has been approved by the members of his supervisory committee. It was submitted to the faculty of the College of Humanities and was accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.


SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE:




(Thesis Advisor)

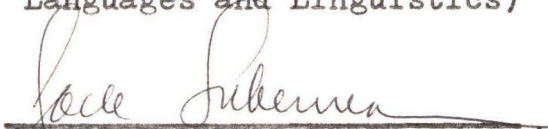









(Chairman, Department of
Languages and Linguistics)



(Dean, College of Humanities)



(date)

THE REGULARIZATION OF SPANISH
'IRREGULAR VERBS'

by

César Oro

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the
College of Humanities
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
of Master of Arts

Florida Atlantic University
Boca Raton, Florida
May, 1970

Table of Contents

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. Introductory Considerations	1
II. The Structure of the Spanish Verb	9
III. Phonological Classification and Analysis of Spanish Verbs	23
IV. Irregular Spanish Verbs	104
V. Summary	136
Appendix I	142
Appendix II	158
Appendix III	159
Bibliography	162

Chapter I

Introductory Considerations

Grammarians list more than eight hundred Spanish "irregular" verbs.¹ A Spanish verb is traditionally considered to be irregular when the stem of the verb² does not remain constant throughout all tenses, and/or when its inflectional affixes vary from those of the corresponding paradigmatic model for verbs of the same class or conjugation.

In this study I intend to analyze the component

¹See, for example, Peter E. Traub, The Spanish Verb, (New York, 1928), p. 194. (First Edition 1900). Traub lists exactly 823 irregular verbs. Santiago Lazzati in Diccionario del verbo castellano (Buenos Aires, 1962), pp. 286-423, lists a total of some eleven thousand verbs in Spanish.

²The stem is what is left after the infinitive ending -ar, -er, or -ir is removed. All Spanish Verbs are traditionally classified into three conjugations, characterized by the vowel of the infinitive ending. Verbs whose infinitives end in -ar are termed first conjugation verbs; those in -er, second conjugation verbs; and those in -ir, third conjugation verbs. This three-way division is historically acceptable. In Latin there were four conjugations which give rise to Spanish verbs as follows:

<u>Latin</u>	<u>Spanish</u>
<u>-āre</u>	<u>-ar</u>
<u>-ēre</u>	<u>-er</u>
<u>-ere</u>	<u>-er</u> , sometimes <u>-ir</u>
<u>-īre</u>	<u>-ir</u>

structure of the Spanish verb in general and to formulate rules based on phonological criteria to "regularize" the vast majority of these "irregular" Spanish verbs.

Just as English has regular noun plurals ending in /-s/, /-z/, and /-ɪz/³ depending upon specific phonological environments, there are phonological environments in the Spanish verb which condition many of the variations normally considered irregular. Most verbs whose forms vary from the corresponding regular-model verb paradigms exhibit stem or inflectional variations that are predictable and, therefore, should be considered normal or regular.

The verb lucir /luθir/, for example, belongs to the class of verbs ending in -ir. This verb is traditionally considered irregular since in certain present-tense forms it adds the epenthetic element /k/ (luzco /luθko/ 'I seem') and consequently does not follow the paradigm of the regular model verb partir /partir/ (parto /párto/ 'I leave'). Nevertheless, this "irregularity", as we will see in Chapter Three, can be predicted and is, therefore, not an irregularity but a pattern conditioned by a specific phonological environment within the Spanish verb system. This type of regular phonological conditioning⁴ within Spanish verb

³See, for example, H. A. Gleason, An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistic (New York, 1961), pp. 97-98.

⁴The terms 'phonological conditioning' and 'morphological conditioning' are used here as defined by Gleason, p. 62.

morphology has not been generally recognized and forms the basis for this study.

There are, however, some verbs which resist regularization according to phonological criteria. For instance, the verbs andar /andár/ and mandar /mandár/ belong to the same /-ar/ conjugation and are so similar in their infinitive forms that they constitute a minimal pair in their infinitive forms. But in the preterite tense Juan mandó (regular) 'Juan sent' and Juan anduvo (irregular) 'Juan walked', there is a great difference in form between the two verbs. The addition of the extra element /ub/ and the corresponding stress redistribution are variations from the model paradigm that cannot be considered predictable or explainable. The relationship between andar and anduvo must be considered an example of morphological conditioning and hence a truly irregular verb.

A search of the relevant literature has revealed that to date no successful organization has been done of Spanish irregular verbs based on modern linguistic methodology. Studies of these verbs have dealt with them according to the traditions of the Real Academia Española. Grammarians of Spain and Spanish-America are prone to follow the norms of the Academy. Since many of these traditional norms have found their way into modern treatments of the Spanish irregular verb, they will be briefly examined in this Chapter.

According to the Academy,⁵ both regular and irregular verbs consist of two elements:

- a) the stem or root⁶ (two roots for each verb) and
- b) the verb endings (desinencias).

The Academy⁷ gives paradigms of regular as well as irregular verbs. Irregular verbs are also subdivided into two groups, verbs with common irregularities and verbs with special irregularities. There are twelve groups of verbs with common irregularities. The Academy's study of irregular verbs includes a description of each irregularity and a list of verbs which follow a particular variation from the model.

In 1965, Politzer⁸ also accepts the two-root system of the Academy. The affixes are of two kinds, the tense-mood signal and the person differentiator. In amabas /amábas/, for instance, three elements, according to Politzer, must be distinguished:

⁵Real Academia Española, Gramática de la lengua española (Madrid, 1962), p.44.

⁶In a verbal form the stem can be one morpheme or a combination of morphemes. A stem with a single morpheme is termed a root. Quebrar /kebrár/, ('to break'), for instance, has one stem /kebr-/ which is a root. Patiquebrar /patikebrár/, ('to break a leg'), however, has a stem /patikebr-/ which is composed of two roots. See, for example, Gleason, p. 59.

⁷Gramática, pp. 54-59 and 66-101.

⁸Robert E. Politzer and Charles N. Stanbach, Teaching Spanish: A Linguistic Orientation (Waltham, 1965), pp. 108-119 (First Edition, 1961).

- a) the stem, root, or base am- /am-/,
- b) the tense-mood signal -aba- /-aba-/, and
- c) the person differentiator -s /-s/.

William Bull⁹ also distinguished three parts in Spanish verb forms. These are the stem and two types of affixes.

In 1962, García Durán¹⁰ presented a theory to explain Spanish verb forms based on four distinct elements rather than two or three. García Durán divides the set of irregular verbs into six groups. The theory of four elements in each finite Spanish verb form was further developed by Stockwell, Bowen and Martin (S. B. & M.).¹¹

The elements used by S. B. & M. to construct verb forms are the stem, theme-vowel, tense-aspect marker, and person-number marker. All four elements can be easily distinguished in the verb form cantabas /kantábas/ ('you sang'). /kant-/ is the basic element or stem, /-a-/ is the theme-vowel or the overt class marker, /-ba-/ is the tense-aspect and mood marker, and /-s/ is the person-number marker. Unfortunately all the

⁹William E. Bull, Spanish for Teachers: Applied Linguistics (New York, 1965), pp. 112-126.

¹⁰García Durán, Por qué la gramática es una ciencia (Mexico City, 1962), pp. 114-116.

¹¹Robert P. Stockwell, J. Donald Bowen, and John W. Martin, The Grammatical Structures of English and Spanish (Chicago, 1967), pp. 105-108 (First Edition 1965).

elements in the S. B. & M. system are not always overtly marked, and sometimes the stress, which is not accounted for in the system, is the only feature which distinguishes two forms (e.g., amē /amē/ 'I loved' and ame /āme/ 'he may love').

The /-a-/, /-e-/, and /-i-/ of the infinitive /-ar/, /-er/, and /-ir/ constitute the theme-vowel of the infinitive. The theme-vowel is not constant throughout all forms of the verb. The theme-vowel /-a-/, for example, which in the infinitive always indicates first conjugation, is characteristic of the second and third conjugation in the present subjunctive forms.

According to S. B. & M., the stem (with its theme-vowel) receives two kinds of affixes, namely, tense-aspect markers and person-number markers. The tense-aspect marker is the most variable element of the verb form. It is used to mark the mood, in addition to tense and aspect. In certain present tense indicative forms, e.g. amo /āmo/ ('I love'), the tense aspect marker is /-∅-/ and mood and tense in this verb form are indicated by the lack of any theme-vowel. The tense-aspect markers, which are, therefore, highly variable in each tense and mood, are considered by S. B. & M. to be /-e-/, /-d-/, /-o-/, /-i-/, /-ste-/, /-ro-/, /-se-/, /-re-/, /-ra-/, /-ria-/, /-ba-/, /-a-/, /-r/, /-ndo/, /-do/, and /-∅-/.

The person-number marker is somewhat more stable for each person and number. The overt person-number marker for

the second person singular is /-s/. Forms of the plural are relatively constant with respect to the person-number marker: /-mos/ for the first person plural, /-ys/¹² for the second person plural, and /-n/ for the third person plural.¹³

A summary of S. B. & M's complete system for REGULAR Spanish verb follows:

The stem plus all declensional elements of regular Spanish verbs, according to Stockwell, Bowen, and Martin

Tense & Mood	Person & Number	Stem	ThemeV	Tense Aspect Marker	Person Number Marker	Verb Form
Non-finite forms						
Infinitive		am	ã	r		amãr
Pres. part.		kom	yẽ	ndo		komyẽndo
Past. part.		part	f	do		partido
Finite forms						
First conjugation						
Pres. ind.	1st p.s.	ãm	o	∅	∅	ãmõ
Pres. subj.	1st p.s.	ãm	e	∅	∅	ãmẽ
Imperative	2nd p.p.	am	ã	d	∅	amãd
Past subj.	1st p.p.	am	ã	se	mos	amãsemos
Imperfect	2nd p.s.	am	ã	ba	s	amãbas

Table 1

¹²In my idiolect /-ys/ is the person-number marker in the present indicative, second person plural, of all three conjugations, including -ir: habláis/habláys/ ('you speak'), coméis/koméys/ ('you eat'), vivís/viviys/ ('you live').

¹³See for a deep and original study on person-number markers Sol Saporta, "Spanish Person Markers," Language, XXXV (1959), 612-615.

Table 1 (Continuation)

Tense & Mood	Person & Number	Stem	Theme V	Tense Aspect Marker	Person Number Marker	Verb Form
Second conjugation						
Preterite	1st p.s.	kom	∅	í	∅	komí
Preterite	3rd p.s.	kom	y	ó	∅	komyó
Imperfect	2nd p.p.	kom	f	a	ys	komíays
Conditional	2nd p.s.	kom	e	ría	s	komerías
Future	1st p.p.	kom	e	ré	mos	komerémos
Third conjugation						
Preterite	2nd p.s.	part	f	ste	∅	partíste
Preterite	3rd p.p.	part	yé	ro	n	partyéron
Future	3rd p.p.	part	i	rá	n	partirán
Past subj.	2nd p.p.	part	yé	ra	n	partyéran

Table 1

In Chapter Two a new unified method will be presented to analyze the Spanish verb and to clarify some problems that seem inconsistent and unsettled in this system.

Chapter II

The Structure of the Spanish Verb

Stockwell, Bowen and Martin present a system for the analysis of verbs which constitutes the best work on the subject to the present time.

The Stockwell, Bowen and Martin system, however, has very definite flaws, since there are problems within the system that have not been settled with scientific strictness.

First of all, there is a disparity in the linguistic tools used to analyze the regular verbs on the one hand and the irregular verbs on the other. Therefore, it does not provide one single unified method to analyze and regulate both regular and irregular verbs.

Their analysis of irregular verbs was done using inadequate traditional methods.

Their analysis of regular verbs was already dealt with in Chapter One; however, the method used leaves some unresolved problems:

1. One problem not resolved by the Stockwell, Bowen and Martin system concerns the difficulty in distinguishing the three conjugations, as a result of the unstable theme vowel, whose function in infinitive forms is only to differentiate the three classes of verbs. The theme vowel is not constant throughout all tenses. For instance, in amemos

/amēmos/ ('we may love'), a form of the verb amar /amār/, the /-e-/, which indicates second conjugation in the infinitive, indicates first conjugation in the present subjunctive forms; in comamos /komāmos/ ('we may eat'), a form of the verb comer /komēr/, however, the /-a-/, which indicates first conjugation in the infinitive forms, indicates second conjugation in the present subjunctive forms.

2. Both written and spoken Spanish rely heavily on stress to differentiate otherwise identical forms. The stress is neither predicted nor accounted for, however, in the Stockwell, Bowen, and Martin system. For instance, in the utterances

cantarás /kantarás/ ('you will sing') and
cantaras /kantáras/ ('you might sing'), or in
cante /kānte/ ('I may sing' or 'he may sing') and
canté /kanté/ ('I sang')

the stress serves to mark both tense and mood. In the utterances

canto /kānto/ ('I sing') and
cantó /kantó/ ('he sang')

the stress marks the tense as well as the person.

3. Another unresolved problem in Stockwell, Bowen and Martin system concerns the mood which is not predicted by tense-aspect markers in the present forms. Canta /kānta/, for instance, is both third person present indicative

('he sings') and second person singular imperative ('please sing').

In the remainder of this Chapter, I will introduce a system that will not only solve the problems left unresolved by the analysis of regular verbs on the Stockwell, Bowen and Martin system, but that will create a single unified system for the analysis and regularization of both regular and irregular verbs.

The constituent elements of a verbal form will be divided into six groups as follows: Stem, stem modifier, theme vowel, theme vowel modifier, tense-mood-stress marker,¹ and person number marker. All six elements are supplied in every verbal form. For instance, in amábamos /amábamos/ ('we loved'), /am-/ is the stem, the stem modifier is /ø/ for all regular verbs as we will see in Chapter Three, /-a-/ is the theme vowel, /ø/ is the theme vowel modifier, /-ba-/ is the tense-mood-stress marker, and /-mos/ is the person number marker. Thus, amábamos can be written /am+ø+a+ø+ba+mos/.

Some of these terms are self explanatory.² STEM MODIFIER for instance, is used with verbs whose stem undergoes a variation from the /-ar/, /-er/, /-ir/ regular models. E. g. muevo /mwébo/, movemos /mobémos/ from mover /mobér/ ('to move').

¹This element carries information about tense, mood, and stress position, but it is not necessarily stressed.

²The stem has been already defined in Chapter One, footnote 2, p. 1.

The THEME VOWELS /-a-/, /-e-/, and /-i-/ mark the verb conjugation and are identified as the final vowel after separating the characteristic /r/ from the infinitive forms. E. g. /-a-/ from am-a-r, /-e-/ from com-e-r, and /-i-/ from part-i-r.

The THEME VOWEL MODIFIER again is a self explanatory term, but it is used both in regular forms, as well as in forms traditionally termed irregular. E. g. comfas /komfas/ /kom+∅+e+I+a+s/ from /komēr/ ('to eat'); contemos /kontēmos/ /kont+∅+a+E+∅₁₀+mos/ from regularized contar /kontār/ ('to tell'); and dieron /dyēron/ /d+∅+a+A+ro+n/ from irregular dar /dar/ ('to give').³

By COMPLETE STEM we indicate the combination of the stem, the stem modifier, the theme vowel, and the theme vowel modifier.⁴ The "complete stem" of a regular as well as an irregular verb automatically tells us the conjugation or class of verbs as does the theme vowel alone.

PERSON NUMBER MARKER, again, is a self explanatory term and indicates if the subject is singular or plural or if it is first, second, or third person.

³In the forms comfas, contemos, and dieron, e+I stand for /i/, a+A stand for /ye/, and a+E stand for /e/, according to forthcoming explanations.

⁴Root and stem are terms which stand for the same word in many cases. A "complete stem", however, is never a root. Stems can be simple (one root) or complex (more than one root or a stem preceded by affixes).

In Spanish the person number marker comes last in a simple verbal form. Some person number markers consistently indicate the same person and number, as shown in the following table:⁵

Consistent person number markers

Person number marker	Person	Number
/-P ₁ /	first	singular
/-P ₃ /	third	singular
/-mos/	first	plural
/-n/	third	plural

Table 2

Some person number markers, however, can be filled with two symbols. For instance, in the second person singular /-s/ and /-P₂/ are in complementary distribution: /P₂/ is used with imperative and preterite indicative forms, and /-s/ is used in all other second person singular forms. In the second person plural /-d/ and /-ys/ are in complementary distribution: /-d/ is used in imperative forms⁶ and /-ys/ is used in all other

⁵Only the verb ser /ser/ ('to be') does not undergo /P₃/ number marker in the third person singular present indicative, as we will see in Chapter Four. Person number markers /-P₁/ and /-P₃/ are morphophonemic symbols.

⁶The person number marker /-d/ appears as /ø/ when the enclitic object pronoun os ('you') is attached to the verb form. E. g. amaos /amãos/ ('love each other'). The person number marker /-mos/ is also altered by the enclitic nos ('us') according to the following rule: The person number marker /-mos/ appears as /-mo/ when the enclitic object pronoun nos is attached to the verb form. E. g. vámonos /bãmonos/ ('let's go').

second person plural forms.

The next-to-last element in a verbal form is the tense-mood-stress marker which is the most variable and informative constituent of the verb endings. However, in utterances like amarás /amarás/ ('you will love') and amaras /amáras/ ('you might love') the tense-mood-stress marker is /-ra-/ in both cases, and, therefore, does not carry sufficient information about tense, mood, and stress position per se. To restore the differentiating power to the /-ra-/ element, I will use /-ra-/ for the past subjunctive forms and /-raF/ for the future forms.

To interpret Table 3 something must be said about symbol / \emptyset / and its subindices, and /-raF-/.

/ \emptyset / is the most common morphophonemic symbol used in this project and indicates the absence of a morpheme, or zero phonemic output. Therefore, / \emptyset / does not correspond to a phonemic element of the Spanish verb structure.

In Table 3, under the title Tense-mood-stress marker (TMS marker), / \emptyset / always appears with subindices 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40, with the following definite and precise meanings:

- / \emptyset_1 / means present indicative and stressed stem
- / \emptyset_2 / indicates present subjunctive and stressed stem
- / \emptyset_3 / indicates present imperative and stressed stem

/ø₄/ indicates preterite indicative and stressed stem

/ø₁₀/ indicates pres. indic. and stressed theme vowel

/ø₂₀/ indicates pres. subj. and stressed theme vowel

/ø₃₀/ indicates pres. imper. and stressed theme vowel

/ø₄₀/ indicates pret. indic. and stressed theme vowel

We can conclude that numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4, as sub-indices carry information about tense and mood; subindex zero (ø/, stressed theme vowel) or its absence (stressed stem) carry information about the stress position.

/-raF-/ (-ra-/ plus a capital F) indicates future indicative with stressed TMS marker as opposed to /-ra-/ characteristic of the past subjunctive with stressed theme vowel.

The TMS marker slot is completed with other constituent morphemes of the Spanish verb structure.

The information carried by the tense-mood-stress marker is shown in chart form in the following table:

Information provided by the tense-mood-stress marker

TMS marker	Indicates		
	Tense	Mood	Stress Position
/ø ₁ /	present	indic.	on stem
/ø ₁₀ /	present	indic.	on theme vowel
/ø ₂ /	present	subjunctive	on stem
/ø ₂₀ /	present	subjunctive	on theme vowel
/ø ₃ /	present	imperative	on stem

Table 3

Table 3 (continuation)

TMS marker	Indicates		
	Tense	Mood	Stress Position
/ø ₃₀ /	present	imperative	on theme vowel
/ø ₄ /	preterite	indicative	on stem
/ø ₄₀ /	preterite	indicative	on theme vowel
/-ste-/	preterite	indicative	on theme vowel
/-ro-/	preterite	indicative	on theme vowel
/-ra-/	past	subjunctive	on theme vowel
/-se-/	past	subjunctive	on theme vowel
/-ria-/	conditional	indicative	on TMS marker
/-re-/	future	indicative	on TMS marker
/-raF-/	future	indicative	on TMS marker
/-a-/	imperfect	indicative	on theme vowel
/-ba-/	imperfect	indicative	on theme vowel

Table 3

The theme vowel is not stable throughout all verb tenses. To eliminate the confusion created by the instability of the theme vowel, the theme vowel modifier is introduced.

All forms of the first conjugation verbs will have /-a-/ as the theme vowel, all forms of the second conjugation will have /-e-/ as the theme vowel, and all forms of the third conjugation will have /-i-/ as the theme vowel.

The function of the theme vowel modifier is to change the

theme vowel in the following way:

O turns the preceding vowel into /o/.

A turns the preceding vowel into /a/, except when this vowel is already /a/. In this case, /aA/ > /ye/.

E turns the preceding vowel into /e/ except when this vowel is already /e/. In this case, /eE/ > /ye/.

I turns the preceding vowel into /i/ except when this vowel is already /i/. In this case, /iI/ > /ye/.

X turns the preceding vowel into /ø/.

Y turns the preceding vowel into /yo/.

/ø/ does not affect the preceding vowel.

/Xd/ replaces the preceding vowel by a /d/.

The following symbols are used exclusively with non-regulable irregular verbs. See Chapter Four.

OY turns the preceding vowel into /oy/.

/b/ is added to the theme vowel.

The following chart provides examples for each of the above symbols and shows the phonemic output of the various theme vowels and the theme vowel modifiers.⁷

⁷Capital letters which appear in all the tables of this project are morphophonemic symbols that carry information but do not appear in the output.

Theme vowel + theme vowel modifier and
the corresponding output

Theme Vowel	Theme Vowel Mod.	Pho-nemic Output	Example	Output	Infin-itive Form
a	∅	a	am +∅+a+∅ +∅ ₁ +s	amas	amár
e	A	a	kom +∅+e+A +∅ ₂ +n	kóman	komér
i	A	a	part+∅+i+A +∅ ₂ +mos	partámos	partír
e	∅	e	kom +∅+e+∅ +∅ ₁ +P ₃	kóme	komér
a	E	e	am +∅+a+E +∅ ₂₀ +ys	améys	amár
i	E	e	part+∅+i+E +∅ ₁ +n	párten	partír
i	∅	i	part+∅+i+∅ +re +P ₁	partiré	partír
a	I	i	d +∅+a+I +stet+ys	dísteys	dar
e	I	i	kom +∅+e+I +a +s	komías	komér
a	O	o	am +∅+a+O +∅ ₁ +P ₁	ámo	amár
e	O	o	kom +∅+e+O +∅ ₁ +P ₁	kómo	komér
i	O	o	part+∅+i+O +∅ ₁ +P ₁	párto	partír
a	OY	oy	est +∅+a+OY+∅ ₁₀ +P ₁	estóy	estár
e	OY	oy	s +∅+e+OY+∅ ₁₀ +P ₁	soy	ser
i	OY	oy	∅ +b+i+OY+∅ ₁₀ +P ₁	boy	ir
a	A	ye	d +∅+a+A +ra +mos	dyéramos	dar
e	E	ye	kom +∅+e+E +ra +s	komyéras	komér
i	I	ye	part+∅+i+I +se +n	partyésen	partír
a	Y	yo	d +∅+a+Y +∅ ₄₀ +P ₃	dyó	dar
e	Y	yo	kom +∅+e+Y +∅ ₄₀ +P ₃	komyó	komér
i	Y	yo	part+∅+i+Y +∅ ₄₀ +P ₃	partyó	partír
e	X	∅	bal +∅+e+X +∅ ₃ +P ₂	bal	balér

Table 4

Table 4 (continuation)

Theme Vowel +	Theme Vowel > Mod.	Pho-nemic Output	Example	Output	Infin-itive Form
i	X	∅	ben +∅+i+X +∅ ₃ +P ₂	ben	benir
e	Xd	d	pon +∅+e+Xd+re +P ₁	pondrē	ponēr
i	b	ib	∅ +∅+i+b +a +mos	fbamos	ir

Table 4

The preceding examples of Table 4 have been chosen from regular verbs when possible. However, the following combinations of theme vowel + theme vowel modifier are not found in regular verbs and, hence, examples have been taken from the set of verbs traditionally termed irregular:

- a + I > /i/ e. g. /disteys/
- a + OY > /oy/ e. g. /estōy/
- e + OY > /oy/ e. g. /soy/
- i + OY > /oy/ e. g. /boy/
- a + A > /ye/ e. g. /dyēramos/
- a + Y > /yo/ e. g. /dyo/
- e + X > /∅/ e. g. /bal/
- i + X > /∅/ e. g. /ben/
- i + b > /ib/ e. g. /fbamos/
- e + Xd > /d/ e. g. /pondrē/

Only voy /boy/ shows a stem modifier different from /∅/ in Table 4. The stem modifier, however, becomes the most variable

element within the Spanish set of verbs in this project.

The stem modifier can affect the stem in six different ways as follows:

1. It can be added to the stem
2. It can replace the stem
3. It can replace an element within the stem
4. It can replace an element at the end of the stem
5. It can cancel out the stem
6. It can affect the stem in an unpredictable way

1. A stem modifier which is a consonant, a semivowel, or a cluster of semivowel + consonant elongates the stem by addition of the stem modifier at the end of the stem.

Thus, the following stem modifiers are added at the end of the stem:

/k/	e.g. <u>conozco</u>	/konðøko/	from <u>conocer</u>	/konoθær/
/g/	e.g. <u>valgo</u>	/bálgo/	from <u>valer</u>	/balér/
/yg/	e.g. <u>caigo</u>	/káygo/	from <u>caer</u>	/kaær/
/y/	e.g. <u>influyo</u>	/inflúyo/	from <u>influir</u>	/influir/
/b/	e.g. <u>vas</u>	/bas/	from <u>ir</u>	/øir/
/x/	e.g. <u>traje</u>	/tráxe/	from <u>traer</u>	/traær/

2. Stem modifiers /a/, /a/ plus any element, /er/, and a consonant plus any element affect the stem by a complete replacement.⁸

⁸The verb ir /ir/ undergoes replacement of stem /ø/.

Thus, the following stem modifiers replace the complete stem:

/a/	e. g.	<u>haré</u>	/aré/	from	<u>hacer</u>	/aθér/
/ay/	e. g.	<u>haya</u>	/áya/	from	<u>haber</u>	/abér/
/bay/	e. g.	<u>vaya</u>	/báya/	from	<u>ir</u>	/θir/
/be/	e. g.	<u>veo</u>	/béo/	from	<u>ver</u>	/ber/
/ag/	e. g.	<u>hago</u>	/ágo/	from	<u>hacer</u>	/aθér/
/di/	e. g.	<u>diré</u>	/diré/	from	<u>decir</u>	/deθir/
/er/	e. g.	<u>eres</u>	/éres/	from	<u>ser</u>	/ser/
/fw/	e. g.	<u>fui</u>	/fwí/	from	<u>ser</u>	/ser/ and <u>ir</u> /θir/
/se/	e. g.	<u>sea</u>	/sea/	from	<u>ser</u>	/ser/

3. A stem modifier which is a high vowel (/i/ or /u/), or a cluster of semivowel plus vowel affects the stem by replacement of the final stem vowel.

Thus, the following stem modifiers replace the stem final vowel:

/ye/	e. g.	<u>acierto</u>	/aθyérto/	from	<u>acertar</u>	/aθertár/
/we/	e. g.	<u>cuento</u>	/kwénto/	from	<u>contar</u>	/kontár/
/i/	e. g.	<u>pido</u>	/pído/	from	<u>pedir</u>	/pedir/
/u/	e. g.	<u>durmamos</u>	/durmámos/	from	<u>dormir</u>	/dormír/

4. A stem modifier which is a vowel plus any element (except vowel /a/ and element /er/, see 2. above) affects the stem by replacing the final stem vowel and the immediate following consonant.

Thus, the following stem modifiers replace the stem

final VC (vowel consonant).

/ep/	e. g. <u>quepo</u>	/kêpo/	from <u>caber</u>	/kabêr/
/ig/	e. g. <u>digo</u>	/dîgo/	from <u>decir</u>	/deθîr/
/ix/	e. g. <u>dije</u>	/dîxe/	from <u>decir</u>	/deθîr/
/is/	e. g. <u>quise</u>	/kîse/	from <u>querer</u>	/kerêr/
/us/	e. g. <u>puse</u>	/pûse/	from <u>poner</u>	/ponêr/
/ub/	e. g. <u>tuve</u>	/tûbe/	from <u>tener</u>	/tenêr/
/ux/	e. g. <u>conduje</u>	/kondûxe/	from <u>conducir</u>	/conduθîr/
/up/	e. g. <u>supe</u>	/sûpe/	from <u>saber</u>	/sabêr/

5. Stem modifier /X/ indicates omission of the stem.⁹

E. g. he /e/ from haber /abêr/ and

es /es/ from ser /ser/

6. Finally, verbs andar /andâr/ ('to walk') and desandar /desandâr/ ('to go back') show /ub/ as a stem modifier which is added to the stem (see 1. above) instead of replacing an element of the stem (see 4. above).

Thus, anduve /andûbe/ from andar /andâr/ and

desanduve /desandûbe/ from desandar /desandâr/.

In this Chapter a new unified method to analyze Spanish verbs has been presented. This method will be applied to both regular and irregular verbs in Chapters Three and Four.

⁹I am using here the same symbol as in the theme vowel modifier slot and with the same function.

Chapter Three
Phonological Classification and Analysis
of Spanish Verbs

It is the objective of this Chapter to find paradigmatic models based mainly on the combination of the final syllable of the stem plus the infinitives rather than on the final syllable of the infinitive alone.¹

To find patterns of variation from the regular model verb, the final syllable of the stem and the final syllable of the infinitive are more relevant than the final syllable of the infinitive alone, and classification based on the final syllable of the stem cuts across the classic three-conjugation division. Enlarging the number of paradigmatic models causes many verbs that are traditionally considered irregular fall into regularized patterns.²

To facilitate the formulation of rules for verbal forms and to facilitate their understanding, we will classify Spanish verb forms in four groups or families which share common characteristics. These groups are:

¹In a few cases the two final syllables of the stem have been considered.

²Traditionally irregular verbs will be regularized by the new paradigmatic models. There are verbs whose paradigms are predictable under phonological norms usually applied to final stem syllables.

