

Spanish Verb Conjugation With English Translation



pronouns	present	imperfect	preterite	future	imperative	imper. neg.	extra verbs
Pensar	stem change: e → ie		gerund: pensando		participle: pensado		
yo tú / vos él / ella / usted nosotros / as vosotros / as ellos / ustedes	pienso piensas / piensas piensa pensamos pensáis piensan	pensaba pensabas pensaba pensábamos pensabais pensaban	pensé pensaste pensó pensamos pensasteis pensaron	pensaré pensarás pensará pensaremos pensaréis pensarán	piensa / piense piense piensa piensen	no pienses no piense no pienses no piensen	tropezar cenar comenzar confesar empezar negar
Volar	stem change: o → ue		gerund: volando		participle: volado		
yo tú / vos él / ella / usted nosotros / as vosotros / as ellos / ustedes	vuelo vuelas / volas vuela volumos voláis vuelan	volaba volabas volaba volábamos volabais volaban	volé volaste voló volumos volasteis volaron	volaré volarás volará volumos volaréis volarán	vuela / vola vuela vuela vuelen	no vuelas no vuele no vuelas no vuelen	recordar aprobar contar consolar encontrar soñar
Perder	stem change: e → ie		gerund: perdiendo		participle: perdido		
yo tú / vos él / ella / usted nosotros / as vosotros / as ellos / ustedes	pierdo pierdes / pierdes pierde perdemos perdéis pierden	perdía perdías perdía perdíamos perdía perdían	perdi perdiste perdió perdimos perdisteis perdieron	perderé perderás perderá perderemos perderéis perderán	pierde / perdé pierde pierda pierdan	no pierdas no pierda no pierdas no pierdan	defender entender encender atender perder tender
Mover	stem change: o → ue		gerund: moviendo		participle: movido		
yo tú / vos él / ella / usted nosotros / as vosotros / as ellos / ustedes	muevo mueves / mueves mueve movemos movéis mueven	movía movías movía movíamos movía movían	moví moviste movió movimos movisteis movieron	moveré moverás moverá moveremos moveréis moverán	mueve / mueve mueve mueva muevan	no muevas no mueva no muevas no muevan	demoler devolver moder promover resolver revolver
Sentir	stem change: e → ie		gerund: sintiendo		participle: sentido		
yo tú / vos él / ella / usted nosotros / as vosotros / as ellos / ustedes	siento sientes / sientis siente sentimos sentís sienten	sentía sentías sentía sentíamos sentía sentían	sentí sentiste sentió sentimos sentisteis sentieron	sentiré sentirás sentirá sentiremos sentiréis sentirán	siento / sentí siente sienta sientan	no sientas no sienta no sientas no sientan	mentir adherir adquirir interferir preferir resentir
Pedir	stem change: e → i		gerund: pidiendo		participle: pedido		
yo tú / vos él / ella / usted nosotros / as vosotros / as ellos / ustedes	pido pidas / pidas pide pedimos pedís piden	pedía pedías pedía pedíamos pedía pedían	pedí pediste pidió pedimos pedisteis pidieron	pediré pedirás pedirá pediremos pediréis pedirán	pide / pedi pida pida pidan	no pidas no pida no pidas no pidan	seguir elegir pedir servir repetir medir
Dormir	stem change: o → ue		gerund: durmiendo		participle: dormido		
yo tú / vos él / ella / usted nosotros / as vosotros / as ellos / ustedes	duermo duermes / dormis duerme dormimos dormís duermen	durmía durmías durmía dormíamos dormía dormían	dormí dormiste dormió dormimos dormisteis dormieron	dormiré dormirás dormirá dormiremos dormiréis dormirán	duerme / dormí duerme duerma duerman	no duermas no duerma no duermas no duerman	morir

Spanish verb conjugation is a fundamental aspect of mastering the Spanish language. Understanding how to conjugate verbs correctly is essential for effective communication, as verbs form the backbone of sentences. In Spanish, verbs are categorized into three main groups based on their endings: -ar, -er, and -ir verbs. Each group follows a specific pattern of conjugation that varies depending on the tense and the subject. This article will delve into the intricacies of Spanish verb conjugation, providing examples and English translations to help learners grasp this vital component of the language.

