

# Spanish Verbs Conjugated In All Tenses



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

SPANISH VERBS CONJUGATED IN ALL TENSES FORM THE BACKBONE OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE. UNDERSTANDING HOW TO CONJUGATE VERBS CORRECTLY IS ESSENTIAL FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IN SPANISH. VERBS EXPRESS ACTIONS, STATES, AND OCCURRENCES, AND THEIR FORMS CHANGE BASED ON FACTORS LIKE THE SUBJECT, TENSE, MOOD, AND ASPECT. THIS ARTICLE AIMS TO PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF SPANISH VERB CONJUGATION ACROSS VARIOUS TENSES, INCLUDING EXAMPLES AND EXPLANATIONS TO ILLUSTRATE THE CONCEPTS.

## UNDERSTANDING VERB CONJUGATION

CONJUGATION REFERS TO THE MODIFICATION OF A VERB TO EXPRESS TENSE, MOOD, VOICE, ASPECT, PERSON, AND NUMBER. IN SPANISH, VERBS ARE CATEGORIZED INTO THREE MAIN GROUPS BASED ON THEIR INFINITIVE ENDINGS:

1. -AR VERBS: E.G., HABLAR (TO SPEAK)
2. -ER VERBS: E.G., COMER (TO EAT)
3. -IR VERBS: E.G., VIVIR (TO LIVE)

THE CONJUGATION OF THESE VERBS VARIES SIGNIFICANTLY, AND EACH GROUP HAS ITS OWN SET OF RULES.

## REGULAR VS. IRREGULAR VERBS

VERBS CAN BE CLASSIFIED AS REGULAR OR IRREGULAR. REGULAR VERBS FOLLOW STANDARD CONJUGATION PATTERNS, WHILE IRREGULAR VERBS DEVIATE FROM THESE PATTERNS.

- REGULAR VERBS: THESE VERBS ADHERE TO PREDICTABLE CONJUGATION RULES. FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE PRESENT TENSE:

- HABLAR: HABLO, HABLAS, HABLA, HABLAMOS, HABLÁN IS, HABLAN
- COMER: COMO, COMES, COME, COMEMOS, COMÉN IS, COMEN
- VIVIR: VIVO, VIVES, VIVE, VIVIMOS, VIVÁN S, VIVEN

- IRREGULAR VERBS: THESE VERBS DO NOT FOLLOW STANDARD PATTERNS. FOR EXAMPLE:

- SER: SOY, ERES, ES, SOMOS, SOIS, SON
- IR: VOY, VAS, VA, VAMOS, VAIS, VAN
- TENER: TENGO, TIENES, TIENE, TENEMOS, TENÉN IS, TIENEN

## CONJUGATION BY TENSE

SPANISH VERBS ARE CONJUGATED IN SEVERAL TENSES, WHICH CAN BE BROADLY DIVIDED INTO TWO CATEGORIES: SIMPLE TENSES AND COMPOUND TENSES.

### SIMPLE TENSES

SIMPLE TENSES CONSIST OF A SINGLE VERB FORM. THE MAIN SIMPLE TENSES IN SPANISH INCLUDE:

#### 1. PRESENT TENSE (PRESENTE)

- USED FOR ACTIONS HAPPENING NOW OR HABITUAL ACTIONS.
- EXAMPLE:
- HABLAR: HABLO, HABLAS, HABLA, HABLAMOS, HABLÁN IS, HABLAN

#### 2. PRETERITE TENSE (PRETÉRITO)

- USED FOR ACTIONS COMPLETED IN THE PAST.
- EXAMPLE:
- HABLAR: HABLÉ , HABLASTE, HABLÓ , HABLAMOS, HABLASTEIS, HABLARON

#### 3. IMPERFECT TENSE (IMPERFECTO)

- USED FOR ONGOING ACTIONS OR HABITS IN THE PAST.
- EXAMPLE:
- HABLAR: HABLABA, HABLABAS, HABLABA, HABLÁ BAMOS, HABLABAIS, HABLABAN

#### 4. FUTURE TENSE (FUTURO)

- USED FOR ACTIONS THAT WILL HAPPEN.
- EXAMPLE:
- HABLAR: HABLARÉ , HABLARÁS S, HABLARÁ , HABLAREMOS, HABLARÁN IS, HABLARÁN N

#### 5. CONDITIONAL TENSE (CONDICIONAL)

- USED FOR ACTIONS THAT WOULD HAPPEN UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.
- EXAMPLE:

- HABLAR: HABLARÉ A, HABLARÁS AS, HABLARÉ A, HABLARÉ AMOS, HABLARÉ AIS, HABLARÉ AN

## COMPOUND TENSES

COMPOUND TENSES CONSIST OF AN AUXILIARY VERB (USUALLY "HABER") PLUS THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE MAIN VERB. THE MAIN COMPOUND TENSES INCLUDE:

### 1. PRESENT PERFECT (PRETÉRITO PERFECTO)

- USED FOR ACTIONS COMPLETED AT SOME POINT IN THE PAST WITH RELEVANCE TO THE PRESENT.

