

hablando

hablado

Understanding

Spanish

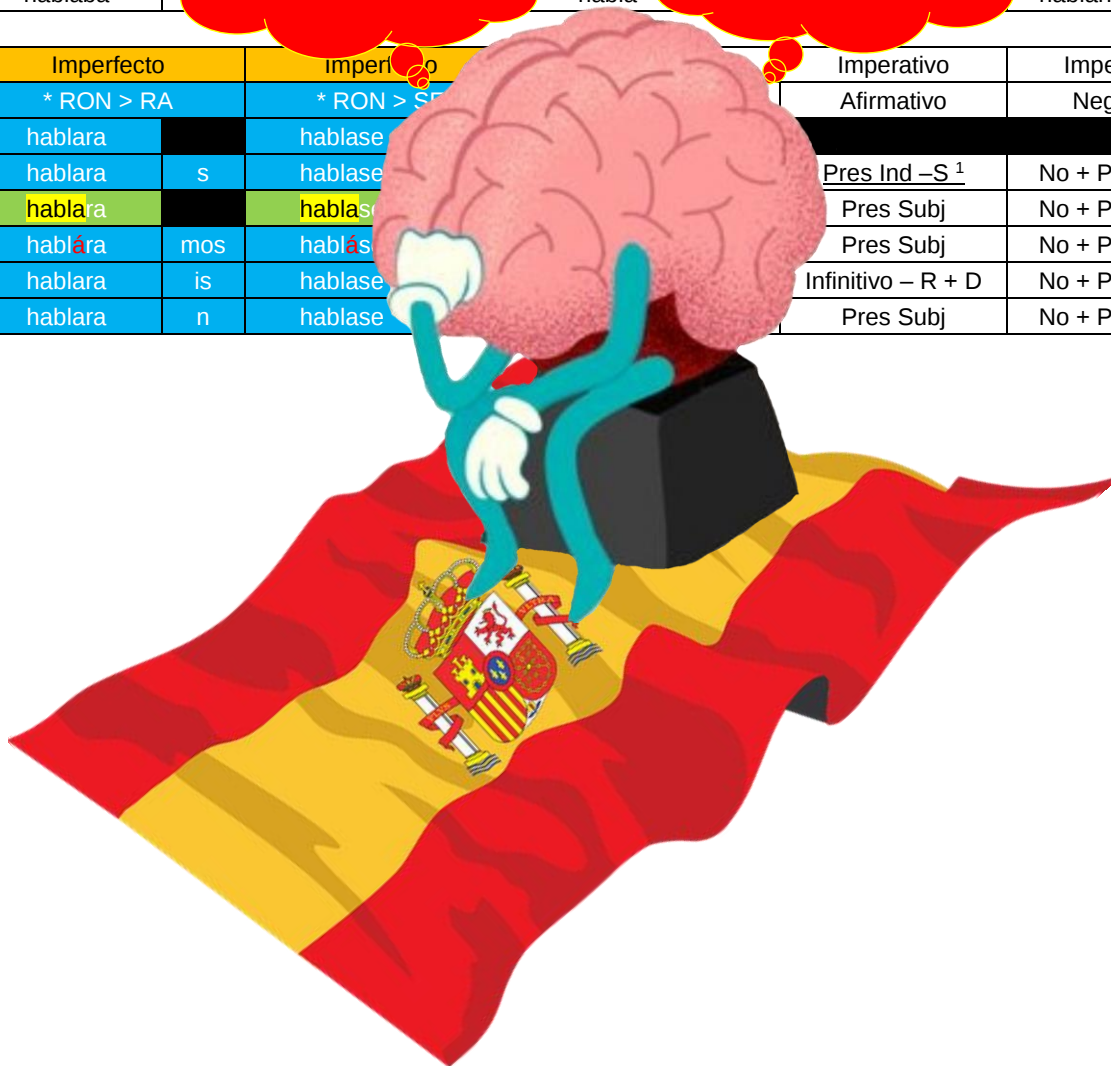
Verbs

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
hablar	aba	habla	habla	hablar + é/á	hablar + é/á	hablar + ía	hablar + ía
hablaba		hablé	habla	hablaré		hablaría	
hablaba	s	habla	ste	hablaré	s ¹	hablaría	s
hablaba		habla		hablaré		hablaría	
hablaba		habla		hablaré		hablaría	mos
hablaba		habla		hablaré		hablaría	is
hablaba		habla		hablaré		hablaría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		Afirmativo	Negativo
hablara		hablase			
hablara	s	hablase			
hablara		hablase		Pres Ind -S ¹	No + Pres Subj
hablara	mos	hablase		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
hablara	is	hablase		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
hablara	n	hablase		Infinitivo - R + D	No + Pres Subj
				Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj



Matt Beeke

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Introduction

Learning Spanish verbs can be very challenging at first with all the different conjugations for the different subjects (people) and all different tenses, presente, pretérito, imperfecto, futuro, condicional the indicativo and subjuntivo tenses, and if that is not enough there are stem changing verbs, verbs that only change in the presente tense, and verbs that have letter changes, What a minefield. How are we going to remember all of this?

After studying different verbs and just trying to memorise them, soon my brain started to become overloaded with all these changes and I was starting to get confused.

So I started to look at verbs in a different way, I ask myself “could I put them into a table somehow?” then use this table as a visual aid rather than just trying to memorise different verbs and their different tenses. After many months of looking at many different verbs I notice that there were many similarities or patterns which I could follow.

With this knowledge I was able to create a table that works for all Spanish verbs by putting each of them into the table and after making minor adjustments study their similarities or patterns, then I found that I could put them into groups by following some simple rules for certain tenses, while concentrating on the verbs that are very irregular to find some tips or tricks to help me understand them better along the way to learning them.

Gerundio		Verb		Participio	
Indicativo	Imperfecto	Pretérito	Presente	Futuro	Condicional
	Verbo	Verbo	Verbo	Verbo +	Verbo +
	aba or ía	{ }	**	é/á	ía
	s	ste	s ¹	á s	ía s
				á	ía
	mos	mos	mos	e mos	ía mos
	is	steis	is	é is	ía is
	n	ron*	n	á n	ía n
Subjuntivo	Imperfecto	Imperfecto	Presente	Imperativo	Imperativo
	* RON > RA	* RON > SE	(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)	Afirmativo	Negativo
	s	s	s	Pres Ind –S ¹	No + Pres Subj
				Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
	mos	mos	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
	is	is	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
	n	n	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an **E** the others have an **A**

At first the table looks a little confusing and conjugating verbs are a little different to how books and websites show you how to conjugate them in some tenses, but hopefully after a short period of time you will be able to understand the table and how to use it.

In the table you will see that:

Presente (present) is in the middle of the table (because we are in the present now).

Pretérito (pretérito indefinido) past tense that can be measured, is behind the present tense. (This makes sense to have the past tense behind the present tense because after all the past is behind us).

Imperfecto (pretérito Imperfecto) past tense that is used for describing the past that can't be measured.

Futuro (future) is in front of the presente (because after all the future is in front of us).

Condicional (conditional) is in front on the futuro tense (so again this is like a future event to say what might or could happen in the future, so it makes sense to have it in front of the presente tense).

After making this table I noticed that the pretérito tense and the Presente tense is the heart or the two tenses most important of any verb, once you can control these two tenses well you will be to conjugate the subjuntivo and imperativo (command) tenses with ease and a little practise of course.

The aim of this table is to be able to visualise the verb that you are studying in your mind and the placement of the tenses instead of just trying to memorise that verb.

Obviously you still need to practise each verb, but think of it as a picture, the more you look at the same picture the more detail you remember each time.

Throughout this document the table never changes only the verbs, so hopefully after some time you will be able to start seeing some patterns. I have tried to cover as many verbs as I can, and I have been able to put them into groups. However there are many Spanish verbs out there and there is a possibility you may come across a verb that does not quite fit into or follow the same pattern of that group, but hopefully after reading this document you may be able to find your own patterns or a little tricks and tips to help you remember them.

A few basic rules for this table.

When conjugating a Spanish verb first identify the person doing the action. Each person has their own subject pronoun.

Yo	I
Tú	You (singular informal)
Él, Ella, Usted	He, She, You (formal) ,it
Nosotros /as	We
Vosotros / as	You (plural informal)
Ellos, Ellas, Ustedes	They/Them You (plural formal)

Now you know the people, now you need to know the conjugations (verb endings) for the correct subject(s) (person(s)) when conjugating from the infinitive verb. The endings are.

Subject	Verb Endings Pretérito Tense	Verb Endings All Other Tenses
Yo	é / í / e	
Tú	ste	s
Él, Ella, Usted	ó / o	
Nosotros / as	mos	mos
Vosotros / as	steis	is
Ellos, Ellas, Ustedes	ron	n

So let's take a look at this in action on the following page, starting with AR verbs.