Understanding Spanish Verbs

Spanish verbs can be categorized into three main types, each with its own conjugation patterns:

1. -ar Verbs: These verbs end in -ar. Examples include "hablar" (to speak), "cantar" (to sing), and "bailar" (to dance).
2. -er Verbs: These verbs end in -er. Examples include "comer" (to eat), "beber" (to drink), and "aprender" (to learn).
3. -ir Verbs: These verbs end in -ir. Examples include "vivir" (to live), "escribir" (to write), and "decidir" (to decide).

Each type of verb has its own set of endings for the various tenses, which we will explore in detail.

Conjugation Patterns

Present Tense Conjugation

The present tense is used to describe actions happening at the moment or habitual actions. Below we outline the present tense conjugation patterns for each type of verb.

- -ar Verbs (e.g., hablar):
 - Yo hablo (I speak)
 - Tú hablas (You speak - informal)
 - Él/Ella/Usted habla (He/She/You speak - formal)
 - Nosotros/Nosotras hablamos (We speak)
 - Vosotros/Vosotras habláis (You all speak - informal, used in Spain)
 - Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes hablan (They/You all speak - formal)
- -er Verbs (e.g., comer):
 - Yo como (I eat)
 - Tú comes (You eat - informal)
 - Él/Ella/Usted come (He/She/You eat - formal)
 - Nosotros/Nosotras comemos (We eat)
 - Vosotros/Vosotras coméis (You all eat - informal, used in Spain)
 - Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes comen (They/You all eat - formal)
- -ir Verbs (e.g., vivir):
 - Yo vivo (I live)
 - Tú vives (You live - informal)
 - Él/Ella/Usted vive (He/She/You live - formal)
 - Nosotros/Nosotras vivimos (We live)
 - Vosotros/Vosotras vivís (You all live - informal, used in Spain)
 - Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes viven (They/You all live - formal)

Past Tense Conjugation

The past tense in Spanish can be expressed in two primary forms: the preterite and the imperfect. Each has its unique uses and conjugation patterns.

- Preterite Tense: This tense is used for completed actions in the past.

- -ar Verbs (e.g., hablar):

- Yo hablé (I spoke)

- Tú hablaste (You spoke - informal)

- Él/Ella/Usted habló (He/She/You spoke - formal)

- Nosotros/Nosotras hablamos (We spoke)

- Vosotros/Vosotras hablasteis (You all spoke - informal, used in Spain)

- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes hablaron (They/You all spoke - formal)

- -er Verbs (e.g., comer):

- Yo comí (I ate)

- Tú comiste (You ate - informal)

- Él/Ella/Usted comió (He/She/You ate - formal)

- Nosotros/Nosotras comimos (We ate)

- Vosotros/Vosotras comisteis (You all ate - informal, used in Spain)

- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes comieron (They/You all ate - formal)

- -ir Verbs (e.g., vivir):

- Yo viví (I lived)

- Tú viviste (You lived - informal)

- Él/Ella/Usted vivió (He/She/You lived - formal)

- Nosotros/Nosotras vivimos (We lived)

- Vosotros/Vosotras vivisteis (You all lived - informal, used in Spain)

- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes vivieron (They/You all lived - formal)

- Imperfect Tense: This tense describes ongoing or habitual actions in the past.

- -ar Verbs (e.g., hablar):

- Yo hablaba (I was speaking)

- Tú hablabas (You were speaking - informal)

- Él/Ella/Usted hablaba (He/She/You were speaking - formal)

- Nosotros/Nosotras hablábamos (We were speaking)

- Vosotros/Vosotras hablabais (You all were speaking - informal, used in Spain)

- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes hablaban (They/You all were speaking - formal)

- -er Verbs (e.g., comer):

- Yo comía (I was eating)

- Tú comías (You were eating - informal)

- Él/Ella/Usted comía (He/She/You were eating - formal)

- Nosotros/Nosotras comíamos (We were eating)

- Vosotros/Vosotras comíais (You all were eating - informal, used in Spain)

- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes comían (They/You all were eating - formal)
- -ir Verbs (e.g., vivir):
- Yo vivía (I was living)
- Tú vivías (You were living - informal)
- Él/Ella/Usted vivía (He/She/You were living - formal)
- Nosotros/Nosotras vivíamos (We were living)
- Vosotros/Vosotras vivíais (You all were living - informal, used in Spain)
- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes vivían (They/You all were living - formal)

Future Tense Conjugation

The future tense indicates actions that will happen. The conjugation is straightforward for all three types of verbs, as the endings are the same regardless of the verb group.

