

Lesson 24

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE – PARTICIPLES

VOCABULARY

el ferrocarril	railway	oír	to hear
el tren	train	enorme	enormous
el viaje	trip, journey	mexicano	Mexican
divertirse(ie-i)	to enjoy oneself, to have a good time	por	by, in, through, in exchange for
haber	(<i>auxiliary verb</i>) to have	todavía	yet, still
morir(ue-u)	to die		
Eso es.	That is right.	por eso	therefore
por tren	by train	todavía no	not yet
hacer un viaje	make a journey, take a trip		
he oído decir	I have heard it said		

- I. PERFECT PARTICIPLE. Perfect participles are regularly formed by adding
- **ado** to the stem of first conjugation verbs
 - **ido** to the stem of second and third conjugation verbs. The perfect participle, as used in forming all perfect tenses, is invariable and always ends on –o.

hablando (spoken)	estudiando (studied)	comido (eaten)
conocido (known)	vivido (lived)	cormido (slept)

Learn the following irregular perfects:

abierto (abrir)	descrito (describir)	oído (oír)
creído (creer)	hecho (hacer)	puesto (poner)
dicho (decir)	leído (leer)	visto (ver)
escrito (escribir)	muerto (morir)	vuelto (volver)

II. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE. The present perfect tense is composed of the present tense of the auxiliary verb **haber** and the perfect participle. This formation is exactly parallel to the English present perfect, *I have spoken, I have written, we have seen, etc.* The name, present perfect, describes exactly the composition of the tense.

<i>cerrar</i>		<i>leer</i>	<i>escribir</i>
he cerrado	(<i>I have shut.</i>)	he leído	he escrito
has cerrado	(<i>You have shut.</i>)	has leído	has escrito
ha cerrado	(<i>He has believed</i>)	ha leído	ha escrito
hemos cerrado	(<i>We have shut.</i>)	hemos leído	hemos escrito
habéis cerrado	(<i>You “all” have shut.</i>)	habéis leído	habéis escrito
han cerrado	(<i>They have shut.</i>)	han leído	han escrito

The participle should not be separated from the auxiliary.
The present perfect tense is used almost the same way in Spanish as in English.

Lo hemos leído.	<i>We have read it.</i>
¿Lo han leído Uds.?	<i>Have you (all) read it?</i>
¿Han visto sus amigos aquella iglesia?	<i>Have your friends seen that church?</i>

III. PERFECT PARTICIPLES USED AS ADJECTIVES. As in English the perfect participles often serve as adjectives. A participial adjective must agree with the noun it modifies and must follow it.

la palabra hablada	(<i>the spoken word</i>)
los libros leídos	(<i>the books read</i>)
las ciudades descritas por él	(<i>the cities described by him</i>)

IV. PERFECT PARTICIPLE USED ABSOLUTELY. The absolute construction, consisting of a participle or a noun or pronoun, is peculiar in that there is no indication of the relation of these words to the rest of the sentence.

Acabado el trabajo, salió
The work finished, he left.

Llegadas las legumbres, tuvimos bastante de todo.
After the vegetables arrived, we had enough of everything.

V. PRESENT PARTICIPLE. Present participles are regularly formed by adding:

- ando** to the stem of first (ar) conjugation verbs
- iendo** to the stem of second (er) and third (ir) conjugation verbs

hablando	(<i>speaking</i>)	estudiando	(<i>studying</i>)
comiendo	(<i>eating</i>)	escribiendo	(<i>writing</i>)

The present participle is invariable, always ending in **-o**.

Present participles of radical-changing verbs of the third (ir) conjugation:

durmiendo (<i>dormir</i>)	sintiendo (<i>sentir</i>)
pidiendo (<i>pedir</i>)	sirviendo (<i>servir</i>)

Learn the following present participles:

creyendo (<i>creer</i>)	pudiendo (<i>poder</i>)
diciendo (<i>decir</i>)	trayendo (<i>traer</i>)
leyendo (<i>leer</i>)	viniendo (<i>venir</i>)
oyendo (<i>oír</i>)	yendo (<i>ir</i>)

IV. USES OF PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

(a) Just as English has progressive tenses (*I am working, we are learning, they were reading, etc.*) Spanish has them too.

The Spanish progressive tenses are composed of **estar** and the present participle.

Estoy trabajando aquí.	<i>I am working here.</i>
Estábamos leyendo un periódico.	<i>We are reading a newspaper.</i>

(b) The present participle is often used absolutely, describing some action or state of being of the subject of the sentence.

