

Indicative Mood

Used to talk about things the are believed to be **facts** or to be **true**.

Simple Present Tense

Used to talk about **habitual actions**, **routines**, things happening **now** or in the **near future**, **universal truths**, **facts**, **hypotheticals**, **lapses of time**, and for ordering in **restaurants** and **stores**.

Trabajo en el museo.  
I work at the museum.

Voy al parque.  
I'm going to the park.



Subject	-AR	-ER	-IR
yo	-o	-o	-o
tú	-as	-es	-es
él, ella, usted	-a	-e	-e
nosotros	-amos	-emos	-imos
vosotros	-áis	-éis	-ís
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-an	-en	-en

Irregular Yo Forms

- For verbs that end in **-guir**, the **yo** form ends in **-go**. (seguir → **sigo**)
- For verbs that end in **-ger** or **-gir**, the **g** in the **yo** form changes to a **j**. (escoger → **escojo**)
- The verbs below have irregular **yo** forms. The other present tense forms of these verbs follow the patterns for regular **-ar**, **-er**, and **-ir** verbs.

Spanish Infinitive	English Infinitive	Yo Form
cab	to fit	quepo
caer	to fall	caigo
conocer	to know	conozco
dar	to give	doy
hacer	to do, to make	hago
poner	to put	pongo
saber	to know	sé
salir	to leave, to go out	salgo
traducir	to translate	traduzco
traer	to bring	traigo
valer	to be worth	valgo
ver	to see	veo

Irregular in All Forms

All forms of the verbs below are considered to be irregular in the present.

Subject	Ser	Estar	Ir	Haber
yo	soy	estoy	voy	he
tú	eres	estás	vas	has
él, ella, usted	es	está	va	ha
nosotros	somos	estamos	vamos	hemos
vosotros	sois	estáis	vais	habéis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	son	están	van	han

Stem-Changing Verbs

Stem-changing verbs in the present tense undergo a vowel change in the last syllable of the stem (e.g., the **que** in **querer**), as follows. ¡Ojo! This stem change **does not** apply to the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms, which maintain the form of the infinitive stem.

- **e** → **ie**; ex. **querer** → yo **quiero**
- **o** → **ue**; ex. **soñar** → yo **sueño**
- **e** → **i**; ex. **rep**etir → yo **rep**ito
- **i** → **ie**; ex. **adquirir** → yo **adqu**iero
- **u** → **ue**; ex. **jugar** → yo **jue**go

Present Perfect Tense

Used to talk about things that **started in the past** and which **continue** or **repeat in the present**, as well as things that have **happened in the recent past**.

Has ido a Colombia.  
You have gone to Colombia.

Él ha dormido 10 horas.  
He has slept for 10 hours.

Present Perfect Indicative Formula  
present of **haber** + past participle

Subject	Present of Haber
yo	he
tú	has
él, ella, usted	ha
nosotros	hemos
vosotros	habéis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	han



Preterite/Simple Past Tense

Used to describe **actions completed at a point in the past**.

La mujer cerró la puerta.  
The woman shut the door.

Empezó a llover.  
It started to rain.



Subject	-AR	-ER/-IR
yo	-é	-í
tú	-aste	-iste
él, ella, usted	-ó	-ió
nosotros	-amos	-imos
vosotros	-asteis	-isteis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-aron	-ieron

Stem-Changing -Ir Verbs

Verbs ending in **-ir** that undergo stem changes in the present tense also undergo stem changes in the preterite. These verbs have a stem change in the second-person formal singular (**usted**), third-person singular (**él, ella**) and third- and second-person plural (**ellos, ellas** and **ustedes**) forms.

These changes fall into two types:

- **e** to **i**, as in the verbs **sentir** (to feel) and **pedir** (to ask for): ella sintió, él pidió
- **o** to **u**, as in the verb **dormir** (to sleep): ella durmió

Verbs with J Preterite Stems

The majority of verbs ending in **-ducir**, as well as the verbs **decir** and **traer**, take a **j** in the preterite in all forms. In addition, the **ellos, ellas**, and **ustedes** forms of these verbs end in **-eron** instead of **-ieron**.