AR Verbs

hablando

hablar – to speak; talk

hablado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	habla	aba	habla		habla		hablar +	é/á	hablar +	ía
	hablaba		hablá		hablo		hablaré		hablaría	
	hablaba	s	habla	ste	habla	s ¹	hablará	s	hablaría	s
	hablaba		habló		habla		hablará		hablaría	
	hablába	mos	habla	mos	habla	mos	hablaré	mos	hablaría	mos
	hablaba	is	habla	steis	hablá	is	hablaré	is	hablaría	is
	hablaba	n	habla	ron*	habla	n	hablará	n	hablaría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	hablara		hablase		hable					
	hablara	s	hablase	s	hable	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	hablara		hablase		hable		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	hablára	mos	habláse	mos	hable	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	hablara	is	hablase	is	hablé	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	hablara	n	hablase	n	hable	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: hablar → habla (s, mos, is, n) (a → o for yo)

Presente subjuntivo: hablar → habla → hable (s, mos, is, n)

Pretérito indicativo: hablar → habla (ste, mos, steis, ron)
(a → é for yo) (a → ó for él, ella, usted)

Imperfecto indicativo: hablar → habl + aba (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above hablaron → hablara / hablase (s, mos, is, n)

Futuro indicativo: hablar + é/á (s, mos, is, n)

Condicional indicativo: hablar + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Gerundio: use third person Pretérito plural hablaron → habla → hablando this will come in useful with verbs that have stem changes as you will see when you start to study other verbs. There are exceptions with some irregular verbs where you may need to take the infinitive form for example hablar → habl + ando → hablando

Participio: hablar → habl + ado → hablado

As you can see with AR verbs in the **presente** and **pretérito** indicativo tense when you remove the 'R' from the infinitive it leaves the last letter as 'A' ready for the conjugations then just make the change for Yo form in presente and the changes in the pretérito tense for Yo and Él, Ella, Usted forms.

With ER verbs in the **presente** tense, when you remove the 'R' from the infinitive the last letter will be 'E' ready for the conjugations which makes sense with ER verbs, however with IR verbs when you remove the 'R' from the infinitive that leaves 'i', but this has to be change to an 'E', nosotros and vosotros in IR verbs do not change in the presente indicativo tense, but like AR verbs the Yo form changes to 'o'.

IR Verbs in the **pretérito** work in the same way as AR verbs, but when you remove the R from the infinitive, this time it leaves an 'i' ready for their conjugations, but something happens to the third person plural in this tense before adding the conjugation RON an 'E' needs to be added after the 'i' (**ieron** and not **iron**)

ER Verbs in the pretérito when you remove the R from the infinitive it leaves E but this needs to be changed to 'i' before adding the relevant conjugates just like an IR verb.

I like to think of the AR, ER, and IR verbs as brothers but the ER and IR verbs are twins because generally they look the same in there conjugations

ía (s,mos,is,n)	i (ste,mos,steis,eron)	e (s,mos,is,n)
aba (s,mos,is,n)	a (ste,mos,steis,ron)	a (s,mos,is,n)

whereas AR verbs are

The **imperfecto** tense indicativo is easy to conjugate all you need to do take the infinitive verb remove either the AR,ER,or IR and then:

- For AR verbs add **aba** (then s, mos ,is ,n)
- For ER and IR verbs add **ía** (then s ,mos, is, n)

The futuro tense for the majority of verbs use the there infinitive form then add **É** (mos, is) or **Á** (s, n)

The condicional tense works the same as the futuro tense but this time you are going to add **ÍA** (s, mos, is, n)

The imperfecto subjuntivo tense can be created by using the third person plural of the pretérito indicativo tense, then remove the **RON** and add either **RA** or **SE** (then s,mos,is,n where needed)

habla**ron** → habla → habla**ra** (s,mos,is,n) habla**ron** → habla → habla**se** (s,mos,is,n)

The Presente subjuntivo generally is the same as the presente indicative tense but with AR verbs where the last letter is an A (ready for their conjugations) this changes to E. The same happens to ER and IR verbs where the E changes to A.

habla → hab**le** come → com**a** vive → viv**a**

The Gerundio is on [\[page 66\]](#) after all the verb groups. The reason for this is hopefully it will reinforce what you have learnt from the verb groups will a few little tips.

The Participio is on [\[page 67\]](#) (for the same reason as above)

Let's take a look on the following two pages to see what all this means.

ER Verbs

comiendo

comer – to eat

comido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	comer	ía	comer	e → i	come		comer +	é/á	comer +	ía
	comía		comí		como		comeré		comería	
	comía	s	comi	ste	come	s ¹	comerá	s	comería	s
	comía		comi	ó	come		comerá		comería	
	comía	mos	comi	mos	come	mos	comere	mos	comería	mos
	comía	is	comi	steis	comé	is	comeré	is	comería	is
	comía	n	comie	ron*	come	n	comerá	n	comería	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	comiera		comiese		coma					
	comiera	s	comiese	s	coma	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	comiera		comiese		coma		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	comiera	mos	comiese	mos	coma	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	comiera	is	comiese	is	comá	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	comiera	n	comiese	n	coma	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an **E** the others have an **A**

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: comer → come (s, mos, **is**, n) (e → o for yo)
 Presente subjuntivo: comer → come → coma (s, mos, **is**, n)

Pretérito indicativo: comer → comi (ste, mos, steis)
 (i for yo)
 (ó for él, ella, usted)
 comie then ron

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Imperfecto indicativo: comer → com + ía (s, mos, is, n)
 Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above comieron → comiera / comiese (s, **mos**, is, n)

Futuro indicativo: comer + é/á (s, mos, **is**, n)
 Condicional indicativo: comer + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Gerundio: use third person Pretérito plural comieron → comie → comiendo this will come in useful with verbs that have stem changes as you will see when you start to study other verbs. There are exceptions with some irregular verbs where you may need to take the infinitive form for example comer → com + iendo → **comiendo**

Participio: comer → com + **ido** → comido

IR Verbs

viviendo

vivir – to live

vivido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	vivi	í	vivi		vivi	i → e	vivir +	é/á	vivir +	ía
	vivía		viví		vivo		viviré		viviría	
	vivía	s	vivi	ste	vive	s ¹	vivirá	s	viviría	s
	vivía		vivi	ó	vive		vivirá		viviría	
	vivía	mos	vivi	mos	vivi	mos	vivire	mos	viviría	mos
	vivía	is	vivi	steis	viv	ís	viviré	is	viviría	is
	vivía	n	vivie	ron*	vive	n	vivirá	n	viviría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	viviera		viviese		viva					
	viviera	s	viviese	s	viva	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	viviera		viviese		viva		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	viviera	mos	viviese	mos	viva	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	viviera	is	viviese	is	vivá	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	viviera	n	viviese	n	viva	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an **E** the others have an **A**

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: vivir → vive (s, mos, n) (e → o for yo)
 nosotros doesn't change it keeps the i (vivi)
 vosotros doesn't change it keeps the i (vivi) because there is
 already an i in **is** and one in **vivi** the one cancels out the other and the a
 tilde is added **vivís** → **vivís**

Presente subjuntivo: vivir → vive → viva (s, mos, **is**, n)

Pretérito indicativo: vivir → vivi (ste, mos, steis)
 (í for yo) (ó for él, ella, usted)
 vivie then ron

Imperfecto indicativo: vivir → viv + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above **vivieron** → **viviera** / **viviese** (s, **mos**, is, n)

Futuro indicativo: vivir + **é/á** (s, mos, **is**, n)

Condicional indicativo: vivir + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Gerundio: use third person Pretérito plural **vivieron** → **vivie** → **viviendo** this will come in useful with verbs that stem have changes as you will see when you start to study other verbs. There are exceptions with some irregular verbs where you may need to take the infinitive form for example vivir → viv + iendo → **viviendo**

Participio: comer → viv + **ido** → **comido**

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As you will see the conjugations follow the same pattern in AR, ER, and IR verbs.

The ER and IR verbs follow the same pattern in the presente indicativo with the exception of IR verbs in the nosotros and vosotros forms.

Also ER and IR verbs follow the same pattern in the Pretérito indicativo just remembering that in third person plural an e is placed after the i = ie

As I said earlier the presente and Pretérito indicativo tenses are the heart of any verb, from mastering these two tenses you will be able to conjugate the other tenses well for example:

My flash card would be for example

Comer

Comieron

From this flash card I can do

- comer → com + ido → comido for Participio
- comer → com + ía... (s,mos,is,n) for imperfecto indicativo
- comer + é/a... (s, mos,is,n) for futuro indicativo
- comer + ía ... (s,mos,is,n) for condicional indicativo
- comer → come... (s,mos,is, n) for presente indicativo (remembering e changes to o for yo form)
- comer → come → coma... (s,mos, is, n) for presente subjuntivo

or

- comieron → comie + ndo → comiendo for Gerundio or comer → com + iendo → comiendo
- comieron for ellos,ellas,ustedes Pretérito indicativo
- comieron → comi... (ste, mos, steis) for Pretérito
 - comí
 - comió
- comieron → comiera... (s,mos,is,n) for imperfecto subjuntivo RA endings.
- comieron → comiese... (s,mos,is,n) for imperfecto subjuntivo SE endings.

With irregular verbs or verbs that have stem changes, the principle is the same but you will need to make adjustments or see if you can make your own pattern that works for you, there are some tenses that you will just have to learn.

As you start studying verbs that have stem changes in the presente tense you will notice as a rule that the nosotros and vosotros forms don't change.