- EXAMPLE:

- HABLAR: HE HABLADO, HAS HABLADO, HA HABLADO, HEMOS HABLADO, HABÉIS HABLADO, HAN HABLADO

### 2. PAST PERFECT (PRETÉRITO PLUSCUAMPERFECTO)

- USED FOR ACTIONS THAT HAD BEEN COMPLETED BEFORE ANOTHER PAST ACTION.

- EXAMPLE:

- HABLAR: HABÍA HABLADO, HABÍAS HABLADO, HABÍA HABLADO, HABÍAS HABLADO, HABÍAMOS HABLADO, HABÍAIS HABLADO, HABÍAN HABLADO

### 3. FUTURE PERFECT (FUTURO PERFECTO)

- USED FOR ACTIONS THAT WILL HAVE BEEN COMPLETED BY A CERTAIN POINT IN THE FUTURE.

- EXAMPLE:

- HABLAR: HABRÉ HABLADO, HABRÁS HABLADO, HABRÉ HABLADO, HABRÁS HABLADO, HABREMOS HABLADO, HABRÉIS HABLADO, HABRÁN HABLADO

### 4. CONDITIONAL PERFECT (CONDICIONAL PERFECTO)

- USED FOR ACTIONS THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN COMPLETED UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

- EXAMPLE:

- HABLAR: HABRÍA HABLADO, HABRÍAS HABLADO, HABRÍA HABLADO, HABRÍAS HABLADO, HABRÍAMOS HABLADO, HABRÍAIS HABLADO, HABRÍAN HABLADO

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN SPANISH IS USED TO EXPRESS DESIRES, DOUBTS, WISHES, EMOTIONS, AND HYPOTHETICAL SITUATIONS. IT HAS ITS OWN SET OF TENSES:

### PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE (PRESENTE DE SUBJUNTIVO)

- USED FOR ACTIONS THAT ARE DESIRED OR WISHED FOR.

- EXAMPLE:

- HABLAR: HABLE, HABLES, HABLE, HABLEMOS, HABLEIS, HABLEN

### IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE (IMPERFECTO DE SUBJUNTIVO)

- USED FOR ACTIONS IN THE PAST THAT ARE DESIRED OR WISHED FOR.

- EXAMPLE:

- HABLAR: HABLARA, HABLARAS, HABLARA, HABLÁRAMOS, HABLÁRAIS, HABLARAN

### FUTURE SUBJUNCTIVE (FUTURO DE SUBJUNTIVO)

- RARELY USED IN MODERN SPANISH, BUT IT EXPRESSES FUTURE ACTIONS THAT ARE UNCERTAIN.

- EXAMPLE:

- HABLAR: HABLARE, HABLARES, HABLARE, HABLÁREMOS, HABLÁREIS, HABLAREN

# ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

## COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

SOME VERBS ARE IRREGULAR IN MULTIPLE TENSES. HERE ARE A FEW COMMONLY USED IRREGULAR VERBS:

- SER:
  - PRESENT: SOY, ERES, ES, SOMOS, SOIS, SON
  - PRETERITE: FUI, FUISTE, FUE, FUIMOS, FUISTEIS, FUERON
- IR:
  - PRESENT: VOY, VAS, VA, VAMOS, VAIS, VAN
  - PRETERITE: FUI, FUISTE, FUE, FUIMOS, FUISTEIS, FUERON
- ESTAR:
  - PRESENT: ESTOY, ESTÁS, ESTÁ, ESTAMOS, ESTÁIS, ESTÁN
  - PRETERITE: ESTUVE, ESTUVISTE, ESTUVO, ESTUVIMOS, ESTUVISTEIS, ESTUVIERON

## TIPS FOR LEARNING VERB CONJUGATION

1. PRACTICE REGULARLY: CONSISTENT PRACTICE HELPS REINFORCE MEMORY.
2. USE FLASHCARDS: CREATE FLASHCARDS FOR DIFFERENT VERBS AND THEIR CONJUGATIONS.
3. ENGAGE WITH NATIVE CONTENT: READ BOOKS, WATCH MOVIES, OR LISTEN TO MUSIC IN SPANISH TO SEE CONJUGATED VERBS IN CONTEXT.
4. SPEAK WITH OTHERS: CONVERSING WITH NATIVE SPEAKERS CAN ENHANCE YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND USAGE OF VERB TENSES.