- I - Forms of the present
- II - Forms of the preterite
- III - Forms of the future
- IV - Forms of the Imperfect

A better general view of the finite forms of the Spanish verb is provided in the following chart:

General division of the Spanish finite verbal form

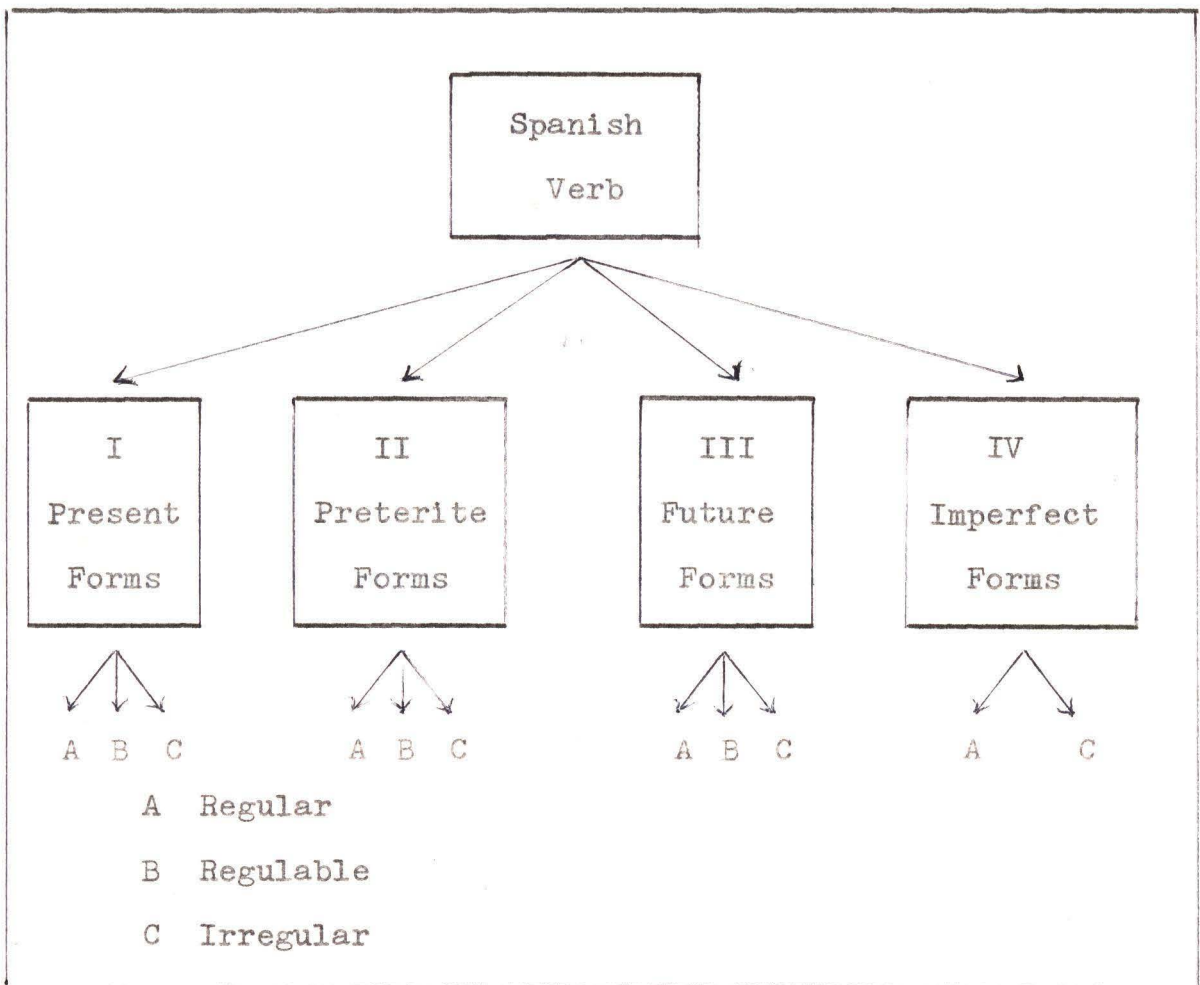


Chart I

The general organization of Chapters Three and Four is based on Chart 1. Each Chapter is divided into four parts corresponding to the Roman numbers I, II, III, and IV. Each Roman number is further subdivided into capital letters representing, A traditionally regular forms, B regulable forms, C irregular; i. e. irregulable forms.

Throughout the following pages Roman numerals and letters will be used to identify the different sections of this study. For instance, rule III B is automatically identified as one dealing with regulable forms of the future. Two or more rules about regulable forms of the future will be further identified by small letters and numerals, e. g. III B a. 1. and III B a. 2.

The division between regulable and irregular verbs is an arbitrary one based only on the number of different verbs which follow a given rule. In Chapter Three, we will deal with variations generally applicable to many forms in addition to regular forms. In Chapter Four we will deal with rules followed by few forms and sometimes single form of a single verb for which there is no **rule**.

I Forms of the Present

The group of forms of the present is by far the most important group from the point of view of the variations

from the corresponding paradigmatic model.³

A general view of the Spanish verbal forms of the present is provided in the following Chart:

I Organization of Treatment of
present-tense forms

A	Regular
B	Regulable
	a. Stem elongation by epenthesis of consonant
	1. /k/ E. g. /konðoko/ </konoθér/
	2. /g/ E. g. /bálgo/ </balér/
	3. /y/ E. g. /káygo/ </kaér/
	4. /y/ E. g. /distribúyo/ </distribuir/
	5. /y/ & /yg/ E. g. /óygo/ </oir/
	b. Stem-medial epenthesis of /y/
	E. g. /aθyéрто/ </aθertár/
	c. Stem elongation by /g/ or stem medial epenthesis of /y/
	E. g. /ténngo/, /tyénes/ >/tenér/
	/béngo/, /byénes/ >/benír/
	d. Replacement of /o/ by /we/
	E. g. /mwébo/ >/mobér/
	e. Replacement of /e/ by /i/
	E. g. /pído/ >/pedír/
	f. Epenthesis of /y/ or replacement of /e/ by /i/
	E. g. /syénto/, /sintámos/ >/sentír/
	g. Replacement of /o/ by /we/ or /u/
	E. g. /dwérmo/, /durmámos/ >/dormír/
C	Irregular (to be covered in Chapter Four)

Chart 2

³No verb is irregular in any other form if it is not irregular in the forms of the present, except the verb andar /andár/ ('to walk').

I A Regular Forms of the Present

There is no single universal criterion to identify all regular verbs. However, if the stem ends in a vowel, some kind of regularity can be predicted. For instance, verbs ending in /-ear/, /-iar/, /-oar/, /-uar/, /-eer/, /-ier/, /-oer/, and /-uer/ correspond necessarily to regular paradigms. Furthermore, /i/ and /u/ are never found in the final syllable of the stem of an irregular /-ar/ or /-er/ verb, except the verb jugar /xugár/. The remaining regular verbs must be recognized as regular if they are not listed as regulable or irregular.

Tables 5, 6, and 7 deal with these forms of the present that are traditionally called regular.

Present forms for all /-ar/ verbs
with /ø/ as stem modifier
(Regular /-ar/ verbs)

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present Indicative							
1st p.s.	am	ø	a	ø	ø ₁	P ₁	ámo
2nd p.s.	am	ø	a	ø	ø ₁	s	ámas
3rd p.s.	am	ø	a	ø	ø ₁	P ₃	áma
1st p.p.	am	ø	a	ø	ø ₁₀	mos	amámos
2nd p.p.	am	ø	a	ø	ø ₁₀	ys	amáys
3rd p.p.	am	ø	a	ø	ø ₁	n	áman

Table 5

Table 5 (continuation)

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present Subjunctive							
1st p.s.	am	∅	a	E	∅ ₂	P ₁	āme
2nd p.s.	am	∅	a	E	∅ ₂	s	āmes
3rd p.s.	am	∅	a	E	∅ ₂	P ₃	āme
1st p.p.	am	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	mos	amēmos
2nd p.p.	am	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	ys	amēys
3rd p.p.	am	∅	a	E	∅ ₂	n	āmen
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	∅ ₃	P ₂	āma
2nd p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	amād

Table 5

Present forms for all /-er/ verbs
with /∅/ as stem modifier
(Regular /-er/ verbs)

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	kom	∅	e	0	∅ ₁	P ₁	kōmo
2nd p.s.	kom	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	s	kōmes
3rd p.s.	kom	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	P ₃	kōme
1st p.p.	kom	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁₀	mos	komēmos
2nd p.p.	kom	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁₀	ys	komēys
3rd p.p.	kom	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	n	kōmen

Table 6

Table 6 (continuation)

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present Subjunctive							
1st p.s.	kom	∅	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₁	kōma
2nd p.s.	kom	∅	e	A	∅ ₂	s	kōmas
3rd p.s.	kom	∅	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₃	kōma
1st p.p.	kom	∅	e	A	∅ ₂₀	mos	komāmos
2nd p.p.	kom	∅	e	A	∅ ₂₀	ys	komāys
3rd p.p.	kom	∅	e	A	∅ ₂	n	kōman
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	kom	∅	e	∅	∅ ₃	P ₂	kōme
2nd p.p.	kom	∅	e	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	komēd

Table 6

Present forms for all /-ir/ verbs
with /∅/ as stem modifier
(Regular /-ir/ verbs)

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present Indicative							
1st p.s.	part	∅	i	0	∅ ₁	P ₁	pārto
2nd p.s.	part	∅	i	E	∅ ₁	s	pārtes
3rd p.s.	part	∅	i	E	∅ ₁	P ₃	pārte
1st p.p.	part	∅	i	∅	∅ ₁₀	mos	partimos
2nd p.p.	part	∅	i	∅	∅ ₁₀	ys	partiys
3rd p.p.	part	∅	i	E	∅ ₁	n	pärten

Table 7

Table 7 (continuation)

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V Mod. ⁸	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present Subjunctive							
1st p.s.	part	∅	i	A	∅ ₂	P ₁	párta
2nd p.s.	part	∅	i	A	∅ ₂	s	pártas
3rd p.s.	part	∅	i	A	∅ ₂	P ₃	párta
1st p.p.	part	∅	i	A	∅ ₂₀	mos	partámos
2nd p.p.	part	∅	i	A	∅ ₂₀	ys	partáys
3rd p.p.	part	∅	i	A	∅ ₂	n	pártan
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	part	∅	i	E	∅ ₃	P ₁	párte
2nd p.p.	part	∅	i	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	partíd

Table 7

I B Regulable Forms of the Present Tense

The preceding tables 5, 6, and 7 show consistently /∅/ stem modifier. The theme vowel modifiers, however, are:

/O/, /∅/, and /E/ for /-ar/ verbs

/O/, /∅/, and /A/ for /-er/ verbs and

/O/, /∅/, /A/, and /E/ for /-ir/ verbs

The following tables 8 to 29 will cover the regularized paradigms for the present-tense forms. The theme vowel modifier is consistently the same as for regular verbs.

Regulable forms, however, will show a phonemic element which is a vowel, a consonant or a combination of both in the second column of the table labeled STEM MODIFIER.⁴

Regulable forms of the present can be separated into seven groups as follows:

a) Epenthesis of consonants as a final-stem elongation

1. Epenthesis of /k/

E. g. conozco /konóθko/ from conocer /konoθér/ ('to know')

2. Epenthesis of /g/

E. g. valgo /bálggo/ from valer /balér/ ('to be worth')

3. Epenthesis of /yg/

E. g. caigo /káyggo/ from caer /kaér/ ('to fall down')

4. Epenthesis of /y/

E. g. distribuyo /distribúygo/ from distribuir /distribuir/ ('to distribute')

5. Epenthesis of /y/ or /yg/

E. g. oigo /óygo/, oyes /óyes/ from oir /oir/ ('to hear')

b) Medial epenthesis of /y/

E. g. acierto /aθyéerto/ from acertar /aθertár/ ('to guess')

⁴See the lists of stem modifiers, their function and meaning in Chapter Two, pp. 20-22.

- c) Medial epenthesis of /g/ or elongation of the stem by epenthesis of /y/
 E. g. tengo /tɛ́ngo/ from tener /tenéer/ ('to have')
tienes /tyénes/ from /tenéer/
- d) Replacement of /o/ by /we/
 E. g. muevo /mwébo/ from mover /mobéer/ ('to move')
- e) Replacement of /e/ by /i/
 E. g. pido /pído/ from pedir /pedír/ ('to ask, to order')
- f) Epenthesis of /y/ or replacement of /e/ by /i/
 E. g. siento /syénto/, sintamos /sintámos/ from sentir /sentír/ ('to feel')
- g) Replacement of /o/ by /we/ or /u/
 E. g. duermo /dwérmo/, durmamos /durmámos/ from dormir /dormír/ ('to sleep')

I B a. Epenthesis of /k/, /g/, /yg/, and /y/, at the end of the stem

I B a. 1. Elongation of the stem by /k/

The epenthetic element /k/ appears only in -er and -ir verbs, and never in -ar verbs.

Except as noted below, all verbs with the following endings show epenthesis of /k/ between the stem and the theme vowel; /k/, therefore, appears as the STEM MODIFIER in the second of the tables:

acer /aθéer/⁵ e.g. nacer /naθéer/ ('to be born'),

⁵The verb hacer /aθéer/ and its prefixed verbs, e. g. rehacer /reathéer/ ('to do again') do not follow this rule.

ecer /eθér/⁶ e.g. agradecer /agradeθér/ ('to show gratitude'),
nocer /noθér/ e.g. conocer /konoθér/ ('to know'), and
ucir /uθír/ e.g. lucir /luθír/ ('to shine, to seem').

The stem endings of these verbs in their present tense forms show two variations in complementary distribution, /θ/ ~ /θk/, according to the following rules:

I B a. 1. 1 The /θ/ of the stem endings /aθ/, /eθ/, /noθ/, and /uθ-/ appears only before a following /e/ or /i/. No stem modifier is required, as indicated by /θ/ in the stem modifier column.

E. g. lucir /luθír/ ('to seem')

Present ind., 2nd person sg, luces /lúθes/, etc.

1st person pl, lucimos /luθimos/, etc.

I B a. 1. 2 The /θ/ of stem endings /aθ-/, /eθ-/, and /uθ-/ cannot appear before /o/ or /a/. Therefore, a stem modifier is required as indicated by /k/ in the STEM MODIFIER column.

E. g. nacer /naθér/ ('to be born')

Present ind., 1st person sg, nazco /náθko/

but: 2nd person sg, naces /náθes/, etc.⁷

⁶Nearly two hundred and fifty verbs share the /eθér/ ending. However, mecer /meθér/ and remecer /remeθér/ follow the regular -er paradigm.

⁷All forms which follow a variation from the model can be predicted. The following criterion proves useful to predict the variations on verbs studied under the preceding rules:

A variation from the model regular verb in the first person singular present indicative, which is not carried over to the second person singular present indicative, will appear in all forms of present subjunctive.

E. g. obedecer /obedeθér/ ('to obey')

Present ind., 1st person sg, obedezco /obedéθko/

but: 2nd person sg, obedeces /obedéθes/, etc.

The final stem variation ec- /eθ-/ to ezc- /eθk-/ is carried over to all forms of present subjunctive, e.g. obedezca /obedéθka/, etc. Exceptions, such as vaya /báya/ from ir /ír/ ('to go') will constitute an irregularity.

The distribution of /k/ and /ø/ in the stem modifier slot with the present forms is shown in chart form in tables 8, 9, and 10 below.

Present indicative forms for /-er/ or /-ir/
verbs with /ø/ and /k/ as stem modifiers
in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	konøø	k	e	0	ø ₁	P ₁	konøøko
2nd p.s.	konøø	ø	e	ø	ø ₁	s	konøøes
3rd p.s.	konøø	ø	e	ø	ø ₁	P ₃	konøøe
1st p.p.	konoø	ø	e	ø	ø ₁₀	mos	konoøemos
2nd p.p.	konoø	ø	e	ø	ø ₁₀	ys	konoøeys
3rd p.p.	konoø	ø	e	ø	ø ₁	n	konøøen

Table 8

Present subjunctive forms for /-er/ or /-ir/
verbs with /k/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	konøø	k	e	A	ø ₂	P ₁	konøøka
2nd p.s.	konøø	k	e	A	ø ₂	s	konøøkas
3rd p.s.	konøø	k	e	A	ø ₂	P ₃	konøøka
1st p.p.	konoø	k	e	A	ø ₂₀	mos	konoøkamos
2nd p.p.	konoø	k	e	A	ø ₂₀	ys	konoøkays
3rd p.p.	konøø	k	e	A	ø ₂	n	konøøkan

Table 9

Imperative forms for -er or -ir verbs
with /ø/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
2nd p.s.	konøø	ø	e	ø	ø ₃	P ₂	konøøe
2nd p.p.	konoø	ø	e	ø	ø ₃₀	d	konoøéd

Table 10

I B a. 2. Elongation of the stem by /g/

The epenthetic /g/ appears only in /-er/ and /-ir/ verbs and never in /-ar/ verbs.

All verbs with the following endings show epenthesis of /g/ between the stem and the theme vowel; /g/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables:

aler /alér/ e. g. valer /balér/ ('to be worth')

oner /onér/ e. g. poner /ponér/ ('to put')

alir /alír/ e. g. salir /salír/ ('to leave')

asir /asír/ e. g. asir /asír/ ('to grasp')

The stem ending of these verbs in the present tense presents two variations in complementary distribution,

/lø/ ~ /lg/
/nø/ ~ /ng/
/sø/ ~ /sg/,

according to the following rules:

I B a. 2. 1 The stem endings /al-/, /on-/, and /as-/ appear only before a following /e/, /i/, or /ø/. No stem modifier is required, as indicated by /ø/ in the stem modifier column.

E. g. valer /balér/ ('to be worth')

Present ind., 2nd person sg, vales /báles/, etc.

1st person pl, valemos /balémos/, etc.

Imperative, 2nd person sg, val /bal/

I B a. 2. 2 When the stem endings /al-/, /on-/, and /as-/ are followed by /o/ or /a/, then a stem modifier is used as indicated by /g/ in the stem modifier column.

Present ind., 1st person sg, pongo /póngo/

but: 2nd person sg, pones /pónes/, etc.

I B a. 2. 3 With all verbs ending in /alér/, /alír/⁸ and /onér/ the stem becomes the complete form of imperative, second person singular, by dropping the following vowel.

E. g. Imperative, 2nd person sg.

val /bal/ from valer /balér/

pon /pon/ from poner /ponér/

sal /sal/ from salir /salír/

The distribution of /ø/ and /g/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in tables 11, 12, and 13 below.

⁸ For some grammarians, the imperative 2nd person singular of resalir /resalír/ ('to appear') is resale /resále/ and that of sobresalir /sobresalír/ ('to excel') is sobresale /sobresále/. It is also possible to say vale /bále/ ('be valid') in place of val /bal/. Apparently a change is taking place toward the restitution of the vowel /e-/ in this group of forms. See, for example, Academia, Gramática, p. 80. See also Lazzati, Diccionario, pp. 406 and 412.

Present indicative forms for /-er/ and /-ir/
verbs with /ø/ and /g/ as stem modifiers
in complementary distribution.

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	bál	g	e	0	ø ₁	P ₁	bálgo
2nd p.s.	bál	ø	e	ø	ø ₁	s	báles
3rd p.s.	bál	ø	e	ø	ø ₁	P ₃	bále
1st p.p.	bal	ø	e	ø	ø ₁₀	mos	balémos
2nd p.p.	bal	ø	e	ø	ø ₁₀	ys	baléys
3rd p.p.	bál	ø	e	ø	ø ₁	n	bálen

Table 11

Present subjunctive forms for /-er/ and /-ir/
verbs with /g/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	bál	g	e	A	ø ₂	P ₁	bálga
2nd p.s.	bál	g	e	A	ø ₂	s	bálgas
3rd p.s.	bál	g	e	A	ø ₂	P ₃	bálga
1st p.p.	bal	g	e	A	ø ₂₀	mos	balgámos
2nd p.p.	bal	g	e	A	ø ₂₀	ys	balgáys
3rd p.p.	bál	g	e	A	ø ₂	n	bálgan

Table 12

Imperative forms for /-er/ and /-ir/
verbs with /ø/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
2nd p.s.	bál	ø	e	X	ø ₃	P ₂	bal
2nd p.p.	bal	ø	e	ø	ø ₃₀	d	baléd

Table 13

I B a. 3 Epenthesis of /yǵ/

I B a. 3. The epenthesis of /yǵ/ appears only in -er verbs; /yǵ/ with -ir verbs and some different distribution will be analyzed in I B a. 5 below. /yǵ/ never appears with -ar verbs.

All verbs ending in aer /aer/ show epenthesis of /yǵ/ between the stem and the theme vowel. /yǵ/, therefore, appears as stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

The stem ending /a-/ of these verbs present two variations in complementary distribution,

/a∅/ ~ /ayǵ/,

according to the following rules:

I B a. 3. 1 With verbs ending in /aer/ the stem ending /a/ appears only before a following /e/ or /i/. No stem modifier is required, as indicated by /∅/ in the stem modifier column.

E. g. traer /traêr/ ('to bring')

Present ind., 2nd person sg, traer /traêr/, etc.

1st person pl, traemos /traêmos/, etc.

Imperative, 2nd person sg, trae /trâe/, etc.

I B a. 3. 1 When the stem ending /a/ of /aer/ verbs is followed by /o/ or /a/, then a stem modifier is used as indicated by /yǵ/ in the stem modifier column.

E. g. caer /kaêr/ ('to fall down')

Present indicative, 1st person sg, caigo /kâygo/

Present subjunctive, 1st person sg, caiga /kâyga/, etc.

But: Present ind., 2nd person sg, caes /kâes/, etc.

The distribution of /ø/ and /yg/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in tables 14, 15, and 16 below.

Present indicative forms for /-er/ verbs
with /ø/ and /yg/ as stem modifiers
in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	kǎ	yg	e	0	ø ₁	P ₁	kǎygo
2nd p.s.	kǎ	ø	e	ø	ø ₁	s	kǎes
3rd p.s.	kǎ	ø	e	ø	ø ₁	P ₃	kǎe
1st p.p.	ka	ø	e	ø	ø ₁₀	mos	kaēmos
2nd p.p.	ka	ø	e	ø	ø ₁₀	ys	kaēys
3rd p.p.	kǎ	ø	e	ø	ø ₁	n	kǎen

Table 14

Present subjunctive forms for /-er/ verbs
with /yg/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	kǎ	yg	e	A	ø ₂	P ₁	kǎyga
2nd p.s.	kǎ	yg	e	A	ø ₂	s	kǎygas
3rd p.s.	kǎ	yg	e	A	ø ₂	P ₃	kǎyga
1st p.p.	ka	yg	e	A	ø ₂₀	mos	kaygāmos
2nd p.p.	ka	yg	e	A	ø ₂₀	ys	kaygāys
3rd p.p.	kǎ	yg	e	A	ø ₂	n	kǎygan

Table 15

Imperative forms for /-er/ verbs
with /ø/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
2nd p.s.	kǎ	ø	e	ø	ø ₃	P ₂	kǎe
2nd p.p.	ka	ø	e	ø	ø ₃₀	d	kaéd

Table 16

The epenthesis of /y/ can be of two kinds:

- a) At the end of the stem with all /-ir/ verbs whose stem ends in /u/, and
- b) In the middle of the stem with /-ar/, /-er/, or /-ir/ verbs whose vowel of the final syllable of the stem is an /e/.⁹ The epenthetic /y/ in the middle of the stem will be studied in group B b below.

I B a. 4 Elongation of the stem by the palatal /y/

The epenthetic element /y/ appears only in -ir verbs at the end of the stem and never in -er or -ar verbs.

All /uir/ verbs show epenthesis of /y/ between the stem and the theme vowel. /y/, therefore, appears as STEM MODIFIER in the second column of the tables.

The stem ending of these verbs in the present tense presents two variations in complementary distribution, /uø/~ /uy/, according to the following rules:

I B a. e. 1 Only /i/ can follow the stem ending /u/. No stem modifier is required, as indicated by /ø/ in the stem modifier column, when the stem is followed by /i/.

E. g., distribuir /distribuir/ ('to distribute')

Present ind., 1st person pl, distribuimos /distribuímos/

2nd person pl, distribuíis /distribuíis/

Imperative, 2nd person pl, distribuid /distribuid/

⁹Verbs ending in ear, eer, and eir, therefore, are not included in this rule.

I B a. 4. 2 When the stem is followed by /e/, /o/, or /a/ then /y/ is used as stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

E. g., huir /ufr/ ('to escape')

Present ind., 1st person sg, huyo /úyo/

2nd person sg, huyes /úyes/, etc.

Present subj., 1st person sg, huya /úya/

2nd person sg, huyas /úyas/, etc.

The distribution of /ø/ and /y/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in tables 17 and 18 below.

Present forms for -ir verbs with /ø/
and /y/ as stem modifiers in
complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	influ	y	i	Ø	ø ₁	P ₁	inflúyo
2nd p.s.	influ	y	i	E	ø ₁	s	inflúyes
3rd p.s.	influ	y	i	E	ø ₁	P ₃	inflúye
1st p.p.	influ	ø	i	ø	ø ₁₀	mos	influímos
2nd p.p.	influ	ø	i	ø	ø ₁₀	ys	influíys
3rd p.p.	influ	y	i	E	ø ₁	n	inflúyen
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	influ	y	i	E	ø ₃	P ₂	inflúye
2nd p.p.	influ	ø	i	ø	ø ₃₀	d	influíd

Table 17

Present subjunctive forms for -ir verbs
with /y/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	influ	y	i	A	\emptyset_2	P ₁	inflúya
2nd p.s.	influ	y	i	A	\emptyset_2	s	inflúyas
3rd p.s.	influ	y	i	A	\emptyset_2	P ₃	inflúya
1st p.p.	influ	y	i	A	\emptyset_{20}	mos	influyámos
2nd p.p.	influ	y	i	A	\emptyset_{20}	ys	influyáys
3rd p.p.	influ	y	i	A	\emptyset_2	n	inflúyan

Table 18

I B a. 5 Single and double epenthesis of /y/ and /yg/

The double epenthesis of /y/ and /yg/ appears only in /-ir/ verbs and never in /-ar/ or /-er/ verbs.¹⁰

All /-oír/ verbs show epenthesis of /y/ and /yg/ between the stem and the theme vowel. /y/ and /yg/, therefore, appear as stem modifiers in the second column of the tables.

The stem ending /o-/ of these verbs presents three variations in complementary distribution,

$$/o/ \sim /oy/ \sim /oyg/,$$

according to the following rules:

I B a. 5. 1 The front vowel /i/ is the only vowel that can follow the stem ending /o/ in these Spanish verbs. /o/, therefore, appears as /o/ before /i/ as indicated by / \emptyset / in the stem modifier column.

¹⁰Epenthesis of /yg/ has been covered in I B a. 3, and epenthesis of /y/ has been covered in I B a. 4.

E. g. oír /oír/ ('to hear')

Present ind., 1st person pl, oímos /oímos/

2nd person pl, oís /oíys/

Imperative, 2nd person pl, oíd /oíd/

I B a. 5. 2 The stem ending /o/ appears as /oy/ when it is followed by /e/. /y/, therefore, appears in the stem modifier column.

E. g. oír /oír/

Present ind., 2nd person sg, oyes /oyes/, etc.

Imperative, 2nd person sg, oye /oye/

I B a. 5. 3 The stem final /o/ appears as /oyg/ when it is followed by /o/ or /a/. /yg/, therefore, appears in the stem modifier column.

E. g. oír /oír/

Present ind., 1st person sg, oigo /oygo/

Present subj., 1st person sg, oiga /oyga/, etc.

The distribution of /ø/, /y/, and /yg/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in tables 19, 20 and 21. below.

Present indicative forms for /-ir/ verbs with /ø/, /y/, and /yg/ as stem modifiers in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	ø	yg	i	ø	ø ₁	P ₁	øygo
2nd p.s.	ø	y	i	E	ø ₁	s	øyes
3rd p.s.	ø	y	i	E	ø ₁	P ₃	øye
1st p.p.	o	ø	i	ø	ø ₁₀	mos	oímos
2nd p.p.	o	ø	i	ø	ø ₁₀	ys	oíys
3rd p.p.	ø	y	i	E	ø ₁	n	øyen

Table 19

Present subjunctive forms for /-ir/ verbs
with /yg/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	o	yg	i	A	∅ ₂	P ₁	o _y ga
2nd p.s.	o	yg	i	A	∅ ₂	s	o _y gas
3rd p.s.	o	yg	i	A	∅ ₂	P ₃	o _y ga
1st p.p.	o	yg	i	A	∅ ₂₀	mos	o _y gāmos
2nd p.p.	o	yg	i	A	∅ ₂₀	ys	o _y gāys
3rd p.p.	o	yg	i	A	∅ ₂	n	o _y gan

Table 20

Imperative forms for /-ir/ verbs with
/∅/ and /y/ as stem modifiers in
complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
2nd p.s.	o	y	i	E	∅ ₃	P ₂	o _y e
2nd p.p.	o	∅	i	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	o _i d

Table 21

I B b Verbs with stem-medial epenthesis of /y/

The epenthetic /y/ within the stem often appears with -ar, -er, and -ir verbs when final vowel of the stem is /e/.

The criterion of regularization provided by the last two syllables is now only partially convincing. Three types of verbs are listed according to the effectiveness of the rule:

- a) Verbs always regulable by their endings; e.g. temblar

- /temblár/ ('to tremble') and all verbs ending in /emblár/. From /temblár/ comes tiemblo /tyémblo/.
- b) Verbs regulable by their endings, but with exceptions; e. g. tender /tendér/ ('to stretch out, to expand') with the only exception of pretender /pretendér/ ('to seek for, to claim'). From /tendér/ comes tiendo /tyéndo/ while from /pretendér/ comes pretendo /preténdo/.
- c) Verbs which escape phonological regularization; e. g. sementar /sementár/ ('to seed'), and cementar /θementár/ ('the action of heating a metal and a powdered material to provoke a chemical reaction, e. g. iron and coal to produce steel'). From /sementár/ comes semiento /semyénto/ while from /θementár/ comes cemento /θeménto/.

Except as noted in b) and c) below, all Spanish verbs with the following endings list into group (a) and consistently show epenthesis of /y/ before the stem final vowel /e/. /ye/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables:

- a) Verbs regulable in all instances;¹¹

<u>Verb ending</u>		<u>Examples</u>
-neblar /neblár/		<u>aneblar</u> /aneblár/ ('to cloud')

¹¹Stem and stem ending are sometimes coterminus in this study.