Let's take a look at some important irregular verbs that unfortunately in some tenses you will have to pay more attention to, also pay attention to the pretérito tense when the stem is the same for all subjects the yo¹ form and él, ella, usted² form use the conjugations e¹ and o² (without the tildes) as if they were an AR verb with the exception of ser and ir.

siendo

ser – to be

sido

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
ser + a						ser +	é/á	ser +	ía
era		fui		soy		seré		sería	
era	s	fui	ste	eres		será	s	sería	s
era		fue		es		será		sería	
éramos		fui	mos	soy	mos	seré	mos	sería	mos
era	is	fui	steis	eres	is	será	is	sería	is
era	n	fue	ron*	es	n	será	n	sería	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		ser → se + a		Afirmativo	Negativo
fuera		fuese		sea			
fuera	s	fuese	s	sea	s	sé	No + Pres Subj
fuera		fuese		sea		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
fuéramos		fuésemos		sea	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
fuera	is	fuese	is	seá	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
fuera	n	fuese	n	sea	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: Unfortunately just have to learn

Presente subjuntivo: ser → se + a (s,mos, is, n)

Pretérito indicativo: Unfortunately just have to learn

Imperfecto indicativo: ser → er + a (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above fueron → fuera / fuese (s, mos, is, n)

Futuro indicativo: ser + é/á (s, mos, is, n)

Condicional indicativo: ser + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Gerundio: ser → s + iendo → siendo (in this case you can't use the third person plural to make the Gerundio)Participio: ser → s + ido → sido

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

estando

estar – to be

estado

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
est a r	aba			est a r		estar +	é/á	estar +	ía
estaba		est u ve		est o y		estaré		estaría	
estaba	s	est u vi	ste	está	s ¹	estará	s	estaría	s
estaba		est u vo		está		estará		estaría	
estába	mos	est u vi	mos	esta	mos	estare	mos	estaría	mos
estaba	is	est u vi	steis	está	is	estaré	is	estaría	is
estaba	n	est u vie	ron*	está	n	estará	n	estaría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
estuviera		estuviese		esté					
estuviera	s	estuviese	s	esté	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
estuviera		estuviese		esté		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
estuviera	mos	estuviese	mos	este	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
estuviera	is	estuviese	is	esté	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
estuviera	n	estuviese	n	esté	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an **E** the others have an **A**

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: estar → está (s, mos, is, n) (a → oy for yo)

Presente subjuntivo: estar → esté (s, mos, is, n)

Pretérito indicativo: estar → estuve (ste, mos, steis)

(e for yo)

(o for él, ella, usted)

estuvie then ron

Imperfecto indicativo: estar → est + aba (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above estuvieron → estuviera / estuviese (s, mos, is, n)

Futuro indicativo: estar + é/á (s, mos, is, n)

Condicional indicativo: estar + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Gerundio: estar → est + ando → estando (in this case you can't use the third person plural to make the Gerundio)

Participio: estar → est + ado → estado

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

habiendo

haber – to have (aux)

habido

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
hab <u>e</u> r	í <u>a</u>					habr +	é/á	habr +	í <u>a</u>
había		hub <u>e</u>		he		habré		habría	
había	s	hub <u>i</u>	ste	has		habrá	s	habría	s
² había		² hub <u>o</u>		² hay ¹ ha		² habrá		² habría	
había	mos	hub <u>i</u>	mos	hemos		habre	mos	habría	mos
había	is	hub <u>i</u>	steis	habéis		habré	is	habría	is
había	n	hub <u>ie</u>	ron*	han		habrá	n	habría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		¹ ha + ya		Afirmativo		Negativo	
hubiera		hubiese		haya					
hubiera	s	hubiese	s	haya	s	hé		No + Pres Subj	
² hubiera		² hubiese		² haya		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
hubi <u>é</u> ra	mos	hubi <u>é</u> se	mos	haya	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
hubiera	is	hubiese	is	hayá	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
hubiera	n	hubiese	n	haya	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an **E** the others have an **A**

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: Unfortunately just have to learn

Presente subjuntivo: ha + ya → haya (s, mos, **is**, n)

Pretérito indicativo: haber → hubi (ste, mos, steis)
 (e for yo)
 (o for él, ella, usted)
 hubie then ron

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Imperfecto indicativo: haber → hab + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above hubieron → hubiera / hubiere (s, **mos**, is, n)Futuro indicativo: haber loses the e to become habr + é/á (s, mos, **is**, n)

Condicional indicativo: haber loses the e to become habr + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Gerundio: haber → hab + iendo → habiendo (in this case you can't use the third person plural to make the Gerundio)Participio: haber → hab + **ido** → habido² When used as an impersonal verb (there is/are) (no imperative)

teniendo

Tener – to have: own

tenido

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
tener	ía					tendr +	é/á	tendr +	ía
tenía		tuve		tengo	**	tendré		tendría	
tenía	s	tuvi	ste	tiene	s	tendrá	s	tendría	s
tenía		tuvo		tiene		tendrá		tendría	
tenía	mos	tuvi	mos	tene	mos	tendré	mos	tendría	mos
tenía	is	tuvi	steis	tené	is	tendré	is	tendría	is
tenía	n	tuvo	ron*	tiene	n	tendrá	n	tendría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente **		Imperativo	Imperativo
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		tengo → tenga		Afirmativo	Negativo
tuviera		tuviese		tenga	**		
tuviera	s	tuviese	s	tenga	s	ten	No + Pres Subj
tuviera		tuviese		tenga		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
tuviera	mos	tuviese	mos	tenga	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
tuviera	is	tuviese	is	tengá	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
tuviera	n	tuviese	n	tenga	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: study the stem changes
(nosotros & vosotros don't have stem changes)

Presente subjuntivo: tengo → tenga (s, mos, is, n)

Pretérito indicativo: tuvi (ste, mos, steis)
(e for yo)
(o for él, ella, usted)
tuvie then ron

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Imperfecto indicativo: tener → ten + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above tuvieron → tuviera / tuviese (s, mos, is, n)

Futuro indicativo: tener: the last e changes to d tendr + é/á (s, mos, is, n)

Condicional indicativo: tener: the last e changes to d tendr + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Gerundio: tener → ten + iendo → **teniendo**

Participio: tener → ten + ido → **tenido**

Other verbs that follow this pattern

contener (**contén**)

detener (**detén**)

entretener (**entretén**)

mantener (**mantén**)

obtener (**obten**)

sostener (**sostén**)

abstenerse (**abstente**)

atenerse (**atente**)

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haciendo

hacer – to do: make

hecho

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
hac <u>e</u>	í <u>a</u>			hac <u>e</u>		har +	é/á	har +	í <u>a</u>
hacía		hice		hago	**	haré		haría	
hacía	s	hici	ste	hace	s	hará	s	haría	s
hacía		hizo		hace		hará		haría	
hacía	mos	hici	mos	hace	mos	hare	mos	haría	mos
hacía	is	hici	steis	hacé	is	haré	is	haría	is
hacía	n	hicie	ron*	hace	n	hará	n	haría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		hago → haga		Afirmativo	Negativo
hiciera		hiciese		haga	**		
hiciera	s	hiciese	s	haga	s	haz	No + Pres Subj
hiciera		hiciese		haga		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
hiciera	mos	hiciese	mos	haga	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
hiciera	is	hiciese	is	hagá	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
hiciera	n	hiciese	n	haga	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: hacer → hace (s, mos, is, n) (hago for yo)

Presente subjuntivo: haga → haga (s, mos, is, n)

Pretérito indicativo: hacer → hici (ste, mos, steis)
 (e for yo)
 (hizo for él, ella, usted)
 hicie then ron

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Imperfecto indicativo: hacer → hac + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above hicieron → hiciera / hiciese (s, mos, is, n)

Futuro indicativo: hacer : losses the ce to become har + é/á (s, mos, is, n)

Condicional indicativo: hacer : losses the ce to become har + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Gerundio: hacer → hac + iendo → haciendo

Participio: hecho

yendo yéndose

irse – to go / leave; go away

ido

Indicativo

Imperfecto			Pretérito			Presente			Futuro			Condicional		
ir									ir +	é/á		ir +	ía	
me	iba		me	fui		me	voy	**	me	iré		me	iría	
te	iba	s	te	fui	ste	te	va	s	te	irá	s	te	iría	s
se	iba		se	fue		se	va		se	irá		se	iría	
nos	iba	mos	nos	fui	mos	nos	va	mos	nos	ire	mos	nos	iría	mos
os	iba	is	os	fui	steis	os	va	is	os	iré	is	os	iría	is
se	iba	n	se	fue	ron*	se	va	n	se	irá	n	se	iría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto			Imperfecto			Presente **			Imperativo			Imperativo		
* RON > RA			* RON > SE			voy → vay + a			Afirmativo (A)			Negativo		
me	fuera		me	fuese		me	vaya							
te	fuera	s	te	fuese	s	te	vaya	s	vete			No + Pres Subj		
se	fuera		se	fuese		se	vaya		Pres Subj (A1)			No + Pres Subj		
nos	fuera	mos	nos	fuese	mos	nos	vaya	mos	Pres Subj (A2)			No + Pres Subj		
os	fuera	is	os	fuese	is	os	vaya	is	idos			No + Pres Subj		
se	fuera	n	se	fuese	n	se	vaya	n	Pres Subj (A3)			No + Pres Subj		

váyase (A1)

vayámonos; vámonos (A2)

váyanse (A3)

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: Unfortunately just have to learn
 Presente subjuntivo: voy → vay + a → vaya (s, mos, is, n)

Pretérito indicativo: Unfortunately just have to learn

Imperfecto indicativo: ir → i + ba → iba (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above fueron → fuera / fuese (s, mos, is, n)

Futuro indicativo: ir + é/á (s, mos, is, n)

Condicional indicativo: ir + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Gerundio: yendo yéndose

Participio: ido

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

viniendo

venir – to come

venido

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
vení	ía					vendr +	é/á	vendr +	ía
venía		vine		vengo	**	vendré		vendría	
venía	s	vini	ste	viene	s	vendrá	s	vendría	s
venía		vino		viene		vendrá		vendría	
venía	mos	vini	mos	veni	mos	vendre	mos	vendría	mos
venía	is	vini	steis	ven	ís	vendré	is	vendría	is
venía	n	vinie	ron*	viene	n	vendrá	n	vendría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		vengo → venga		Afirmativo	Negativo
viniera		viniese		venga	**		
viniera	s	viniese	s	venga	s	ven	No + Pres Subj
viniera		viniese		venga		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
viniera	mos	viniese	mos	venga	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
viniera	is	viniese	is	vengá	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
viniera	n	viniese	n	venga	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: study the stem changes
(nosotros & vosotros don't have stem changes)