- conducir → yo conduje
- decir → yo dije
- traer → yo traje

Verbs with Stems Ending in a Vowel

Verbs that have stems ending in a vowel + **-er** or **-ir** take a **y** in the **él, ella, usted, ellos, ellas**, and **ustedes** forms. Verbs ending in a silent vowel + **-er** or **-ir** (like **seguir**) do not undergo this change.

- caer → él cayó
- leer → él leyó
- roer → él royó
- oír → él oyó
- concluir → él concluyó

Verbs with Different Preterite Stems

Some common irregular verbs follow similar patterns in the preterite.

- Verbs with **uv** preterite stems:

- tener → yo **tuve**, tú **tuviste**...
- andar → yo **anduve**, tú **anduviste**...
- estar → yo **estuve**, tú **estuviste**...

- Verbs with **u** preterite stems:

- **cab**er → yo **cupe**, tú **cupiste**...
- **hab**er → yo **hube**, tú **hubiste**...
- **pod**er → yo **pude**, tú **podiste**...
- **pon**er → yo **puse**, tú **pusiste**...
- **sab**er → yo **supe**, tú **supiste**..

- Verbs with **i** preterite stems:

- **quer**er → yo **quise**, tú **quisiste**...
- **hac**er → yo **hice**, tú **hiciste**...
- **ven**ir → yo **vine**, tú **viniste**...

Irregular in All Forms

All forms of the verbs below are considered to be irregular in the past.

Subject	Ser	Ir	Dar	Ver
yo	fui	fui	di	vi
tú	fuiste	fuiste	diste	viste
él, ella, usted	fue	fue	dio	vio
nosotros	fuimos	fuimos	dimos	vimos
vosotros	fuisteis	fuisteis	disteis	visteis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	fueron	fueron	dieron	vieron



## Imperfect Tense

Used to describe **past habitual actions**; descriptions that set the scene in the past; times, dates, and age in the past; and to talk about an action interrupted by something else in the past.

**Hacía calor esa noche.** **La niña tenía 4 años.** **Mi papá cocinaba cuando entré a casa.**  
*It was hot that night. The little girl was 4 years old. My dad was cooking when I came in the house.*

## Regular Endings

Subject	-AR	-ER/-IR
yo	-aba	-ía
tú	-abas	-ías
él, ella, usted	-aba	-ía
nosotros	-ábamos	-íamos
vosotros	-abais	-íais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-aban	-ían



## Irregular in All Forms

Subject	Ir	Ser	Ver
yo	iba	era	veía
tú	ibas	eras	veías
él, ella, usted	iba	era	veía
nosotros	íbamos	éramos	veíamos
vosotros	ibais	erais	veíais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	iban	eran	veían

## Past Perfect Tense

Used to talk about a **past action** that happened prior to another action in the past.

**Había visto ya a mi primo.** **Nos habíamos sentado cuando el tren salió.**  
*I had already seen my cousin. We had sat down when the train left.*

## Past Perfect Formula

**haber** in the imperfect + **past participle**

Subject	Imperfect of Haber
yo	había
tú	habías
él, ella, usted	había
nosotros	habíamos
vosotros	habíais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	habían



## Informal Future Tense

Used to talk about **plans or things** that will happen in the near future.

## Informal Future Formula

**present of ir + a + infinitive**

Subject	Present of Ir
yo	voy
tú	vas
él, ella, usted	va
nosotros	vamos
vosotros	vais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	van



## Simple Future Tense

Used to make **predictions about the future**, to express what might be happening in the present, to express **in-the-moment decisions**, and to give commands.

## Simple Future Formula

**infinitive + future endings**

## Future Endings

Subject	Ending
yo	-é
tú	-ás
él, ella, usted	-á
nosotros	-emos
vosotros	-éis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-án



## Irregular Forms

The verbs in the tables below have irregular future forms. The **future endings** are added to the **future stems** shown *instead of* to the **infinitive**.

Verb	Future Stem	Example	Verb	Future Stem	Example
caber	cabr-	cabré	querer	querr-	querré
decir	dir-	dirás	saber	sabr-	sabrás
haber	habr-	habrá	salir	saldr-	saldremos
hacer	har-	haremos	tener	tendr-	tendrá
poder	podr-	podrá	valer	valdr-	valdrán
poner	pondr-	pondrán	venir	vendr-	vendré

## Future Perfect Tense

Used to talk about something that **will have been completed** at a certain point in the future.

