

# NEW VERB FORMS: “SER DE” AND “HAY”

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A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted diagonally from the bottom left towards the top right, set against a solid green background.


- ▶ We use the form “**Ser + de**” to talk about where we are from
- ▶ **Question:** ¿De dónde eres?
- ▶ **Response:** Yo soy de ... (place).

“SER DE” TO TALK ABOUT ORIGIN

- ▶ We can modify this model for whichever subject pronoun we want:
- ▶ ¿De dónde ... eres/son/es?
- ▶ Soy/somos/es de ... Tucson.

“SER DE” TO TALK ABOUT ORIGIN

- ▶ PRACTICE: (Refer to the PowerPoint on "SER" if you've forgotten)
- ▶ ¿De dónde \_\_\_\_\_ (usted)?
- ▶ Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ de Kentucky.
- ▶ ¿De dónde \_\_\_\_\_ (ellas)?
- ▶ Tú \_\_\_\_\_ de México.

- ▶ PRACTICE: (Refer to the PowerPoint on "SER" if you've forgotten)
  - ▶ ¿De dónde es (usted)?
  - ▶ Nosotros somos de Kentucky.
  - ▶ ¿De dónde son (ellas)?
  - ▶ Tú eres de México.
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- ▶ We have to be careful when we use 'SER' to express a profession
- ▶ For example, the English "I am a doctor" does not have a perfect translation
- ▶ In Spanish we would **not** say "Yo soy **un** doctor," but instead would correctly say "**Yo soy doctor.**"
- ▶ We do not use the indefinite article in this case in Spanish

'SER' + PROFESSION

- ▶ If we want to use the phrase “there is/there are,” there is one verb form we use – “HAY.”
- ▶ The infinitive form is **HABER**, and in the present tense, whether we are talking about *singular or plural*, we use the conjugation “**HAY**”
- ▶ Examples:
  - ▶ Hay unas manzanas en la cocina – There are some apples in the kitchen.
  - ▶ Hay un gato en el techo. – There is a cat on the roof.

HABER - HAY