Presente subjuntivo: vengo → venga (s, mos, is, n)

Pretérito indicativo: vini (ste, mos, steis)
(e for yo)
(o for él, ella, usted)
vinie then ron

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Imperfecto indicativo: venir → ven + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above vinieron → viniera / viniese (s, mos, is, n)

Futuro indicativo: venir: the i changes to d → vendr + é/á (s, mos, is, n)

Condicional indicativo: venir: the i changes to d → vendr + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Gerundio: use third person Pretérito plural vinieron → vinie → viniendo

Participio: venr → ven + ido → venido

12 verbs that follow this pattern.

advenir (advén) avenir (avén) contravenir (contravén) convenir (convén) devenir (devén)
 desavenir (desavén) intervenir (intervén) prevenir (prevén) provenir (provén)
 reconvenir (reconvén) sobrevenir (sobrevén) subvenir (subvén)

pudiendo

poder – to be able; can

podido

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
pode r	ía					podr +	é/á	podr +	ía
podía		pude		puedo		podré		podría	
podía	s	pudi	ste	puede	s ¹	podrá	s	podría	s
podía		pudo		puede		podrá		podría	
podía	mos	pudi	mos	pode	mos	podre	mos	podría	mos
podía	is	pudi	steis	podé	is	podré	is	podría	is
podía	n	pudie	ron*	puede	n	podrá	n	podría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo	Negativo
podiera		podiese		pueda			
podiera	s	podiese	s	pueda	s	Pres Ind –S ¹	No + Pres Subj
podiera		podiese		pueda		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
podiera	mos	podiese	mos	poda	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
podiera	is	podiese	is	podá	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
podiera	n	podiese	n	pueda	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: poder → puede (s,n) (e → o for yo)
pode (mos, is)

Presente subjuntivo: follow pattern above just change E → A

Pretérito indicativo: pudi (ste, mos, steis)
(e for yo)
(o for él, ella, usted)
pudie then ron

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Imperfecto indicativo: poder → pod + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above pudieron → pudiera / pudiese (s, mos, is, n)

Futuro indicativo: poder: losses the E to become podr + é/á (s, mos, is, n)

Condicional indicativo: poder: losses the E to become podr + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Gerundio: use third person Pretérito plural pudieron → pudie → pudiendo

Or poder → pud + iendo → pudiendo

Participio: poder → pod + ido → podido

queriendo

querer – to want

querido

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
querer	ía			quiere		querr +	é/á	querr +	ía
quería		quise	ste	quiero		querré		querría	
quería	s	quisi	ste	quiere	s ¹	querrá	s	querría	s
quería		quiso		quiere		querrá		querría	
quería	mos	quisi	mos	quiere	mos	querré	mos	querría	mos
quería	is	quisi	steis	quiere	is	querré	is	querría	is
quería	n	quisie	ron*	quiere	n	querrá	n	querría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
quisiera		quisiese		quiera					
quisiera	s	quisiese	s	quiera	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
quisiera		quisiese		quiera		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
quisiera	mos	quisiese	mos	quiera	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
quisiera	is	quisiese	is	quiera	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
quisiera	n	quisiese	n	quiera	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: querer → quiere (s, n) (e → o for yo)
quiere (mos, is)

Presente subjuntivo: follow pattern above just change E → A

Pretérito indicativo: quise (ste, mos, steis)
(e for yo)
(o for él, ella, usted)
quisie then ron

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Imperfecto indicativo: querer → quer + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above quisieron → quisiera / quisiere (s, mos, is, n)

Futuro indicativo: querer: loses the last E to become querr + é/á (s, mos, is, n)

Condicional indicativo: querer: loses the last E to become querr + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Gerundio: querer → quer + iendo → queriendo

Participio: querer → quer + ido → querido

sabiendo

saber – to know (how)

sabido

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
sab e	ía			sab e		sabr +	é/á	sabr +	ía
sabía		supe		sé	**	sabr e		sabría	
sabía	s	supi	ste	sabe	s ¹	sabr a	s	sabría	s
sabía		supo		sabe		sabr a		sabría	
sabía	mos	supi	mos	sabe	mos	sabr e	mos	sabría	mos
sabía	is	supi	steis	sab e	is	sabr e	is	sabría	is
sabía	n	supie	ron*	sabe	n	sabr a	n	sabría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente **		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		se + pa → sepa		Afirmativo	Negativo
supiera		supiese		sepa	**		
supiera	s	supiese	s	sepa	s	Pres Ind – S ¹	No + Pres Subj
supiera		supiese		sepa		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
supi e ra	mos	supi e se	mos	sepa	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
supiera	is	supiese	is	sep a	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
supiera	n	supiese	n	sepa	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an **E** the others have an **A**

Verb Construction

Presente indicativo: saber → sabe (s, mos, **is**, n) (**sé** for yo)Presente subjuntivo: **sé** → se + pa → sepa (s, mos, **is**, n)

Pretérito indicativo: **supi** (ste, mos, steis)
 (e for yo)
 (o for él, ella, usted)
 supie then ron

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Imperfecto indicativo: saber → sab + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Imperfecto subjuntivo: follow ron rule above supier~~on~~ → supiera / supiese (s, **mos**, is, n)Futuro indicativo: saber: loses the E to become sabr + **é/á** (s, mos, **is**, n)

Condicional indicativo: saber: loses the E to become sabr + ía (s, mos, is, n)

Gerundio: saber → sab + **iendo** → sabiendoParticipio: saber → sab + **ido** → sabido

Can you see any patterns?

Hopefully by now you are starting to see the same pattern over and over again with the conjugations by just adding s, mos, is, or n to the stem, and ste, mos, steis, and ron in the pretérito tense.

Have you also noticed what happens in the pretérito tense when the stem is the same for all subjects the yo¹ form and él, ella, usted² forms use the conjugations e¹ and o² (without the tildes) as if they were an AR verb with the exception of ser and ir.

The key is to find all the regular parts of a verb and then once you are comfortable with them you can concentrate more on the irregularities / stem changes.

Going forward with all the other verbs that I am going to cover I will keep the conjugation table, but I am going to just add the key parts of that verb as the conjugations don't change.

Let's continue on the next page.

poniendo

poner – to put; place

puesto

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
poner	ía			poner		pondr +	é/á	pondr +	ía
ponía		puse		pongo	**	pondré		pondría	
ponías	s	pusiste		pones	s	pondrás	s	pondrías	s
ponía		puso		pone		pondrá		pondría	
ponían	mos	pusieron	mos	ponen	mos	pondrán	mos	pondrían	mos
ponías	is	pusisteis		ponéis	is	pondréis	is	pondrían	is
ponían	n	pusieron	n	ponen	n	pondrán	n	pondrían	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		pongo → ponga		Afirmativo	Negativo
pusiera		pusiese		ponga	**		
pusieras	s	pusiesen	s	pongáis	s	pon	No + Pres Subj
pusiera		pusiese		ponga		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
pusieran	mos	pusiesen	mos	pongáis	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
pusieras	is	pusiesen	is	pongáis	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
pusieran	n	pusiesen	n	pongáis	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Key words

pongo ready for presente subjuntivo

pusieron ready for imperfecto subjuntivo

Pondr

Poner the E changes to D in futuro and condicional Pondr

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Gerundio: pon → pon + iendo → poniendo

Participio: puesto

24 verbs that follow this pattern.

anteponer (antepón)

deponer (depón)

imponer (impón)

posponer (pospón)

recomponer (recompón)

suponer (supón)

aponer (apón)

descomponer (descompón)

Indisponer (indispón)

predisponer (predispón)

reponer (repón)

trasponer (traspón)

componer (compón)

disponer (dispón)

interponer (interpón)

presuponer (presupón)

sobrepone (sobrepón)

trasponer (traspón)

contraponer (contrapón)

exponer (expón)

oponer (opón)

proponer (propón)

superponer (superpón)

yuxtaponer (yuxtapón)

saliendo

salir – to go out; leave

salido

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
salir	ía	salir		salir i → e		saldr +	é/á	saldr +	ía
salía		salí		salgo **		saldré		saldría	
salía	s	salí	ste	sale	s	saldrá	s	saldría	s
salía		salí	ó	sale		saldrá		saldría	
salía	mos	salí	mos	sale	mos	saldré	mos	saldría	mos
salía	is	salí	steis	sale	is	saldré	is	saldría	is
salía	n	salí	ron*	sale	n	saldrá	n	saldría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		salgo → salga		Afirmativo	Negativo
saliera		saliese		salga **			
saliera	s	saliese	s	salga	s	sal	No + Pres Subj
saliera		saliese		salga		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
saliera	mos	saliese	mos	salga	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
saliera	is	saliese	is	salga	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
saliera	n	saliese	n	salga	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Key words

salgo ready for subjuntivo

salieron ready for subjuntivo & Gerundio

“i” becomes “d” in futuro & condicional indicativo

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

If you think about there are only three changes in this verb most of it is regular apart from the futuro and condicional tense in the indicativo, presente subjuntivo, and the tú imperative.

