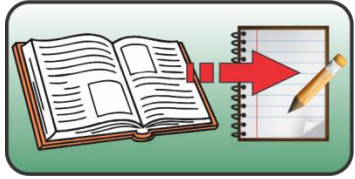


# Apuntes: TENER, SER, ESTAR

el 9 de septiembre, 2013



Comparen estas descripciones con las descripciones en el texto en las páginas 9 y 10. Apunten detalles importantes.

Tener = “to have”

tengo

tenemos

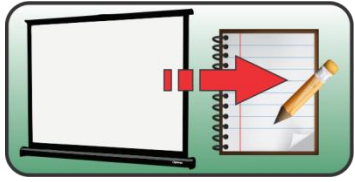
tienes

tenéis

tiene

tienen

Tener is used to talk about things you have, or even for characteristics such as hair color, eye color, or age



# Apuntes: TENER

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## EXPRESSIONS USING TENER

Tener is also used with a number of expressions that do not translate to the way we say them in English:

tener hambre / sed	<i>to be hungry / thirsty</i>
tener sueño	<i>to be sleepy or tired</i>
tener frío / calor	<i>to be cold / hot</i>
tener prisa	<i>to be in a hurry</i>
tener razón	<i>to be right</i>
tener suerte	<i>to be lucky</i>
tener miedo	<i>to be afraid</i>
tener ganas de...	<i>to have an urge to...</i>
tener que ...	<i>to <b>have to</b> (do something)...</i>

## The verb *ser* (to be)

### SINGULAR FORMS

yo	<b>soy</b>	<i>I am</i>
tú	<b>eres</b>	<i>you are</i> (fam.)
Ud./él/ella	<b>es</b>	<i>you are</i> (form.); <i>he/she is</i>

### PLURAL FORMS

nosotros/as	<b>somos</b>	<i>we are</i>
vosotros/as	<b>sois</b>	<i>you are</i> (fam.)
Uds./ellos/ellas	<b>son</b>	<i>you are</i> (form.); <i>they are</i>

SER is used to describe the IDENTITY of the subject:

- to tell **who** the subject is
- to tell what the subject **is like** (basic characteristics)
- to tell the **profession** or **occupation** of the subject
- to tell the **origin of** the subject, with “(SER) *de* \_\_\_\_\_”

SER is also used for telling time.

## The verb *estar* (to be)

### SINGULAR FORMS

yo	<b>estoy</b>	<i>I am</i>
tú	<b>estás</b>	<i>you (fam.) are</i>
Ud./él/ella	<b>está</b>	<i>you (form.) are; he/she is</i>

### PLURAL FORMS

nosotros/as	<b>estamos</b>	<i>we are</i>
vosotros/as	<b>estáis</b>	<i>you (fam.) are</i>
Uds./ellos/ellas	<b>están</b>	<i>you (form.) are; they are</i>

While it isn't a *perfect* description, this rhyme helps to remember the basic uses of the verb ESTAR:

**“If it’s HOW YOU FEEL  
or WHERE YOU ARE,  
Always use the verb ESTAR”**

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Uds./ellos/ellas	<b>están</b>	<i>you (form.) are; they are</i>

ESTAR is used to describe the **CURRENT STATUS** of the subject, including:

- **Position** (standing, sitting, lying down, on top of something, etc.)
- **Location** (where they ARE, not where they are FROM)
- **Actions** → [estar] + \_\_\_\_(-ando) or [estar] + \_\_\_\_(-iendo)
- **Condition** (physical or mental state of a person or thing: sick, tired, etc.)
- **Emotions** (how they are feeling: happy, sad, excited, bored, etc.)

## COMPARE & CONTRAST

Compare the uses of the verb **estar** to those of the verb **ser**.

### Uses of *estar*

#### Location

**Estoy** en casa.

*I am at home.*

Inés **está** al lado de Javier.

*Inés is next to Javier.*

#### Health

Álex **está** enfermo hoy.

*Álex is sick today.*

#### Well-being

—¿Cómo **estás**, Maite?

*How are you, Maite?*

—**Estoy** muy bien, gracias.

*I'm very well, thank you.*

### Uses of *ser*

#### Identity

Hola, **soy** Maite.

*Hello, I'm Maite.*

#### Occupation

**Soy** estudiante.

*I'm a student.*

#### Origin

—¿**Eres** de España?

*Are you from Spain?*

—Sí, **soy** de España.

*Yes, I'm from Spain.*

#### Telling time

**Son** las cuatro.

*It's four o'clock.*