<u>Verb ending</u>		<u>Examples</u>		
<u>-pedrar</u>	/-pedrár/	<u>empedrar</u>	/empedrár/	('to pave')
<u>cegar</u>	/θegár/	<u>cegar</u>	/θegár/ blind')	('to grow blind')
<u>fregar</u>	/fregár/	<u>fregar</u>	/fregár/	('to rub')
<u>plegar</u>	/plegár/	<u>plegar</u>	/plegár/	('to fold')
<u>segar</u>	/segár/	<u>segar</u>	/segár/ mow')	('to reap, to mow')
<u>beldar</u>	/beldár/	<u>beldar</u>	/beldár/	('to winnow')
<u>-emblar</u>	/-emblár/	<u>temblar</u>	/temblár/	(to tremble')
<u>sembrar</u>	/sembrár/	<u>sembrar</u>	/sembrár/ desseminate')	(to sow, to desseminate')
<u>-cendar</u>	/θendár/	<u>hacendar</u>	/aθendár/	('to make over the property of an estate')
<u>-endir</u>	/-endír/	<u>hendir</u>	/endír/	('to chink')
<u>-lendrar</u>	/-lendrár/	<u>deslendar</u>	/deslendrár/	('to clear the hair of nits')
<u>-armentar</u>	/-armentár/	<u>sarmentar</u>	/sarmentár/	('to gather pruned wine-shoots')
<u>cimentar</u>	/θimentár	<u>cimentar</u>	/θimentár/	('to lay a foundation')
<u>-gimentar</u>	/ximentár/	<u>regimentar</u>	/reximentár/	('to organize troops')
<u>-grentar</u>	/-grentár/	<u>ensangrentar</u>	/ensangrentár/	('to stain with blood')
<u>-pimentar</u>	/-pimentár/	<u>salpimentar</u>	/salpimentár/	('to season with pepper and salt')
<u>-lenzar</u>	/-lenθár/	<u>enlenzar</u>	/enlenθár/	('to strengthen a piece of fabric')
<u>-menzar</u>	/-menθár/	<u>comenzar</u>	/komenθár/	('to begin')
<u>-erver</u>	/-erbér/	<u>herver</u>	/erbér/	('to boil')
<u>-erder</u>	/-erdér/	<u>perder</u>	/perdér/	('to lose')
<u>-erer</u>	/-erér/	<u>querer</u>	/kerér/	('to wish')
<u>-bernar</u>	/-bernár/	<u>gobernar</u>	/gobernár/	('to govern')
<u>-vernar</u>	/-bernár/	<u>invernar</u>	/imbernár/	('to winter')
<u>-fernar</u>	/-fernár/	<u>infernar</u>	/infernár/	('damn')

<u>Verb ending</u>		<u>Examples</u>		
<u>-erner</u>	/-ernér/	<u>cerner</u>	/θernér/	('to bolt')
<u>-ernir</u>	/-ernír/	<u>discernir</u>	/disθernír/	('to discern')
<u>serrar</u>	/seṙár/	<u>serrar</u>	/seṙár/	('to saw')
<u>-certar</u>	/-θertár/	<u>acertar</u>	/aθertár/	('to guess, to hit by chance')
<u>-pertar</u>	/-pertár/	<u>despertar</u>	/despertár/	('to awake')
<u>-erter</u>	/-ertér/	<u>verter</u>	/bertér/	('to pour out')
<u>-travesar</u>	/-trabesár/	<u>atravesar</u>	/atrabesár/	('to run through')
<u>-destrar</u>	/-destrár/	<u>adestrar</u>	/adestrár/	('to lead, to train')
<u>nevar</u>	/nebár/	<u>nevar</u>	/nebár/	('to snow')
<u>-pezar</u>	/-peθár/	<u>empezar</u>	/empeθár/	('to begin')
<u>dezmar</u>	/deθmár/	<u>dezmar</u>	/deθmár/	('to decimate')

b) Verbs regulable with exceptions;

<u>Verb ending</u>		<u>Example and exceptions</u>
<u>quebrar</u>	/kebrár/	e. g. <u>quebrar</u> /kebrár/ ('to break')
<u>-eder</u>	/-edér/	except <u>aquebrarse</u> /akebráirse/ ('to chap')
		e. g. <u>heder</u> /edér/ ('to stink')
		except when preceded by /θ/ as in <u>ceder</u> /θedér/ ('to grant')
<u>negar</u>	/negár/	e. g. <u>negar</u> /negár/ ('to deny')
		except when preceded by /a/ as in <u>anegar</u> /anegár/ ('to inundate')
<u>regar</u>	/ṙegár/	e. g. <u>regar</u> /ṙegár/ ('to irrigate, to water')
		except <u>aborregarse</u> /aboṙegáirse/ ('to be covered with light, fleecy clouds: said of the sky and
<u>-tregar</u>	/-tregár/	<u>esborregar</u> /esboṙegár/ ('to slip and fall')
		e. g. <u>restregar</u> /ṙestregár/ ('to rub')
<u>-membrar</u>	/-membrár/	except <u>entregar</u> /entregár/ ('to deliver')
		e. g. <u>desmembrar</u> /desmembrár/ ('to dismember')
<u>tender</u>	/tendér/	except <u>remembrar</u> /ṙemembrár/ ('to remember')
		e. g. <u>tender</u> /tendér/ ('to stretch out')
		except <u>pretender</u> /pretendér/ ('to pretend')

<u>Verb ending</u>	<u>example and exceptions</u>
<u>-lentar</u> /-lentár/	e. g. <u>alentar</u> /alentár/ ('to animate') except <u>insolentar</u> /insolentár/ ('to make bold')
<u>-ventar</u> /-bentár/	e. g. <u>reventar</u> /reventár/ ('to burst') except <u>inventar</u> /imbentár/ ('to invent') and <u>solventar</u> /solbentár/ ('to settle debts')
<u>-centar</u> /-θentár/	e. g. <u>acrecentar</u> /acreθentár/ ('to increase') except <u>adecentar</u> /adeθentár/ ('to render decent')
<u>sentar</u> /sentár/	e. g. <u>sentar</u> /sentár/ ('to seat down') except <u>apostar</u> /apostar/ ('to lodge') <u>ausentarse</u> /ausentarse/ ('to absent oneself') <u>desapostar</u> /desapostar/ ('to turn one out of his lodgings')
<u>-pernar</u> /-pernár/	<u>representar</u> /representár/ ('to represent') e. g. <u>apernar</u> /apernár/ ('to seize by the ham or leg')
<u>errar</u> /eṛar/	except <u>empernar</u> /empernár/ ('to nail') e. g. <u>errar</u> /eṛar/ ('to commit errors') <u>herrar</u> /eṛar/ ('to shoe horses') except <u>acerrar</u> /aθeṛár/ ('to grasp') <u>desbecerrar</u> /desbeθeṛár/ ('to wean young animal') and sometimes <u>aferrar</u> /afeṛár/ ('to grasp, to grapple') and <u>aterrar</u> /ateṛár/ ('to terrify')
<u>-bertar</u> /-bertár/	e. g. <u>encubertar</u> /enkubertár/ ('to overspread with a covering of cloth') except <u>libertar</u> /libertár/ ('to free')
<u>-fesar</u> /-fesár/	e. g. <u>confesar</u> /konfesár/ ('to confess') except <u>profesar</u> /profesár/ ('to profess')
<u>-festar</u> /-festár/	e. g. <u>manifestar</u> /manifestár/ ('to manifest')
<u>-pretar</u> /pretár/	except <u>infestar</u> /infestár/ ('to infest') e. g. <u>apretar</u> /apretár/ ('to tighten') except <u>interpretar</u> /interpretár/ ('to interpret')

c) Verbs which escape phonological regularization;

Verb ending	Verbs in which /e/ > /yḗ/	Verbs in which /e/ remains /e/
<u>-ebrar</u> /ebrár/	<u>alebrarse</u> /alebrarse/	<u>celebrar</u> /θelebrár/

Verb ending	Verbs in which /e/ > /yé/		Verbs in which /e/ remains /e/	
<u>melar</u> /melár/	<u>melar</u> /melár/ <u>desmelar</u> /desmelár/ <u>enmelar</u> /enmelár/ <u>aguamelar</u> /aguamelár/		<u>amelar</u> /amelár/ <u>camelar</u> /kamelár/	
<u>-elar</u> /elár/	<u>helar</u> /elár/ <u>deshelar</u> /deselár/		<u>biselar</u> /biselár/ <u>abiselar</u> /abiselár/ <u>celar</u> /θelár/	
<u>-engar</u> /engár/	<u>derrengar</u> /deṙengár/		<u>rengar</u> /ṙengár/	
<u>-ensar</u> /ensár/	<u>pensar</u> /pensár/ <u>repensar</u> /repensár/ <u>incensar</u> /inθensár/		<u>dispensar</u> /dispensár/ <u>recompensar</u> /ṙcompensár/ <u>censar</u> /θensár/ <u>acensar</u> /aθensár/	
<u>-ervar</u> /erbár/			<u>observar</u> /obserbár/ and all <u>ervar</u> ending verbs	
<u>-erbar</u> /erbár/	<u>herbar</u> /erbár/ <u>desherber</u> /deserbár/ and all <u>erbar</u> ending verbs			
<u>-ender</u> /endér/	<u>hender</u> /endér/ <u>rehender</u> /ṙeendér/ <u>entrehender</u> /entreendér/		<u>reprender</u> /ṙeprendér/ <u>reprehender</u> /ṙepreendér/	
<u>-entar</u> /entár/	<u>dentar</u> /dentár/ <u>endentar</u> /endentár/ <u>desdentar</u> /desdentár/ <u>sementar</u> /sementár/ <u>mentar</u> /mentár/ <u>emparentar</u> /emparentár/ <u>tentar</u> /tentár/ <u>atentar</u> /atentár/ <u>herventar</u> /erbentár/		<u>accidentar</u> /akθidentár/ <u>cementar</u> /θementár/ <u>comentar</u> /komentár/ <u>dementar</u> /dementár/ <u>aparentar</u> /aparentár/ <u>transparentar</u> /transparentár/ <u>contentar</u> /kontentár/ <u>detentar</u> /detentár/ <u>intentar</u> /intentár/ <u>atentar</u> /atentár/ <u>solventar</u> /solbentár/	

Verb ending	Verbs in which /e/ > /yě/		Verbs in which /e/ remains /e/	
<u>errar</u> /eṙár/	<u>aferrar</u>	/afeṙár/	<u>aferrar</u>	/afeṙár/
	<u>aterrar</u>	/ateṙár/	<u>aterrar</u>	/ateṙár/
<u>-esar</u> /-eṙár/	<u>entesar</u>	/enteṙár/	<u>tesar</u>	/teṙár/
	<u>atesar</u>	/ateṙár/	<u>retesar</u>	/ṙeteṙár/
			<u>atesar</u>	/ateṙár/
<u>estar</u> /estár/	<u>enhestar</u>	/eneṙtár/	<u>amonestar</u>	/amoneṙtár/
	<u>inhestar</u>	/ineṙtár/	<u>funestar</u>	/funestár/
			<u>honestar</u>	/oneṙtár/
	<u>asestar</u>	/aseṙtár/	<u>asestar</u>	/aseṙtár/
			<u>testar</u>	/teṙtár/
			<u>desatestar</u>	/desateṙtár/
	<u>atestar</u>	/ateṙtár/	<u>atestar</u>	/ateṙtár/

The /e/ of the stem endings listed in a), b), and c) (not including exceptions) presents two variations in complementary distribution,

/e/ ~ /yě/,

according to the following rules:

I B b. 1 The /e/ of the foregoing stem endings always appears as /e/ with ATONIC STEM FORMS.¹² /ø/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

E. g. acertar /aøertár/ ('to guess')

¹²According to the distribution of the stress, forms are classified into TONIC STEM FORMS and ATONIC STEM FORMS. In his Manual de gramática histórica (Madrid, 1966), p. 274, Menéndez Pidal terms these forms FORMAS VARIABLES FUERTES and FORMAS VARIABLES DEBILES respectively. A tonic stem form carries the stress on the stem. With atonic stem forms, the stress is either on the theme vowel or on the tense-mood-stress marker. We are keeping the distinction between stem and 'complete stem'. (see p. 1, foot-note 2, p. 12, and foot-note 4 on the same page 12). A stressed theme vowel is a tonic 'complete stem' but it is an atonic stem.

Present ind.,	1st person pl.	<u>acertamos</u>	/aθertâmos/
	2nd person pl.	<u>acertáis</u>	/aθertâys/
Present subj.,	1st person pl.	<u>acertemos</u>	/aθertêmos/
	2nd person pl.	<u>acertéis</u>	/aθertêys/
Imperative,	2nd person pl.	<u>acertad</u>	/aθertâd/

I B b. 2 The /e/ of the preceding stem endings appears as /ye/ with TONIC STEM FORMS. /yé/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the table.

E. g. ascender /asθendêr/ ('to ascend')

Present ind.,	1st person sg.	<u>asciendo</u>	/asθyêndo/
	2nd person sg.	<u>asciendes</u>	/asθyêndes/, etc.
Present subj.,	1st person sg.	<u>ascienda</u>	/asθyênda/
	2nd person sg.	<u>asciendas</u>	/asθyendas/, etc.
Imperative,	2nd person sg.	<u>asciende</u>	/asθyênde/

The distribution of /θ/ and /yé/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in table 22 below.

Present forms for all /-ar/, /-er/, and /-ir/
verbs with /θ/ and /yé/ as stem modifiers
in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	aθert	ye	a	0	θ ₁	P ₁	aθyérto
2nd p.s.	aθert	ye	a	θ	θ ₁	s	aθyértas
3rd p.s.	aθert	ye	a	θ	θ ₁	P ₃	aθyérta
1st p.p.	aθert	θ	a	θ	θ ₁₀	mos	aθertâmos
2nd p.p.	aθert	θ	a	θ	θ ₁₀	ys	aθertâys
3rd p.p.	aθert	ye	a	θ	θ ₁	n	aθyértan

Table 22

Table 22 (continuation)

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present subjunctive							
1st p.s.	aθert	ye	a	E	∅ ₂	P ₁	aθyérte
2nd p.s.	aθert	ye	a	E	∅ ₂	s	aθyértēs
3rd p.s.	aθert	ye	a	E	∅ ₂	P ₃	aθyérte
1st p.p.	aθert	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	mos	aθertémos
2nd p.p.	aθert	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	ys	aθertéys
3rd p.p.	aθert	ye	a	E	∅ ₂	n	aθyértēn
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	aθert	ye	a	∅	∅ ₃	P ₂	aθyérta
2nd p.s.	aθert	∅	a	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	aθertád

Table 22

I B c. Elongation of stem by epenthesis of /g/ and stem-medial epenthesis of /y/ in complementary distribution

No /-ar/ verb shows elongation of the stem by adding /g/ and middle epenthesis of /y/.

All Spanish verbs ending in

ener /enér/ e. g. tener /tenér/ ('to have') and
enir /enír/ e. g. venir /benír/ ('to come')

show three stem variation from the /-er/ and /-ir/ regular models,

/en/ ~ /eng/ ~ /yén/,

according to the following rules, in complementary distribution:

I B c. 1. The stems or stem endings /ten-/ and /ben-/ appear always before stressed /e/, or /i/.

Example a) tener /tenér/ ('to have')

Present ind., 1st person pl. tenemos /tenémos/

2nd person pl. tenéis /tenéys/

Imperative, 2nd person pl. tened /tenéd/

Example b) venir /benír/ ('to come')

Present ind., 1st person pl. venimos /benímos/

2nd person pl. venís /beníys/

Imperative, 2nd person pl. venid /beníd/

I B c. 2. All stem or stem endings /ten-/ and /ben-/ become the complete form of imperative, second person singular by dropping the final /e/.¹³

Thus, Imperative, 2nd person sg. ten /ten/ from tener and
ven /ben/ from venir

I B c. 3. The stems or stem endings ten- /ten-/ and ven- /ben-/ appear as tien- /tyén-/ and vien- /byén-/ with tonic stems followed by unstressed /e/.

Example a) /tenér/

Present ind., 2nd person sg. tienes /tyénes/

3rd person sg. tiene /tyéne/

3rd person pl. tienen /tyénen/

Example b) /benír/

Present ind., 2nd person sg. vienes /byénes/

3rd person sg. viene /byéne/

3rd person pl. vienen /byénen/

¹³Ten and ven are regular forms, except for the dropping of the final /e/. The imperative plural is always regular. There are, however, three irregularities in the imperative singular, namely

He /e/ from haber /abér/ ('to have')

di /di/ from decir /deθír/ ('to say') and

ve /be/ from ir /θír/ ('to go').

Except for these three irregularities, the imperative is either regular or the stem becomes the complete form (see I B-a.2.3, p.36).

I B c. 4 Tonic or atonic stems or stem endings /ten-/ and /ben-/ cannot appear before a following /o/ or /a/. /g/, therefore, is added between the stem and the affixes.

Example a) /tenér/

Present ind., 1st person sg. tengo /ténego/

Present subj., 1st person sg. tenga /ténega/, etc.

1st person pl. tengamos /tengámos/, etc.

Example b) /benír/

Present ind., 1st person sg. vengo /béngo/

Present subj., 1st person sg. venga /bénga/, etc.

1st person pl. vengamos /bengámos/, et.

Thirty-one verbs, according to my account, follow the /tenér/ and /benír/ paradigms.

The distribution of /ø/, /g/, and /yẽ/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in the following table.

Present indicative for all /-er/ or /-ir/ verbs
with /ø/, /g/ and /yẽ/ as stem modifiers
in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	ten	g	e	0	ø ₁	P ₁	ténego
2nd p.s.	ten	ye	e	ø	ø ₁	s	tyénes
3rd p.s.	ten	ye	e	ø	ø ₁	P ₃	tyéne
1st p.p.	ten	ø	e	ø	ø ₁₀	mos	tenémos
2nd p.p.	ten	ø	e	ø	ø ₁₀	ys	tenéys
3rd p.p.	ten	ye	e	ø	ø ₁	n	tyénen

Table 23

Present subjunctive forms of verbs ending in /enér/ and /enír/ follow the paradigms presented on page 37, Table 12.

Imperative forms of verbs ending in /enér/ also follow the paradigm presented on page 37, Table 13.

Imperative forms for verbs ending in /enír/ with /ø/ stem modifier and ø and /X/ as theme vowel modifier in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
2nd p.s.	ben	ø	i	X	ø ₃	P ₂	ben
2nd p.p.	ben	ø	i	ø	ø ₃₀	d	benid

Table 24

I B d Verbs with replacement of /o/ by /we/ within the stem

The **replacement** of /o/ by /we/ in the middle of the stem often appears with /-ar/ and /-er/ verbs when the stem final vowel is an /o/. The replacement of /o/ by /we/ in /-ir/ verbs will be analyzed and regulated later on paragraph I B g.

Three groups of verb endings and examples follow:

- a) Verbs always regulable by their endings; e. g. poder /podér/ ('to be able') and all oder /odér/ verbs.¹⁴
- b) Verb regulable by their endings, with exceptions, e. g. avergonzar /abergonθár/ ('to shame') and

¹⁴In all oder /odér/ listed verbs in the dictionary the /o/ is replaced by /we/ according to these rules. Joder /xodér/, however, a "curse word" very popular which means fastidiar ('to disgust, to loathe') is a comer-paradigm verb.

desgonzar /desgonθár/ ('to disjoint').

From /abergonθár/ comes avergüenzo /abergwénθo/ while

from /desgonθár/ comes desgonzo /desgónθo/

c) Verbs which escape phonological regularization, e. g.

trastocar /trastokár/ ('to overthrow') and destocar /destokár/ ('to uncover the head').

From /trastokár/ comes trastueco /trastwéko/ while

from /destokár/ comes destoco /destóko/.

Except as noted in b) and c) below, all Spanish verbs with the following endings undergo **replacement** of /o/ by /we/ within the stem. /we/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

a) Verbs regulable in all instances;

<u>Verb ending</u>		<u>Example</u>		
<u>probar</u>	/probár/	<u>probar</u>	/probár/	('to try, to prove')
<u>-over</u>	/-obér/	<u>mover</u>	/mobér/	('to move')
<u>-moblar</u>	/-moblár/	<u>amoblar</u>	/amoblár/	('to furnish')
<u>poblar</u>	/poblár/	<u>poblar</u>	/poblár/	('to people')
<u>clocar</u>	/klokár/	<u>clocar</u>	/klokár/	('to cluck')
<u>trocar</u>	/trokár/	<u>trocar</u>	/trokár/	('to trade')
<u>-flocar</u>	/-flokár/	<u>desflocar</u>	/desflokár/	('to fringe out')
<u>cocer</u>	/koθér/	<u>cocer</u>	/koθér/	('to boil, to cook')
<u>rodar</u>	/rōdár/	<u>rodar</u>	/rōdár/	('to roll')
<u>-oder</u>	/-odér/	<u>poder</u>	/podér/	('to be able, can')

<u>dolar</u>	/dolár/	<u>dolar</u>	/dolár/ ('to smooth, to plane')
- <u>uñolar</u>	/uñolár/	<u>abuñolar</u>	/abuñolár/ ('to make something in the shape of a fritter')
<u>volcar</u>	/bolcár/	<u>volcar</u>	/bolcár/ ('to upset')
<u>soldar</u>	/soldár/	<u>soldar</u>	/soldár/ ('to solder')
- <u>goldar</u>	/-goldár/	<u>regoldar</u>	/regoldár/ ('to belch, to eruct')
- <u>oler</u>	/-olér/	<u>moler</u>	/molér/ ('to grind')
- <u>olgar</u>	/-olgár/	<u>colgar</u>	/kolgár/ ('to hang')
<u>soltar</u>	/soltár/	<u>soltar</u>	/soltár/ ('to untie')
- <u>olver</u>	/-olbér/	<u>envolver</u>	/embolbér/ ('to inwrap')
<u>hollar</u>	/olár/	<u>hollar</u>	/olár/ ('to tread upon') ¹⁵
- <u>egollar</u>	/-egolár/	<u>degollar</u>	/degolár/ ('to behead')
- <u>sollar</u>	/-solár/	<u>resollar</u>	/resolár/ ('to respire')
<u>contar</u>	/kontár/	<u>contar</u>	/kontár/ ('to count')
- <u>ontrar</u>	/-ontrár/	<u>encontrar</u>	/enkontrár/ ('to find')
<u>soñar</u>	/soñar/	<u>soñar</u>	/soñar/ ('to dream') ¹⁶
- <u>cordar</u>	/-kordár/	<u>recordar</u>	/recordár/ ('to recall')
- <u>order</u>	/-ordér/	<u>morder</u>	/mordér/ ('to bite')
- <u>cornar</u>	/-kornár/	<u>descornar</u>	/deskornár/ ('to cut or knock off the horns')
- <u>tortar</u>	/-tortár/	<u>entortar</u>	/entortár/ ('to pull out an eye')
- <u>morzar</u>	/-morθár/	<u>almorzar</u>	/almorθár/ ('to breakfast')
- <u>orcer</u>	/-orθér/	<u>torcer</u>	/torθér/ ('to twist')
- <u>grosar</u>	/-grosár/	<u>engrosar</u>	/engrosár/ ('to make a thing fat')

¹⁵Only hollar and rehollar (prefixed hollar) form this group. /olár/ preceded by /s/ (/solár/) and /eg/ (/egolár/) are considered here. /olár/ ending preceded by /k/ (/kolár/) and /f/ (/folár/) are treated below in c).

¹⁶Emponzoñar /emponθoñar/ is an amar-paradigm verb.

<u>-costar</u>	/-kostár/	<u>costar</u>	/kostár/	('to cost')
<u>-nostar</u>	/-nostár/	<u>denostar</u>	/denostár/	('to revile, to insult')
<u>tostar</u>	/tostár/	<u>tostar</u>	/tostár/	('to toast')
<u>mostrar</u>	/mostrár/	<u>mostrar</u>	/mostrár/	('to show')

b) Verbs regulable with exceptions;

<u>Verb ending</u>	<u>Examples and exceptions</u>
<u>-zolar</u> /θolár/	e. g. <u>azolar</u> /aθolár/ ('to shape with an adze') except <u>estozolar</u> /estoθolár/ (stroke or blow on the neck)
<u>solar</u> /solár/	e. g. <u>solar</u> /solár/ ('to floor a room') except <u>acrisolar</u> (or <u>crisolar</u>) /krisolár/ ('to assay metals') <u>insolar</u> /insolár/ ('to insolate') and sometimes <u>asolar</u> /asolár/ ('to devastate')
<u>-jolar</u> /-xolár/	e. g. <u>desmajolar</u> /desmaxolár/ ('to pull up vines by the roots') except <u>manjolar</u> /manxolár/ ('to carry a hawk in the hand, in a basket or a cage')
<u>-longar</u> /-longár/	e. g. <u>alongar</u> /alongár/ ('to lenthen') except <u>perlongar</u> /perlongár/ ('to coast, to sail along the coast')
<u>-gonzar</u> /-gonθár/	e. g. <u>avergonzar</u> /abergonθár/ ('to shame') except <u>desgonzar</u> /desgonθár/ ('to separate')
<u>-porcar</u> /-porkár/	e. g. <u>emporcar</u> /emporkár/ ('to soil, to dirty') except <u>aporcar</u> /aporkár/ ('to cover plants with earth, to hill plants') and <u>desaporcar</u> /desaporkár/ ('to discover plants...')
<u>forzar</u> /forθár/	e. g. <u>forzar</u> /forθár/ ('to force') except <u>alforzar</u> /alforθár/ ('to make tucks in clothes')

c) Verbs which escape phonological regularization

<u>Verb ending</u>	<u>Verbs in which /o/ > /wé/</u>	<u>Verbs in which /o/ remains /o/</u>
<u>-rocar</u> /-řokár/	<u>enrocar</u> /enřokár/ <u>derrocar</u> /deřokár/	<u>enrocar</u> /enřokár/ <u>derrocar</u> /deřokár/

Verb ending	Verbs in which /o/ → /wē/	Verbs in which /o/ remains /o/
<u>tocar</u> /tokár/	<u>trastocar</u> /trastokár/	<u>tocar</u> /tokár/ <u>destocar</u> /destokár/
<u>rogar</u> /rōgár/	<u>rogar</u> /rōgár/	<u>arrogar</u> /arōgár/ <u>derogar</u> /derogár/ <u>erogar</u> /erogár/ <u>interrogar</u> /interrogár/ <u>irrogar</u> /irrogár/ <u>prorrogar</u> /prorogár/ <u>subrogar</u> /subrogár/ <u>abrogar</u> /abrogár/
<u>-molar</u> /-molár/	<u>amolár</u> /amolár/ <u>remolar</u> /remolár/	<u>abemolar</u> /abemolár/ <u>inmolar</u> /inmolár/ <u>tremolar</u> /tremolár/
<u>colar</u> /kolár/	<u>colar</u> /kolár/ <u>escolar</u> /eskolár/ <u>trascolar</u> /traskolár/ <u>recolar</u> /rekolár/	<u>encolar</u> /enkolár/ <u>descolar</u> /deskolár/, etc.
<u>solar</u> /solár/	<u>asolar</u> /asolár/	<u>asolar</u> /asolár/
<u>volar</u> /bolár/ <u>bolar</u> /bolár/	<u>volar</u> /bolár/ <u>revolar</u> /rebolár/ <u>travolar</u> /trasbolár/ <u>sobrevolar</u> /sobrebolár/ <u>circunvolar</u> /čirkumbolár/	<u>desarbolár</u> /desarbolár/ <u>enarbolár</u> /enarbolár/ <u>enherbolár</u> /enerbolár/ <u>herbolár</u> /erbolár/ <u>embolar</u> /embolár/ <u>arbolár</u> /arbolár/
<u>-collar</u> /-kolár/	<u>acollar</u> /akolár/ <u>desacollar</u> /desakolár/ <u>percollar</u> /perkolár/ <u>apercollar</u> /aperkolár/ <u>apescollar</u> /apeskolár/ <u>descollar</u> /deskolár/	<u>macollar</u> /makolár/ <u>escollar</u> /eskolár/ <u>amacollar</u> /amakolár/
<u>follar</u> /folár/	<u>follar</u> /folár/ <u>afollar</u> /afolár/	<u>follar</u> /folár/ <u>cachifollar</u> /cačifolár/ <u>emperifollar</u> /emperifolár/
<u>sonar</u> /sonár/	<u>sonar</u> /sonár/ <u>asonar</u> /asonár/ <u>consonar</u> /konsonár/ <u>unisonar</u> /unisonár/ <u>disonar</u> /disonár/ <u>grandisonar</u> /grandisonár/ <u>malsonar</u> /malsonár/ <u>resonar</u> /resonar/	<u>personarse</u> /personarse/ <u>apersonarse</u> /apersnarse/ <u>apisonar</u> /apisonár/ <u>artesonar</u> /artesonár/ <u>blasonar</u> /blasonár/

Verb ending	verbs in which /o/ > /wé/	Verbs in which /o/ remains /o/
<u>tronar</u> /tronár/	<u>tronar</u> /tronár/ <u>atronar</u> /atronár/ <u>retronar</u> /retronár/	<u>entronar</u> /entronár/ <u>destronar</u> /destronar/
<u>-forar</u> /-forár/	<u>aforar</u> /aforár/ <u>desaforar</u> /desaforar/	<u>aforar</u> /aforár/ <u>perforar</u> /perforár/
<u>-gorar</u> /-gorár/	<u>agorar</u> /agorár/ <u>engorar</u> /engorár/	bigorar /bigorár/
<u>-corar</u> /-korár/	<u>encorar</u> /enkorár/	<u>desancorar</u> /desankorár/
<u>-torar</u> /-torár/	<u>atorar</u> /atorár/	<u>atorar</u> /atorár/ <u>doctorar</u> /doktorár/
<u>osar</u> /osár/	<u>desosar</u> /desosár/	<u>osar</u> /osár/
<u>-postar</u> /-postár/	<u>apostar</u> /apostár/ <u>repostar</u> /repostár/	<u>apostar</u> /apostár/ <u>despostar</u> /despostár/
<u>-covar</u> /-kobár/	<u>encovar</u> /enkobár/ <u>desencovar</u> /desenkobár/	<u>corcovar</u> /korkobár/ <u>encorcovar</u> /enkorkobár/
<u>novar</u> /nobár/	<u>renovar</u> /renobár/	<u>novar</u> /nobár/ <u>innovar</u> /innobár/

The /o/ of stem endings listed in a), b), and c) above (not including exceptions) presents two variations in complementary distribution,

/o/ ~ /wé/,

according to the following rules:

I B d. 1 The /o/ of the foregoing stem endings always appears as /o/ with atonic stem forms. /ø/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

E. g. contar /kontár/ ('to count')

Present ind., 1st person pl, contamos /kontámos/

2nd person pl, contáis /kontáys/

Present subj., 1st person pl, contemos /kontémos/

2nd person pl, contéis /kontéys/

Imperative, 2nd person pl, contad /kontád/

I B d. 2 The /o/ of the foregoing stem endings appears as /wé/ with tonic stem forms. /wé/, therefore, appears as stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

E. g. poder /podér/ ('to be able')

Present ind., 1st person sg, puedo /pwédo/

2nd person sg, puedes /pwédes/, etc.

Present subj., 1st person sg, pueda /pwéda/

2nd person sg, puedas /pwédas/, etc.

Imperative, 2nd person sg, puede /pwéde/

The distribution of /ø/ and /wé/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in the following table.

Present forms for all /-ar/ and /-er/ verbs with /ø/ and /we/ as stem modifiers in complementary distribution¹⁷

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	kont	we	a	0	ø ₁	P ₁	kwénto
2nd p.s.	kont	we	a	ø	ø ₁	s	kwéntas
3rd p.s.	kont	we	a	ø	ø ₁	P ₃	kwénta
1st p.p.	kont	ø	a	ø	ø ₁₀	mos	kontámos
2nd p.p.	kont	ø	a	ø	ø ₁₀	ys	kontáys
3rd p.p.	kont	we	a	ø	ø ₁	n	kwéntan

Table 25

¹⁷Present indicative and imperative forms for /-ir/ verbs with /-ø-/ and /-wé-/ as stem modifiers in complementary distribution will be treated in I B g below.

Table 25 (continuation)

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present subjunctive							
1st p.s.	kont	we	a	E	∅ ₂	P ₁	kwēnte
2nd p.s.	kont	we	a	E	∅ ₂	s	kwēntes
3rd p.s.	kont	we	a	E	∅ ₂	P ₃	kwēnte
1st p.p.	kont	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	mos	kontēmos
2nd p.p.	kont	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	ys	kontēys
3rd p.p.	kont	we	a	E	∅ ₂	n	kwēnten
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	kont	we	a	∅	∅ ₃	P ₂	kwēnta
2nd p.p.	kont	∅	a	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	kontād

Table 25

I B e. Replacement of /e/ by /i/

Only /-ir/ verbs are affected by the **replacement** of the stem final /e/ by /i/ and this **replacement** is never found in -ar or -er verbs.