1 verb that follows this pattern

Sobresalir (sobresal)

diciendo

decir – to say; tell

dicho

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
decir	ía					dir +	é/á	dir +	ía
decía		dije		digo	**	diré		diría	
decía	s	diji	ste	dice	s	dirá	s	diría	s
decía		dijo		dice		dirá		diría	
decía	mos	diji	mos	dec	mos	dire	mos	diría	mos
decía	is	diji	steis	dec	is	diré	is	diría	is
decía	n	dije	ron*	dice	n	dirá	n	diría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente { }		Imperativo	Imperativo
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		digo → diga		Afirmativo	Negativo
dijera		dijese		diga	**		
dijera	s	dijese	s	diga	s	di	No + Pres Subj
dijera		dijese		diga		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
dijera	mos	dijese	mos	diga	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
dijera	is	dijese	is	diga	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
dijera	n	dijese	n	diga	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Key words

digo ready for subjuntivo

dice presente tense (add i before e ready for Gerundio (diciendo))

dijeron ready for subjuntivo

dicho

Key points

Decir loses the “ec” to become “dir” in futuro & condicional indicativo

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

cayendo

caer – to fall

caído

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
caer	ía	cae	e → í	cae		caer +	é/á	caer +	ía
caía		caí		caigo	**	caeré		caería	
caía	s	caí	ste	cae	s ¹	caerá	s	caería	s
caía		cay	ó	cae		caerá		caería	
caía	mos	caí	mos	cae	mos	caere	mos	caería	mos
caía	is	caí	steis	cae	is	caeré	is	caería	is
caía	n	caye	ron*	cae	n	caerá	n	caería	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente { }		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		caigo → caiga		Afirmativo	Negativo
cayera		cayese		caiga	**		
cayera	s	cayese	s	caiga	s	Pres Ind – S ¹	No + Pres Subj
cayera		cayese		caiga		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
cayera	mos	cayese	mos	caiga	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
cayera	is	cayese	is	caiga	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
cayera	n	cayese	n	caiga	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Key words

caigo ready for subjuntivo

cayó

cayeron ready for imperfecto subjuntivo and Gerundio

(i → y in 3rd person(s) only)

caído (Participio)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

2 verbs that follow this pattern

decaer

recaer

In the pretérito you will notice that the 'í' has a tilde (í) the reason for this is the letter before the 'i' is an 'a'. In Spanish the vowels a, e, o are strong vowels while i and u are weak, so to emphasize the (i) a tilde is added.

However in the third person singular and third person plural the i changes to y

trayendo

traer – to bring

traído

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
traer	ía			traer		traer +	é/á	traer +	ía
traía		traje		traigo	**	traeré		traería	
traía	s	trajiste		traes	s ¹	traerás	s	traería	s
traía		trajo		trae		traerá		traería	
traía	mos	trajimos		traen	mos	traerán	mos	traerían	mos
traía	is	trajisteis		traéis	is	traeréis	is	traerían	is
traía	n	trajeron*		traen	n	traerán	n	traerían	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		traigo → traiga		Afirmativo	Negativo
trajera		trajese		traiga	**		
trajera	s	trajese	s	traiga	s	<u>Pres Ind – S¹</u>	No + Pres Subj
trajera		trajese		traiga		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
trajera	mos	trajese	mos	traiga	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
trajera	is	trajese	is	traiga	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
trajera	n	trajese	n	traiga	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Key words

traigo ready for presente subjuntivo

trayeron ready for imperfecto subjuntivo

trayendo (Gerundio)

traído (Participio)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

10 verbs that follow this pattern.

abstraer

atraer

contraer

distraer

extraer

maltraer

retraer

Retrotraer

substraer

sustraer

viendo

ver – to see

visto

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
ve r	ía	ve r e → i		ve r		ver +	é/á	ver +	ía
veía		vi		veo	**	veré		vería	
veía	s	vi	ste	ve	s ¹	verá	s	vería	s
veía		vi	o	ve		verá		vería	
veía	mos	vi	mos	ve	mos	veré	mos	vería	mos
veía	is	vi	steis	ve	is	veré	is	vería	is
veía	n	vie	ron*	ve	n	verá	n	vería	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		veo → vea		Afirmativo	Negativo
viera		viese		vea	**		
viera	s	viese	s	vea	s	Pres Ind – S ¹	No + Pres Subj
viera		viese		vea		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
vié r a	mos	vié s e	mos	vea	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
viera	is	viese	is	veá	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
viera	n	viese	n	vea	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Key words

veo ready for presente subjuntivo

vieron ready for imperfecto subjuntivo & Gerundio

visto (Participio)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

dando

dar – to give

dado

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
da r	aba	da r a → i		da r		dar +	é/á	dar +	ía
daba		di		doy		daré		daría	
daba	s	di	ste	da	s ¹	dará	s	daría	s
daba		di	o	da		dará		daría	
dába	mos	di	mos	da	mos	dare	mos	daría	mos
daba	is	di	steis	da	is	daré	is	daría	is
daba	n	die	ron*	da	n	dará	n	daría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo	Negativo
diera		diese		dé			
diera	s	diese	s	de	s	<u>Pres Ind –S¹</u>	No + Pres Subj
diera		diese		dé		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
dié r a	mos	dié s e	mos	de	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
diera	is	diese	is	de	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
diera	n	diese	n	de	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Key words

doy

dieron ready for imperfecto subjuntivo.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

cabiendo

caber – to fit into

cabido

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
cabe r	ía			cabe r		cabr +	é/á	cabr +	ía
cabía		cupe		quepo	**	cabré		cabría	
cabía	s	cupi	ste	cabe	s ¹	cabrá	s	cabría	s
cabía		cupo		cabe		cabrá		cabría	
cabía	mos	cupi	mos	cabe	mos	cabre	mos	cabría	mos
cabía	is	cupi	steis	cabé	is	cabré	is	cabría	is
cabía	n	cupie	ron*	cabe	n	cabrá	n	cabría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente { }		Imperativo	Imperativo
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		quepo → quepa		Afirmativo	Negativo
cupiera		cupiese		quepa	**		
cupiera	s	cupiese	s	quepa	s	Pres Ind – S ¹	No + Pres Subj
cupiera		cupiese		quepa		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
cupiera	mos	cupiese	mos	quepa	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
cupiera	is	cupiese	is	quepa	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
cupiera	n	cupiese	n	quepa	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Key words

quepo ready for the presente subjuntivo

cupieron ready for the imperfecto subjuntivo

Key points

Caber loses the “E” in the futuro & condicional to become cabr

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

valiendo

valer – to be worth; cost

valido

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
valer	ía	vale	e → i	valer		valdr +	é/á	valdr +	ía
valía		valí		valgo	**	valdré		valdría	
valía	s	vali	ste	vale	s	valdrá	s	valdría	s
valía		vali	ó	vale		valdrá		valdría	
valía	mos	vali	mos	vale	mos	valdre	mos	valdría	mos
valía	is	vali	steis	valé	is	valdré	is	valdría	is
valía	n	valie	ron*	vale	n	valdrá	n	valdría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente { }		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		valgo → valga		Afirmativo	Negativo
valiera		valiese		valga	**		
valiera	s	valiese	s	valga	s	val	No + Pres Subj
valiera		valiese		valga		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
valiera	mos	valiese	mos	valga	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
valiera	is	valiese	is	valgá	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
valiera	n	valiese	n	valga	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Key words

valgo ready for the presente subjuntivo

valieron ready for the imperfecto subjuntivo

Key points

valer loses the “E” changes to “D” in the futuro & condicional to become valdr

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

andando

andar – to walk

andado

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
and a r	aba			anda r		andar +	é/á	andar +	ía
andaba		andu v e		ando		andaré		andaría	
andaba	s	andu v i	ste	anda	s ¹	andará	s	andaría	s
andaba		andu v o		anda		andará		andaría	
and a ba	mos	andu v i	mos	anda	mos	andare	mos	andaría	mos
andaba	is	andu v i	steis	andá	is	andaré	is	andaría	is
andaba	n	andu v ie	ron*	anda	n	andará	n	andaría	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	Imperativo
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo	Negativo
anduviera		anduviese		ande			
anduviera	s	anduviese	s	ande	s	Pres Ind – S ¹	No + Pres Subj
anduviera		anduviese		ande		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
anduviera	mos	anduviese	mos	ande	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
anduviera	is	anduviese	is	andé	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
anduviera	n	anduviese	n	ande	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Key words

anduvieron ready for imperfecto subjuntivo.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

As you can see andar is almost a regular verb apart from in the Pretérito tense. Hopefully you will notice the Pretérito tense looks similar to the Pretérito tenses of estar (estuvo) and tener (tuvo)

For example

Él, ella, usted

anduvoestuvotuvo

oyendo

oír – to hear

oído

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
oír	ía	oír		oír i → ye		oir +	é/á	oir +	ía
oía		oí		oigo **		oiré		oiría	
oías	s	oístes		oyes ¹	s	oirás	s	oiríais	s
oía		oyó		oye		oirá		oiría	
oíamos	mos	oímos		oír	mos	oiremos	mos	oiríamos	mos
oíais	is	oísteis		o	ís	oiréis	is	oiríais	is
oían	n	oyeron*		oye	n	oirán	n	oirían	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		oigo → oiga		Afirmativo	Negativo
oyera		oyese		oiga **			
oyeras	s	oyesess		oigas	s	Pres Ind –S ¹	No + Pres Subj
oyera		oyese		oiga		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
oyéramos	mos	oyésemos	mos	oigamos	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
oyerais	is	oyesessis	is	oigáis	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
oyeran	n	oyesessen	n	oigan	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Key words

oigo ready for presente subjuntivo

oye

oyeron ready for imperfecto subjuntivo and Gerundio.

oído (Participio)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

In the pretérito you will notice that the 'í' has a tilde (í) the reason for this is the letter before the 'í' is an 'o'. In Spanish the vowels a, e, o are strong vowels while i and u are weak, so to emphasize the (í) a tilde is added. However in the third person singular and third person plural the i changes to y

Letter Sounds

Before we move on I want to cover some letter sound that will help you understand with other verbs why the changes are necessary.