**Habré terminado mi trabajo para diciembre.** **Ya habrás pedido cuando yo llegue.**  
*I will have finished my work by December. You will have already ordered when I arrive.*

## Future Perfect Formula

**simple future of haber + past participle**

Subject	Simple Future of Haber
yo	habré
tú	habrás
él, ella, usted	habrá
nosotros	habremos
vosotros	habréis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	habrán



## Simple Conditional Tense

Used to talk about **hypothetical situations and probabilities**, as well as to **make polite requests**. The endings for the conditional tense are the same as those for the **-er** and **-ir** forms of the imperfect tense. However, conditional endings are attached to the infinitive, while imperfect endings are attached to the stem. Compare the following:

Conditional: **Escribiría unas cartas.** (*I would write some letters.*)  
 Imperfect: **Escribía unas cartas.** (*I wrote some letters.*)

## Conditional Formula

**infinitive + imperfect endings**

**Compraría esa camisa.** **Sacaría la basura por ti.**  
*I would buy that shirt. He would take out the trash for you.*

## Conditional Endings

Subject	Conditional Ending
yo	-ía
tú	-ías
él, ella, usted	-ía
nosotros	-íamos
vosotros	-íais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-ían

**¡Ojo!** Just like in the simple future, **caber, decir, haber, hacer, poder, poner, querer, saber, salir, tener, valer, and venir** have irregular conditional forms. To form the **conditional** with these verbs, use the same **stems** as for the simple future, plus the **conditional endings** to the left. For example: **querer → querría**, **poner → pondría**

## Conditional Perfect Tense

Used to describe an action in the past that **would have happened** but did not due to some other event and to talk about the **probability that an action would have occurred in the past**.

## Conditional Perfect Formula

**haber** in the conditional + **past participle**

**Habría comido antes de salir.** **Él habría leído el libro, pero el teléfono sonó.**  
*He had probably already eaten before leaving. He would have finished the book, but the telephone rang.*

Subject	Conditional of Haber
yo	habría
tú	habrías
él, ella, usted	habría
nosotros	habríamos
vosotros	habríais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	habrían



Imperative Mood

Used to tell someone to do (or not to do) something in a direct manner, i.e. a **command**.

Affirmative Informal (Tú) Commands

For regular verbs, use the third-person singular form of the present indicative.  
**Compra los libros.** *Buy the books.*

Negative Informal Commands

Use **no** or another negative word plus the **tú** form of the present subjunctive.  
**No compres la camisa.** *Do not buy the shirt.*

Formal (Usted or Ustedes) Commands

**Usted** and **ustedes** command forms are the same as the **usted** and **ustedes** present subjunctive forms of a given verb. Affirmative and negative commands use the **same** verb form; a word like **no** or **nunca** is used before the verb to form negative commands.  
**Compre los libros.** *Buy the books.*    **No saquen sus libros.** *Do not take out your books.*



Affirmative Nosotros Commands

There are two types of **nosotros** commands in Spanish:  
- Subjunctive commands:  
Use the **nosotros** form of the present subjunctive.  
**Trabajemos juntos.** *Let's work together.*  
- **Vamos a** + infinitive commands:  
Use the phrase **vamos a** plus any infinitive verb.  
**Vamos a ir a la playa.** *Let's go to the beach.*



Negative Nosotros Commands

Simply put **no** or another negative word in the front of an affirmative **nosotros** command.  
**No trabajemos juntos.** *Let's not work together.*

Subjunctive Mood

Used to express **desires, doubts, the unknown, the abstract, and emotions**.

Present Subjunctive Tense

Used to talk about **doubt, desire, emotion, necessity, or uncertainty**.