All verbs with the following endings undergo **replacement** of /e/ by /i/; /i/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables:

- ebir /-ebir/ e.g. concebir /konθebir/ ('to conceive')
- edir /-edir/ e.g. pedir /pedir/ ('to ask')
- egir /-egir/ e.g. elegir /elexir/ ('to choose')
- eguir /-eguir/ e.g. consequir /konsegir/ ('to attain')
- eir /-eir/ e.g. reir /reir/ ('to laugh')

<u>-emir</u>	/-emír/	e.g. <u>gemir</u>	/xemír/	('to groan')
<u>-eñir</u>	/-eñír/	e.g. <u>reñir</u>	/rēñír/	('to wrangle')
<u>erguir</u>	/ergír/	e.g. <u>erguir</u>	/ergír/	('to erect') ¹⁸
<u>-enchir</u>	/-enčír/	e.g. <u>henchir</u>	/enčír/	('to fill up')
<u>-endir</u>	/-endír/	e.g. <u>rendir</u>	/rēndír/	('to subject')
<u>servir</u>	/serbír/	e.g. <u>servir</u>	/serbír/	('to serve') ¹⁹
<u>-estir</u>	/-estír/	e.g. <u>vestir</u>	/bestír/	('to clothe')
<u>-etir</u>	/-etír/	e.g. <u>repetir</u>	/rēpetír/	('to repeat')

The stem ending of these verbs in the present tense presents two variations in complementary distribution,

/e/ ~ /i/

according to the following rules:

I B e. 1. The /e/ of preceding stem endings appears only before /i/ in which case no stem modifier is needed, as indicated by /ø/ in the second column of the tables.

E. g. repetir /rēpetír/ ('to repeat')

Present ind., 1st person pl, repetimos /rēpetímos/

2nd person pl, repetís /rēpetíys/

Imperative, 2nd person pl, repetid /rēpetíd/

I B e. 2. Before /o/, /e/, or /a/ the stem final vowel /e/ is replaced by /i/. /i/, therefore, appears as stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

E. g. pedir /pedír/ ('to ask')

Present ind., 1st person sg, pido /pído/

2nd person sg, pides /pídes/, etc.

¹⁸Verb erguir has other parallel forms such as yergo /yérgo/.

¹⁹Verb hervir is covered in part I B f below.

I B e. 3. With verbs ending in eír /eír/ the variation /e/~i/ yields to two utterances in free variation in the atonic stems of the present subjunctive, as, for instance, friamos /friamos/~ /fryámos/ from freír /freír/ ('to fry') friáis /friays/~ /fryáys/

This free variation, however, is not reflected in the spelling.

The distribution of /ø/ and /i/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart forms in tables 26 and 27 below.

Present forms for /-ir/ verbs with
/ø/ and /i/ as stem modifier in
complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	ped	i	i	Ø	Ø ₁	P ₁	pído
2nd p.s.	ped	i	i	E	Ø ₁	s	pídes
3rd p.s.	ped	i	i	E	Ø ₁	P ₃	píde
1st p.p.	ped	Ø	i	Ø	Ø ₁₀	mos	pedímos
2nd p.p.	ped	Ø	i	Ø	Ø ₁₀	ys	pedíys
3rd p.p.	ped	i	i	E	Ø ₁	n	píden
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	ped	i	i	E	Ø ₃	P ₂	píde
2nd p.p.	ped	Ø	i	Ø	Ø ₃₀	d	pedíd

Table 26

Present subjunctive forms for /-ir/
verbs with /i/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	ped	i	i	A	Ø ₂	P ₁	pída
2nd p.s.	ped	i	i	A	Ø ₂	s	pídas
3rd p.s.	ped	i	i	A	Ø ₂	P ₃	pída
1st p.p.	ped	i	i	A	Ø ₂₀	mos	pidámos
2nd p.p.	ped	i	i	A	Ø ₂₀	ys	pidáys
3rd p.p.	ped	i	i	A	Ø ₂	n	pídan

Table 27

I B f. Epenthesis of /y/ or replacement of /e/ by /i/

Only /-ir/ verbs are affected by epenthesis of /y/ or replacement of /e/ by /i/ and this replacement is never found in /-ar/ or /-er/ verbs.

All verbs with the following endings show epenthesis of /y/ and replacement of /e/ by /i/. /yě/ or /i/, therefore, appear as stem modifiers in the second column of the tables:

<u>entir</u>	/entír/	e.g. <u>mentir</u>	/mentír/	('to lie')
<u>erir</u>	/erír/	e.g. <u>referir</u>	/referír/	('to refer')
<u>ertir</u>	/ertír/	e.g. <u>advertir</u>	/advertír/	('to give notice')
<u>ervir</u>	/erbír/	e.g. <u>hervir</u>	/erbír/	('to boil') ²⁰

The stem endings of these verbs in the present tense show three variations in complementary distribution,

/ent/ ~ /yěnt/ ~ /int/
 /er/ ~ /yěr/ ~ /ir/
 /ert/ ~ /yěrt/ ~ /irt/
 /erb/ ~ /yěrb/ ~ /irb/.

according to the following rules:

I B f. 1. The /e/ of stem endings /ent/, /er/, /ert/, and /erb/ appears only with atonic stems followed by /i/. No stem modifier is required, as indicated by /ø/ in the second column of the tables.

E. g. divertir /dibertír/ ('to amuse')

Present ind., 1st person pl, divertimos /dibertímos/

2nd person pl, divertís /dibertíys/

Imperative, 2nd person pl, divertid /dibertíd/

I B f. 2. The /-e-/ of the stem endings /ent/, /er/, /ert/, and /erb/ appears as /-yě/ with tonic stem forms. /yě/ appears as stem modifier.

²⁰Verb servir /serbír/ ('to serve') was treated in part I B e above.

E. g. mentir /mentír/ ('to lie')

Present ind., 1st person sg, miento /myénto/

2nd person sg, mientes /myéntes/, etc.

I B 3. The /-er/ of stem endings /ent/, /er/, /ert/, and /erb/ appears as /-i-/ in all other environments namely when the stem is followed by /-a-/. /i/ appears as stem modifier.

E. g. digerir /dixerír/ ('to digest')

Present ind., 1st person pl, digiramos /dixirámos/

2nd person pl, digiráis /dixiráys/²¹

Present indicative and imperative forms of verbs treated here follow the paradigms presented on pages 51 and 52, Table 22 except for the characteristic differences existing between /-ar/ and /-ir/ verbs.

The distribution of /i/ and /ye/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in the following table for /entír/, /erír/, /ertír/, and /erbír/ verbs.

Present subjunctive forms for /-ir/ verbs
with /i/ and /ye/ as a stem modifier
in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	sent	ye	i	A	∅ ₂	P ₁	syénta
2nd p.s.	sent	ye	i	A	∅ ₂	s	syéntas
3rd p.s.	sent	ye	i	A	∅ ₂	P ₃	syénta
1st p.p.	sent	i	i	A	∅ ₂₀	mos	sintámos
2nd p.p.	sent	i	i	A	∅ ₂₀	ys	sintáys
3rd p.p.	sent	ye	i	A	∅ ₂	n	syéntan

Table 28

²¹This alteration appears in the present subjunctive, but it does not come from the present indicative.

I B g Replacement of /o/ by /we/ or /u/

Only /-ir/ verbs are affected by the replacement of the stem final /o/ by /we/ and /u/. This replacement is never found in /-ar/ verbs.

All verbs with the following endings undergo replacement of /o/ by /wé/ and /u/. /wé/ and /u/, therefore, appear as stem modifiers in the second column of the tables:

ormir /ormír/ e. g. dormir /dormír/ ('to sleep')
morir /morír/ e. g. morir /morír/ ('to die')

The stem ending of these verbs in the present tense shows three variations in complementary distribution,

/orm/ ~ /wérm/ ~ /urm/
 /mor/ ~ /mwér/ ~ /mur/

according to the following rules:

I B g. 1. The /o/ of the stem endings /orm/ and /mor/ appears only with atonic stem forms followed by /-i-/. No stem modifier is required, as indicated by /ø/ in the second column of the tables.

E. g. dormir /dormír/ ('to sleep')

Present ind., 1st person pl, dormimos /dormímos/

2nd person pl, dormís /dormíys/

Imperative, 2nd person pl, dormid /dormíd/

I B g. 2. The /ø/ of the stem endings /orm/ and /mor/ appear as /we/ with tonic stem forms. /we/, therefore, appears as stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

E. g. morir /morír/ ('to die')

Present ind., 1st person sg, muero /mwéro/

2nd person sg, mueres /mwéres/, etc.

I B g. 3. The /o/ of the stem ending /orm/ and /mor/ appear as /u/ in all other environments namely when the stem is followed by /-a-/. /u/, therefore, appears as stem modifier.

E. g. morir /morír/ ('to die')

Present subj., 1st person pl, muramos /murámos/

2nd person pl, muráis /muráys/

We have noted in foot-note 21, p. 66 that verbs ending in /entír/, /erír/, /ertír/, and /erbír/ (except servir /serbír/), show a variation in the subjunctive which does not come from the present indicative. Verbs analyzed in this group show the same variation in the present subjunctive, a variation which does not come from the corresponding root tense.²²

²²The systematic classification of variations is the norm followed in this study for our grouping of tenses. From this point of view, tenses are of three kinds:

- a) ROOT TENSES (from the Spanish term tiempo raíz), or tenses whose root variations are automatically carried over to certain other tenses.
- b) DERIVED TENSES (tiempos derivados), or tenses which receive their root variations from the corresponding root tenses, and
- c) Neither root nor derived tenses.

The present indicative, preterite, and future indicative are termed root tenses. Their corresponding derived tenses are as follows:

- 1) The present subjunctive and the imperative are derived from the present indicative, and together constitute the group of forms of the present.
- 2) All past subjunctive forms are derived from the preterite, and together constitute the group of forms of the preterite.
- 3) The conditional tense forms are derived from the future indicative, and together constitute the group of forms of the future.

The imperfect is considered neither a root nor a derived tense, and its forms constitute the group of the imperfect.

Present indicative and imperative forms of verbs considered here follow the paradigms presented on page 61 and 62, Table 25, except for the characteristic differences existing between /-ar/ and /-ir/ verbs.

The distribution of /u/ and /we/ in the stem modifier slot for /ormír/ and /morír/ ending verbs is presented in chart form in the following table.

Present subjunctive forms for /-ir/ verbs
with /u/ and /we/ as stem modifier
in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	dorm	we	i	A	\emptyset_2	P ₁	dwérma
2nd p.s.	dorm	we	i	A	\emptyset_2	s	dwérmás
3rd p.s.	dorm	we	i	A	\emptyset_2	P ₃	duérma
1st p.p.	dorm	u	i	A	\emptyset_{20}	mos	durmámos
2nd p.p.	dorm	u	i	A	\emptyset_{20}	ys	durmáys
3rd p.p.	dorm	we	i	A	\emptyset_2	n	duérman

Table 29

II Forms of the Preterite

Forms of the preterite are separated into three groups as follows:

- A Traditionally regular forms with / \emptyset / stem modifier and regular theme vowel modifier. E. g. amó /amó/, amara /amára/, amase /amáse/ from amar /amár/ ('to love')

B Regulable forms:

- a. Forms with /i/ or /u/ stem modifiers and regular theme vowel modifiers. E. g. pidiô /pidyô/, pidiera /pidyéra/, pidiese /pidyése/ from pedir /pedír/ ('to ask')
- b. Forms with predictable stem modifier and regularized theme vowel modifier. E. g. hizo /íθo/, hiciese /iθyése/, hiciera /iθyéra/, from hacer /aθér/ ('to make, to do')

- C Verbs which escape phonological regularization. E. g. andar /andár/ ('to walk'), anduve /andúbe/ ('I walked'), ser /ser/ ('to be'), fui /fwí/ ('I was'), estar /estár/ ('to be'), estuve /estúbe/ ('I was')

This distribution can be better understood in the following chart:

II Organization of treatment of preterite-tense forms

A Regular

B Regulable

a. Replacement of final stem vowels

1. /e/ by /i/; E. g. /pidyô/ < /pedír/
2. /o/ by /u/; E. g. /durmyô/ < /dormír/

b. Stem and theme vowel variations

1. Theme vowel variations

/-er/ and /-ir/ verbs with tonic stems on the first and third person singular preterite indicative and /-ar/ theme vowel

Chart 3 (continuation)

2. Stem variation as follows:

1. Stem elongation by epenthesis of /x/

E. g. /tráxe/ < /traér/

2. Replacement of /θ/ by /x/

E. g. /kondúxe/ < /konduθír/

3. Replacement of the final vowel of the stem as follows:

a. /e/ > /i/ E. g. /bíne/ < /benír/

b. /o/ > /u/ E. g. /púde/ < /podér/

c. /a/ > /i/ E. g. /íθe/ < /aθér/

d. /a/ > /u/ E. g. /úbe/ < /abér/

4. Replacement of the stem final element as follows:

a. /ab/ > /up/ E. g. /súpe/ < /sabér/

b. /en/ > /ub/ E. g. /túbe/ < /tenér/

c. /er/ > /is/ E. g. /kíse/ < /kerér/

d. /eθ/ > /ix/ E. g. /díxe/ < /deθír/

e. /on/ > /us/ E. g. /púse/ < /ponér/

C Irregular (to be covered in Chapter Four)

Chart 3

II A Verbs with /θ/ stem modifier and regular theme vowel modifier

This group is composed of all verbs traditionally

considered "regular" plus many other verbs which undergo modification in the group of forms of the present, but whose modification is not carried over to the preterite forms.²³

Tables 30, 31, and 32 show the preterite forms of all verbs traditionally termed regular or with /ø/ stem modifier.

Forms of the preterite and the past subjunctives for all -ar verbs with /ø/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	am	ø	a	E	ø ₄₀	P ₁	amé
2nd p.s.	am	ø	a	ø	ste	P ₂	amáste
3rd p.s.	am	ø	a	o	ø ₄₀	P ₃	amó
1st p.p.	am	ø	a	ø	ø ₄₀	mos	amámos
2nd p.p.	am	ø	a	ø	ste	ys	amásteys
3rd p.p.	am	ø	a	ø	ro	n	amáron
Past subjunctive: -ra form							
1st p.s.	am	ø	a	ø	ra	P ₁	amára
2nd p.s.	am	ø	a	ø	ra	s	amáras
3rd p.s.	am	ø	a	ø	ra	P ₃	amára
1st p.p.	am	ø	a	ø	ra	mos	amáramos
2nd p.p.	am	ø	a	ø	ra	ys	amárays
3rd p.p.	am	ø	a	ø	ra	n	amáran

Table 30

²³It has been already mentioned that only the verb andar /andár/ ('to walk') undergoes variation in the past, while "regular" in the forms of the present.

Table 30 (continuation)

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	se	P ₁	amāse
2nd p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	se	s	amāses
3rd p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	se	P ₃	amāse
1st p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	se	mos	amāsemos
2nd p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	se	ys	amāseys
3rd p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	se	n	amāsen

Table 30

Forms of the preterite and the past subjunctive for all -er verbs with /∅/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	kom	∅	e	I	∅ ₄₀	P ₁	komí
2nd p.s.	kom	∅	e	I	ste	P ₂	komíste
3rd p.s.	kom	∅	e	Y	∅ ₄₀	P ₃	komyó
1st p.p.	kom	∅	e	I	∅ ₄₀	mos	komímos
2nd p.p.	kom	∅	e	I	ste	ys	komísteys
3rd p.p.	kom	∅	e	E	ro	n	komyéron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> form							
1st p.s.	kom	∅	e	E	ra	P ₁	komyéra
2nd p.s.	kom	∅	e	E	ra	s	komyéras
3rd p.s.	kom	∅	e	E	ra	P ₃	komyéra
1st p.p.	kom	∅	e	E	ra	mos	komyéramos
2nd p.p.	kom	∅	e	E	ra	ys	komyérays
3rd p.p.	kom	∅	e	E	ra	n	komyéran

Table 31

Table 31 (continuation)

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	kom	∅	e	E	se	P ₁	komyése
2nd p.s.	kom	∅	e	E	se	s	komyéses
3rd p.s.	kom	∅	e	E	se	P ₃	komyése
1st p.p.	kom	∅	e	E	se	mos	komyésemos
2nd p.p.	kom	∅	e	E	se	ys	komyéseys
3rd p.p.	kom	∅	e	E	se	n	komyésen

Table 31

Forms of the preterite and the past subjunctives for all -ir verbs with /∅/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	part	∅	i	∅	∅ ₄₀	P ₁	partí
2nd p.s.	part	∅	i	∅	ste	P ₂	partíste
3rd p.s.	part	∅	i	Y	∅ ₄₀	P ₃	partyó
1st p.p.	part	∅	i	∅	∅ ₄₀	mos	partímos
2nd p.p.	part	∅	i	∅	ste	ys	partísteys
3rd p.p.	part	∅	i	I	ro	n	partyéron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> form							
1st p.s.	part	∅	i	I	ra	P ₁	partyéra
2nd p.s.	part	∅	i	I	ra	s	partyéras
3rd p.s.	part	∅	i	I	ra	P ₃	partyéra
1st p.p.	part	∅	i	I	ra	mos	partyéramos
2nd p.p.	part	∅	i	I	ra	ys	partyérays
3rd p.p.	part	∅	i	I	ra	n	partyéran

Table 32

Table 32 (continuation)

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	part	∅	i	I	se	P ₁	partyése
2nd p.s.	part	∅	i	I	se	s	partyéses
3rd p.s.	part	∅	i	I	se	P ₃	partyése
1st p.p.	part	∅	i	I	se	mos	partyésemos
2nd p.p.	part	∅	i	I	se	ys	partyéseys
3rd p.p.	part	∅	i	I	se	n	partyésen

Table 32

II B Regulable Forms of the Preterite

These forms can be separated into two groups as follows:

- a) Forms which undergo replacement of the final vowel of the stem
- b) Forms which undergo both stem and theme vowel modification

II B a Forms with /i/ or /u/ stem modifiers

There are forms in the preterite which show variations already treated in the analysis and regularization of the present forms

II B a. 1. Preterite stem forms modified by /i/

The **replacement** of /e/ by /i/ usually appears in /-ir/ verbs when the stem final vowel is an /e/. This **replacement** is never found in /-ar/ or /-er/ verbs.

Except as noted below, all verbs with the following endings undergo **replacement** of /e/ by /i/. /i/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables replacing the /e/:

<u>ebir</u>	/ebír/	e.g. <u>concebir</u>	/konθebír/	('to conceive')
<u>edir</u>	/edír/	e.g. <u>medir</u>	/medír/	('to measure') ²⁴
<u>egir</u>	/exír/	e.g. <u>elegir</u>	/elexír/	('to choose')
<u>eguir</u>	/egír/	e.g. <u>conseguir</u>	/konsegír/	('to attain')
<u>eir</u>	/eír/	e.g. <u>reir</u>	/reír/	('to laugh')
<u>emir</u>	/emír/	e.g. <u>gemir</u>	/xemír/	('to groan')
<u>enir</u>	/eñír/	e.g. <u>teñir</u>	/teñír/	('to dye')
<u>erguir</u>	/ergír/	e.g. <u>erguir</u>	/ergír/	('to erect')
<u>enchir</u>	/ençír/	e.g. <u>henchir</u>	/ençír/	('to fill up')
<u>endir</u>	/endír/	e.g. <u>rendir</u>	/rendír/	('to subject')
<u>ervir</u>	/erbír/	e.g. <u>servir</u>	/serbír/	('to serve')
<u>estir</u>	/estír/	e.g. <u>vestir</u>	/bestír/	('to clothe')
<u>etir</u>	/etír/	e.g. <u>repetir</u>	/repetír/	('to repeat')
<u>entir</u>	/entír/	e.g. <u>mentir</u>	/mentír/	('to lie')
<u>erir</u>	/erír/	e.g. <u>referir</u>	/referír/	('to refer') ²⁵
<u>ertir</u>	/ertír/	e.g. <u>invertir</u>	/inbertír/	('to invert')

The stems of these verbs, which have been treated in parts I B e and I B f for the regularization of the present forms, have two stem modifiers,

/i/ ~ /ø/

in complementary distribution, according to the following rules:

II B a. 1. 1 The /e/ of the preceding stem endings appears only before a following /i/. No stem modifier is required, as indicated by /ø/ in the stem modifier column.

E. g. medir /medír/ ('to measure')

Preterite, 1st person sg, medí /medí/

2nd person sg, mediste /medíste/

1st person pl, medimos /medímos/

2nd person pl, medisteis /medísteys/

²⁴agredir /agredír/ ('to attack'), transgredir /transgredír/ (or trasgredir /trasgredír/) ('to transgress') are defective verbs which follow partir paradigm.

²⁵Aterirse /aterírse/ ('to grow stiff with cold') is defective and follows partir paradigm.

II B a. 1. 2 The /e/ of the foregoing stem endings is always replaced by /i/ before a following /ye/ or /yo/. /i/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

E. g. medir /medír/

Preterite, 3rd person sg, midió /midyó/

3rd person pl, midieron /midyéron/

Past, -ra form, 1st person sg, midiera /midyéra/, etc.

Past, -se form, 1st person sg, midiese /midyése/, etc.

II B a. 1. 3 Stems ending in /ñ/ or /e/, replaced by /i/ before a following /ye/ or /yo/, drop the /y/ of the element /ye/ and /yo/, according to a linguistic incompatibility of the Spanish language.

Example a) teñir /teñír/ ('to dye')

Preterite, 3rd person sg, tiñó /tiñó/

3rd person pl, tiñeron /tiñéron/, etc.

Example b) reír /reír/

Preterite, 3rd person sg, rió /ríó/

3rd person pl, rieron /ríéron/, etc.

In the preterite forms the distribution of /ø/ and /i/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in tables 33 and 34 below.

Forms of the preterite for -ir verbs with /i/ and /ø/ as stem modifiers in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	ped	ø	i	ø	ø ₄₀	P ₁	pedí
2nd p.s.	ped	ø	i	ø	ste	P ₂	pedíste
3rd p.s.	ped	i	i	Y	ø ₄₀	P ₃	pidyó
1st p.p.	ped	ø	i	ø	ø ₄₀	mos	pedímos
2nd p.p.	ped	ø	i	ø	ste	ys	pedísteys
3rd p.p.	ped	i	i	I	ro	n	pidyéron

Table 33

Forms of the past subjunctive for -ir verbs with /i/ as a stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> form							
1st p.s.	ped	i	i	I	ra	P ₁	pidyéra
2nd p.s.	ped	i	i	I	ra	s	pidyéras
3rd p.s.	ped	i	i	I	ra	P ₃	pidyéra
1st p.p.	ped	i	i	I	ra	mos	pidyéramos
2nd p.p.	ped	i	i	I	ra	ys	pidyérays
3rd p.p.	ped	i	i	I	ra	n	pidyéran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	ped	i	i	I	se	P ₁	pidyése
2nd p.s.	ped	i	i	I	se	s	pidyéses
3rd p.s.	ped	i	i	I	se	P ₃	pidyése
1st p.p.	ped	i	i	I	se	mos	pidyésemos
2nd p.p.	ped	i	i	I	se	ys	pidyéseys
3rd p.p.	ped	i	i	I	se	n	pidyésen

Table 34

II B a. 2 Preterite stem forms modified by /u/

The **replacement** of /o/ by /u/ appears only in /-ir/ verbs when the final stem vowel is /o/ and never in /-ar/ or /-er/ verbs.

All Spanish verbs ending in

morir /morír/ ('to die') and
dormir /dormír/ ('to sleep')

undergo **replacement** of /o/ by /u/. /u/, therefore, appears as stem modifier in the second column of the tables. The stems of these verbs, which have been treated in part I B g, for the regularization of the present forms have two stem modifiers,

/u/ ~ /ø/,

in complementary distribution, according to the following rules:

II B a. 2. 1 The /o/ of the stem endings /dorm/ and /mor/ appears only before a following /i/. No stem modifier is required as indicated by /ø/ in the stem modifier column.

E. g. morir /morír/ ('to die')

Preterite, 1st person sg, morí /morí/
2nd person sg, moriste /moríste/
1st person pl, morimos /morímos/
2nd person pl, moristeis /morístey/

II B a. 2. 2 The /o/ of the stem endings /dorm-/ and /mor-/ is always replaced by /u/ before a following /ye/ or /yo/. /i/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

E. g. morir /morír/ ('to die')

Preterite, 3rd person sg, murió /muryó

3rd person pl, murieron /muryéron/

Past, -ra form, 1st person sg, muriera /muryéra/, etc.

Past, -se form, 1st person sg, muriese /muryése/, etc.

In the preterite forms the distribution of /u/ and /ø/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in tables 35 and 36 below.

Forms of the preterite for all -ir verbs
with /u/ and /ø/ as stem modifiers
in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	dorm	ø	i	ø	ø ₄₀	P ₁	dormí
2nd p.s.	dorm	ø	i	ø	ste	P ₂	dormíste
3rd p.s.	dorm	u	i	Y	ø ₄₀	P ₃	durmyó
1st p.p.	dorm	ø	i	ø	ø ₄₀	mos	dormimos
2nd p.p.	dorm	ø	i	ø	ste	ys	dormísteys
3rd p.p.	dorm	u	i	I	ro	n	durmyéron

Table 35

Forms of the past subjunctive for all -ir verbs with /u/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> form							
1st p.s.	dorm	u	i	I	ra	P ₁	durmyé ^é ra
2nd p.s.	dorm	u	i	I	ra	s	durmyé ^é ras
3rd p.s.	dorm	u	i	I	ra	P ₃	durmyé ^é ra
1st p.p.	dorm	u	i	I	ra	mos	durmyé ^é ramos
2nd p.p.	dorm	u	i	I	ra	ys	durmyé ^é rays
3rd p.p.	dorm	u	i	I	ra	n	durmyé ^é ran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	dorm	u	i	I	se	P ₁	durmyé ^é se
2nd p.s.	dorm	u	i	I	se	s	durmyé ^é ses
3rd p.s.	dorm	u	i	I	se	P ₃	durmyé ^é se
1st p.p.	dorm	u	i	I	se	mos	durmyé ^é semos
2nd p.p.	dorm	u	i	I	se	ys	durmyé ^é seys
3rd p.p.	dorm	u	i	I	se	n	durmyé ^é sen

Table 36

II B b Forms with stem modifier different from /ø/ and specific theme vowel modifier

This group of verbs includes -er and -ir verbs and never by -ar verbs.²⁶

²⁶The Spanish verbs estar /estár/ ('to be'), andar /andár/ ('to walk'), and desandar /desandár/ ('to retrograde') undergo a variation which apparently follows this group. However, the -er and -ir suffixes added to these stems constitute an irregularity which will be analyzed in Chapter IV.

Except as noted below, all Spanish verbs with the following endings and no others show a stem modification different from /θ/ and a specific theme vowel modification in the forms of the preterite:

<u>aber</u>	/abér/	e. g.	<u>haber</u>	/abér/	('to have')
<u>caber</u>	/kabér/	e. g.	<u>caber</u>	/kabér/	('to fit') ²⁷
<u>saber</u>	/sabér/	e. g.	<u>saber</u>	/sabér/	('to know')
<u>acer</u>	/aθér/	e. g.	<u>hacer</u>	/aθér/	('to do, to make')
		(except	<u>nacer</u>	/naθér/	('to be born'),
			<u>pacer</u>	/paθér/	('to pasture'),
			<u>placer</u>	/plaθér/	('to please')
				and its compounds;	
			<u>yacer</u>	/yaθér/	('to lie'), and
			<u>lacrimar</u>	/lagrimaθér/	('to weep')
<u>traer</u>	/traér/	e. g.	<u>traer</u>	/traér/	('to bring')
<u>ecir</u>	/eθír/	e. g.	<u>decir</u>	/deθír/	('to say')
<u>ener</u>	/enér/	e. g.	<u>tener</u>	/tenér/	('to have')
<u>enir</u>	/enír/	e. g.	<u>venir</u>	/benír/	('to come')
<u>erer</u>	/erér/	e. g.	<u>querer</u>	/kerér/	('to wish')
<u>oder</u>	/odér/	e. g.	<u>poder</u>	/podér/	('to be able')
<u>oner</u>	/onér/	e. g.	<u>poner</u>	/ponér/	('to put')
<u>ducir</u>	/duθír/	e. g.	<u>conducir</u>	/konduθír/	('to conduct')

All Spanish verbs with the preceding endings show

1. a theme vowel modification and
2. a stem modification

The theme vowel modification is always controlled by the following rules:

II B b. 1. a Spanish verbs with stems ending in /ab-/, /kab-/, /sab-/, /aθ-/, /tra-/, /eθ-/, /en-/, /er-/, /od-/, /on-/, and /duθ-/ as shown above (excluding exceptions) show a tonic stem form in the preterite, first and third person singular.

²⁷Except verb precaer /prekabér/ ('to obviate, to prevent')

II B b. 1. b The /i/ following the stem is replaced by atonic /e/ in the preterite, first person singular.

II B b. 1. c The /y/ of the element /yo/ following the stem drops and the /o/ becomes atonic in the preterite third person singular.²⁸

E. g. traer /traér/ ('to bring, to carry')

Preterite, 1st person sg, traje /tráxe/ ('I brought')

3rd person sg, trajo /tráxo/ ('he brought')²⁹

A total of one hundred and twelve Spanish verbs follow these variations

Rules II B b. 1. above covering the theme vowel variations are general for all verbs included in this group. The stem modification, however, is further subdivided into four groups as follows:

1. Elongation of the stem by epenthesis of /x/

E. g. traer /traér/ ('to bring, to carry')

Preterite, 1st person sg, traje /tráxe/ ('I brought')

2. **Replacement** of /θ/ by /x/

E. g. conducir /konduθir/ ('to conduct')

Preterite, 1st person sg, conduje /kondúxe/

('I conducted')

²⁸A regularizing phenomenon is taking place among Spanish speakers. I have repeatedly heard traí /traí/ for traje /tráxe/ and trayeron /trayéron/ for trajeron /traxéron/.

²⁹Another stem modification is observable in these forms, which will be covered in the next coming rules.

3. Replacement of stem final vowels /e/ into /i/, /o/ into /u/, and /a/ into /i/ and /u/.
- a. /e/ > /i/
 E. g. venir /benír/ ('to come')
 Preterite, 1st person sg, vine /bíne/ ('I came')
- b. /o/ > /u/
 E. g. podér /podér/ ('to be able')
 Preterite, 1st person sg, pude /púde/ ('I was able')
- c. /a/ > /i/
 E. g. hacer /aθér/ ('to do, to make')
 Preterite, 1st person sg, hice /fíe/ ('I did')
- d. /a/ > /u/
 E. g. haber /abér/ ('to have')
 Preterite, 1st person sg, hube /úbe/ ('I had')
4. Replacement of stem final element as follows:
- a. /ab/ by /up/
 E. g. saber /sabér/ ('to know')
 Preterite, 1st person sg, supe /súpe/ ('I knew')
- b. /en/ by /ub/
 E. g. tener /tenér/ ('to have')
 Preterite, 1st person sg, tuve /túbe/ ('I had')
- c. /er/ by /is/
 E. g. querer /kerér/ ('to wish')
 Preterite, 1st person sg, quise /kíse/ ('I wished')

d. /eθ/ by /ix/

E. g. decir /deθir/ ('to say')

Preterite, 1st person sg, dije /dixe/ ('I said')

e. /on/ by /us/

E. g. poner /ponér/ ('to put')

Preterite, 1st person sg, puse /púse/ ('I put')

II B b. 2. 1 Elongation of the stem by epenthesis of /x/

All Spanish verbs ending in traer /traér/ and no others undergo epenthesis of /x/ at the end of the stem in the preterite forms. /x/, therefore, appears as stem modifier in the second column of the tables.³⁰

³⁰A well known Spanish spelling rule says that an /x/ in the preterite forms not present in the present forms absorbs the /y/ of the elements /yo/ and /ye/. However, when the /x/ comes from the present forms the /y/ of /yo/ and /ye/ elements remains in the preterite forms. E. g. trajeron /traxéron/ from traer /traér/ ('to carry') vs. tejieron /texyéron/ from tejer /texér/ ('to knit').