C – This letter often sounds like the English K, however before an e or i .. (ce / ci) the sound changes to a TH (Esp) or S (AmL)

Z – This letter is also pronounced like TH (Esp) or S (AmL). Note in the Spanish speaking world ze and zi does not exist.

G, GUE, GUI – This letter often sounds like the English G, however before an e or an i (ge / gi) the sound changes to a harsh H in English. I like to think of it when g and e are together or g and i are together, they are having a fight and they are making a harsh sound, so u step in between them to quieten or calm them down to make a the soft g sound again, and while u are in the middle of them u don't make a sound (in this case u is not pronounced in the word it remains silent).

J, GE, GI – This letter is pronounced like a harsh H in English.

Placing verbs into groups

As I mentioned in the beginning in of this document after looking at many verbs I saw that I was able to put them into groups for example explicar works the same way as buscar and llegar works the same way cargar. Once I understood why these verbs had changes the verb became much easier.

Unfortunately there are verbs with changes in the presente tense that you will just need to learn for example encontrar in the presente tense the o changes to ue, but we will cover this later.

You may have noticed in the table that the third person (él, ella, usted) in some tenses are highlighted in green. The reason for this is you can use that word as a base word for that for that verb tense then just add s, mos, is, n for the relevant subject. (Keep in mind nosotros and vosotros in some verbs and tenses may or may follow the same pattern)

From the index page you can see we are going to cover many groups that at first may seem a little overwhelming and too much to remember but don't panic just treat each new group as a bite size piece of information and all that you are doing is adding new layers of information to what you already know while at the same reinforcing that information by repeating the same pattern over and over again.

After looking at all the groups pick a group or a couple of groups that you think you may need more practise with, for example sentir is a popular verb and is use a lot, so maybe study that group first with all the changes and once you have mastered or you are feeling comfortable with that group move onto another if you wish.

So let's take a look at the groups

CAR Verbs

sacando

Sacar – to take out; extract

sacado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	sacar	aba	saca	r	saca	r	sacar +	é/á	sacar +	ía
	sacaba		sac	qué { }	sac	o	sacar	é	sacar	ía
	sacaba	s	saca	ste	saca	s ¹	sacar	á s	sacar	ía s
	sacaba		sac	ó	saca		sacar	á	sacar	ía
	sac	aba mos	saca	mos	saca	mos	sacar	e mos	sacar	ía mos
	sacaba	is	saca	steis	sac	á is	sacar	é is	sacar	ía is
	sacaba	n	saca	ron*	saca	n	sacar	á n	sacar	ía n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	sacara		sacase		saque	{ }				
	sacara	s	sacase	s	saque	s	Pres Ind –S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	sacara		sacase		saque		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	sac	ara mos	sac	ase mos	saque	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	sacara	is	sacase	is	sac	é is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	sacara	n	sacase	n	saque	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Car Verbs like sacar, are when you look at them are regular with only one change in the Pretérito indicativo yo form which is only to keep the K sound instead of making a Th sounds

Sacé → saqué (this conjugation helps with the presente subjuntivo but remember to remove the tilde)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

There are about 351 Spanish verbs that end in CAR and follow this pattern, here are just a few of them

aparcar aplicar buscar colocar comunicar dedicar duplicar
 embarcar fabricar identificar magnificar picar provocar tocar

I like to remember these verbs as car key or car kay verbs because the car changes to que to keep the k sound.

ZAR Verbs

abrazando

abrazar – to hug

abrazado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	abrazar	aba	abrazar		abrazar		abrazar +	é/á	abrazar +	ía
	abrazaba		abracé	{ }	abrazo		abrazaré		abrazaría	
	abrazaba	s	abrazaste		abrazas	s ¹	abrazarás	s	abrazarías	s
	abrazaba		abrazó		abrazamos		abrazaremos		abrazaríamos	
	abrazábamos	mos	abrazamos	mos	abrazan	mos	abrazarán	mos	abrazarían	mos
	abrazaba	is	abrazasteis		abrazáis	is	abrazaréis	is	abrazaríais	is
	abrazaba	n	abrazaron	*	abrazan	n	abrazarán	n	abrazarían	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	abrazara		abrazase		abrace	{ }				
	abrazara	s	abrazase	s	abrace	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	abrazara		abrazase		abrace		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	abrazáramos	mos	abrazásemos	mos	abrace	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	abrazara	is	abrazase	is	abrace	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	abrazara	n	abrazase	n	abrace	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Zar Verbs like abrazar, when you look at them are regular like the Car verbs with only one change in the Pretérito indicativo yo form this is because the ZE and ZI are forbidden syllables in Spanish, there are exceptions, mostly foreign words.

Zeplin, zigzag, zen, Jacuzzi....

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

abrazé → abracé (this conjugation helps with the presente subjuntivo, but remember to remove the tilde)

There are about 442 Spanish verbs that end in ZAR and follow this pattern, here are just a few of them.

abonanzar actualizar alzar calzar categorizar colonizar disfrazar embarazar
lanzar organizar personalizar realizar utilizar

Like many parts of the Spanish language there are a few exceptions, let's take a look at them on the following page.

ZAR Verbs i > ie stem change in the presente tense

comenzando

comenzar – to begin; start

comenzado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	comenzar	aba	comenzar		comenzar		comenzar +	é/á	comenzar +	ía
	comenzaba		comencé	{ }	comienzo		comenzaré		comenzaría	
	comenzaba	s	comenza	ste	comienza	s ¹	comenzará	s	comenzaría	s
	comenzaba		comenzó		comienza		comenzará		comenzaría	
	comenzaba	mos	comenza	mos	comenza	mos	comenzare	mos	comenzaría	mos
	comenzaba	is	comenza	steis	comenzá	is	comenzaré	is	comenzaría	is
	comenzaba	n	comenza	ron*	comienza	n	comenzará	n	comenzaría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	comenzara		comenzase		comience	{ }				
	comenzara	s	comenzase	s	comience	s	Pres Ind –S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	comenzara		comenzase		comience		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	comenzara	mos	comenzase	mos	comience	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	comenzara	is	comenzase	is	comience	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	comenzara	n	comenzase	n	comience	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Comenzar follows the same pattern as all the other zar verbs, however there is one more change and that is only in the presente tenses excluding nosotros and vosotros the e in comenzar becomes ie

comenza → comienza

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

comenzé → comencé (this conjugation helps with the presente subjuntivo but remember the e becomes ie)
comence → comience (remember to remove the tilde)

Luckily there are only another 3 verbs that follow this pattern

empezar recomenzar trompezar

With the zar verbs there are only three verbs to remember that have i > ie changes, once you have learnt how to conjugate comenzar all you need to do is add RE to COMENZAR to have the new verbs recomenzar.

Unfortunately there is another set of zar verbs that have a change in the presentes. You will see them on the next page.

ZAR Verbs with o > ue stem change in the presente tense

almorzando

almorzar – to have lunch

almorzado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	almorzar	aba	almorzar		almorzar		almorzar +	é/á	almorzar +	ía
	almorzaba		almorcé	{ }	almuerzo		almorzaré		almorzaría	
	almorzaba	s	almorza	ste	almuerza	s ¹	almorzaré	s	almorzaría	s
	almorzaba		almorzó		almuerza		almorzaré		almorzaría	
	almorzaba	mos	almorza	mos	almorza	mos	almorzaré	mos	almorzaría	mos
	almorzaba	is	almorza	steis	almorza	is	almorzaré	is	almorzaría	is
	almorzaba	n	almorza	ron*	almuerza	n	almorzaré	n	almorzaría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	almorzara		almorzase		almuerce	{ }				
	almorzara	s	almorzase	s	almuerce	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	almorzara		almorzase		almuerce		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	almorzara	mos	almorzase	mos	almuerce	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	almorzara	is	almorzase	is	almuerce	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	almorzara	n	almorzase	n	almuerce	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

almorzar follows the same pattern as all the other zar verbs, however there is one more change and that is only in the presente tenses excluding nosotros and vosotros the o in almorzar becomes ue

almorza → almuerza

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

almorzé → almorcé (this conjugation helps with the presente subjuntivo but remember the o becomes ue)
 almuerce → almuerce (remember to remove the tilde)

Luckily there are only another 4 verbs that follow this pattern

disforzar esforzar [forzar] reforzar

With the zar verbs there are only two verbs to remember that have o > ue changes, because once you have learnt how to conjugate forzar all you need to do is add DIS/ES/RE to FORZAR to have the new verbs above.

ZAR Verbs with i > í stem change in the presente tense

enraizando

enraizar – to take root

enraizado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	enraiza	aba	enraiza		enraiza		enraizar +	é/á	enraizar +	ía
	enraizaba		enraicé	{ }	enraízo		enraizaré		enraizaría	
	enraizaba	s	enraiza	ste	enraíza	s ¹	enraizará	s	enraizaría	s
	enraizaba		enraizó		enraíza		enraizará		enraizaría	
	enraizába	mos	enraiza	mos	enraiza	mos	enraizaré	mos	enraizaría	mos
	enraizaba	is	enraiza	steis	enraíza	is	enraizaré	is	enraizaría	is
	enraizaba	n	enraiza	ron*	enraíza	n	enraizará	n	enraizaría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	enraizara		enraizase		enraíce	{ }				
	enraizara	s	enraizase	s	enraíce	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	enraizara		enraizase		enraíce		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	enraizára	mos	enraizáse	mos	enraíce	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	enraizara	is	enraizase	is	enraíce	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	enraizara	n	enraizase	n	enraíce	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

enraizar follows the same pattern as all the other zar verbs, however there is one more change and that is only in the presente tenses excluding nosotros and vosotros the i in enraizar becomes í

enraiza → enraíza

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

enraizé → enraicé (this conjugation helps with the presente subjuntivo but remember the i becomes í)

enraice → enraíce (remember to remove the tilde)

Luckily there are only another 5 verbs that follow this pattern

arcaizar corporeizar europeizar hebraizar judaizar

These verbs many not be used much in your day to day Spanish language, however be aware of them.

