

**ACTION**



# Infinitivo

Paso a paso



# Infinitive

In Spanish, the infinitive is the base form of a verb. It is the simplest and most basic form of the verb, often indicated by the "ar," "er," or "ir" endings. For example, "hablar" (to speak), "comer" (to eat), and "vivir" (to live) are infinitives.

The infinitive in Spanish serves as a noun and can be used in various ways. It can be the subject or object of a sentence, and it can also follow other verbs or prepositions. In many cases, the infinitive is used after another verb to indicate an action, intention, or purpose.

In English, the equivalent of the Spanish infinitive is the base form of the verb. For example, "to speak," "to eat," and "to live" are the equivalent infinitive forms in English.



## Here are a few examples to illustrate the use of the infinitive in Spanish:

- El español es divertido de **aprender**. (Spanish is fun to learn.)  
In this sentence, "aprender" (to learn) is the infinitive and serves as the object of the preposition "de" (to).
- Me gusta **cantar** en la ducha. (I like to sing in the shower.)  
Here, "cantar" (to sing) is the infinitive and functions as the object of the verb "gustar" (to like).
- Quiero **viajar** por el mundo. (I want to travel the world.)  
In this sentence, "viajar" (to travel) is the infinitive and follows the verb "quiero" (I want).



**In Spanish, there are certain configurations where verbs are followed directly by an infinitive. These structures convey specific meanings and are commonly used in everyday language. Let's take a look at a few examples:**

**Antes de + infinitive (Before + [verb]):**

Antes de comer, debes lavarte las manos. **(Before eating, you should wash your hands.)**

Ella se cepilla los dientes antes de acostarse. **(She brushes her teeth before going to bed.)**

**Explanation:** The phrase "antes de" (before) is followed by an infinitive to indicate that an action should take place before another action.



### Después de + infinitive (After + [verb]):

Después de terminar el trabajo, saldremos a celebrar. (**After finishing work, we'll go out to celebrate.**)

Él se ducha después de hacer ejercicio. (**He showers after exercising.**)

**Explanation:** The phrase "después de" (after) is followed by an infinitive to indicate that an action takes place after another action.



**Sin + infinitive (Without + [verb]):**

No puedo vivir sin bailar. **(I can't live without dancing.)**

El niño duerme sin llorar. **(The child sleeps without crying.)**

**Explanation:** The preposition "sin" (without) is followed by an infinitive to indicate the absence or lack of the action denoted by the verb.



**Para + infinitive (In order to + [verb]):**

Estudio para aprender. (**I study in order to learn.**)

Ella trabaja para ganar dinero. (**She works in order to earn money.**)

**Explanation:** The preposition "para" (in order to) is followed by an infinitive to express the purpose or goal of the action denoted by the verb.



## En lugar de + infinitive (Instead of + [verb])

En vez de estudiar, él pasó la tarde viendo películas. **(Instead of studying, he spent the afternoon watching movies.)**

Decidimos nadar en el río en vez de ir a la piscina. **(We decided to swim in the river instead of going to the pool.)**

**Explanation:** Similar to "en lugar de," the phrase "en vez de" (instead of) is followed by an infinitive to express the idea of doing one action instead of another





## En vez de + infinitive (Instead of + [verb]):

En lugar de salir, prefiero quedarme en casa. (**Instead of going out, I prefer to stay at home.**)

Ella cocinó una ensalada en lugar de hacer pasta. (**She made a salad instead of cooking pasta.**)

**Explanation:** The phrase "en lugar de" (instead of) is followed by an infinitive to indicate that one action is chosen or done in place of another.



**Acabar de + infinitive (To have just + [verb]):**

Acabo de llegar a casa. **(I have just arrived home.)**

Ella acaba de terminar de leer el libro. **(She has just finished reading the book.)**

**Explanation:** The phrase "acabar de" is followed by an infinitive to indicate that an action has just been completed or happened recently.



**Al + [infinitive] (Upon + [verb]):**

Al terminar de comer, lavé los platos. **(Upon finishing eating, I washed the dishes.)**

Al llegar a casa, me cambié de ropa. **(Upon arriving home, I changed clothes.)**

**Explanation:** The preposition "al" (upon) is used before an infinitive to indicate that an action takes place immediately after another action.



## Dejar de + infinitive (To stop + [verb])

Dejé de fumar hace un año. **(I stopped smoking a year ago.)**

Ella dejó de estudiar para descansar un rato. **(She stopped studying to rest for a while.)**

**Explanation:** The phrase "dejar de" (to stop) is followed by an infinitive to indicate the cessation or discontinuation of an action.