Preterite forms for all /-er/ verbs
with /x/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	tra	x	e	∅	∅ ₄	P ₁	tráxe
2nd p.s.	tra	x	e	I	ste	P ₂	traxíste
3rd p.s.	tra	x	e	O	∅ ₄	P ₃	tráxo
1st p.p.	tra	x	e	I	∅ ₄₀	mos	traxímos
2nd p.p.	tra	x	e	I	ste	ys	traxísteyš
3rd p.p.	tra	x	e	∅	ron	n	traxéron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> forms							
1st p.s.	tra	x	e	∅	ra	P ₁	traxéra
2nd p.s.	tra	x	e	∅	ra	s	traxéras
3rd p.s.	tra	x	e	∅	ra	P ₃	traxéra
1st p.p.	tra	x	e	∅	ra	mos	traxéramos
2nd p.p.	tra	x	e	∅	ra	ys	traxérayš
3rd p.p.	tra	x	e	∅	ra	n	traxéran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> forms							
1st p.s.	tra	x	e	∅	se	P ₁	traxése
2nd p.s.	tra	x	e	∅	se	s	traxéses
3rd p.s.	tra	x	e	∅	se	P ₃	traxése
1st p.p.	tra	x	e	∅	se	mos	traxésemos
2nd p.p.	tra	x	e	∅	se	ys	traxéseys
3rd p.p.	tra	x	e	∅	se	n	traxésen

Table 37

Fourteen verbs, according to my account, follow the /-traær/ paradigm. These will be listed in the appendix.

II B b. 2. 2 Replacement of /θ/ by /x/

All Spanish verbs ending in -ducir /duθir/ and no others undergo **replacement** of /uθ/ by /ux/ at the end of the stem. /x/, therefore, appears in the second column of the tables as stem modifier.

Preterite forms for all /-ir/ verbs with /x/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	Ø ₄	P ₁	kond <u>u</u> x
2nd p.s.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	Ø	ste	P ₂	kond <u>u</u> xiste
3rd p.s.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	Ø	Ø ₄	P ₃	kond <u>u</u> xo
1st p.p.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	Ø	Ø ₄	mos	kond <u>u</u> ximos
2nd p.p.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	Ø	ste	ys	kond <u>u</u> xisteys
3rd p.p.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	ro	n	kond <u>u</u> xéron
Past subjunctive <u>-ra</u> forms							
1st p.s.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	ra	P ₁	kond <u>u</u> xéra
2nd p.s.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	ra	s	kond <u>u</u> xéras
3rd p.s.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	ra	P ₃	kond <u>u</u> xera
1st p.p.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	ra	mos	kond <u>u</u> xéramos
2nd p.p.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	ra	ys	kond <u>u</u> xéray
3rd p.p.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	ra	n	kond <u>u</u> xéran
Past subjunctive <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	se	P ₁	kond <u>u</u> xése
2nd p.s.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	se	s	kond <u>u</u> xéses
3rd p.s.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	se	P ₃	kond <u>u</u> xése
1st p.p.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	se	mos	kond <u>u</u> xésemos
2nd p.p.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	se	ys	kond <u>u</u> xéseys
3rd p.p.	kond <u>u</u> θ	ux	i	E	se	n	kond <u>u</u> xésen

Table 38

Fourteen verbs listed in the appendix follow the /-deθir/ paradigm.

II B b. 2. 3 Replacement of the stem final vowels

II B b. 2. 3. a Replacement of the stem final /e/ by /i/

All Spanish verbs ending in -enir /enir/ and no others undergo replacement of the final vowel of the stem /e/ by /i/ in the preterite forms. /i/, therefore, appears as stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

Preterite forms for all /-ir/ verbs with /i/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	ben	i	i	E	Ø ₄	P ₁	bíne
2nd p.s.	ben	i	i	Ø	ste	P ₂	biníste
3rd p.s.	ben	i	i	O	Ø ₄	P ₃	bíno
1st p.p.	ben	i	i	Ø	Ø ₄₀	mos	binímos
2nd p.p.	ben	i	i	Ø	ste	ys	binísteys
3rd p.p.	ben	i	i	I	ro	n	binyéron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> forms							
1st p.s.	ben	i	i	I	ra	P ₁	binyéra
2nd p.s.	ben	i	i	I	ra	s	binyéras
3rd p.s.	ben	i	i	I	ra	P ₃	binyéra
1st p.p.	ben	i	i	I	ra	mos	binyéramos
2nd p.p.	ben	i	i	I	ra	ys	binyérays
3rd p.p.	ben	i	i	I	ra	n	binyéran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> forms							
1st p.s.	ben	i	i	I	se	P ₁	binyése
2nd p.s.	ben	i	i	I	se	s	binyéses
3rd p.s.	ben	i	i	I	se	P ₃	binyése
1st p.p.	ben	i	i	I	se	mos	binyésemos
2nd p.p.	ben	i	i	I	se	ys	binyéseys
3rd p.p.	ben	i	i	I	se	n	binyésen

Table 39

Twenty verbs, listed in the appendix, follow the /-benir/ paradigm.

II B b. 2. 3. b Replacement of the stem final /o/ by /u/

Verb poder /podér/ (see p. 55 foot-note 14) shows replacement of the stem final vowel /o/ by /u/ in the preterite forms. /u/, therefore, appears as stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

Preterite forms for all /-er/ verbs with /u/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	pod	u	e	∅	∅ ₄	P ₁	pūde
2nd p.s.	pod	u	e	I	ste	P ₂	pudiste
3rd p.s.	pod	u	e	O	∅ ₄	P ₃	pūdo
1st p.p.	pod	u	e	I	∅ ₄₀	mos	pudimos
2nd p.p.	pod	u	e	I	ste	ys	pudisteys
3rd p.p.	pod	u	e	E	ro	n	pudyéron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> forms							
1st p.s.	pod	u	e	E	ra	P ₁	pudyéra
2nd p.s.	pod	u	e	E	ra	s	pudyéras
3rd p.s.	pod	u	e	E	ra	P ₃	pudyéra
1st p.p.	pod	u	e	E	ra	mos	pudyéramos
2nd p.p.	pod	u	e	E	ra	ys	pudyérays
3rd p.p.	pod	u	e	E	ra	n	pudyéran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> forms							
1st p.s.	pod	u	e	E	se	P ₁	pudyése
2nd p.s.	pod	u	e	E	se	s	pudyéses
3rd p.s.	pod	u	e	E	se	P ₃	pudyése
1st p.p.	pod	u	e	E	se	mos	pudyésemos
2nd p.p.	pod	u	e	E	se	ys	pudyéseys
3rd p.p.	pod	u	e	E	se	n	pudyésen

Table 40

II B b. 2. 3. c Replacement of the stem final /a/ by /i/

All Spanish verbs ending in acer /aθér/, preceded by /θ/, and its compounds (not included pacer /paθér/, placer /plaθér/, yacer /yaθér/ and macer /maθér/ ending verbs), and no others, undergo replacement of the final vowel of the stem /a/ by /i/ in the preterite forms. /i/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

Preterite forms for all /-er/ verbs with /i/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	aθ	i	e	∅	∅ ₄	P ₁	iθe
2nd p.s.	aθ	i	e	I	ste	P ₂	iθiste
3rd p.s.	aθ	i	e	O	∅ ₄	P ₃	iθo
1st p.p.	aθ	i	e	I	∅ ₄₀	mos	iθimos
2nd p.p.	aθ	i	e	I	ste	ys	iθisteys
3rd p.p.	aθ	i	e	E	ro	n	iθyéron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> form							
1st p.s.	aθ	i	e	E	ra	P ₁	iθyéra
2nd p.s.	aθ	i	e	E	ra	s	iθyéras
3rd p.s.	aθ	i	e	E	ra	P ₃	iθyéra
1st p.p.	aθ	i	e	E	ra	mos	iθyéramos
2nd p.p.	aθ	i	e	E	ra	ys	iθyérays
3rd p.p.	aθ	i	e	E	ra	n	iθyéran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	aθ	i	e	E	se	P ₁	iθyése
2nd p.s.	aθ	i	e	E	se	s	iθyéses
3rd p.s.	aθ	i	e	E	se	P ₃	iθyése
1st p.p.	aθ	i	e	E	se	mos	iθyésemos
2nd p.p.	aθ	i	e	E	se	ys	iθyéseys
3rd p.p.	aθ	i	e	E	se	n	iθyésen

Table 41

Eight verbs, listed in the appendix, follow the /aθér/ paradigm.

II B b.2.3.d Replacement of the stem final /a/ by /u/

Verb haber /abér/ shows replacement of the stem final vowel /a/ by /u/ in the preterite forms. /u/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

Preterite forms for all /-er/ verbs with /u/ as stem modifiers

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	ab	u	e	∅	∅ ₄	P ₁	úbe
2nd p.s.	ab	u	e	I	ste	P ₂	ubíste
3rd p.s.	ab	u	e	O	∅	P ₃	úbo
1st p.p.	ab	u	e	I	∅ ₄₀	mos	ubímos
2nd p.p.	ab	u	e	I	ste	ys	ubísteys
3rd p.p.	ab	u	e	E	ro	n	ubyéron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> form							
1st p.s.	ab	u	e	E	ra	P ₁	ubyéra
2nd p.s.	ab	u	e	E	ra	s	ubyéras
3rd p.s.	ab	u	e	E	ra	P ₃	ubyéra
1st p.p.	ab	u	e	E	ra	mos	ubyéramos
2nd p.p.	ab	u	e	E	ra	ys	ubyérays
3rd p.p.	ab	u	e	E	ra	n	ubyéran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	ab	u	e	E	se	P ₁	ubyése
2nd p.s.	ab	u	e	E	se	s	ubyéses
3rd p.s.	ab	u	e	E	se	P ₃	ubyése
1st p.p.	ab	u	e	E	se	mos	ubyésemos
2nd p.p.	ab	u	e	E	se	ys	ubyéseys
3rd p.p.	ab	u	e	E	se	n	ubyésen

Table 42

II B b. 2. 4 The replacement of the stem final element appears in five different ways in the preterite forms.

II B b. 2. a Replacement of stem final element /ab/ by /up/

All Spanish verbs ending in -aber /abér/ (except haber /abér/ ('to have'), see II B b.2.3.d, and precaer /prekabér/ ('to prevent') and no others undergo replacement of /ab/ by /up/ at the end of the stem in the preterite forms. /up/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

Preterite forms for all /-er/ verbs with
/up/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	sab	up	e	∅	∅ ₄	P ₁	súpe
2nd p.s.	sab	up	e	I	ste	P ₂	supíste
3rd p.s.	sab	up	e	O	∅ ₄	P ₃	súpo
1st p.p.	sab	up	e	I	∅ ₄₀	mos	supímos
2nd p.p.	sab	up	e	I	ste	ys	supístey
3rd p.p.	sab	up	e	E	ro	n	supyéron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> form							
1st p.s.	sab	up	e	E	ra	P ₁	supyéra
2nd p.s.	sab	up	e	E	ra	s	supyéras
3rd p.s.	sab	up	e	E	ra	P ₃	supyéra
1st p.p.	sab	up	e	E	ra	mos	supyéramos
2nd p.p.	sab	up	e	E	ra	ys	supyéray
3rd p.p.	sab	up	e	E	ra	n	supyéran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	sab	up	e	E	se	P ₁	supyése
2nd p.s.	sab	up	e	E	se	s	supyéses
3rd p.s.	sab	up	e	E	se	P ₃	supyése
1st p.p.	sab	up	e	E	se	mos	supyésemos
2nd p.p.	sab	up	e	E	se	ys	supyéseys
3rd p.p.	sab	up	e	E	se	n	supyésen

Table 43

Three verbs listed in the appendix follow the saber /sabér/ paradigm.

II B b. 2. 4. b Replacement of the stem final element
 /en/ by /ub/

All Spanish verbs ending -ener /enér/ undergo replacement of /en/ by /ub/ at the end of the stem. /ub/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

Preterite forms for some /-er/ verbs with
 /ub/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	ten	ub	e	∅	∅ ₄	P ₁	túbe
2nd p.s.	ten	ub	e	I	ste	P ₂	tubíste
3rd p.s.	ten	ub	e	O	∅ ₄	P ₃	túbo
1st p.p.	ten	ub	e	I	∅ ₄₀	mos	tubímos
2nd p.p.	ten	ub	e	I	ste	ys	tubísteys
3rd p.p.	ten	ub	e	E	ro	n	tubyéron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> form							
1st p.s.	ten	ub	e	E	ra	P ₁	tubyéra
2nd p.s.	ten	ub	e	E	ra	s	tubyéras
3rd p.s.	ten	ub	e	E	ra	P ₃	tubyéra
1st p.p.	ten	ub	e	E	ra	mos	tubyéramos
2nd p.p.	ten	ub	e	E	ra	ys	tubyérays
3rd p.p.	ten	ub	e	E	ra	n	tubyéran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	ten	ub	e	E	se	P ₁	tubyése
2nd p.s.	ten	ub	e	E	se	s	tubyéses
3rd p.s.	ten	ub	e	E	se	P ₃	tubyése
1st p.p.	ten	ub	e	E	se	mos	tubyésemos
2nd p.p.	ten	ub	e	E	se	ys	tubyéseys
3rd p.p.	ten	ub	e	E	se	n	tubyésen

Table 44

Ten verbs listed in the appendix follow the tener /tenér/ paradigm.

II B b. 2. 4. c Replacement of the stem final element /er/ by /is/

All Spanish verbs ending in -erer /-erér/ and no others undergo replacement of final element /er/ by /is/ in the preterite forms. /is/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

Preterite forms for all /-er/ verbs with /is/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	ker	is	e	∅	∅ ₄	P ₁	kíse
2nd p.s.	ker	is	e	I	ste	P ₂	kisíste
3rd p.s.	ker	is	e	O	∅ ₄	P ₃	kíso
1st p.p.	ker	is	e	I	∅ ₄₀	mos	kisímos
2nd p.p.	ker	is	e	I	ste	ys	kisísteys
3rd p.p.	ker	is	e	E	ro	n	kisyéron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> form							
1st p.s.	ker	is	e	E	ra	P ₁	kisyéra
2nd p.s.	ker	is	e	E	ra	s	kisyéras
3rd p.s.	ker	is	e	E	ra	P ₃	kisyéra
1st p.p.	ker	is	e	E	ra	mos	kisyéramos
2nd p.p.	ker	is	e	E	ra	ys	kisyérays
3rd p.p.	ker	is	e	E	ra	n	kisyéran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	ker	is	e	E	se	P ₁	kisyése
2nd p.s.	ker	is	e	E	se	s	kisyéses
3rd p.s.	ker	is	e	E	se	P ₃	kisyése
1st p.p.	ker	is	e	E	se	mos	kisyésemos
2nd p.p.	ker	is	e	E	se	ys	kisyéseys
3rd p.p.	ker	is	e	E	se	n	kisyésen

Table 45

Three verbs listed in the appendix follow the querer /kerér/ paradigm.

II B b. 2. 4. d Replacement of stem final element
 /eθ/ by /ix/

All Spanish verbs ending in -ecir /eθir/ and no others undergo replacement of the stem final element /eθ/ by /ix/ in the forms of the preterite. /ix/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

Preterite forms for all /-ir/ verbs with
 /ix/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
		Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	deθ	ix	i	E	∅ ₄	P ₁	dixe
2nd p.s.	deθ	ix	i	∅	ste	P ₂	dixiste
3rd p.s.	deθ	ix	i	0	∅ ₄	P ₃	dixo
1st p.p.	deθ	ix	i	∅	∅ ₄₀	mos	diximos
2nd p.p.	deθ	ix	i	∅	ste	ys	dixisteys
3rd p.p.	deθ	ix	i	E	ro	n	dixeron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> form							
1st p.s.	deθ	ix	i	E	ra	P ₁	dixera
2nd p.s.	deθ	ix	i	E	ra	s	dixeras
3rd p.s.	deθ	ix	i	E	ra	P ₃	dixera
1st p.p.	deθ	ix	i	E	ra	mos	dixéramos
2nd p.p.	deθ	ix	i	E	ra	ys	dixérayes
3rd p.p.	deθ	ix	i	E	ra	n	dixéran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	deθ	ix	i	E	se	P ₁	dixése
2nd p.s.	deθ	ix	i	E	se	s	dixéses
3rd p.s.	deθ	ix	i	E	se	P ₃	dixése
1st p.p.	deθ	ix	i	E	se	mos	dixésemos
2nd p.p.	deθ	ix	i	E	se	ys	dixéseys
3rd p.p.	deθ	ix	i	E	se	n	dixésen

Table 46

Twelve verbs listed in the appendix follow the decir /deθir/ paradigm.

II B b. 2. 4. e Replacement of stem final element
 /on/ by /us/

All Spanish verbs ending in -oner /onér/ and no others undergo replacement of /on/ by /us/ at the end of the stem in the preterite forms. /us/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

Preterite forms for all /-er/ verbs with
 /us/ as stem modifier

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	pon	us	e	∅	∅ ₄	P ₁	puse
2nd p.s.	pon	us	e	I	ste	P ₂	pusiste
3rd p.s.	pon	us	e	O	∅ ₄	P ₃	puso
1st p.p.	pon	us	e	I	∅ ₄₀	mos	pusimos
2nd p.p.	pon	us	e	I	ste	ys	pusisteys
3rd p.p.	pon	us	e	E	ro	n	pusieron
Past subjunctive, <u>-ra</u> form							
1st p.s.	pon	us	e	E	ra	P ₁	pusyera
2nd p.s.	pon	us	e	E	ra	s	pusyeras
3rd p.s.	pon	us	e	E	ra	P ₃	pusyera
1st p.p.	pon	us	e	E	ra	mos	pusyéramos
2nd p.p.	pon	us	e	E	ra	ys	pusyérays
3rd p.p.	pon	us	e	E	ra	n	pusyéran
Past subjunctive, <u>-se</u> form							
1st p.s.	pon	us	e	E	se	P ₁	pusyese
2nd p.s.	pon	us	e	E	se	s	pusyeses
3rd p.s.	pon	us	e	E	se	P ₃	pusyese
1st p.p.	pon	us	e	E	se	mos	pusyésemos
2nd p.p.	pon	us	e	E	se	ys	pusyéseys
3rd p.p.	pon	us	e	E	se	n	pusyésen

Table 47

Twenty seven verbs, listed in the appendix, follow the poner /ponér/ paradigm.

III Forms of the Future

Forms of the future are separated into three groups:

- A. Regular forms
- B. Regulable forms
 - a) Omission of the theme vowel
 - b) Replacement of the theme vowel by /d/
- C. Irregular forms; verbs which undergo both stem and theme vowel modification.

This distribution is shown in the following chart:

III Organization of the treatment of future-tense forms

A. Regular
B. Regulable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. /-er/ verbs which omit the theme vowel /-e-/ E. g. /podrē/ < /podēr/ b. /-er/ and /-ir/ verbs which replace the theme vowel /-e-/ or /-i-/ by /-d-/ E. g. /tendrē/ < /tenēr/ /saldrē/ < /salfr/
C. Irregular (to be covered in Chapter Four)

Chart 4

III A Regular Forms

Forms of the future, which were incorporated late into the Spanish language, are formed by the entire infinitive and the corresponding suffixes.³¹

Except in those cases which we will consider and regularize later, all verbs follow the paradigms presented in Tables 48, 49, and 50, which correspond to forms that are traditionally called regular.

³¹For traditional grammarians the future forms show a different stem from the other verbal forms and consists of the whole infinitive plus the added affixes. See, for instance, Academia, Gramática, p. 46.

Future forms for all /-ar/ verbs
without exceptions

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Future							
1st p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	re	P ₁	amaré
2nd p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	raF	s	amarás
3rd p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	raF	P ₃	amará
1st p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	re	mos	amarémos
2nd p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	re	ys	amaréys
3rd p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	raF	n	amarán
Conditional							
1st p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	ria	P ₁	amaría
2nd p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	ria	s	amarías
3rd p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	ria	P ₃	amaría
1st p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	ria	mos	amaríamos
2nd p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	ria	ys	amaríays
3rd p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	ria	n	amarían

Table 48

Future forms for all /-er/ verbs with /∅/ stem
modifier and /∅/ theme vowel modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Future							
1st p.s.	kom	∅	e	∅	re	P ₁	komeré
2nd p.s.	kom	∅	e	∅	raF	s	komerás
3rd p.s.	kom	∅	e	∅	raF	P ₃	komerá
1st p.p.	kom	∅	e	∅	re	mos	komerémos
2nd p.p.	kom	∅	e	∅	re	ys	komeréys
3rd p.p.	kom	∅	e	∅	raF	n	komerán
Conditional							
1st p.s.	kom	∅	e	∅	ria	P ₁	komería
2nd p.s.	kom	∅	e	∅	ria	s	komerías
3rd p.s.	kom	∅	e	∅	ria	P ₃	komería
1st p.p.	kom	∅	e	∅	ria	mos	komeríamos
2nd p.p.	kom	∅	e	∅	ria	ys	komeríays
3rd p.p.	kom	∅	e	∅	ria	n	komerían

Table 49

Future forms for all /-ir/ verbs with /ø/ stem modifier and /ø/ theme vowel modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Future							
1st p.s.	part	ø	i	ø	re	P ₁	partiré
2nd p.s.	part	ø	i	ø	raF	s	partirás
3rd p.s.	part	ø	i	ø	raF	P ₃	partirá
1st p.p.	part	ø	i	ø	re	mos	partirémos
2nd p.p.	part	ø	i	ø	re	ys	partiréys
3rd p.p.	part	ø	i	ø	raF	n	partirán
Conditional							
1st p.s.	part	ø	i	ø	ria	P ₁	partiría
2nd p.s.	part	ø	i	ø	ria	s	partirías
3rd p.s.	part	ø	i	ø	ria	P ₃	partiría
1st p.p.	part	ø	i	ø	ria	mos	partiríamos
2nd p.p.	part	ø	i	ø	ria	ys	partiríays
3rd p.p.	part	ø	i	ø	ria	n	partirían

Table 50

III B Regulable Forms

A total of seventy-nine verbs do not follow the preceding paradigms. Except for those irregular forms which we will treat in Chapter IV, two groups are formed from these verbs as follows:

- a) /-er/ verbs which omit the theme vowel /e/ in the future forms
- b) Verbs which replace the theme vowel by a /d/

III B a Omission of the theme vowel in the future forms

Except for the verb decir /deθir/ ('to say'), which will be discussed later, the omission of the theme vowel without replace-

ment by /d/ is found only in /-er/ verbs and never in /-ar/ or /-ir/ verbs.

Verbs ending in:

-aber /abêr/ e. g. caber /kabêr/ ('to fit')
-erer /erêr/ e. g. querer /kerêr/ ('to wish')
-oder /odêr/ e. g. poder /podêr/ ('to be able, can')

undergo a variation in the future forms according to the following rule:

III B a. 1 All Spanish verbs ending in /abêr/, /erêr/ and /odêr/ and no others³² undergo omission of the theme vowel /e/ in the future forms. /X/, therefore, appears as a theme vowel modifier in the fourth column of the tables.

Future forms for all /-er/ verbs with /ø/ stem modifier and /X/ theme vowel modifier

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
		Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Future							
1st p.s.	sab	ø	e	X	re	P ₁	sabrê
2nd p.s.	sab	ø	e	X	raF	s	sabrás
3rd p.s.	sab	ø	e	X	raF	P ₃	sabrâ
1st p.p.	sab	ø	e	X	re	mos	sabrêmos
2nd p.p.	sab	ø	e	X	re	ys	sabrêys
3rd p.p.	sab	ø	e	X	raF	n	sabrân
Conditional							
1st p.s.	sab	ø	e	X	ria	P ₁	sabría
2nd p.s.	sab	ø	e	X	ria	s	sabrías
3rd p.s.	sab	ø	e	X	ria	P ₃	sabría
1st p.p.	sab	ø	e	X	ria	mos	sabríamos
2nd p.p.	sab	ø	e	X	ria	ys	sabríays
3rd p.p.	sab	ø	e	X	ria	n	sabrían

Table 51

³²The verb hacer /aœr/ and its compounds undergo omission of the theme vowel /e/ in the future forms. Furthermore, the stem final /ø/ disappears. In Chapter Four we will discuss these irregularities.

Eight verbs, according to my count, follow the /sabér/ paradigm in the future forms. These verbs will be listed in the appendix.

III B b Replacement of the theme vowel /e/ or /i/ by /d/

The replacement of the theme vowel by /d/ is only found in /-er/ and /-ir/ verbs but never in /-ar/ verbs.

Verbs with the following endings undergo variation in the future forms:

- aler /alér/ e. g. valer /balér/ ('to be worth')
- alir /alír/ e. g. salir /salír/ ('to leave')
- ener /enér/ e. g. tener /tenér/ ('to have')
- enir /enír/ e. g. venir /benír/ ('to come')
- oner /onér/ e. g. poner /ponér/ ('to put')

The variation which affects these verbs is in accordance with the following rule:

III B b.1 All Spanish verbs with the preceding endings replace the /e/ or /i/ following the stem endings /al-/, /en-/, or /on-/ by a /d/ in the future forms. /Xd/, therefore, appears as a theme vowel modifier in the fourth column of the tables.

Future forms for all /-er/ or /-ir/ verbs with /ø/ stem modifier and /Xd/ theme vowel modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Future							
1st p.s.	sal	ø	i	Xd	re	P ₁	saldré
2nd p.s.	sal	ø	i	Xd	raF	s	saldrás
3rd p.s.	sal	ø	i	Xd	raF	P ₃	saldrá
1st p.p.	sal	ø	i	Xd	re	mos	saldrémos
2nd p.p.	sal	ø	i	Xd	re	ys	saldréys
3rd p.p.	sal	ø	i	Xd	raF	n	saldrán

Table 52

Table 52 (continuation)

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
		Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Conditional							
1st p.s.	sal	∅	i	Xd	ria	P ₁	saldría
2nd p.s.	sal	∅	i	Xd	ria	s	saldrias
3rd p.s.	sal	∅	i	Xd	ria	P ₃	saldría
1st p.p.	sal	∅	i	Xd	ria	mos	saldríamos
2nd p.p.	sal	∅	i	Xd	ria	ys	saldríays
3rd p.p.	sal	∅	i	Xd	ria	n	saldrían

Table 52

A total of sixty-five verbs, listed in the appendix, follow the /salír/ or /tenér/ paradigms.

IV Imperfect Forms

The last forms to be analyzed form the group of the imperfect which are very seldom different from the regular /-ar/, /-er/, and /-ir/ paradigms. Two groups are separated within the imperfect forms as follows:

- a) Regular forms
- b) Irregular forms

IV A Tables 53, 54, and 55 correspond to the traditionally termed regular forms of the imperfect.

Imperfect forms for all /-ar/ verbs
without any exception

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
		Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
1st p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	ba	P ₁	amába
2nd p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	ba	s	amábas
3rd p.s.	am	∅	a	∅	ba	P ₃	amába
1st p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	ba	mos	amábamos
2nd p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	ba	ys	amábays
3rd p.p.	am	∅	a	∅	ba	n	amában

Table 53

Imperfect forms for all /-er/ verbs with
/ø/ stem modifier and predictable
theme vowel modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	kom	ø	e	I	a	P ₁	komfa
2nd p.s.	kom	ø	e	I	a	s	komfas
3rd p.s.	kom	ø	e	I	a	P ₃	komfa
1st p.p.	kom	ø	e	I	a	mos	komfamos
2nd p.p.	kom	ø	e	I	a	ys	komfays
3rd p.p.	kom	ø	e	I	a	n	komfan

Table 54

Imperfect forms for all /-ir/ verbs with
/ø/ stem modifier and predictable
theme vowel modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	part	ø	i	ø	a	P ₁	partfa
2nd p.s.	part	ø	i	ø	a	s	partfas
3rd p.s.	part	ø	i	ø	a	P ₃	partfa
1st p.p.	part	ø	i	ø	a	mos	partfamos
2nd p.p.	part	ø	i	ø	a	ys	partfays
3rd p.p.	part	ø	i	ø	a	n	partfan

Table 55

There are no verbs with variations from the regular /-ar/ paradigm in the imperfect forms, and only three verbs, namely ser /ser/ ('to be'), ver /ber/ ('to see'), and ir /ir/ ('to go'), show morphological variations not in accordance with the /-er/ and /-ir/ regular paradigms.

In Chapter Four we will examine these variations all of which constitute irregularities.

Chapter IV

Irregular Spanish Verbs

The application of the system presented in Chapter Three to regular and regulable verbs is not economically applicable to a relatively small group of verbs due to the arbitrariness of the variations that they contain as well as the large number of rules that would be required to explain them.

The result of trying to regularize these verbs would be to create almost as many rules as there are cases. It must, therefore, be pointed out that the following classifications are not intended to be formal regularized paradigmatic models. The following verbs simply remain as irregular verbs.

In Chapter Four, irregular forms are separated into groups under the same criteria followed for regulable forms in Chapter Three. These four groups of forms are again identified as follows:

- I Irregularities of the present forms
- II Irregularities of the preterite forms
- III Irregularities of the future forms
- IV Irregularities of the imperfect forms

A better general view of the irregular Spanish verb forms is given by the following chart:

Spanish irregular verb forms

- I C Irregularities of the Present-tense Forms
- a. verb haber /abér/
 - b. verbs 1. caber /kabér/
2. saber /sabér/
 - c. verb hacer /aθér/ and its compounds
 - d. verb ver /ber/
 - e. verbs 1. estar /estár/
2. dar /dar/
 - f. verb decir /deθír/ and compounds
 - g. verb ser /ser/
 - h. verb ir /θír/
 - i. verbs ending in -irir /-irír/
 - j. verb jugar /xugár/
- II C Irregularities of the Preterite Forms
- a. verbs dar /dar/ and desdar /desdár/
 - b. verbs 1. estar /estár/
2. andar /andár/ and desandar /desandár/
 - c. verbs 1. ser /ser
2. ir /θír/
- III C Irregularities of the Future Forms
- a. verb hacer /aθér/ and its compounds
 - b. verb decir /deθír/
- IV C Irregularities of the Imperfect Forms
- a. verb ser /ser/
 - b. verb ver /ber/
 - c. verb ir /θír/

I C Irregularities of the Present-tense forms

I C a Verb haber /abér/ ('to have')

Only three forms are /-er/ regular forms, namely habemos /abémos/,¹ habéis /abéys/, and habeo /abéd/.