## CONCLUSION

MASTERING SPANISH VERB CONJUGATION IS CRUCIAL FOR ANYONE LOOKING TO COMMUNICATE EFFECTIVELY IN THE LANGUAGE. WITH VARIOUS TENSES AND MOODS, SPANISH VERBS PROVIDE A RICH TAPESTRY FOR EXPRESSING TIME, INTENTION, AND EMOTION. BY UNDERSTANDING THE RULES FOR REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS, AS WELL AS THE DIFFERENT TENSES AND THEIR USES, LEARNERS CAN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE THEIR PROFICIENCY IN SPANISH. REGULAR PRACTICE, EXPOSURE TO NATIVE CONTENT, AND INTERACTIVE SPEAKING WILL HELP SOLIDIFY THESE ESSENTIAL SKILLS, PAVING THE WAY FOR FLUENT COMMUNICATION IN SPANISH.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### WHAT ARE THE BASIC TENSES IN SPANISH FOR VERB CONJUGATION?

THE BASIC TENSES IN SPANISH INCLUDE THE PRESENT, PRETERITE, IMPERFECT, FUTURE, AND CONDITIONAL.

### HOW DO YOU CONJUGATE REGULAR -AR VERBS IN THE PRESENT TENSE?

TO CONJUGATE REGULAR -AR VERBS IN THE PRESENT TENSE, YOU REMOVE THE -AR ENDING AND ADD THE ENDINGS: -O, -AS, -A, -AMOS, -ÁIS, -AN.

## WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRETERITE AND THE IMPERFECT TENSES?

THE PRETERITE IS USED FOR ACTIONS THAT ARE COMPLETED, WHILE THE IMPERFECT IS USED FOR ONGOING OR HABITUAL ACTIONS IN THE PAST.

## HOW DO YOU FORM THE FUTURE TENSE IN SPANISH?

TO FORM THE FUTURE TENSE, YOU ADD THE ENDINGS -É , -É S, -Á , -EMOS, -Á IS, -Á N TO THE INFINITIVE FORM OF THE VERB.

## WHAT ARE THE IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT TENSE?

SOME COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT TENSE INCLUDE 'SER', 'IR', 'TENER', 'HACER', AND 'VENIR', EACH HAVING UNIQUE CONJUGATIONS.

## HOW DO YOU CONJUGATE REFLEXIVE VERBS IN THE PRESENT TENSE?

FOR REFLEXIVE VERBS, YOU USE THE APPROPRIATE PRESENT TENSE CONJUGATION AND ADD THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN (ME, TE, SE, NOS, OS, SE) BEFORE THE VERB.

## WHAT IS THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD AND WHEN IS IT USED?

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IS USED TO EXPRESS WISHES, DOUBTS, OR HYPOTHETICAL SITUATIONS. IT HAS ITS OWN CONJUGATION PATTERNS.

## HOW DO YOU CONJUGATE THE VERB 'HABER' IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE?

IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE, 'HABER' IS CONJUGATED AS: HE, HAS, HA, HEMOS, HABÉ IS, HAN FOLLOWED BY THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE MAIN VERB.

## CAN YOU PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE OF AN IRREGULAR VERB IN THE FUTURE TENSE?

AN EXAMPLE IS 'TENER'. IN THE FUTURE TENSE, IT IS CONJUGATED AS: TENDRÉ , TENDRÉ S, TENDRÁ , TENDREMOS, TENDRÁ IS, TENDRÁ N.

## WHAT ARE SOME TIPS FOR MASTERING SPANISH VERB CONJUGATIONS?

PRACTICE REGULARLY WITH CONJUGATION DRILLS, USE FLASHCARDS, IMMERSE YOURSELF IN THE LANGUAGE, AND APPLY VERBS IN CONTEXT THROUGH SPEAKING AND WRITING.

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