

Revisiting estar =to be

* We know that estar is used for position and location.

Colombia está en Sudamérica.

=Colombia is in South America.

* Estar is also used with adjectives to describe a person's emotions or physical condition.

Paquito está muy contento. *=Paquito is very content.*

¿Estás triste? *=Are you sad?*

* Estar is also used to describe:

*tastes La comida está rica. *=The food is yummy.*

*appearances ¡Estás muy elegante!

=You look very elegant.

*how something "seems" to the speaker.

El chocolate está caliente *=The chocolate seems hot.*

☀️ **estar** = *to be*

 yo
estoy

 nosotros *estamos*

  tú
estás

 vosotros *estáis*

 él
 ella *está*

 ellos
 ellas *están*

 Ud.
está

Uds.
están

El presente progresivo

*In Spanish, the present progressive is formed with the conjugated verb *estar* + a present participle (of another verb). *Two parts.*

*To form the present participle

*-AR verbs: Drop the -ar ending, add -ando
hablar --> *hablando* bailar --> *bailando*

*-ER/-IR verbs: Drop the -er/-ir ending, add -iendo
comer --> *comiendo* escribir --> *escribiendo*

*When the stem of an -er/-ir verb ends in a vowel, (after you remove the -er/ir), then -iendo changes to -yendo.

leer --> *leyendo* creer --> *creyendo*

El presente progresivo, cont'd.

* In Spanish, the present progressive is only used to describe an action taking place right at that moment. (Action in progress.)

¿Qué estás haciendo? *What are you doing? (right now)*
Estoy leyendo. *I'm reading. (right now)*

* An -ing in English does NOT automatically indicate the present progressive in Spanish. See examples:

Lola sale a las 8:00. *Lola is leaving at 8:00.*

Vamos a estudiar esta noche.

We are going to study tonight.

Tienen una fiesta hoy. *They are having a party today.*

****Verb is not an action in progress now.**

* The verbs come and go are not ordinarily used in the present progressive. (Use present tense)

Vamos a clase. *We are going to class.*

Pablo viene a las 5:00. *Pablo is coming at 5:00.*