The following table shows all present-tense forms of the verb haber /abér/.

Present forms for verb haber /abér/

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	ab	X	e	∅	∅ ₁	P ₁	e
2nd p.s.	ab	X	e	A	∅ ₁	s	as
3rd p.s.	ab	X	e	A	∅ ₁	P ₃	a
1st p.p.	ab	X	e	∅	∅ ₁₀	mos	émos
2nd p.p.	ab	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁₀	ys	abéys
3rd p.p.	ab	∅	e	A	∅ ₁	n	an
Present subjunctive							
1st p.s.	ab	ay	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₁	áya
2nd p.s.	ab	ay	e	A	∅ ₂	s	áyas
3rd p.s.	ab	ay	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₃	áya
1st p.p.	ab	ay	e	A	∅ ₂₀	mos	ayámos
2nd p.p.	ab	ay	e	A	∅ ₂₀	ys	ayáys
3rd p.p.	ab	ay	e	A	∅ ₂	n	áyan
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	ab	X	e	∅	∅ ₃	P ₂	e
2nd p.p.	ab	∅	e	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	abéd

Table 56

¹The stem /ab-/ usually disappears and hemos /émos/ becomes the complete form.

Variations in haber /abêr/ from the /-er/ regular verbs are as follows:²

1. Omission of the stem /-ab/ as in imperative, 2nd person singular he /e/
2. Omission of the stem /ab-/ and replacement of the theme vowel /-e-/ of /-er/ verbs by /-a-/ of /-ar/ verbs as in present indicative,

2nd person sg, has /as/

3rd person sg, ha /a/

3rd person pl, han /an/

3. Replacement of the stem final /ab/ by /ay/ in all forms of the present subjunctive.

E. g. 1st person sg, haya /âya/, etc.

I C b Verb caber /kabêr/ ('to fit') and saber /sabêr/

The following table shows all present-tense forms of verb caber /kabêr/.

²In addition to variations 1, 2, and 3, this verb contains two "completely" irregular forms, namely
 Present ind., 1st person sg, he /e/ and
 Present ind., 3rd person sg, hay /ay/
 /ay/ is a fossil form of a defective verb only used in the following forms: hay /ay/ ('there is'), había /abía/ ('there was'), hubo /úbo/ ('there has been'), and habrá /abrâ/ ('there will be') in addition to haber /abêr/.

Present forms for verb caber /kabér/

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	kab	ep	e	0	∅ ₁	P ₁	képo
2nd p.s.	kab	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	s	kábes
3rd p.s.	kab	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	P ₃	kábe
1st p.p.	kab	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁₀	mos	kabémos
2nd p.p.	kab	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁₀	ys	kabéys
3rd p.p.	kab	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	n	káben
Present subjunctive							
1st p.s.	kab	ep	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₁	képa
2nd p.s.	kab	ep	e	A	∅ ₂	s	képas
3rd p.s.	kab	ep	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₃	képa
1st p.p.	kab	ep	e	A	∅ ₂₀	mos	kepámos
2nd p.p.	kab	ep	e	A	∅ ₂₀	ys	kepáys
3rd p.p.	kab	ep	e	A	∅ ₂	n	képan
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	kab	∅	e	∅	∅ ₃	P ₂	kábe
2nd p.p.	kab	∅	e	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	kabéd

Table 57

Only seven forms of the verb /kabér/ show irregularities in the present forms according to the following rule:

I C b. 1 The stem ending /ab-/ cannot appear followed by /o/ or /a/. /ab-/ is replaced by /ep-/.

Thus, present ind., 1st person sg, quepo /képo/

present subj., 1st person sg, quepa /képa/, etc.

Verb saber /sabér/ follows the same irregularities as the verb /kabér/ except in the present indicative, 1st person singular, which is completely irregular as follows:

Present ind., 1st person sg, sé /sé/ ('I know')³

I C c Verb hacer /aθér/ ('to do, to make')

The following table shows all present forms of the verb hacer /aθér/.

Present forms of verb hacer /aθér/

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	aθ	ag	e	0	∅ ₁	P ₁	ágo
2nd p.s.	aθ	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	s	áθes
3rd p.s.	aθ	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	P ₃	áθe
1st p.p.	aθ	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁₀	mos	aθémos
2nd p.p.	aθ	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁₀	ys	aθéys
3rd p.p.	aθ	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	n	aθén
Present subjunctive							
1st p.s.	aθ	ag	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₁	ága
2nd p.s.	aθ	ag	e	A	∅ ₂	s	ágas
3rd p.s.	aθ	ag	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₃	ága
1st p.p.	aθ	ag	e	A	∅ ₂₀	mos	agámos
2nd p.p.	aθ	ag	e	A	∅ ₂₀	ys	agáys
3rd p.p.	aθ	ag	e	A	∅ ₂	n	ágan
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	aθ	∅	e	X	∅ ₃	P ₂	aθ
2nd p.p.	aθ	∅	e	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	aθéd

Table 58

³Sé /se/ and he /e/ (see the preceding foot-note 2) are probably the only two forms of the present indicative, 1st person singular, where the characteristic /o/ is not present.

Eight forms show irregularities in the present forms of the verb hacer /aθér/ and its compounds, according to the following rules:

I C c. 1 The /θ/ of the stem ending /aθ-/ can appear only before a following /e/.⁴ The /θ/ in these cases is replaced by /g/ before /o/ or /a/.

Thus, present ind., 1st person sg, hago /ágo/
 present subj., 1st person sg, haga /ága, etc.

I C c. 2 The stem haz /aθ/ appears as a complete form in the imperative, 2nd person singular.⁵

Thus, imperative, 2nd person sg, haz /aθ/

I C d Verb ver /ber/ ('to see')

The following table shows all present-tense forms of verb ver /ber/.

⁴Other /aθér/ ending verbs show a different solution to this incompatibility as shown in Chapter Three, rules I B a. 1. and I B a. 2.

⁵Val /bal/, pon /pon/, etc., covered in Chapter Three, rule I B a. 2. 3 show a similar irregularity as haz /aθ/ from verb hacer /aθér/.

Present forms of verb ver /ber/

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	b	be	e	0	∅ ₁	P ₁	béo
2nd p.s.	b	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	s	bes
3rd p.s.	b	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	P ₃	be
1st p.p.	b	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁₀	mos	bémos
2nd p.p.	b	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁₀	ys	beys
3rd p.p.	b	∅	e	∅	∅ ₁	n	ben
Present subjunctive							
1st p.s.	b	be	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₁	béa
2nd p.s.	b	be	e	A	∅ ₂	s	béas
3rd p.s.	b	be	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₃	béa
1st p.p.	b	be	e	A	∅ ₂₀	mos	beámos
2nd p.p.	b	be	e	A	∅ ₂₀	ys	beáys
3rd p.p.	b	be	e	A	∅ ₂	n	béan
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	b	∅	e	∅	∅ ₃	P ₂	be
2nd p.p.	b	∅	e	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	bed

Table 59

Seven forms show variations in the present forms of verb ver /ber/ and its compounds, according to the following rules:

I C d. 1 The stem /b-/ can appear only before /-e-/
 E. g. present ind., 2nd person sg, ves /bes/

3rd person sg, ve /be/, etc.

I C d. 2 An epenthetic /e/ is added after the stem when /o/ or /a/ follows:

Thus, present ind., 1st person sg, veo /béo/

present subj., 1st person sg, vea /bea/, etc.

I C d. 3 The following forms ves /bes/, ve /be/, and ven /ben/, are atonic stem forms which are not considered irregular since in monosyllabic forms the stress distribution is obligatory.

I C e Verbs dar /dar/ ('to give') and estar /estár/ ('to be')

The following table shows all present-tense forms of verb dar /dar/

Preterite forms of verb dar /dar/

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	d	∅	a	OY	∅ ₁₀	P ₁	doy
2nd p.s.	d	∅	a	∅	∅ ₁₀	s	das
3rd p.s.	d	∅	a	∅	∅ ₁₀	P ₃	da
1st p.p.	d	∅	a	∅	∅ ₁₀	mos	dámos
2nd p.p.	d	∅	a	∅	∅ ₁₀	ys	days
3rd p.p.	d	∅	a	∅	∅ ₁₀	n	dan
Present subjunctive							
1st p.s.	d	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	P ₁	de
2nd p.s.	d	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	s	des
3rd p.s.	d	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	P ₃	de
1st p.p.	d	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	mos	démos
2nd p.p.	d	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	ys	deys
3rd p.p.	d	∅	a	E	∅ ₂₀	n	den
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	d	∅	a	∅	∅ ₃₀	P ₃	da
2nd p.p.	d	∅	a	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	dad

Table 60

These verbs show irregularity only in the forms of the present which consists of the elongation of the entire form by addition of /y/.⁶

Thus, present ind., 1st person sg, doy /doy/ from /dar/
estoy /estoy/ from /estár/

As with forms of ver /ber/ and from the same reasoning, das /das/, da /da/, and dan /dan/ are atonic stem forms which do not constitute an irregularity.⁷

However, estás /estás/, está /está/, and están /están/ and the corresponding subjunctive forms esté /esté/ estés /estés/, and estén /estén/ are atonic bisyllabic forms and, therefore, constitute an irregularity.⁸

I C f The verb decir /deθir/ and
 its compounds

The following table shows all present-tense forms of verb decir /deθir/.

⁶Soy /soy/ and voy /boj/ are irregular forms parallel to doy /doy/ and estoy /estoy/, and are treated later in this Chapter.

⁷See, for instance, I C d. 3 above.

⁸The stress distribution for present-tense forms of the verb estar /estár/ is similar to that of monosyllabic forms, but for a different reason. Estás /estás/ ('you are'), for instance, comes from Latin stas /stás/. The commonness of verb estar /estár/ explains the irregular stress distribution in today's Spanish as compared with prestar /préstar/ from prestar /prestár/ ('to lend').

Present indicative for verb decir /deθir/

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	deθ	ig	i	0	θ ₁	P ₁	digo
2nd p.s.	deθ	i	i	E	θ ₁	s	dices
3rd p.s.	deθ	i	i	E	θ ₁	P ₃	dice
1st p.p.	deθ	∅	i	∅	θ ₁₀	mos	decimos
2nd p.p.	deθ	∅	i	∅	θ ₁₀	ys	decís
3rd p.p.	deθ	i	i	E	θ ₁	n	dicen
Present subjunctive							
1st p.s.	deθ	ig	i	A	θ ₂	P ₁	diga
2nd p.s.	deθ	ig	i	A	θ ₂	s	digas
3rd p.s.	deθ	ig	i	A	θ ₂	P ₃	diga
1st p.p.	deθ	ig	i	A	θ ₂₀	mos	digamos
2nd p.p.	deθ	ig	i	A	θ ₂₀	ys	digáis
3rd p.p.	deθ	ig	i	A	θ ₂	n	digan
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	deθ	di	i	X	θ ₃₀	P ₂	di
2nd p.p.	deθ	∅	i	∅	θ ₃₀	d	decid

Table 61

All /eθir/ ending verbs show only three regular forms in the group of the present, according to the following rules:

I C f. 1 As in the verb pedir /pedir/ (see, Chapter Three, I B e.), the /e/ of the stem /eθ-/ appears only with atonic stems followed by stressed /i/.

E. g. decir /deθir/ ('to say')

Present ind., 1st person pl, decimos /deθimos/

2nd person pl, decís /deθís/

Imperative, 2nd person pl, decid /deθid/

I C f. 2 Only decir /deθfr/, but not its compounds, shows a completely irregular imperative, 2nd person singular, as follows:

Imperative, 2nd person sg, di /di/

I C f. 3 The /e/ of the stem endings /eθ-/ appears as /iθ-/ with tonic stems followed by unstressed /e/.

E. g. /predeθfr/ ('to predict')

Present ind., 2nd person sg, predices /predfθes/

3rd person sg, predice /predfθe/

3rd person pl, predicen /predfθen/

Imperative, 2nd person sg, predice /predfθe/

I C f. 4 The /e/ of stem ending /eθ-/ appears as /ig-/ with tonic or atonic stems followed by /o/ or /a/.

E. g. /deθfr/

Present ind., 1st person sg, digo /digo/

Present subj., 1st person sg, diga /diga/, etc.

I C g The verb ser /ser/ ('to be')

The following table shows all present-tense forms of verb ser /ser/.

Present forms of verb ser /ser/

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	s	∅	e	OY	∅ ₁₀	P ₁	soy
2nd p.s.	s	er	e	∅	∅ ₁	s	éres
3rd p.s.	s	X	e	∅	∅ ₁₀	P ₃	es
1st p.p.	s	∅	e	0	∅ ₁₀	mos	sómos
2nd p.p.	s	∅	e	0	∅ ₁₀	ys	sóys
3rd p.p.	s	∅	e	0	∅ ₁₀	n	son
Present subjunctive							
1st p.s.	s	se	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₁	séa
2nd p.s.	s	se	e	A	∅ ₂	s	séas
3rd p.s.	s	se	e	A	∅ ₂	P ₃	séa
1st p.p.	s	se	e	A	∅ ₂₀	mos	seámos
2nd p.p.	s	se	e	A	∅ ₂₀	ys	seáys
3rd p.p.	s	se	e	A	∅ ₂	n	seán
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	s	∅	e	∅	∅ ₃₀	P ₂	se
2nd p.p.	s	∅	e	∅	∅ ₃₀	d	sed

Table 62

1. The verb /ser/ shows by far the most arbitrary paradigm of all Spanish verbs, just as does the English verb "to be." Only two forms are regular in the group of the present, namely se /se/ and sed /sed/ both of which are imperatives. The imperative form se /se/ is not like the third person present indicative as it usually is in Spanish.

2. The verb ser /ser/ shows elongation of the first person singular present indicative by adding /y/, just as do the verbs dar /dar/ and estar /estár/ treated in I C e.

Thus, present ind., 1st person sg, soy /soy/

3. The stem /s-/ is replaced by /er-/ in the present indicative, second person singular.⁹

Thus, present ind., 2nd person sg, eres /éres/

4. The present indicative, third person singular, shows two irregularities. It is the only case in Spanish verbs in which the third person singular is overtly marked by an /s/. Furthermore, the stem /s/ is dropped.

Thus, present indicative, 3rd person sg, is es /es/

5. The theme vowel /e/ characteristic of /-er/ verbs is replaced by /o/ in the plural forms of the present indicative.

Thus, present ind., 1st person pl, somos /sómos/

2nd person pl, soys /sóys/

3rd person pl, son /son/

6. The stem /s-/ undergoes epenthesis of /e/ between the stem and the affixes in the present subjunctive forms.

Thus, present subjunctive, 1st person sg, sea /séa/, etc.

7. The stress distribution is obligatory in the following forms /soy/, /es/, /son/, and /se/ and, therefore, does not constitute an irregularity.

8. Tonic stem forms of the present subjunctive carry the stress of the epenthetic /e/.¹⁰

⁹This stem /er-/ reappears in the imperfect forms.

¹⁰Similar stress distribution occurs with verb ver /ber/ ('to see'). Thus, present subj., first person sg, vea /béa/, etc.

Thus, present subj., 1st person sg, sea /s^éa/, etc.

I C h The verb ir /øir/

The following table shows all present-tense forms of verb ir /øir/.

Present forms of verb ir /øir/

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	ø	b	i	OY	ø ₁₀	P ₁	bøý
2nd p.s.	ø	b	i	A	ø ₁₀	s	bas
3rd p.s.	ø	b	i	A	ø ₁₀	P ₃	ba
1st p.p.	ø	b	i	A	ø ₁₀	mos	bámos
2nd p.p.	ø	b	i	A	ø ₁₀	ys	báys
3rd p.p.	ø	b	i	A	ø ₁₀	n	ban
Present subjunctive							
1st p.s.	ø	bay	i	A	ø ₂	P ₁	báya
2nd p.s.	ø	bay	i	A	ø ₂	s	báyas
3rd p.s.	ø	bay	i	A	ø ₂	P ₃	báya
1st p.p.	ø	bay	i	A	ø ₂₀	mos	bayámos
2nd p.p.	ø	bay	i	A	ø ₂₀	ys	bayáys
3rd p.p.	ø	bay	i	A	ø ₂	n	báyan
Imperative							
2nd p.s.	ø	b	i	E	ø ₃₀	P ₂	be
2nd p.p.	ø	ø	i	ø	ø ₃₀	d	id

Table 63

The verb /ir/ is the only Spanish verb whose stem is /ø/ in the infinitive form. It shows one single regular form in the group of the present.

Three stems are distinguished in the groups of forms of the present as follows:

- a) /∅-/ stem, e. g. id /id/
- b) /b-/ stem, e. g. vas /bas/, ve /be/, etc.
- c) /bay-/ stem elongation vaya /bāya/, vayas /bāyas/, etc.

1. The imperative, second person plural is the only regular form in the group of the present.

Thus, imperative, 2nd person pl, id /id/

2. The imperative, 2nd person singular shows a stem /b/.

Thus, imperative, 2nd person sg, ve /be/

3. The present indicative, 1st person singular shows also a stem /b/, furthermore, it contains a final /y/, as do verbs dar /dar/, estar /estār/, and ser /ser/ already treated in I C e. and I C g.

Thus, present ind., 1st person sg, voy /boy/

4. The remaining forms of the present indicative show also a stem /b/. Furthermore, these forms show a theme vowel /a/ corresponding to /-ar/ verbs.

Thus, present indicative, 2nd person sg, vas /bas/

3rd person sg, va /ba/, etc.

5. Present subjunctive forms contain a stem /bay/

Thus, present subj., 1st person sg, vaya /bāya/

2nd person sg, vayas /bāyas/, etc.

I C i Verbs ending in -irir /-irír/ with stem-medial replacement of /i/ by /yě/

Verbs ending in /-irír/ could be covered in I B b or I B f. However, rules I B b and I B f cover only verbs with a stem final vowel /e/; therefore, a new group is formed with /-irír/ verbs. This group is treated in this Chapter since only two verbs and their compounds, namely adquirir /adkirír/ ('to acquire') and inquirir /inkirír/ ('to inquire') form this group.

All verbs ending in -irir /-irír/ show replacement of the stem final vowel /i/ by /yě/. The stem modifier /yě/ therefore appears in the second column of the tables.

The stem of the present-tense forms of /-irír/ verbs presents two variations in complementary distribution,

/i/ ~ /yě/,

according to the following rules:

I C i. 1. The /i/ of the /-ir/ stem endings always appears as /i/ with atonic stem forms. /ø/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

E. g. adquirir /adkirír/ ('to acquire')

Present ind., 1st person pl, adquirimos /adkirímos/

2nd person pl, adquirís /adkiríys/

Present subj., 1st person pl, adquiramos /adkirámos/

2nd person pl, adquiráis /adkiráys/

Imperative, 2nd person pl, adquirid /adkiríd/

I C i. 2. The /i/ of the /ir-/ stem ending verbs appears as /yě/ with tonic stem forms. /yě/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

E. g. inquirir /inkirír/ ('to inquire')

Present ind., 1st person sg, inquiero /inkyéro/, et.

Present subj., 1st person sg, inquiera /inkyéra/, etc.

Imperative, 2nd person sg, inquiere /inkyére/.

The distribution of /ø/ and /yě/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in the following table:

Present-tense forms for all /-irír/ ending verbs
with /ø/ and /yě/ as stem modifiers
in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	adkir	ye	i	Ø	ø ₁	P ₁	adkyéro
2nd p.s.	adkir	ye	i	E	ø ₁	s	adkyéres
3rd p.s.	adkir	ye	i	E	ø ₁	P ₃	adkyére
1st p.p.	adkir	ø	i	ø	ø ₁₀	mos	adkirímos
2nd p.p.	adkir	ø	i	ø	ø ₁₀	ys	adkiríys
3rd p.p.	adkir	ye	i	E	ø ₁	n	adkyéren

Table 64

Identical distribution of /ø/ and /yě/ is found in Chapter Three, Table 22. However, /yě/ replaces an /e/ in table 22 while /yě/ replaces an /i/ in this table. Except for this consideration present subjunctive and imperative forms follow the paradigm presented in Table 22 and their repetition here is not necessary.

I C j. Verb jugar /xugár/ ('to play')

This single verb could be covered in I B d or I B g. However, rules I B d and I B g cover only verbs with stem final vowel /o/; therefore, verb /xugár/ is treated here.

The verb /xugár/ shows replacement of the stem final vowel /u/ by /wé/. /wé/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the table.

The present-tense forms of the verb /xugár/ show two variations in complementary distribution,

/u/ ~ /wé/,

according to the following rules:

I C j. 1. The /u/ of the verb /xugár/ always appears as /u/ with atonic stem forms. /ø/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

Thus, Present ind.,	1st person pl,	<u>jugamos</u> /xugámos/
	2nd person pl,	<u>jugais</u> /xugáys/
Present subj.,	1st person pl,	<u>juguemos</u> /xugémos/
	2nd person pl,	<u>juguéis</u> /xugéys/
Imperative,	2nd person pl,	<u>jugad</u> /xugád/

I C j. 2. The /u/ of the verb /xugár/ appears as /wé/ with tonic stem forms. /wé/, therefore, appears as a stem modifier in the second column of the tables.

Thus, Present ind.,	1st person sg,	<u>juego</u> /xuégo/, etc.
	Present subj., 1st person sg,	<u>juegue</u> /xwége/, etc.
	Imperative,	2nd person sg, <u>juega</u> /xwéga/.

The distribution of /ø/ and /wé/ in the stem modifier slot is shown in chart form in the following table:

Present-tense forms for verb /xugár/ with /ø/ and /wé/ as stem modifiers in complementary distribution

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
		Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Present indicative							
1st p.s.	xug	we	a	0	ø ₁	P ₁	xwégo
2nd p.s.	xug	we	a	ø	ø ₁	s	xwégas
3rd p.s.	xug	we	a	ø	ø ₁	P ₃	xwéga
1st p.p.	xug	ø	a	ø	ø ₁₀	mos	xugámos
2nd p.p.	xug	ø	a	ø	ø ₁₀	ys	xugáys
3rd p.p.	xug	we	a	ø	ø ₁	n	xwégan

Table 65

Identical distribution of /ø/ and /wé/ is found in Chapter Three, Table 25. However, /wé/ replaces an /o/ in table 25 while /wé/ replaces an /u/ in this table. Except for this consideration, present subjunctive and imperative forms follow the paradigm presented in table 25 and their repetition here is not necessary.

II C Irregularities of the Preterite Forms

We have noted in Chapter Three that the Spanish preterite forms are rather arbitrary within the scope of Spanish regular conjugations. For instance, the tense-mood-stress marker /-ste-/

for second persons singular and plural, the /ø/ tense-mood-stress marker slot, typical of present tense forms, which we filled with /ø₄/ and /ø₄₀/, and the /ø/ person number marker slot for the second person singular, which we filled with P₂, are well known variations within the framework of Spanish /-ar/, /-er/, and /-ir/ regular models.

However, the great majority of the preterite forms are regular or regulable and only a few cases must be considered in this Chapter.

Irregular forms of the preterite are separated into three groups as follows:

- a) The verb dar /dar/ ('to give') and its compounds
- b) The verbs estar /estár/ ('to be'), andar /andár/ ('to walk') and their compounds
- c) The verbs ser /ser/ ('to be') and ir /ir/ ('to go')

II C a The verb dar /dar/ ('to give') and its compounds

Only /dar/ and /desdár/ and no others replace the theme vowel of the /-ar/ verbs by the theme vowel of /-ir/ verbs in all preterite forms.

Preterite forms for all /-ar/ verbs with
/ø/ stem modifier and replacement
of theme vowel /a/ by /i/

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	d	ø	a	I	ø ₄₀	P ₁	di
2nd p.s.	d	ø	a	I	ste	P ₂	díste
3rd p.s.	d	ø	a	Y	ø ₄₀	P ₃	dyó
1st p.p.	d	ø	a	I	ø ₄₀	mos	dímos
2nd p.p.	d	ø	a	I	ste	ys	dísteys
3rd p.p.	d	ø	a	A	ro	n	dyéron
Past subjunctive, /-ra/ form							
1st p.s.	d	ø	a	A	ra	P ₁	dyé ^{ra}
2nd p.s.	d	ø	a	A	ra	s	dyé ^{ras}
3rd p.s.	d	ø	a	A	ra	P ₃	dyé ^{ra}
1st p.p.	d	ø	a	A	ra	mos	dyé ^{ramos}
2nd p.p.	d	ø	a	A	ra	ys	dyé ^{rays}
3rd p.p.	d	ø	a	A	ra	n	dyé ^{ran}
Past subjunctive, /-se/ forms							
1st p.s.	d	ø	a	A	se	P ₁	dyése
2nd p.s.	d	ø	a	A	se	s	dyeses
3rd p.s.	d	ø	a	A	se	P ₃	dyése
1st p.p.	d	ø	a	A	se	mos	dyesemos
2nd p.p.	d	ø	a	A	se	ys	dyéseys
3rd p.p.	d	ø	a	A	se	n	dyésen

Table 66

Verbs dar /dar/ ('to give') and desdar /desdár/ ('to turn a handle backwards') follow this paradigm.

II C b Verbs estar /estár/ and andar /andár/

These verbs and their compounds show the following three variations:

Verbs estar /estár/ ('to be'), andar /andár/ ('to walk'), and desandar /desandár/ ('to retrograde') follow this paradigm.

According to the preceding paradigm, the following rules are formulated:

II C b. 1. All Spanish stems and stem endings in /andár/ and /estár/ and no others undergo an epenthetic /ub/ element at the end of the stem as shown in the second column of the tables.

II C b. 2. Furthermore, stems or stem endings in /andár/ and /estár/ show a stressed stem element in the preterite, first and third persons singular.

E. g. andar /andár/ ('to walk')

Preterite, 1st person sg, anduve /andúbe/

3rd person sg, anduvo /andúbo/

II C b. 3. The theme vowel /a/ is replaced by /i/ in the remaining forms of the preterite.

E. g. Preterite 2nd person sg, anduviste /andubíste/

1st person pl, anduvimos /andubímos/, etc.

Past subj., /-ra/ forms, 1st person sg, anduviera
/andubyéera/, etc.

Past subj., /-se/ forms, 1st person sg, anduviese
/andubyése/, etc.

II C c Verbs ser /ser/ ('to be') and ir /Øir/ ('to go')

Both /ser/ and /ir/ with no similar elements in their infinitives share in common the preterite forms.

Preterite forms for verb
ser /ser/ ('to be')

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	s	fw	e	I	∅ ₄₀	P ₁	fwí
2nd p.s.	s	fw	e	I	ste	P ₂	fwíste
3rd p.s.	s	fw	e	∅	∅ ₄₀	P ₃	fwé
1st p.p.	s	fw	e	I	∅ ₄₀	mos	fwímos
2nd p.p.	s	fw	e	I	ste	ys	fwísteys
3rd p.p.	s	fw	e	∅	ro	n	fwéron
Past subjunctive, /-ra/ forms							
1st p.s.	s	fw	e	∅	ra	P ₁	fwéra
2nd p.s.	s	fw	e	∅	ra	s	fwéras
3rd p.s.	s	fw	e	∅	ra	P ₃	fwéra
1st p.p.	s	fw	e	∅	ra	mos	fwéramos
2nd p.p.	s	fw	e	∅	ra	ys	fwérays
3rd p.p.	s	fw	e	∅	ra	n	fwéran
Past subjunctive, /-se/ forms							
1st p.s.	s	fw	e	∅	se	P ₁	fwése
2nd p.s.	s	fw	e	∅	se	s	fweses
3rd p.s.	s	fw	e	∅	se	P ₃	fwése
1st p.p.	s	fw	e	∅	se	mos	fwesemos
2nd p.p.	s	fw	e	∅	se	ys	fuéseys
3rd p.p.	s	fw	e	∅	se	n	fwésen

Table 68

Preterite forms for verb /øir/

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Preterite							
1st p.s.	∅	fw	i	∅	∅ ₄₀	P ₁	fwí
2nd p.s.	∅	fw	i	∅	ste	P ₂	fwíste
3rd p.s.	∅	fw	i	E	∅ ₄₀	P ₃	fwé
1st p.p.	∅	fw	i	∅	∅ ₄₀	mos	fwímos
2nd p.p.	∅	fw	i	∅	ste	ys	fwísteys
3rd p.p.	∅	fw	i	E	ro	n	fuéron
Past subjunctive, /-ra/ forms							
1st p.s.	∅	fw	i	E	ra	P ₁	fwéra
2nd p.s.	∅	fw	i	E	ra	s	fwéras
3rd p.s.	∅	fw	i	E	ra	P ₃	fwéra
1st p.p.	∅	fw	i	E	ra	mos	fwéramos
2nd p.p.	∅	fw	i	E	ra	ys	fwérays
3rd p.p.	∅	fw	i	E	ra	n	fwéran
Past subjunctive, /-se/ forms							
1st p.s.	∅	fw	i	E	se	P ₁	fwése
2nd p.s.	∅	fw	i	E	se	s	fweses
3rd p.s.	∅	fw	i	E	se	P ₃	fwése
1st p.p.	∅	fw	i	E	se	mos	fwesemos
2nd p.p.	∅	fw	i	E	se	ys	fweseys
3rd p.p.	∅	fw	i	E	se	n	fwésen

Table 69

Starting with different stems which belong to different conjugations we come out with identical forms grouping different stems and theme vowel.

Irregularities of the preterite for verbs /ser/ and /ir/ fall into the scope of the following rules:

II C c. 1. The stems /ø-/ of /ir/ and /s-/ of /ser/ are replaced by /fw-/ in all forms of the preterite.

E. g. /ser/ and /ir/

Preterite, 1st person sg, fui /fwɪ/
 2nd person sg, fuiste /fwɪste/
 1st person pl, fuímos /fwɪmos/
 2nd person pl, fuisteis /fwɪsteys/

II C c. 2. The /y/ of the elements /ye/ and /yo/ disappears because, in Spanish, the cluster of two semivowels together with a following vowel is impossible.

E. g. /ser/ and /ir/

Preterite, 3rd person pl, fueron /fwéron/
 Past subj., /-ra/ forms, 1st person sg, fuera /fwéra/, etc.
 Past subj., /-se/ forms, 1st person sg, fuese /fwése/, etc.

II C c. 3. The /yo/ element of the preterite, 3rd person singular is replaced by /e/ (/y/ is dropped, rule II C c. 2. above, and /o/ is replaced by /e/).

Thus, preterite, 3rd person sg, fue /fwé/

III C Irregularities of the Future

Only two verbs will be considered irregular in the future forms, namely hacer /aθér/ and its compounds and verb decir /deθír/.¹²

a) The verb hacer /aθér/ and its compounds

These verbs undergo both a stem modification and omission of the theme vowel in the future forms.