GAR Verbs

llegando

llegar – to arrive; get to

llegado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	llegar	aba	llegar		llegar		llegar +	é/á	llegar +	ía
	llegaba		llegué	{ }	llego		llegaré		llegaría	
	llegaba	s	llega	ste	llega	s ¹	llegará	s	llegaría	s
	llegaba		llegó		llega		llegará		llegaría	
	llegaba	mos	llega	mos	llega	mos	llegare	mos	llegaría	mos
	llegaba	is	llega	steis	llegá	is	llegaré	is	llegaría	is
	llegaba	n	llega	ron*	llega	n	llegará	n	llegaría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	llegara		llegase		llegue	{ }				
	llegara	s	llegase	s	llegue	s	Pres Ind –S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	llegara		llegase		llegue		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	llegara	mos	llegase	mos	llegue	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	llegara	is	llegase	is	llegué	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	llegara	n	llegase	n	llegue	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Gar Verbs like llegar, are when you look at them are regular with only one change in the Pretérito indicativo yo form which is only to keep the soft g sound instead of making a harsh h sound when the G and E are together.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

llegé → llegué (this conjugation helps with the presente subjuntivo but remember to remove the tilde)

There are about 175 Spanish verbs that end in GAR and follow this pattern, here are just a few of them

agregar	cagar	cargar	delegar	despegar	drogar	encargar
fumigar	investigar	mangar	pagar	pegar	rasgar	

GAR Verbs with i > ie stem change in the presente tense

negando

negar – to deny; reject

negado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	negar	aba	negar		negar		negar +	é/á	negar +	ía
	negaba		negué	{ }	niego		negaré		negaría	
	negaba	s	nega	ste	niega	s ¹	negará	s	negaría	s
	negaba		negó		niega		negará		negaría	
	negába	mos	nega	mos	nega	mos	negare	mos	negaría	mos
	negaba	is	nega	steis	negá	is	negaré	is	negaría	is
	negaba	n	nega	ron*	niega	n	negará	n	negaría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	negara		negase		niegue	{ }				
	negara	s	negase	s	niegue	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	negara		negase		niegue		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	negára	mos	negáse	mos	negue	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	negara	is	negase	is	negué	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	negara	n	negase	n	niegue	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Negar follows the same pattern as all the other gar verbs, however there is one more change and that is only in the presente tenses excluding nosotros and vosotros the e in negar becomes ie

nega → niega

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

negé → negué (this conjugation helps with the presente subjuntivo but remember the e becomes ie)

negue → niegue (remember to remove the tilde)

There are another 16 Spanish verbs that follow this pattern.

anegar	cegar	denegar	desplegar	estregar	fregar	plegar
refregar	regar	renegar	replegar	segar	restregar	sosregar
trasregar	desasosregar					

Jugar

jugando

jugar – to play

jugado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	jugar	aba	jugar		juga		jugar +	é/á	jugar +	ía
	jugaba		jugué	{ }	juego		jugaré		jugaría	
	jugaba	s	juga	ste	juega	s ¹	jugará	s	jugaría	s
	jugaba		jugó		juega		jugará		jugaría	
	jugába	mos	juga	mos	juga	mos	jugare	mos	jugaría	mos
	jugaba	is	juga	steis	jugá	is	jugaré	is	jugaría	is
	jugaba	n	juga	ron*	juega	n	jugará	n	jugaría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	jugara		jugase		juegue	{ }				
	jugara	s	jugase	s	juegue	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	jugara		jugase		juegue		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	jugára	mos	jugáse	mos	jugue	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	jugara	is	jugase	is	jugué	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	jugara	n	jugase	n	juegue	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an **E** the others have an **A**

Jugar follows the same pattern as all the other gar verbs, however there is one more change in the stem that is only in the presente tenses excluding nosotros and vosotros the **u** in negar becomes **ue**

juga → juega

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

jugé → jugué (this conjugation helps with the presente subjuntivo but remember the **e** becomes **ie**)

jugue → juegue (remember to remove the tilde)

Good news Jugar is one on its own there is no other verb that follows a pattern like this one.

AR verbs o > ue stem change in the presente tense

contando

Contar – to tell; count

contado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	contar	aba	contar		conta		contar +	é/á	contar +	ía
	contaba		conté		cuento		contaré		contaría	
	contaba	s	conta	ste	cuenta	s ¹	contará	s	contaría	s
	contaba		contó		cuenta		contará		contaría	
	contába	mos	conta	mos	conta	mos	contare	mos	contaría	mos
	contaba	is	conta	steis	contá	is	contaré	is	contaría	is
	contaba	n	conta	ron*	cuenta	n	contará	n	contaría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	contara		contase		cuenta					
	contara	s	contase	s	cuenta	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	contara		contase		cuenta		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	contára	mos	contáse	mos	conte	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	contara	is	contase	is	conté	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	contara	n	contase	n	cuenta	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

AR verbs with the O > UE change, only have a change in the presente tense indicativo and the presente tense subjuntivo, the rest of the other tenses follow the regular pattern. (nosotros and vosotros do not change)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Unfortunately you need to learn which verbs have this change in the presente tense, but as contar is a highly used verb in the Spanish language it shouldn't take too long to remember, and then you can use contar as a model verb for all the other verbs that follow this pattern.

There are another 61 verbs that follow this pattern, here are just a few.

acordar	acostar	aprobar	comprobar	costar	demostrar	desaprobar
encontrar	mostrar	probar	recontar	recordar	recostar	resonar
reprobar	sonar	soñar	sonarse	tronar	volar	

AR verbs i > ie stem change in the presente tense

pensando

Pensar – to think

pensado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	pensar	aba	pensar		pienso		pensar +	é/á	pensar +	ía
	pensaba		pensé		pienso		pensaré		pensaría	
	pensaba	s	pensaste		piensas	s ¹	pensarás	s	pensarías	s
	pensaba		pensó		piensa		pensará		pensaría	
	pensábamos	mos	pensamos		piensamos		pensaremos	mos	pensaríamos	mos
	pensabais	is	pensasteis		piensáis	is	pensaréis	is	pensaríais	is
	pensaban	n	pensaron	*	piensan	n	pensarán	n	pensarían	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	piensara		piensase		piense					
	piensara	s	piensases	s	pienses	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	piensara		piensase		piense		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	piensáramos	mos	piensásemos	mos	piensem	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	piensárais	is	piensáseis	is	pienséis	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	piensaran	n	piensasen	n	piensen	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

AR verbs will the i > ie change only have a change in the presente tense indicativo and the presente tense subjuntivo, the rest of the other tenses follow the regular pattern. (nosotros and vosotros do not change)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Unfortunately you need to learn which verbs have this change in the presente tense, but as pensar is another highly used verb in the Spanish language it shouldn't take too long to remember, and again you can use pensar as a model verb for all the other verbs that follow this pattern.

There are another 64 verbs that follow this pattern, here are just a few.

asentar	atravesar	calentar	cerrar	confesar	despertar	encerrar
helar	manifiestar	mentar	merendar	recomendar	repensar	sentar

IAR verbs

cambiando

Cambiar – to change

cambiado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	cambia	aba	cambia		cambia		cambiar +	é/á	cambiar +	ía
	cambiaba		cambié		cambio		cambiaré		cambiaría	
	cambiaba	s	cambia	ste	cambia	s ¹	cambiará	s	cambiaría	s
	cambiaba		cambió		cambia		cambiará		cambiaría	
	cambiaba	mos	cambia	mos	cambia	mos	cambiare	mos	cambiaría	mos
	cambiaba	is	cambia	steis	cambia	is	cambiaré	is	cambiaría	is
	cambiaba	n	cambia	ron*	cambia	n	cambiará	n	cambiaría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	cambiara		cambiase		cambie					
	cambiara	s	cambiase	s	cambie	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	cambiara		cambiase		cambie		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	cambiara	mos	cambiase	mos	cambie	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	cambiara	is	cambiase	is	cambie	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	cambiara	n	cambiase	n	cambie	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Most of the iar verbs in spanish are regular, However there are some iar verbs that have have a stress or tilde over the i in order to break up the syllable into two.

Let's take a look on the following page.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

IAR Verbs i > í stem change in the presente tense

enviando

Enviar – to send

enviado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	envia	aba	envia		envia		enviar +	é/á	enviar +	ía
	enviaba		envié		envío		enviaré		enviaría	
	enviaba	s	envia	ste	envía	s ¹	enviará	s	enviaría	s
	enviaba		envió		envía		enviará		enviaría	
	enviába	mos	envia	mos	envia	mos	enviare	mos	enviaría	mos
	enviaba	is	envia	steis	envía	is	enviaré	is	enviaría	is
	enviaba	n	envía	ron*	envía	n	enviará	n	enviaría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	enviara		enviase		envie					
	enviara	s	enviase	s	envie	s	Pres Ind –S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	enviara		enviase		envie		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	enviára	mos	enviáse	mos	envie	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	enviara	is	enviase	is	envie	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	enviara	n	enviase	n	envie	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

As you will see verbs like enviar look the same as verbs like cambiar they follow the same pattern, but with one difference in the presente indicativo and subjuntivo (nosotros and vosotros don't change).