Durmiendo, no me oyeron.	<i>Sleeping, they didn't hear me.</i>
Estando cansados, dormían.	<i>Being tired, they were sleeping.</i>

VII. OBJECT PRONOUNS OF PRESENT PARTICIPLE. Personal pronouns used as the object of present participle are placed after the participle and attached to it. In all such cases, the verb must have a written accent.

No viéndome, no dijo nada.	<i>Not coming to me, he said nothing.</i>
Leyéndoselo a ellos, me puse muy cansado.	<i>Reading it to them, I got very tired.</i>

VII. OBJECT PRONOUNS WITH PROGRESSIVE TENSE. The object pronouns of a progressive tense many stand:

- (a) Before the auxiliary verb, or
- (b) Attached to the participle.

Lo estamos estudiando. = Estamos estudiándolo.	<i>We are studying it.</i>
Me los está dando. = Está dándomelos.	<i>He is giving them to me.</i>

IX. oír (*hear*).

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preterit</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>
oigo	oí	oía	oiré
oyes	oíste	oías	oirás
oye	oyó	oía	oirá
oímos	oímos	oíamos	oiremos
oís	oísteis	oíais	oiréis
oyen	oyeron	oían	oirán

EXERCISES

A. MIS TÍOS VIJAN POR MÉXICO

- He oído decir que los tíos de Ud. viajan en México.
- Eso es, señor. Al llegar a Puebla, se quedaron allí largo tiempo para aprender el español. Aprendida la lengua un poco, han podido viajar por todo México con mucho gusto.
- ¿Han viajado mucho?
- Sí, señor, han podido viajar por todo México con mucho gusto.
- Se han divertido mucho allí ¿verdad?
- Eso es, señor. Se han divertido mucho in México, la vida mexicana, la vida mexicana, la gente mexicana, la cocina mexicana, el país mexicana – todo les ha gustado, porque todo les interesa.
- ¿Han vuelto a los Estados Unidos?
- Todavía no, señor. Acabado su viaje, vendrán a casa en seguida.
- ¿Han viajado siempre por tren en México?
- No, señor. Aunque hay muchos ferrocarriles en aquel país es imposible llegar a muchos pueblos interesantes por tren. Viajando en auto, no pueden ver mucho porque los automóviles van demasiado de prisa.
- ¿Han visto algunas de las iglesias grandes de México?
 - Sí, señor. En su cartas han descrito las iglesias enormes de la Ciudad de México, de Puebla y de Guadalajara. Aquellas iglesias me interesan mucho Tengo ganas de verlas antes de morir. Pero todavía no he muerto, y no voy a morir antes de que haga aquel viaje por México.
- ¡Bueno! ¡A ver! (*We shall see*) Sus tíos han viajado todo el tiempo mientras estaban en México. ¿No es verdad?
- No, señor. Primero, fueron de esta ciudad a aquella ciudad y luego de aquella ciudad a esta ciudad. Han hecho viajes desde Monterrey hasta Puebla, desde Puebla hasta Saltillo, y desde Saltillo hasta Acapulco. Siempre viajes, viajes y más viajes. Pero acabados todos aquellos viajes, han vuelto a Puebla para descansar. Están descasando en Puebla durante todo este mes.
- ¡Qué vida tan interesante! Me gustaría hacer tal viaje también!

B. *Translate into Spanish.* What have they done this morning? 2. Hearing that my mother as sick, I went home at once. 3. What has her doctor said? 4. Has he returned this afternoon? 5. He has just been here. 6. Did he come by train or by auto? 7. Where in Mexico does one find such enormous churches? 8. I have no heard that church spoken of. 9. We are visiting them now. 10. Do you like o make trips? 11. I much prefer to make long trips by train. 12. What a pity that they have no auto! 13. They are helping us every day. 14. In this way we shall soon have enough money. 15. I was giving I to them when she entered. 16. Has your friend arrived yet? 17. Not yet; he will arrives tomorrow. 18. What time will he be here? 19. He will come by train and will be here at eleven o'clock or a quarter after eleven. 20. I would like to see him again. 21. What is his name? 22. You have learned a lot the past year. 23. That's right; I have studied every lesson therefore I have gotten good grades.

C. *10-minute quiz on participles; 5% for each correct answer.*

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| 1. I have written it. | 11. We are speaking. |
| 2. He has seen it. | 12. They were hoping. |
| 3. Have your heard it? | 13. I was helping him. |
| 4. What has he done? | 14. They were eating it. |
| 5. He has said nothing. | 15. We are looking for him. |
| 6. the written words | 16. Having a good time, I... |
| 7. the explained lesson | 17. Having a good time, we... |
| 8. the man described | 18. Having a good time, he... |
| 9. everything having been eaten | 19. going home |
| 10. the work done | 20. They were dead. |

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