

Past Progressive

El pasado progresivo

- The past progressive tense is a compound tense used to talk about ongoing action in the past that uses an auxiliary verb in the **imperfect tense** combined with the present participle of a second verb.
 - ☐ The auxiliary verb is the first verb in the tense that precedes (goes before) the participle. The most common auxiliary verb is **estar**. Some other auxiliary verbs used in the past progressive are: *andar*, *seguir*, *ir* and *venir*.

estar (imperfecto) + participio presente (-ando o -iendo)

- To illustrate this, think of the equivalent to the past progressive in English:

to be (past tense) + the -ing form of a verb

Examples:

I was eating. **We were studying.**
 verb to be + -ing form verb to be + -ing form

- It is important to remember that the progressive tenses are used much more frequently in English than in Spanish. This tense is often used to *stress* or *exaggerate* the ongoing action in the past.

◆ Steps to form the past progressive tense:

1. Conjugate the auxiliary verb *estar* into the **imperfect** tense.

estar – to be	
yo estaba	nosotros estábamos
tú estabas	vosotros estabais
él/ella/usted estaba	ellos/ellas/ustedes estaban

2. Form the **present participle**:
 - a. Identify the infinitive form of the second verb that will form the present participle.
 - b. Drop the –AR, –ER, or –IR ending.
 - c. Add the appropriate participle ending that corresponds to the infinitive ending of the verb (-ando or -iendo).

-AR verbs	-ER / -IR verbs
-ando	-iendo

Examples:

cantar * cantando	saltar * saltando
comer * comiendo	escribir * escribiendo
correr * corriendo	hablar * hablando

3. Combine the auxiliary verb in the **imperfect** tense with the present participle.

Verbo	Participio	Pasado progresivo	
sal <u>t</u> ar – to jump	saltando	estaba saltando – <i>I was jumping</i> estabas saltando – <i>You were jumping</i> estaba saltando – <i>He/she was jumping</i>	estábamos saltando – <i>We were jumping</i> estabais saltando – <i>You (pl.) were jumping</i> estaban saltando – <i>They were jumping</i>
com <u>e</u> r – to eat	comiendo	estaba comiendo – <i>I was eating</i> estabas comiendo – <i>You were eating</i> estaba comiendo – <i>He/she was eating</i>	estábamos comiendo – <i>We were eating</i> estabais comiendo – <i>You (pl.) were eating</i> estaban comiendo – <i>They were eating</i>
escrib <u>ir</u> – to write	escribiendo	estaba escribiendo – <i>I was writing</i> estabas escribiendo – <i>You were writing</i> estaba escribiendo – <i>He/she was writing</i>	estábamos escribiendo – <i>We were writing</i> estabais escribiendo – <i>You (pl.) were writing</i> estaban escribiendo – <i>They were writing</i>

➤ It is important to note that all -AR and -ER verbs are regular when forming the present participle. Only **some –IR stem changing** verbs have irregular participles.

➤ **Steps to form the present participle of -IR stem changing verbs:**

1. The vowel **e** in the stem changes to **i**, **e > i**
The vowel **o** in the stem changes to **u**, **o > u**
2. Add **-iendo** to the stem of the verb.

Examples: pedir * pidiendo
 servir * sirviendo
 seguir * siguiendo
 decir * diciendo
 morir * muriendo
 dormir * durmiendo

➤ For pronunciation reasons, some verbs experience a **spelling change** involving the letter **y**.

- This change occurs because any time there is an unaccented letter **i** between two vowels, it changes to a **y**.
 - ▣ If the regular steps to forming the past participle were followed for the verb *influir*, the participle would look like this: influiendo. However, because there is an unaccented **i** between two vowels (**u** and **e**) the **i** changes to a **y**, and **the correct participle is * influyendo**.

Other examples of verbs like this: caer * cayendo
 oír * oyendo
 leer * leyendo