- Future Tense Endings:
- Yo -é (I will)
- Tú -ás (You will - informal)
- Él/Ella/Usted -á (He/She/You will - formal)
- Nosotros/Nosotras -emos (We will)
- Vosotros/Vosotras -éis (You all will - informal, used in Spain)
- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes -án (They/You all will - formal)
- Examples:
- -ar Verb (hablar): Yo hablaré (I will speak)
- -er Verb (comer): Yo comeré (I will eat)
- -ir Verb (vivir): Yo viviré (I will live)

Subjunctive Mood

The subjunctive mood is used to express desires, doubts, wishes, and hypothetical situations. Conjugation patterns differ significantly from the indicative mood.

- Present Subjunctive:
- -ar Verb (hablar):
- Yo hable (I speak)
- Tú hables (You speak - informal)
- Él/Ella/Usted hable (He/She/You speak - formal)
- Nosotros/Nosotras hablemos (We speak)
- Vosotros/Vosotras habléis (You all speak - informal, used in Spain)
- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes hablen (They/You all speak - formal)
- -er Verb (comer):
- Yo coma (I eat)
- Tú comas (You eat - informal)

- Él/Ella/Usted coma (He/She/You eat - formal)
- Nosotros/Nosotras comamos (We eat)
- Vosotros/Vosotras comáis (You all eat - informal, used in Spain)
- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes coman (They/You all eat - formal)
- -ir Verb (vivir):
- Yo viva (I live)
- Tú vivas (You live - informal)
- Él/Ella/Usted viva (He/She/You live - formal)
- Nosotros/Nosotras vivamos (We live)
- Vosotros/Vosotras viváis (You all live - informal, used in Spain)
- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes vivan (They/You all live - formal)

Common Irregular Verbs

While many Spanish verbs follow predictable patterns, some are irregular and do not conform to standard conjugation rules. Here are a few common irregular verbs:

1. Ser (to be):
 - Present

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the present tense conjugation of the verb 'hablar' (to speak) in Spanish?

The present tense conjugation of 'hablar' is: yo hablo (I speak), tú hablas (you speak), él/ella habla (he/she speaks), nosotros hablamos (we speak), vosotros habláis (you all speak), ellos/ellas hablan (they speak).

How do you conjugate the verb 'comer' (to eat) in the past tense?

In the preterite tense, 'comer' is conjugated as: yo comí (I ate), tú comiste (you ate), él/ella comió (he/she ate), nosotros comimos (we ate), vosotros comisteis (you all ate), ellos/ellas comieron (they ate).

What are the future tense endings for regular Spanish verbs?

For regular -ar, -er, and -ir verbs, the future tense endings are: -é, -ás, -á, -emos, -éis, -án. For example, 'hablar' becomes 'hablaré' (I will speak), 'comer' becomes 'comeré' (I will eat).

How do you form the subjunctive mood for the verb 'tener' (to have)?

In the present subjunctive, 'tener' is conjugated as: yo tenga (I have), tú tengas (you have), él/ella tenga (he/she has), nosotros tengamos (we have), vosotros tengáis (you all have), ellos/ellas tengan (they have).

What is the difference between 'ser' and 'estar' in Spanish verb conjugation?

'Ser' is used for permanent or inherent characteristics (e.g., 'Soy alto' - I am tall), while 'estar' is used for temporary states or locations (e.g., 'Estoy feliz' - I am happy).

Can you provide the conjugation of 'ir' (to go) in the command form?

In the affirmative tú command form, 'ir' is 've' (go). For usted, it is 'vaya' (go), for nosotros it is 'vayamos' (let's go), and for ustedes it is 'vayan' (go).

How do you conjugate the verb 'hacer' (to do/make) in the conditional tense?

In the conditional tense, 'hacer' is conjugated as: yo haría (I would do/make), tú harías (you would do/make), él/ella haría (he/she would do/make), nosotros haríamos (we would do/make), vosotros haríais (you all would do/make), ellos/ellas harían (they would do/make).

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