Future forms with a stem modifier /a/ and a theme vowel modifier /X/

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
Future							
1st p.s.	aθ	a	e	X	re	P ₁	aré
2nd p.s.	aθ	a	e	X	raF	s	arás
3rd p.s.	aθ	a	e	X	raF	P ₃	ará
1st p.p.	aθ	a	e	X	re	mos	arémos
2nd p.p.	aθ	a	e	X	re	ys	aréys
3rd p.p.	aθ	a	e	X	raF	n	arán
Conditional							
1st p.s.	aθ	a	e	X	ria	P ₁	aría
2nd p.s.	aθ	a	e	X	ria	s	arías
3rd p.s.	aθ	a	e	X	ria	P ₃	aría
1st p.p.	aθ	a	e	X	ria	mos	aríamos
2nd p.p.	aθ	a	e	X	ria	ys	aríays
3rd p.p.	aθ	a	e	X	ria	n	arían

Table 70

¹²The /eθír/ verbs whose preterite forms have been regularized in Chapter Three, rule II B b.4.d, split now into two groups:

- a) The verb decir /deθír/ which is irregular in its future forms, and
- b) The compounds of decir /deθír/ e.g. predecir /predeθír/ ('to predict') whose future forms are regular.

According to the preceding paradigm, the following rule can be formulated:

III C a. 1 The verb hacer /aθér/ and its compounds show omission of both the final stem /θ/ and theme vowel /e/.

E. g. hacer /aθér/ ('to do, to make')

Future, 1st person sg, haré /aré/, etc.

Conditional, 1st person sg, haría /aría/, etc.

III C b The verb decir /deθír/ ('to say')

The verb /deθír/ shows both a stem modification and omission of the theme vowel in the forms of the future.

Future forms for verb /deθír/ with /di/ as stem modifier and /X/ as a theme vowel modifier

	Stem	Stem	Theme	Theme V.	TMS	PN	Verb
	Mod.	Mod.	Vowel	Mod.	Marker	Marker	Form
Future							
1st p.s.	deθ	di	i	X	re	P ₁	diré
2nd p.s.	deθ	di	i	X	raF	s	dirás
3rd p.s.	deθ	di	i	X	raF	P ₃	dirá
1st p.p.	deθ	di	i	X	re	mos	dirémos
2nd p.p.	deθ	di	i	X	re	ys	diréys
3rd p.p.	deθ	di	i	X	raF	n	dirán
Conditional							
1st p.s.	deθ	di	i	X	ria	P ₁	diría
2nd p.s.	deθ	di	i	X	ria	s	dirías
3rd p.s.	deθ	di	i	X	ria	P ₃	diría
1st p.p.	deθ	di	i	X	ria	mos	diríamos
2nd p.p.	deθ	di	i	X	ria	ys	diríays
3rd p.p.	deθ	di	i	X	ria	n	dirían

Table 71

According to the preceding paradigm, the following rule can be formulated:

III C b. 1 The verb /deθir/ shows a replacement of the stem vowel /e/ by /i/. The stem vowel /e/ of /deθ/ is replaced by /i/. Furthermore, it shows the omission of both the final stem /θ/ and the theme vowel /e/, as does the verb hacer /aθér/ (rule III C a. 1. above).

E. g. decir /deθir/ ('to say')

Future, 1st person sg, diré /diré/

Conditional, 1st person sg, diría /diría/

IV C Irregularities in the Imperfect Forms

The vast majority of imperfect forms are regular and follow the /-ar/, /-er/, and /-ir/ paradigms, which have been presented in tables 53, 54, and 55. Only the three following Spanish verbs remain to be analyzed:

- a) The verb ser /ser/ ('to be')
- b) The verb ver /ber/ ('to see')
- c) The verb ir /ir/ ('to go')

IV C a. The verb ser /ser/

This verb is regular only in the forms of the future. The imperfect forms show a replacement of the stem and an omission of the theme vowel.

Imperfect forms for verb ser /ser/ with /er-/ as stem modifier and /X/ as a theme vowel modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	s	er	e	X	a	P ₁	éa
2nd p.s.	s	er	e	X	a	s	éras
3rd p.s.	s	er	e	X	a	P ₃	éa
1st p.p.	s	er	e	X	a	mos	éramos
2nd p.p.	s	er	e	X	a	ys	érayas
3rd p.p.	s	er	e	X	a	n	éran

Table 72

According to the preceding paradigm the following rules can be formulated:

IV C a. 1 In the imperfect forms of the verb /ser/ the stem /s-/ is replaced by /er-/.¹³

IV C a. 2 In the imperfect forms the theme vowel /e/ is deleted.

IV C a. 3 The imperfect shows tonic stem forms due to cancellation of the theme vowel.

Thus, imperfect, 1st person sg, era /é^{ra}/, etc.

IV C b The verb ver /ber/

The verb ver /ber/ shows an epenthesis of /e/ between the stem and the theme vowel.¹⁴

Imperfect forms for the verb ver /ber/
with stem modifier /be/

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	b	be	e	I	a	P ₁	befa
2nd p.s.	b	be	e	I	a	s	befas
3rd p.s.	b	be	e	I	a	P ₃	befa
1st p.p.	b	be	e	I	a	mos	befamos
2nd p.p.	b	be	e	I	a	ys	befays
3rd p.p.	b	be	e	I	a	n	befan

Table 73

The irregularities of the imperfect forms of verb ver /ber/ are explained by the following rule:

IV C b. 1 The stem /b-/ of the verb /ber/ is replaced by /be-/ in all the forms of the imperfect.

¹³See, for instance, the stem /er-/ in the forms of the present (Chapter IV, I C g. 3.).

¹⁴The same /e/ appears in the forms of the present (see, Chapter IV, I C d. 2.).

Thus, imperfect, 1st person sg, *vefa* /*befa*/, etc.

IV C c The verb ir /*øir*/

The verb ir /*ir*/ contains a theme vowel modifier which brings the imperfect forms of /*ber*/ close to those of /-*ar*/ verbs.

Imperfect form for the verb /*ir*/ with /*ø*/
stem, /*ø*/ stem modifier and /*b*/
as theme vowel modifier

	Stem	Stem Mod.	Theme Vowel	Theme V. Mod.	TMS Marker	PN Marker	Verb Form
1st p.s.	ø	ø	i	b	a	P ₁	<i>fba</i>
2nd p.s.	ø	ø	i	b	a	s	<i>fbas</i>
3rd p.s.	ø	ø	i	b	a	P ₃	<i>fba</i>
1st p.p.	ø	ø	i	b	a	mos	<i>fbamos</i>
2nd p.p.	ø	ø	i	b	a	ys	<i>fbays</i>
3rd p.p.	ø	ø	i	b	a	n	<i>fban</i>

Table 74

The following final rule governs the irregularities of these imperfect forms:

IV C c. 1 All forms of the verb /*øir*/ show an epenthetic /*b*/ between the theme vowel and the tense-mood-stress marker in the forms of the imperfect. /*b*/, therefore, appears as theme vowel modifier in the fourth column of the tables.

Thus, imperfect, 1st person sg, iba /*fba*/, etc.

Chapter V

Summary

In Chapter Two, I have developed a unified method to analyze both regular and irregular verbs. Verbs traditionally termed irregular have been further divided into two groups, namely regulable and irregular, based on a rather subjective criterion.

In Chapter Three this analytical technique was applied to both regular and regulable verbs, pointing out both their similarities and their different characteristics. In Chapter Four, the irregular verbs were treated and analyzed using the same criteria as for regular and regulable verbs.

It is my purpose now to demonstrate some accomplishments, to point out some of the inherent flaws, and to add some final observations.

As accomplishments, the following can be listed:

1. In this study, fifty unique finite forms are generated and perfectly distinguished for each conjugation, including e. g. amamos /amámos/ ('we love'), first person plural present indicative, and amamos /amámos/ ('we love'), first person plural, preterite. These forms are phonetically identical, but they are generated differently, as follows:

/amámos/, present, /am + ø + a + ø + ø₁₀ + mos/
/amámos/, preterite, /am + ø + a + ø + ø₄₀ + mos/

2. The differences among the three conjugations, and

mainly between second and third conjugations, no longer rests solely in the stem, which carries no inflectional information, but in the theme vowel, which consistently retains its function as a conjugation differentiator in all verb forms.

3. In this method, stress is as important an element as it was in the Stockwell, Bowen, & Martin method, but as opposed to the S. B. & M. method, no two forms are ever differentiated by the stress only. Amo /ámo/ ('I love') and amó /amó/ ('he loved'), for instance, will be generated quite differently, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \underline{\text{amo}} / \acute{\text{a}}\text{mo} / & / \text{am} + \emptyset + \text{a} + \text{O} + \emptyset_1 + P_1 / \text{ and} \\ \underline{\text{amó}} / \text{am} \acute{\text{o}} / & / \text{am} + \emptyset + \text{a} + \text{O} + \emptyset_{40} + P_3 / \end{array}$$

4. First and third persons singular are not distinguished in several tenses in written as well as in spoken Spanish. Thus, ame /áme/ is both the first and the third persons singular present subjunctive; amara /amára/ is both the first and the third persons singular past subjunctive (/ -ra/ forms); amase /amáse/ is both the first and the third persons singular past subjunctive (/ -se/ forms); amaria /amaría/ is both the first and the third persons singular conditional; amaba /amába/ is both the first and the third persons singular imperfect.

In addition ama /áma/ is both the third person singular present indicative and the second person singular imperative. These ambiguities no longer exist under the system presented in this project, as a result of the introduction of the morphophonemic symbols /P₁/, /P₂/, and /P₃/.

5. Mood is always overtly marked in this system. The morphophonemic symbols / \emptyset_1 /, / \emptyset_{10} /, / \emptyset_2 /, / \emptyset_{20} /, / \emptyset_3 /, / \emptyset_{30} /, / \emptyset_4 /, and / \emptyset_{40} / in the tense-mood-stress marker slot mark the stress position, tense, and mood when other structural elements of the Spanish verb fail to provide this information. For instance, ame / áme / 1st person singular present subjunctive and amé / amé / first person singular preterite, are generated as follows:

/ áme / present subj., / $\text{am} + \emptyset + \text{a} + \text{E} + \emptyset_2 + \text{P}_1$ /

/ amé / preterite, / $\text{am} + \emptyset + \text{a} + \text{E} + \emptyset_{40} + \text{P}_1$ /

/ \emptyset_2 / and / \emptyset_{40} / in this example mark mood as well as tense and stress position.

Several flaws can be recognized in this project and certain areas remain to be studied. Among those are the following:

a. Non-finite forms have not been treated in this project. All defective verbs have not been treated either, since this study was limited to finite forms.

b. The stress distribution is generally predictable by tense-mood-stress marker. There are cases, however, which resist prediction of the stress distribution. In the present tense forms of verbs ending in /iar/, the stress position is indeterminate. For instance, the verb rociar / $\text{r}^{\text{̄}}\text{o}\text{ciár}$ / ('to moisten, to sprinkle') yields rocio / $\text{r}^{\text{̄}}\text{o}\text{ci}^{\text{̄}}\text{o}$ / for the first person singular, present indicative, while asociar / $\text{a}\text{so}\text{ciár}$ / ('to associate') yields asocio / $\text{a}\text{s}^{\text{̄}}\text{o}\text{ci}^{\text{̄}}\text{o}$ /.

c. In this method of treating the Spanish verb, there are overlapping categories in many cases which suggest that the system possibly can be simplified. The /-d/ of the plural imperative, for instance, carries all the information needed to identify the form in reference to tense, mood, number and person. It is important to note that it is the horizontally-read combination of elements in each verb in the tables which distinguish one hundred and fifty different finite regular, regulable, or irregular Spanish verbal forms.

Finally three curious considerations must be mentioned:

1. The first one concerns the infinitive. Since the infinitive is a non-finite form, it has not been directly treated in this study, but has been mentioned repeatedly throughout these pages as the citation form, or "name" of each verb. Forms like sea /sɛ̃a/ from ser /ser/ and vefa /befa/ from ver /ber/ suggest that the infinitive might profitably be treated as an irregular form in some cases. The forms sea /sɛ̃a/ and vefa /befa/, for instance, could be generated as regular forms from the non-existent Spanish infinitives *seer and *beer. However, the infinitive will consistently be considered regular for the two following reasons: First, a regular infinitive maintains a constant and traditional reference point or citation form for all Spanish verbs. Second, an irregular infinitive for /ser/ regularizes six forms in the present subjunctive, but turns irregular the imperative and all forms of the future and

conditional.

2. Another consideration concerns statistics. The vast majority of /-ar/ verbs are regular. Approximately half of the /-ir/ verbs are regular as well (slightly more than three hundred out of a total of 650 /-ir/ Spanish verbs). However, only some 140 /-er/ verbs are regular out of a total of 600. Furthermore, the -ecer /e^oer/ group of verbs which undergoes epenthesis of /k/ in the forms of the present by elongation of the stem, is used in 250 verbs.¹

3. For our convenience, the infinitive is always CONSIDERED as regular. The imperative 2nd person plural (amad /amád/) is ALWAYS regular, however, and it is the only Spanish form resulting from the replacement of the characteristic final /-r/ of the infinitive by a /-d/.

"By enabling the prediction of the conjugational paradigms of all Spanish verbs solely by the forms of the infinitive, we will come a step closer to the completion of a grammar of the language not requiring the native speaker's intuition."²

¹See, for instance, Chapter Three, rules I B a. 1 and I B a. 2.

²From "The Regularization of Spanish 'Irregular Verbs'" by Melvyn C. Resnick and César Oro, paper read at the Fifty-First Annual Meeting of The American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, Chicago, December 29, 1969, in which a brief summary of the purpose and methodology of this study was presented.

However, the preceding rules are not expected to provide a revolutionary method for teaching Spanish verbs to new learners. Foreign-language teaching methods pay little attention to generative rules. But beyond the ability of speaking or learning a language is the enjoyment of the thinker who looks at the "whys" of things and attempts to discover more about the structure of Spanish and of language in general.

Furthermore, this classification and regularization might prove useful in machine translation of Spanish.

Appendix I

The purpose of this appendix is to give a concise list of those verbs in Spanish that we have considered regulable, and those verbs that have remained irregular in the preceding chapters.¹

The list contains five columns. The VERB column shows the infinitive of each verb.

The second column, labeled AC (Academia Española), contains three possible entries, the numbers 1, 2, or 3, with the following meanings:

1. This verb listed as irregular by the Diccionario of the Real Academia Española.
2. No irregularity mentioned for this verb in the Diccionario.
3. This verb not included in the Diccionario.

The next three columns of the list, labeled PRES(ent), PRET(erite), FUT(ure), indicate which rule(s) in Chapters III and IV apply to that verb for each tense group. The entries in these columns correspond to rule numbers in each chapter. Capital letter B indicates a regulable verb rule to be found in chapter III. Capital letter C indicates an irregular verb rule to be found in Chapter IV.

A blank slot in one of these columns indicates that there is no variation here from the corresponding regular model paradigm.

¹The corpus for this thesis was selected from Ramón Al-sina, Todos los verbos castellanos conjugados (Barcelona, 1969), pp. 22-236; Santiago Lazzati, Diccionario, pp. 286-423; Peter E. Traub, Spanish Verb, pp. 203-209; and Real Academia Española, Gramática, pp. 110-115, and Diccionario manual e Ilustrado de la Lengua Castellana (Madrid, 1956).

Regulable and Irregular Spanish Verbs

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
abastecer	1	Ba1			adormecer	1	Ba1		
abducir	3	Ba1	Bb1 Bb22		adormir	2	Bg	Ba2	
aberrar	2	Bb			adquirir	1	Ci		
ablandecer	1	Ba1			aducir	1	Ba1	Bb1 Bb22	
abluir	3	Ba ⁴			advenir	2	Bc	Bb1 Bb23a	Bb
abnegar	1	Bb			advertir	1	Bf	Ba1	
aborrecer	1	Ba1			afeblecerse	2	Ba1		
abracecer	1	Ba1			aferrar	1	Bb		
absolver	1	Bd			aferventar	3	Bb		
abstenerse	1	Bc	Bb1 Bb24b	Bb	afluir	2	Ba ⁴		
abstraer	1	Ba ³	Bb1 Bb21		afollar	1	Bd		
abuñolar	1	Bd			aforar	1	Bd		
acaecer ²	1	Ba1			agorar	1	Bd		
acaer	3	Ba ³			agradecer	1	Ba1		
acertar	1	Bb			aguamelar	3	Bb		
aclarecer	2	Ba1			ajorar	1	Bd		
aclocar	2	Bd			alebrarse	1	Bb		
acoclarse	2	Bd			alentar	1	Bb		
acollar	2	Bd			aliquebrar	2	Bb		
acomedirse	2	Be	Ba		almorzar	1	Bd		
acontecer ²	1	Ba1			alobreguecer	1	Ba1		
acordar ³	1	Bd			alongar	1	Bd		
acornar	1	Bd			aloquecerse	2	Ba1		
acrecentar	1	Bd			altivecer	1	Ba1		
acrecer	1	Ba1			amanecer ²	2	Ba1		
adaponer	3	Ba2	Bb1 Bb24e	Bb	amarecer	3	Ba1		
adestrar	1	Bb			amarillecer	1	Ba1		
adherecer	3	Ba1			amelar	2	Bb		
adherir	1	Bf	Ba1		amentar	2	Bb		
adolecer	1	Ba1			amoblar	1	Bd		
adonecer	2	Ba1			amodorrecer	1	Ba1		
					amohecer	1	Ba1		
					amolar	1	Bd		

²Defective verb.³This verb is sometimes regular, according to its meaning. See appendix II.

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
amollecer	3	Bal			arrecentar	3	Bb		
amorecer	1	Bal			arrecostarse	3	Bd		
amortecer	2	Bal			arrendar	1	Bb		
amover	1	Bd			arrepentirse	1	Bf	Bal	
anacer	3	Bal			arrevolver	1	Bd		
andar	1		Cb		ascender	1	Bb		
aneblar	1	Bb			aseguir	3	Be	Ba	
anedir	4	3	Be	Ba	asentar	1	Bb		
anochece	1	Bal			asentir	1	Bf	Bal	
antedecir	1	Cf	Bal		aserrar	1	Bb		
			Bb24d		asestar	2	Bb		
anteponer	1	Ba2	Bbl	Bb	asir	1	Ba2		
			Bb24e		asolar	2	Bd		
antevenir	1	Bc	Bbl	Bb	asoldar	1	Bd		
			Bb23a		asonar	1	Bd		
antever ⁵	1	Cd			asosegar	1	Bb		
anzolar	1	Bd			aspaventar	2	Bb		
apacentar	1	Bb			astreñir	1	Be	Ba	
apacer	3	Bal			atardecer ⁴	1	Bal		
aparecer	1	Bal			atender	1	Bb		
apercollar	2	Bd			atenerse	1	Bc	Bbl	Bb
apergollar	3	Bd						Bb24b	
apernar	1	Bb			atentar	1	Bb		
apescollar	2	Bd			aterecerse	1	Bal		
apesgollar	3	Bd			aternerce	3	Bal		
apetecer	1	Bal			aterrar	1	Bb		
anteferir	3	Bf	Bal		aterreecer	3	Bal		
aplacer	1	Bal			atesar	3	Bb		
aplegar	2	Bb			atestar	1	Bb		
aponer	3	Ba2	Bbl	Bb	atollecce	3	Bal		
			Bb24e		atomecer	3	Bal		
apoquecer	3	Bal			atontecer	3	Bal		
apostar		Bd			atorar	1	Bd		
apretar	1	Bb			atorcer	3	Bd		
aprevenir	2	Bc	Bbl	Bb	atraer	1	Ba3	Bbl	
			Bb23a					Bb21	
aprobar	1	Bd			atravesar	1	Bb		
aprovecer	2	Bal			atribuir	1	Ba4		
arbolecer	1	Bal			atronar	1	Bd		
arborecer	1	Bal			avalentar	3	Bb		
arguir	1	Ba4			avanecerse	2	Bal		
aridecer	1	Bal			avenir	1	Bc	Bbl	Bb
								Bb23a	

⁴Defective verb.

⁵The imperfect forms of verb antever follow rule IV C b.

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
aventar	1	Bb			componer	2	Ba2	Bb1 Bb24e	Bb
avergonzar	1	Bd			comprobar	1	Bd		
azolar	1	Bd			concebir	2	Be	Ba	
beldar	1	Bb			concernir	2	Bb		
bendecir	1	Cf	Bb1 Bb24d		concertar	1	Bb		
bienquerer	2	Bb	Bb1 Bb24c	Ba	concluir	2	Ba4		
bistraer	2	Ba3	Bb1 Bb21		concordar	2	Bd		
blanquecer	1	Ba1			condecir	2	Cf	Bb1 Bb24d	
buir	3	Ba4			condescender	2	Bb		
caber	2	Cb	Bb1 Bb24a	Ba	condolecerse	2	Ba1		
caer	1	Ba3			condolerse	2	Bd		
calecer	1	Ba1			conducir	1	Ba1	Bb1 Bb22	
calecerse	2	Ba1			conferir	2	Bf	Ba1	
calentar	1	Bb			confesar	1	Bb		
calumbrecerse	3	Ba1			confluir	2	Ba4		
cañecer	3	Ba1			conmover	2	Bd		
carecer	1	Ba1			conocer	1	Ba1		
cegar	1	Bb			conseguir	2	Be	Ba	
ceñir	1	Be	Ba		consentir	2	Bf	Ba1	
cerner	2	Bb			consolar	1	Bd		
cernir	2	Bb			consonar	1	Bd		
cerrar	1	Bb			conspuir	2	Ba4		
cimentar	1	Bb			constituir	2	Ba4		
circuir	2	Ba4			constreñir	1	Be	Ba	
circunceñir	3	Be	Ba		construir	2	Ba4		
circunferir	2	Bf	Ba1		contar	1	Bd		
circunvenir	3	Bc	Bb1 Bb23a	Bb	contender	2	Bb		
circunvolar	2	Bd			contener	2	Bc	Bb1 Bb24b	Bb
clarecer	2	Ba1			contorcerse	2	Bd		
clocar	2	Bd			contracordar	3	Bd		
coadquirir	3	Ci			contradecir	1	Cf	Bb1 Bb24d	
coarrendar	3	Bb			contraer	2	Ba3	Bb1 Bb21	
cocer	1	Bd			contrahacer	2	Cc	Bb1 Bb23d	Ca
coextenderse	2	Bb			contraherrar	3	Bb		
colar	2	Bd			contraponer	2	Ba2	Bb1 Bb24e	Bb
colegir	2	Be	Ba		contraprobar	3	Bd		
colgar	1	Bd			contrarre-				
colicuecer	2	Ba1			querir	3	Bf	Ba1	
comedirse	2	Be	Ba		contravenir	2	Bc	Bb1 Bb23a	Bb
comenzar	1	Bb			contribuir	2	Ba4		
compadecer	2	Ba1							
comparecer	2	Ba1							
competir	2	Be	Ba						
complacer	2	Ba1							

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
controvertir	2	Bf	Bal		desacertar	1	Bb		
convalecer	2	Bal			desacollar	2	Bd		
convenir	2	Bc	Bbl Bb23a	Bb	desacordar	1	Bd		
convertir	1	Bf	Bal		desadormecer	2	Bal		
convolverse	3	Bd			desadvertir	1	Bf	Bal	
corregir	1	Be	Ba		desaferrar	1	Bb		
corroer ⁶	1	A			desaforar	1	Bd		
		Ba3			desagradecer	1	Bal		
costar	1	Bd			desalentar	1	Bb		
costrenir	3	Be	Ba		desamoblar	1	Bd		
crecer	1	Bal			desamortecer	3	Bal		
dar	1	Ce	Ca		desandar	1		Cb	
decaer	1	Ba3			desanzolar	3	Bd		
decentar	1	Bb			desaparecer	1	Bal		
decir	1	Cf	Bbl Bb24d	Cb	desapretar	1	Bb		
decrecer	1	Bal			desaprobar	1	Bd		
dedolar	1	Bd			desarrendar	1	Bb		
deducir	1	Bal	Bbl Bb22		desarrevolver	2	Bd		
defender	1	Bb			desasentar	1	Bb		
defenecer	2	Bal			desasir	1	Ba2		
deferir	1	Bf	Bal		desasosegar	1	Bb		
defluir	3	Ba4			desatender	2	Bb		
degollar	1	Bd			desatentar	1	Bb		
dementar	2	Bb			desaterecerse	3	Bal		
demoler	1	Bd			desaterrar	2	Bb		
demostrar	1	Bd			desatraer	2	Ba3 Bb21	Bbl	
denegar	1	Bb			desatruir	1	Bc	Bbl Bb23a	Bb
denegrecer	1	Bal			desaventar	3	Bb		
denostar	1	Bd			desaver-				
dentar	1	Bb			gonzarse	3	Bd		
deponer	1	Ba2	Bbl Bb24e	Bb	desabastecer	3	Bal		
derrenejar	1	Bb			desbravecer	2	Bal		
derrengar	1	Bb			descaecer	2	Bal		
derretir	1	Be	Ba		descaer	2	Ba3		
derruir	1	Ba4			descalentar	3	Bb		
desabastecer	2	Bal			descender	1	Bb		
					desceñir	2	Be	Ba	
					descerrar	2	Bb		

⁶This verb shows sometimes additional irregular forms according to Real Academia Española Gramática, p. 108, in the first person present indicative and in all forms of present subjunctive.

E. g. present ind., 1st person sg, royo /r^oyo/
present subj., 1st person sg, roya /r^oya/, etc.

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
descimentar	2	Bb			desfallecer	1	Bal		
descocer	1	Bd			desfavorecer	1	Bal		
descolgar	1	Bd			desflaquecer	3	Bal		
descollar	1	Bd			desflocar	1	Bd		
descomedirse	2	Be	Ba		desflorecer	2	Bal		
descomponer	2	Ba2	Bbl Bb24e	Bb	desfortalecer	1	Bal		
desconcertar	1	Bb			desforzarse	3	Bd		
desconocer	2	Bal			desgobemarse	1	Bb		
desconsentir	2	Bf	Bal		desguarnecer	2	Bal		
desconsolar	1	Bd			deshacer	1	Cc	Bbl Bb23c	Ca
descontar	1	Bd			deshelar	1	Bb		
desconvenir	1	Bc	Bbl Bb23a	Bb	desherrar	1	Bb		
descordar	2	Bd			deshombre- cerse	3	Bal		
descornar	1	Bd			deshumecer	2	Bal		
descortarse	2	Bd			desimponer	1	Ba2	Bbl Bb24e	Bb
descortarse	2	Bal			desinvernarse	1	Bb		
descrecer	2	Ce	Ca		desleir	1	Be	Ba	
desdar	1	Cf	Bbl Bb24d		deslendar	1	Bb		
desdecir	1	Bb			deslucir	1	Bal		
desdentar	1	Bb			desmajolar	1	Bd		
desembebe- cerse	2	Bal			desmedirse	2	Be	Ba	
desembellecer	3	Bal			desmelar	1	Bb		
desembravecer	2	Bal			desmembrar	1	Bb		
desembrutecer	3	Bal			desmentir	1	Bf	Bal	
desempedrar	1	Bb			desmerecer	1	Bal		
desempobrecer	1	Bal			desmoler	1	Bd		
desencarecer	2	Bal			desmorecerse	2	Bal		
desencerrar	1	Bb			desnegar	2	Bb		
desencontrarse	3	Bd			desnevar	1	Bb		
desencordar	1	Bd			desnoblecer	3	Bal		
desencovar	2	Bd			desobedecer	1	Bal		
desencrudecer	3	Bal			desobstruir	1	Ba4		
desencrualecer	3	Bal			desoir	1	Ba5		
desenfurecer	2	Bal			desolar	1	Bd		
desengrosar	1	Bd			desoldar	1	Bd		
desenmohecer	2	Bal			desollar	1	Bd		
desenmudecer	2	Bal			desosar	1	Bd		
desenrudecer	2	Bal			desosegar	2	Bb		
desensober- becer	2	Bal			desparecer	1	Bal		
desentenderse	2	Bb			despedir	1	Be	Ba	
desenterrar	1	Bb			despedrar	2	Bb		
desentorpecer	2	Bal			desperecerse	1	Bal		
desentris- tecer	3	Bal			despernar	1	Bb		
desentumecer	1	Bal			despertar	1	Bb		
desenvolver	1	Bd			despezar	1	Bb		
deservir	1	Be	Ba		desplacer	1	Bal		
					desplegar	1	Bb		

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
despoblar	1	Bd			displacer	1	Ba1		
desprevenir	3	Bc	Bb1 Bb23a	Bb	disponer	1	Ba2	Bb1 Bb24e	Bb
desquebrar	3	Bb			distender	1	Bb		
desquerer	2	Bb	Bb1 Bb24c	Ba	distraer	1	Ba3	Bb1 Bb21	
destender	3	Bb			distribuir	1	Ba4		
destentar	1	Bb			divertir	1	Bf	Ba1	
desteñir	1	Be	Ba		dolar	1	Bd		
desterrar	1	Bb			doler	1	Bd		
destituir	2	Ba4			dormir	1	Bg	Ba2	
destorcer	1	Bd			educir	2	Ba1	Bb1 Bb22	
destostar	3	Bd			eflorecerse	2	Ba1		
destrucar	1	Bd			elegir	1	Be	Ba	
destruir	1	Ba4			embarbecer	2	Ba1		
destullecer	3	Ba1			embarnecer	1	Ba1		
desvaler	3	Ba2			embastecer	2	Ba1		
desvanecer	2	Ba1			embebecer	2	Ba1		
desventar	1	Bb			embellaque- cerse	1	Ba1		
desvergon- zarse	1	Bd			embellecer	1	Ba1		
desvestir	2	Be	Ba		embarbecer	1	Ba1		
desvolver	1	Bd			embestir	1	Be	Ba	
detener	1	Bc	Bb1 Bb24b	Bb	emblandecer	1	Ba1		
detraer	1	Ba3	Bb1 Bb21		emblanquecer	1	Ba1		
devenir	1	Bc	Bb1 Bb23a	Bb	embobecer	1	Ba1		
devolver	1	Bd			embosquecer	1	Ba1		
dezmar	2	Bb			embravecer	1	Ba1		
diferir	1	Bf	Ba1		embrutecer	1	Ba1		
difluir	1	Ba4			emendar	3	Bb		
digerir	1	Bf	Ba1		empajolar	2	Bd		
diluir	2	Ba4			empalidecer	2	Ba1		
diminuir	2	Ba4			emparentar	1	Bb		
dirruir	3	Ba4			empavorecer	3	Ba1		
discernir	1	Bb			empecer	1	Ba1		
discontar	2	Bd			empedernecer	3	Ba1		
disconvenir	1	Bc	Bb1 Bb23a	Bb	empedrar	1	Bb		
discordar	1	Bd			empequeñecer	1	Ba1		
disentir	1	Bf	Ba1		empezar	1	Bb		
disforzarse	3	Bd			emplastecer	1	Ba1		
dismembrar	3	Bb			emplumecer	1	Ba1		
disminuir	2	Ba4			empobrecer	1	Ba1		
disolver	1	Bd			empodrecer	1	Ba1		
disonar	1	Bd			empoltro- necerse	1	Ba1		
dispertar	3	Bb			emporcar	1	Bd		
					empretecer	3	Ba1		
					emputecer	3	Ba1		