**Laura quiere que tú limpies el baño.**    **Esperamos que cocines bien.**  
*Laura wants you to clean the bathroom.*    *We hope that you cook well.*

**Present Subjunctive Formula**  
present subjunctive stem (**yo** form of present indicative minus **-o** ending) + subjunctive endings

Regular Endings		
Subject	-AR	-ER/-IR
yo	-e	-a
tú	-es	-as
él, ella, usted	-e	-a
nosotros	-emos	-amos
vosotros	-éis	-áis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-en	-an

Irregular in All Forms

Subject	Dar	Estar	Ser	Haber	Ir	Saber
yo	dé	esté	sea	haya	vaya	sepa
tú	des	estés	seas	hayas	vayas	sepas
él, ella, usted	dé	esté	sea	haya	vaya	sepa
nosotros	demos	estemos	seamos	hayamos	vayamos	sepamos
vosotros	deis	estéis	seáis	hayáis	vayáis	sepáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	den	estén	sean	hayan	vayan	sepan

Stem-Changing Verbs

**-e → ie and o → ue** with **-ar** and **-er** verbs  
For verbs in this group, the **e** in the first syllable of the **yo** form of the present indicative changes to **ie**, or the **o** in the first syllable of the **yo** form of the present indicative changes to **ue**. All subjunctive forms follow the stem change except for **nosotros** and **vosotros**, which use the infinitive stem.

**-e → i** with **-ir** verbs

All **e → i** stem-changing **-ir** verbs in the present indicative maintain the stem change in **all** forms of the present subjunctive.

**-e → ie and o → ue** with **-ir** verbs

All **e → ie** and **o → ue** stem-changing **-ir** verbs follow the same changes as in the present indicative, except the **nosotros** and **vosotros**, forms, in which the **e** changes to **i** and the **o** changes to **u**.

**- Other Spelling Changes**

Verbs ending in **-ger** and **-gir** have a **j** instead of a **g** in the subjunctive. The base form for these verbs is the first person form of the present tense, which undergoes a spelling change.  
Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** undergo a change in the final consonant before **-ar**. These consonants change to **qu**, **gu**, and **c**, respectively. Some of these verbs, such as **empezar**, also undergo stem changes.

Subject	Querer	Poder	Sentir	Dormir	Pedir	Escoger
yo	quiera	pueda	sienta	duerma	pido	escoja
tú	quieras	puedas	sientas	duermas	pidas	escojas
él, ella, usted	quiera	pueda	sienta	duerma	pida	escoja
nosotros	queramos	podamos	sintamos	durmamos	pidamos	escojamos
vosotros	queráis	podáis	sintáis	durmaís	pidáis	escojáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	quieran	puedan	sientan	duerman	pidan	escojan



Present Perfect Subjunctive Tense

Used to describe **past actions that are connected to the present**, as well as **actions that will have happened by a certain point in the future**.

**Mi profesor duda que yo haya leído el libro.**    **Es bueno que hayamos hablado.**  
*My professor doubts that I have read the book.*    *It is good that we talked.*

**Present Perfect Subjunctive Formula**  
present subjunctive of **haber** + **past participle**



Subject	Present Subjunctive of Haber
yo	haya
tú	hayas
él, ella, usted	haya
nosotros	hayamos
vosotros	hayáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	hayan

Imperfect Subjunctive Tense

Used to refer to a **previous experience** or **unlikely events/possibilities**.

**Imperfect Subjunctive Stem Formula**  
imperfect subjunctive stem = **third person plural preterite form** minus **-ron** ending

**Si yo fuera/fuese tú, no lo haría.**  
*If I were you, I wouldn't do it.*

Subject	Subjunctive 1 Endings	Subjunctive 2 Endings
yo	-ra	-se
tú	-ras	-ses
él, ella, usted	-ra	-se
nosotros	-ramos	-semos
vosotros	-rais	-seis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	-ran	-sen

Past Perfect Subjunctive Tense

Used to talk about **hypothetical situations in the past**, **past conditionals**, and **past actions that preceded other past actions**.

**Past Perfect Subjunctive Formula**  
imperfect subjunctive of **haber** + **past participle**

**Ojalá que hubiera/hubiese sabido.**    **Mamá no creyó que hubieras/hubieses limpiado el cuarto.**  
*I wish I had known.*    *Mom did not believe that you had cleaned the room.*

Subject	Imperfect Subjunctive of Haber 1	Imperfect Subjunctive of Haber 2
yo	hubiera	hubiese
tú	hubieras	hubieses
él, ella, usted	hubiera	hubiese
nosotros	hubiéramos	hubiésemos
vosotros	hubierais	hubieseis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	hubieran	hubiesen