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
enaltecer	2	Bal			enfurecer	1	Bal		
enmarillecer	2	Bal			enfurelecer	3	Bal		
enardecer	1	Bal			engatecer	3	Bal		
encabelle-					engerirse	1	Bf	Bal	
cerse	1	Bal			engorar	1	Bd		
encalvecer	1	Bal			engordecer	3	Bal		
encallecer	1	Bal			engrandecer	1	Bal		
encandecer	1	Bal			engravecer	2	Bal		
encanecer	2	Bal			engreir	1	Be	Ba	
encarecer	1	Bal			engrosar	1	Bd		
encarnecer	1	Bal			engrosecer	3	Bal		
enceguecer	3	Bal			engrumecerse	1	Bal		
encender	1	Bb			enhambrecer	3	Bal		
encentar	1	Bb			enhambrentar	3	Bb		
encerrar	2	Bb			enhestar	2	Bb		
encetar	2	Bb			enhocar	3	Bd		
enclocar	1	Bd			enhumedecer	3	Bal		
encloquecer	1	Bal			enjerirse	3	Bf	Bal	
encoclar	1	Bd			enlanguidecer	3	Bal		
encomendar	1	Bb			enlenzar	1	Bb		
encomenzar	3	Bb			enlobreguecer	1	Bal		
encontrar	1	Bd			enloquecer	2	Bal		
encorar	1	Bd			enlozanecer	3	Bal		
encordar	1	Bd			enlucir	1	Bal		
encorecer	1	Bal			enlustrecer	1	Bal		
encornar	3	Bd			enlilentecer	1	Bal		
encostarse	2	Bd			enllocar	1	Bd		
encovar	1	Bd			enmagrecer	1	Bal		
encrudecer	1	Bal			enmalecer	1	Bal		
encruelecer	1	Bal			enmarille-				
encubertar	1	Bb			cerse	1	Bal		
endentar	1	Bb			enmelar	1	Bb		
endentecer	1	Bal			enmendar	1	Bb		
endormir	3	Bg	Ba2		enmenzar	3	Bb		
endurecer	1	Bal			enmocecer	3	Bal		
enfervorecer	3	Bal			enmohecer	1	Bal		
enfierecerse	1	Bal			enmollecer	1	Bal		
enflaquecer	1	Bal			enmostrar	3	Bd		
enflorecer	1	Bal			enmudecer	1	Bal		
enfortalecer	3	Bal			enmugrecer	1	Bal		
enfortecer	3	Bal			ennegrecer	1	Bal		
enfranquecer	1	Bal			ennoblecer	1	Bal		

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
ennudecer	1	Bal			entrededir	1	Gf	Bb1	
enorgullecer	1	Bal						Bb24d	
enralecer	2	Bal			entreggerir	3	Bf	Bal	
enrarecer	1	Bal			entrehender	3	Bb		
enriquecer	1	Bal			entrelucir	1	Bal		
enrobustecer	3	Bal			entremorir	1	Bg	Ba2	
enrocar	1	Bd			entremostrarse	3	Bd		
enrodar	1	Bd			entreoir	1	Ba5		
enrojecer	1	Bal			entrepareser	1	Bal		
enronquecer	1	Bal			entrepernar	1	Bb		
enroñecer	3	Bal			entreponer	3	Bal	Bb1	Bb
enrudecer	1	Bal						Bb24e	
enruinecer	1	Bal			entretener	1	Bc	Bb1	Bb
ensalmarar	3	Bd						Bb24b	
ensandecer	1	Bal			entrevenir	3	Bc	Bb1	Bb
ensangrentar	1	Bb						Bb23a	
ensarnentar	2	Bb			entrever ⁷	1	Cd		
ensarnecer	1	Bal			entrevolver	3	Bd		
ensilvecerse	2	Bal			entreyacer	3	Bal		
ensorberbecer	1	Bal					Ba2		
ensolver	1	Bd					Cc		
ensombrecer	1	Bal			entristecer	1	Bal		
ensoñar	1	Bd			entronecer	3	Bal		
ensordecir	1	Bal			entroppezar	3	Bb		
ensuavecer	3	Bal			entullecer	1	Bal		
entallecer	1	Bal			entumecer	1	Bal		
entapecer	3	Bal			envanecer	1	Bal		
entender	1	Bb			envejecer	1	Bal		
entenebreecer	1	Bal			enverdecer	1	Bal		
enternecer	1	Bal			envergonzar	3	Bd		
enterrar	1	Bb			envernar	3	Bb		
entesar	1	Bb			envertir	3	Be	Ba	
entestecer	1	Bal			invertir	2	Be	Ba	
entibiecer	3	Bal			envilecer	1	Bal		
entigreecerse	1	Bal			envolcarse	3	Bd		
entomecer	3	Bal			envolver	1	Bd		
entontecer	1	Bal			enzurdecer	1	Bal		
entorpecer	1	Bal			equivaler	1	Ba2		
entortar	1	Bd			erguir ⁸	1	Be	Bal	
entrecerrar	2	Bb					Bf	Bal	

⁷The imperfect forms follow rules IV C b.

⁸Real Academia Española points out two additional irregular forms for the present subjunctive, namely

1st person pl, vergamos /vergamos/
2nd person pl, vergáis /vergáis/

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
errar	1	Bb			fenecer	1	Bal		
esblandecer	3	Bal			ferir	3	Bf	Bal	
escaecer	2	Bal			ferrar	1	Bb		
escalecer	1	Bal			fervir	3	Bf	Bal	
escalfecerse	1	Bal			flaquecer	3	Bal		
escandecer	3	Bal			florecer	1	Bal		
escarmentar	1	Bb			fluir	2	Ba ⁴		
escarnecer	1	Bal			folgare	3	Bd		
esclarecer	1	Bal			follar	1	Bd		
escocer	1	Bd			forcir	3	Bg	Ba ²	
escolar	1	Bd			fornecer	1	Bal		
escurecer	3	Bal			fortalecer	1	Bal		
esforzar	1	Bd			forzar	1	Bd		
esmorecer	2	Bal			fosforecer	1	Bal		
esmuir	2	Ba ⁴			fregar	1	Bb		
espedirse	3	Be	Ba		freir	1	Be	Ba	
esperecer	3	Bal			fruir	2	Ba ⁴		
establecer	1	Bal			frutecer	1	Bal		
estar	1	Ce	Cb		fulgurecer	1	Bal		
estatuir	1	Ba ⁴			gemir	1	Be	Ba	
estorcer	3	Bd			gobernar	1	Bb		
estozolar	2	Bd			gradecer	3	Bal		
estregar	1	Bb			grandecer	3	Bal		
estremecer	2	Bal			grandifacer	3	Cc	Bbl	Ca
estreñir	1	Be	Ba					Bb ^{23d}	
esturdecer	1	Bal			grandiscnar	2	Bd		
evanecerse	3	Bal			gruir	2	Ba ⁴		
evenir	3	Bc	Bbl	Bb	guarecer	1	Bal		
			Bb ^{23a}		guarnecer	1	Bal		
evolar	3	Bd			haber	1	Ca	Bbl	Ba
excandecer	1	Bal						Bb ^{23d}	
excluir	2	Ba ⁴			hacendar	1	Bb		
expavecer	3	Bal			hacer	1	Cc	Bbl	Ca
expedir	1	Be	Ba					Bb ^{23d}	
exponer	1	Ba ²	Bbl	Bb	heder	1	Bb		
			Bb ^{24e}		helar	1	Bb		
extender	1	Bb			henchir	1	Be	Ba	
extraer	1	Ba ³	Bbl		hender	1	Bb		
			Bb ²¹		hendir	2	Bb		
facer	1	Cc	Bbl	Ca	heñir	1	Be	Ba	
			Bb ^{23d}		herbar	1	Bb		
facerir	3	Bf	Bal		herbecer	1	Bal		
fallecer	1	Bal			herbolecer	3	Bal		
favorecer	1	Bal			herir	1	Bf	Bal	
fazferir	3	Bf	Bal		hermanecer	1	Bal		
feder	3	Bb			hervar	1	Bb		
femar	3	Bb			herventar	1	Bb		

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
herver	2	Bb			introducir	1	Bal	Bbl	
hervir	1	Bf	Bal					Bb22	
hespirse	2	Be	Ba		intuir	2	Ba ⁴		
hojecer	3	Bal			inventir	3	Bc	Bbl	Bb
holgar	1	Bd						Bb23a	
hollar	1	Bd			invernar	1	Bb		
huir	1	Ba ⁴			invertir	1	Bf	Bal	
humedecer	1	Bal			investir	1	Be	Ba	
imbuir	2	Ba ⁴			inzuir	3	Ba ⁴		
impedir	1	Be	Ba		ir	1	Cf	Cc	
impertir	1	Bf	Bal		irruir	2	Ba ⁴		
imponer	1	Ba ²	Bbl	Bb	jamerdar	2	Bb		
			Bb24e		jentender	3	Bb		
impremir	3	Be	Ba		jimenzar	1	Bb		
improbar	2	Bd			jugar	1	Cj		
incensar	2	Bb			juvenecer	3	Bal		
incluir	1	Ba ⁴			lagrimacer	2	Bal		
indisponer	1	Ba ²	Bbl	Bb	languidecer	1	Bal		
			Bb24e		lentecer	1	Bal		
inducir	1	Bal	Bbl		licuecer	3	Bal		
			Bb22		licuefacer	2	Cc	Bbl	Ca
infecir	3	Be	Ba					Bb23c	
inferir	1	Bf	Bal		lividecer	2	Bal		
infernar	1	Bb			lobreguecer	1	Bal		
influir	1	Ba ⁴			lozanecer	3	Bal		
ingerir	1	Bf	Bal		lucir	1	Bal		
inhestar	1	Bb			luir	2	Ba ⁴		
injerir	1	Bf	Bal		llover ⁹	1	Bd		
inmiscuir	2	Ba ⁴			magreecer	3	Bal		
inquirir	1	Ci			maherir	2	Bf	Bal	
inseguir	3	Be	Ba		majolar	3	Bd		
insertir	2	Bf	Bal		malcornar	3	Bd		
instituir	1	Ba ⁴			maldecir	1	Cf	Bbl	
instruir	1	Ba ⁴						Bb24d	
intercluir	3	Ba ⁴			malfacer	3	Cc	Bal	Ca
interdecir	1	Cf	Bbl					Bb23d	
			Bb24d		malherir	1	Bf	Bal	
interferir	2	Bf	Bal		malquerer	1	Bb	Bbl	Ba
interponer	1	Ba ²	Bbl	Bb				Bb24c	
			Bb24e		malsonar	3	Bd		
interserir	3	Bf	Bal		maltraer	3	Ba ³	Bbl	
intervenir	1	Bc	Bbl	Bb			Bb21		
			Bb23a		mancornar	1	Bd		
intervertir	3	Bf	Bal		manferir	3	Bf	Bal	

⁹Defective verb.

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
manifestar	1	Bb			orecer	3	Bal		
mantecaer	3	Ba3			orfanecer	3	Bal		
mantener	1	Bc	Bbl	Bb	orgullecer	3	Bal		
			Bb24b		oscurecer	2	Bal		
manutener	1	Bc	Bbl	Bb	pacentar	3	Bb		
			Bb24b		pacer	1	Bal		
medir	1	Be	Ba		padecer	1	Bal		
melar	1	Bb			palidecer	1	Bal		
mentar	1	Bb			parecer	2	Bal		
mentir	1	Bf	Bal		patiquebrar	2	Bb		
merecer	1	Bal			pedir	1	Be	Bal	
merendar	1	Bb			pensar	1	Bb		
moblar	1	Bd			percollar	2	Bd		
mohecer	2	Bal			perder	1	Bb		
mojer	1	Bd			perecer	1	Bal		
monosubs-					permanecer	1	Bal		
tituir	3	Ba4			pemiquebrar	1	Bb		
morder	1	Bd			perquirir	2	Ci		
morir	1	Bg	Ba2		perseguir	1	Be	Ba	
mostrar	1	Bd			pertenecer	1	Bal		
mover	1	Bd			pervertir	1	Bf	Bal	
muir	2	Ba4			pesquerir	3	Bf	Bal	
nacer	1	Bal			pesquirir	3	Ci		
negar	1	Bb			pimpollecet	1	Bal		
negreçer	1	Bal			placer	1	Bal		
nevar ¹⁰	1	Bb			plastecer	1	Bal		
noblecer	3	Bal			plegar	1	Bb		
obedecer	1	Bal			poblar	1	Bd		
obscurecer	1	Bal			podecer	3	Bal		
obstruir	1	Ba4			podet	1	Bd	Bbl	Ba
obtener	1	Bc	Bbl	Bb				Bb23b	
			Bb24b		podreçer	1	Bal		
ocluir	2	Ba4			podrir ¹¹	2	Be	Bal	
ofreçer	1	Bal			poner	1	Ba2	Bbl	Bb
oir	1	Ba5						Bb24e	
oler	2	Bd			postar	3	Bd		
onecer	2	Bal			posponer	1	Ba2	Bbl	Bb
oponer	1	Ba2	Bbl	Bb				Bb24e	
			Bb24e		preconcebir	2	Be	Ba	

¹⁰Defective verb.

¹¹Verb podrir /podrir/ and its compound repodrir /repodrir/ have not been treated either in Chapter Three or in Chapter Four. Their variations from the regular model paradigm are similar to those for verb pedir /pedir/ treated in rules I B e and II B a. 1. These rules, however, must read /o/ in place of /e/ and /u/ in place of /i/ to be applicable to verb /podrir/. Forms of podrir are generally replaced by forms of puçrir /puçrir/ which is regular in all finite forms.

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
preconocer	1	Ba1			reagradecer	3	Ba1		
predecir	1	Cf	Bb1 Bb24d		reaparecer	1	Ba1		
predisponer	1	Bb2	Bb1 Bb24e	Bb	reapretar	1	Bb		
preelegir	2	Be	Ba		reargüir	2	Ba4		
preferir	2	Bf	Ba1		reaventar	1	Bb		
prelucir	1	Ba1			rebendecir	3	Cf	Bb1 Bb24d	
premorir	1	Bg	Ba2		reblandecer	1	Ba1		
premostrar	2	Bd			recaer	1	Ba3		
preponer	1	Ba2	Ba1 Bb24e	Bb	recalentar	1	Bb		
presentir	1	Bf	Ba1		recentar	1	Bb		
prestablecer	3	Ba1			receñir	1	Be	Ba	
preterir	2	Bf	Ba1		recluír	1	Ba4		
prestir	2	Be	Ba		recocer	1	Bd		
presuponer	1	Ba2	Bb1 Bb24e	Bb	recoler	1	Bd		
prevalecer	1	Ba1			recolegir	1	Be	Ba	
prevaler	1	Ba2		Bb	recomendar	1	Bb		
prevenir	1	Bc	Bb1 Bb23a	Bb	recomenzar	2	Bb		
prever ¹²	2	Cd			recomponer	1	Ba2	Bb1 Bb24e	Bb
probar	1	Bd			reconducir	1	Ba1	Bb1 Bb22	
producir	1	Ba1	Bb1 Bb22		reconocer	1	Ba1		
proferir	1	Bf	Ba1		reconstituir	1	Ba4		
promover	1	Bd			reconstruir	1	Ba4		
proponer	1	Ba2	Bb1 Bb24e	Bb	recontar	1	Bd		
proseguir	1	Be	Ba		reconvalecer	1	Ba1		
prostituir	1	Ba4			reconvenir	1	Bc	Bb1 Bb23a	Bb
prosuponer	3	Ba2	Bb1 Bb24e	Bb	recordar	1	Bd		
provecer	3	Ba1			recostar	1	Bd		
provenir	1	Bc	Bb1 Bb23a	Bb	recracer	1	Ba1		
quebrar	1	Bb			recrudecer	1	Ba1		
querer	1	Bb	Bb1 Bb24c	Ba	redargüir	1	Ba4		
raer	1	Ba3 Ba4			redecir	2	Cf	Bb1 Bb24d	
rarefacier	1	Cc	Bb1 Bb23c	Ca	redescontar	3	Bd		
					redistribuir	3	Ba4		
					redoler	3	Bd		
					reducir	1	Ba1	Bb1 Bb22	
					reelegir	1	Be	Ba	
					reencomendar	3	Bb		
					reexpedir	2	Be	Ba	

¹²The imperfect forms follow rules IV C b.

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
refacer	3	Cc	Bb1 Bb23d	Ca	renovar	1	Bd		
referir	1	Bf	Bal		reñir	1	Be	Ba	
refloreecer	1	Bal			repacer	1	Bal		
refluir	1	Ba ⁴			repensar	1	Bb		
reforzar	1	Bd			repetir	1	Be	Ba	
refregar	1	Bb			replegar	1	Bb		
refreir	1	Be	Ba		repoblar	1	Bd		
regar	1	Bb			repodrir ¹³	1	Be	Bal	
regimentar	1	Bb			reponer	1	Ba ²	Bb1 Bb24e	Bb
regir	1	Be	Ba		repostar	3	Bd		
regoldar	1	Bd			reprobar	1	Bd		
regradecer	3	Bal			reproducir	1	Bal	Bb1 Bb23	
regrosar	3	Bd			requebrar	1	Bb		
regucir	3	Bal			requerir	1	Bf	Bal	
rehacer	1	Cc	Bb1 Bb23c	Ca	resaber	1	Cb	Bb1 Bb24a	Ba
rehenchir	1	Be	Ba		resalir	1	Ba ²		Bb
rehender	3	Bb			rescontrar	1	Bd		
rehendir	3	Be	Ba		resegar	1	Bb		
reherir	1	Bf	Bal		reseguir	1	Be	Ba	
reherrir	1	Bb			resembrar	1	Bb		
rehervir	1	Bf	Bal		resentarse	3	Bb		
rehollar	1	Bd			resentirse	1	Bf	Bal	
rehuir	1	Ba ⁴			resolgar	3	Bd		
rehumedecer	1	Ba ⁴			resoltarse	3	Bd		
reinvertir	3	Bf	Bal		resolver	1	Bd		
reir	1	Be	Ba		resollar	1	Bd		
rejuvenecer	1	Bal			resonar	1	Bd		
relentecer	2	Bal			resplandecer	1	Bal		
relucir	1	Bal			resquebrar	1	Bb		
remanecer	1	Bal			restablecer	2	Bal		
remedir	1	Be	Ba		restituir	1	Ba ⁴		
remembrar	2	Bb			restregar	1	Bb		
remendar	1	Bb			retallecer	2	Bal		
remolar	1	Bd			retemblar	1	Bb		
remoler	1	Bd			retener	1	Bc	Bb1 Bb24b	Bb
remollar	2	Bd			retentar	1	Bb		
remorder	1	Bd			reteñir	1	Be	Ba	
remostecerse	1	Bal			retoñecer	1	Bal		
remover	2	Bd			retorcer	1	Bd		
renacer	1	Bal			retostar	1	Bd		
rendir	1	Be	Ba						
renegar	1	Bb							

¹³See foot-note to verb podrir.

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
retraducir	2	Ba1	Bb1 Bb22		sentir	1	Bf	Ba1	
retraer	1	Ba3	Bb1 Bb21		ser ¹⁶	1	Cg	Cc	
retribuir	1	Ba4			serrar	1	Bb		
retrocar	3	Bd			servir	1	Be	Ba	
retronar	1	Bd			simenzar	3	Bb		
retrotraer	1	Ba3	Bb1 Bb21		sobrecocer	1	Ba1		
revejecer	1	Ba1			sobredar	3	Ce	Ca	
revenir	1	Bc	Bb1 Bb23a	Bb	sobreenten- der	2	Ba		
reventar	1	Bb			sobreestar	3	Ce	Cb	
rever ¹⁴	1	Cd			sobreherir	3	Bf	Ba1	
reverdecer	1	Ba1			sobrentender	1	Bb		
reverter	1	Bb			sobreponer	1	Ba2	Bb1 Bb24e	Bb
revertir	2	Bf	Ba1		sobresalir	1	Ba2		Bb
revestir	1	Be	Ba		sobresembrar	1	Bb		
revolar	2	Bd			sobresolar	1	Bd		
revolcar	1	Bd			sobrestar	3	Ce	Cb	
revolver	1	Bd			sobrevenir	1	Bc	Bb1 Bb23a	Bb
robustecer	1	Ba1			sobreventar	3	Bb		
rodar	1	Bd			sobrevertirse	1	Bb		
roer ¹⁵	2	A			sobrevertir	3	Bf	Ba1	
		Ba3			sobrevestir	1	Be	Ba	
rogar	2	Bd			sobrevolar	3	Bd		
rusentar	2	Bb			socollar	3	Bd		
saber	2	Cb	Bb1 Bb24a	Ba	sofregar	3	Bb		
salir	1	Ba2		Bb	sofreir	1	Be	Ba	
salpimentar	1	Bb			solar	1	Bd		
sangrentar	3	Bb			soldar	1	Bd		
sarmentar	1	Bb			soler	1	Bd		
satisfacer	1	Cc	Bb1 Bb23c	Ca	sollar	1	Bd		
seducir	1	Ba1	Bb1 Bb22		solver	3	Bd		
segar	1	Bb			sonar	1	Bd		
seguir	1	Be	Ba		sonreir	1	Be	Ba	
sembrar	1	Bb			sonrodarse	1	Bd		
sementar	2	Bb			soñar	1	Bd		
sentar	1	Bb			sordecir	3	Ba1		
					sorregar	1	Bb		
					sosegar	1	Bb		
					sostituir	3	Ba4		
					sostener	1	Bc	Bb1 Bb24b	Bb

¹⁴The imperfect forms follow rules IV C b.

¹⁵See corroer, foot-note 6 above.

¹⁶The imperfect forms follow rules IV C a.

¹⁷Defective verb.

VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERBS	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
soterrar	1	Bb			trascender	1	Bb		
suavecere	3	Ba			transferir	1	Bf	Bal	
subarrendar	1	Bb			transfregar	1	Bb		
subentender	2	Bb			transponer	1	Ba2	Bbl	Bb
subripuir	3	Ba ⁴						Bb2 ⁴ e	
subseguir	1	Be	Ba		trascender	1	Bb		
substituir	1	Ba ⁴			trascolar	1	Bd		
substraer	2	Ba ³	Bbl		trascordarse	1	Bd		
			Bb21		trasegar	1	Bb		
subtender	1	Bb			trasferir	1	Bf	Bal	
subvenir	1	Bc	Bbl	Bb	trasfregar	2	Bb		
			Bb2 ³ a		traslucirse	2	Bal		
subvertir	1	Bf	Bal		trasoír	1	Ba ⁵		
sugerir	1	Bf	Bal		trasonar	1	Bd		
superentender	1	Bb			trasparecer	3	Bal		
superpoblar	3	Bb			trasponer	1	Ba2	Bbl	Bb
superponer	1	Ba2	Bbl	Bb				Bb2 ⁴ e	
			Bb2 ⁴ e		trastocar	1	Bd		
supervenir	2	Bc	Bbl	Bb	trastrocar	1	Bb		
			Bb2 ³ a		trasver ¹⁸	2	Cd		
suponer	1	Ba2	Bbl	Bb	trasverter	1	Bb		
			Bb2 ⁴ e		trasvolar	1	Bd		
sustituir	1	Ba ⁴			travesar	1	Bb		
sustraer	1	Ba ³	Bbl		travolcar	3	Bd		
			Bb21		tribuir	2	Ba ⁴		
tallecer	1	Bal			trocar	1	Bd		
tardecere	2	Bal			trompezar	3	Bb		
temblar	1	Bb			tronar	1	Bd		
tender	1	Bb			tropezar	1	Bb		
tener	1	Bc	Bbl	Bb	tullecer	2	Bal		
			Bb2 ⁴ b		tumefacerse	2	Cc	Bbl	
tentar	1	Bb						Bb2 ³ c	
teñir	1	Be	Ba		unisonar	2	Bd		
terrecere	2	Bal			valer	1	Ba2	Bb	
tollecer	3	Bal			vanecerse	3	Bal		
tonar	2	Bd			venir	1	Bc	Bbl	Bb
torcer	1	Bd						Bb2 ³ a	
torpecere	3	Bal			ventar	1	Bb		
tostar	1	Bd			ver ¹⁸	1	Cd		
traducir	1	Bal	Bbl		verdecere	1	Bal		
			Bb22		verrecere	3	Bal		
traer	1	Ba ³	Bbl		verter	1	Bb		
			Bb21		vesquir	3	Be	Ba	

¹⁸The imperfect forms follow rules IV C b

VERB	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT	VERB	AC	PRES	PRET	FUT
vestir	1	Be	Ba		yacer	1	Ba1		
vilecer	3	Ba1					Ba2		
volar	1	Bd					Cc		
volcar	1	Bd			yuxtaponer	2	Ba2	Bb1	Bb
volver	1	Bd						Bb24e	
					zabuir	3	Ba4		
					zaherir	1	Bf	Ba1	
					zambuir	3	Ba4		

Appendix II

Verbs that follow more than
One Conjugational Paradigm

A. The following verbs follow two different paradigms as indicated, with a different meaning in each paradigm.

acordar	IBd / Reg	aterrar	IBb / Reg
aforar	IBd / Reg	atorar	IBd / Reg
apostar	IBd / Reg	enrocar	IBd / Reg
asestar	IBb / Reg	follar	IBd / Reg
asolar	IBb / Reg	luir	IBa4 / Reg
atentar	IBb / Reg	replegar	IBb / Reg
		sobresolar	IBd / Reg

B. The following verbs show free variation between two paradigms, with no change in meaning.

aferrar	IBb / Reg	estregar	IBb / Reg
arrendar	IBb / Reg	inmiscuir	IBa4 / Reg
atesar	IBb / Reg	prestir	IBe, IIBa / Reg
atestar	IBb / Reg	raer	IBa3 / IBa4
derrocar	IBd / Reg	rememorar	IBb / Reg
desaferrar	IBb / Reg	remollar	IBd / Reg
desplegar	IBb / Reg	repostar	IBd / Reg
encetar	IBb / Reg	rusentar	IBb / Reg
erguir	I Be, IIBa1 / IBf, IIBa1	trastocar	IBd / Reg

C. The following verbs follow three different paradigms with no change in meaning:

corroer	IBa3 / IBa4 / Reg
roer	IBa3 / IBa4 / Reg
yacer	IBa1 / IBa2 / ICc

Appendix III

Compound verbs which follow a different paradigm from its corresponding simple verb.

A. /o/ > /we/, (rules IBd)	/o/ remains /o/ (regular)
acollar	macollar amacollar
colar	acolar descolar desencolar encolar estercolar protocolar socular
desosar	osar
forzar	alforzar
postar	repostar
remolar	tremolar
renovar	novar
rogar	abrogar arrogar derogar erogar interrogar irrogar prorrogar subrogar
solar	acrisolar insolar
sonar	apersonarse apisonar artesonar blasonar personarse

A. /o/ > /we/, (rules IBd)	/o/ remains /o/ (regular)
trastocar	tocar
tronar	destronar entronar
B. /e/ > /ye/, (rules IBd)	/e/ remains /e/ (regular)
atesar	tesar
cerrar	acerrar desbecerrar
derrengar	rengar
entesar	tesar
incensar	censar
melar	amelar camelar
mentar	comentar dementar lamentar
negar	anegar
pensar	compensar dispensar recompensar
quebrar	aquebrarse
sentar	aposentar ausentar desaposentar presentar representar
tender	pretender
tentar	contentar detentar intentar
ventar	inventar solventar

C.	ICb	IIBb1 IIBb24a	IIIBa	Regular
	caber			precaver
D.	ICe	IICb		IBb
	estar			enestar inestar

Bibliography

Books

- Alsina, Ramón. Todos los verbos castellanos conjugados.
Barcelona, 1969.
- Añorga Larralde, Joaquín. Composición. Barcelona, n.d.
- Bello, Andrés and Rufino J. Cuervo. Gramática de la lengua castellana. Buenos Aires, 1964.
- Bull, William E. Spanish for Teachers: Applied Linguistics.
New York, 1962.
- . Time, Tense, and the Verb. Los Angeles, 1962.
- García Durán, Juan. Por qué la gramática es una ciencia.
México, 1962.
- Lazzati, Santiago. Diccionario del verbo castellano.
Buenos Aires, 1962.
- Menéndez Pidal, Ramón. Manual de gramática histórica española. Madrid, 1966.
- Politzer, Robert L. and Charles N. Staubach. Teaching Spanish, a Linguistic Orientation. Waltham, 1965.
- Real Academia Española. Gramática de la lengua española.
Madrid, 1962.
- . Diccionario manual e ilustrado de la Lengua Española. Madrid, 1956.
- Stockwell, Robert P., J. Donald Bowen, and John W. Martin. The Grammatical Structures of English and Spanish.
Chicago, 1967.
- Toro, Miguel de. Pequeño Larousse ilustrado.
Buenos Aires, 1964.

Traub, Peter E. The Spanish Verb. New York, 1928.

Journals and Reviews

Bolinger, Dwight L. "Subjunctive -ra and -se: Free Variation?," Hispania, XXXIX (1956), 345-349.

Klum, Arne. "Time, Tense, and the Verb," Romance Philology, XVII (May, 1964), 771-784.

Malkiel, Makov. "Toward a Reconsideration of the Old Spanish Imperfect in -ia -ie," Hispanic Review, XXVII (1959), 435-481.

Resnick, Melvyn C. and César Oro. "The Regularization of Spanish 'Irregular Verbs'." Chicago, 1969. (Paper read at the Fifty First Annual Meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, in which a brief summary of the purpose and methodology of this thesis was presented.

Saporta, Sol. "Problems in the Comparison of the Morphemic System of English and Spanish," Hispania (1956), 36-40.

———. "Spanish Person Markers," Language, XXXV (October, 1959), 612-615.

West, Anne. "Stem Vowels of Spanish -ir Verbs," Philological Quarterly, XXIX (April, 1950), 172-181.

THE REGULARIZATION OF SPANISH
'IRREGULAR VERBS'

by

César Oro

An Abstract of a Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of
the College of Humanities
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
of Master of Arts

Florida Atlantic University
Boca Raton, Florida
May, 1970

ABSTRACT

By reexamining the concept of regularity and irregularity as applicable to the Spanish verb, a set of rules has been devised and presented here to enable the regularization of the vast majority of the Spanish traditionally termed irregular verbs.

To accomplish such regularization, we have introduced or redefined several terms. The dichotomous division of verbs into regular and irregular is reexamined, and a third group of verbs is formed and treated as REGULABLE. Six constituents have been distinguished in each verb form as follows: Stem, STEM MODIFIER, theme vowel, THEME VOWEL MODIFIER, TENSE-MOOD-STRESS MARKER, and person-number marker. These are used to permit the consistent use of phonologically predictable paradigms for almost all Spanish verbs including the vast majority of the so-called irregular verbs in the language.

The stem and theme vowel of each verb are always constant to enable identification and classification of all verbs from these two constituents.

No two forms out of the fifty finite forms which constitute each paradigm are identical (excluding defective verbs and those with more than one paradigm); distinction between two generated forms is never based on stress alone. Furthermore, the stress distribution, tense and mood are always

predicted by tense-mood-stress constituent.

The thesis contains seventy-four tables, five charts, and three appendices. However, neither defective verbs (unless the defective verbs follow a definite regulable pattern) nor non-finite forms have been treated here.

These rules demonstrate that the apparent arbitrariness of many Spanish verb irregularities are reasonable consequences of phonological principles.