The i carries a tilde *í* to break the syllable into two

So therefore instead on pronouncing the word as two syllables

en- vio

It is broken into three syllables

en-ví-o

Unfortunately as a Spanish learner we need to learn which iar verbs carry the tilde and those that don't.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

GUAR verbs

averiguando

Averiguar – to discover; figure out

averiguado

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	averigua	aba	averigua		averigua		averiguar +	é/á	averiguar +	ía
	averiguaba		averigüé	{ }	averiguo		averiguaré		averiguaría	
	averiguaba	s	averigua	ste	averigua	s ¹	averiguará	s	averiguaría	s
	averiguaba		averigüó		averigua		averiguará		averiguaría	
	averiguába	mos	averigua	mos	averigua	mos	averiguaré	mos	averiguaría	mos
	averiguaba	is	averigua	steis	averigua	is	averiguaré	is	averiguaría	is
	averiguaba	n	averigua	ron*	averigua	n	averiguará	n	averiguaría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	averiguara		averiguase		averigüe	{ }				
	averiguara	s	averiguase	s	averigüe	s	Pres Ind –S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	averiguara		averiguase		averigüe		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	averiguára	mos	averiguáse	mos	averigüe	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	averiguara	is	averiguase	is	averigüe	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	averiguara	n	averiguase	n	averigüe	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

You will notice with guar verbs that in the yo pretérito and in all the presente subjuntivo forms that the u carries two dots (the diaeresis) above it ü.

The reason for this is if you can remember when a ge or gi are together the g makes a harsh h sound, so therefore u is place between the ge or gi to make a soft g sound, and the u is silent.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

But in this case we don't want the u to be silent because it will make the word sound wrong or strange, so to make the u heard the diaeresis is used.

An example of this, is the word for penguin in Spanish which uses the diaeresis

pingüino (pin-gwee-no) and not pinguino (pin-gee-no)

There are another 11 guar verbs that follow this pattern

achiguar aguar amortiguar apaciguar apaniguarse atestiguar desaguar
deslenguar fraguar menguar santiguar

CER Verbs

pareciendo

parecer – to appear; seem

parecido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	parece r	ía	parece r	e → i	parece r		parecer +	é/á	parecer +	ía
	parecía		parecí		parezco	**	pareceré		parecería	
	parecía	s	pareci	ste	parece	s ¹	parecerá	s	parecería	s
	parecía		pareci	ó	parece		parecerá		parecería	
	parecía	mos	pareci	mos	parece	mos	pareceré	mos	parecería	mos
	parecía	is	pareci	steis	parece	is	pareceré	is	parecería	is
	parecía	n	parecie	ron*	parece	n	parecerá	n	parecería	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	pareciera		pareciese		parezca	**				
	pareciera	s	pareciese	s	parezca	s	Pres Ind –S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	pareciera		pareciese		parezca		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	pareciera	mos	pareciese	mos	parezca	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	pareciera	is	pareciese	is	parezca	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	pareciera	n	pareciese	n	parezca	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

CER verbs only have a change in the yo Presente form which then helps to remember the Presente subjuntivo. The rest of the cer verbs are regular. The reason for this change is for sound purposes only.

If we follow the regular pattern for yo Presente then it would be pareco (pa-re-co) which loses the TH sound (or S sound AmL) and does not sound right. To overcome this the letter Z is placed between the E and C to help bring the TH sound (or S sound AmL) back

Parezco (pa-reth-co)

So therefore you only need to worry about the yo Presente form, and once you have remembered that, all you need to do is change parezco to parezca ready for the subjuntivo.

There are another 114 verbs that follow this pattern, here are just a few of them.

aparecer	apetecer	conocer	desconocer	entristecer	establecer	nacer
obedecer	ofrecer	permanecer	reconocer	reaparecer	renacer	restablecer

As a guide when you see a verb than ends with ecer or any other vowel before the c then then this will trigger zco change. Be aware that there are a few verbs with an exception to this trigger, let's take a look at them on the follow pages.

CER Verbs continued

venciendo

vencer – to beat; defeat

vencido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	vencer	ía	vencer	e → i	vencer		vencer +	é/á	vencer +	ía
	vencía		vencí		venzo	**	venceré		vencería	
	vencía	s	venci	ste	vence	s ¹	vencerá	s	vencería	s
	vencía		venci	ó	vence		vencerá		vencería	
	vencía	mos	venci	mos	vence	mos	vencere	mos	vencería	mos
	vencía	is	venci	steis	vencé	is	venceré	is	vencería	is
	vencía	n	vencie	ron*	vence	n	vencerá	n	vencería	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	venciera		venciese		venza	**				
	venciera	s	venciese	s	venza	s	Pres Ind –S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	venciera		venciese		venza		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	venciera	mos	venciese	mos	venza	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	venciera	is	venciese	is	venzá	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	venciera	n	venciese	n	venza	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

This CER verb works a little bit different, it still has a change for sound purposes like the verb parecer and conjugates like parecer, but instead of a Z being placed before the C, the C changes to Z.

venzo (ben-tho)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

So therefore you only need to worry about the yo Presente form, and once you have remembered that, all you need to do is change venzo to venza ready for the subjuntivo.

Luckily there are only another 4 verbs that follow this pattern

Coercer convencer ejercer **mecer***

*zo instead of zco

CER Verbs with o > ue stem change in the presente

cociendo

cocer – to boil; cook

cocido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	cocer	ía	cocer	e → i	cocer		cocer +	é/á	cocer +	ía
	cocía		cocí		cuezo	**	coceré		cocería	
	cocía	s	coci	ste	cuece	s ¹	cocerá	s	cocería	s
	cocía		coci	ó	cuece		cocerá		cocería	
	cocía	mos	coci	mos	coce	mos	coceré	mos	cocería	mos
	cocía	is	coci	steis	cocé	is	coceré	is	cocería	is
	cocía	n	cocie	ron*	cuece	n	cocerá	n	cocería	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	cociera		cociese		cueza	**				
	cociera	s	cociese	s	cueza	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	cociera		cociese		cueza		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	cociera	mos	cociese	mos	cueza	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	cociera	is	cociese	is	cuezá	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	cociera	n	cociese	n	cueza	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

This CER verb works like vencer, but the O changes to UE (nosotros and vosotros do not change)

cuezo (kweth-tho)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

So therefore you only need to worry about the yo Presente form, and once you have remembered that, all you need to do is change cuezo to cueza ready for the subjuntivo.

The good news is that there are only another 4 that follow this pattern.

escocer* recocer* (cocer*) retorcer torcer

*zo instead of zco

GER Verbs

cogiendo

coger – to take; grab

cogido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	cog e r	ía	cog e r	e → i	cog e r		coger +	é/á	coger +	ía
	cogía		cogí		cojo	**	cogeré		cogería	
	cogía	s	cogi	ste	coge	s ¹	cogerá	s	cogería	s
	cogía		cogi	ó	coge		cogerá		cogería	
	cogía	mos	cogi	mos	coge	mos	cogere	mos	cogería	mos
	cogía	is	cogi	steis	cogé	is	cogeré	is	cogería	is
	cogía	n	cogie	ron*	coge	n	cogerá	n	cogería	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	cogiera		cogiese		coja	**				
	cogiera	s	cogiese	s	coja	s	Pres Ind –S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	cogiera		cogiese		coja		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	cogiera	mos	cogiese	mos	coja	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	cogiera	is	cogiese	is	cojá	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	cogiera	n	cogiese	n	coja	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

GER verbs only have a change in the yo Presente form and all the forms in Presente subjuntivo. This is for sound purposes, to keep the harsh H sound.

If you can remember that the ge, gi, and j in Spanish make the same sound. If we didn't make this change then we would have the go and ga sound instead

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

So therefore you only need to worry about the yo Presente form, and once you have remembered that, all you need to do is change cojo to coja ready for the subjuntivo.

There are another 11 verbs that follow this pattern.

Absterger	acoger*	Asperger	converger	desproteger	emerger	encoger*
Escoger*	proteger	recoger*	sobrecoger*			

*Have you noticed that these verbs have coger on the end them like the model verb, so once you have mastered coger these ones should be no problem.

ER Verbs with e > ie stem change in the presente tense

entendiendo

entender – to understand

entendido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	entend e r	ía	entend e r	e → i	entend e r		entender +	é/á	entender +	ía
	entendía		entendí		entiendo		entenderé		entendería	
	entendía	s	entendi	ste	entiende	s ¹	entenderá	s	entendería	s
	entendía		entendi	ó	entiende		entenderá		entendería	
	entendía	mos	entendi	mos	entende	mos	entenderé	mos	entendería	mos
	entendía	is	entendi	steis	entendé	is	entenderé	is	entendería	is
	entendía	n	entendie	ron*	entiende	n	entenderá	n	entendería	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	entendiera		entendiese		entienda					
	entendiera	s	entendiese	s	entienda	s	Pres Ind –S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	entendiera		entendiese		entienda		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	entendiera	mos	entendiese	mos	entienda	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	entendiera	is	entendiese	is	entienda	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	entendiera	n	entendiese	n	entienda	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

ER verbs with an i > ie change only have a change in the presente tense indicativo and the presente tense subjuntivo (nosotros and vosotros do not change) then the rest of the other tense follow the regular pattern of an ER verb

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Unfortunately you will have to learn which ER verbs have this change, however as entender is a verb commonly used, you can use it as a model verb to remember others that have this change.

The good news is that there are only another 24 verbs that follow this pattern.

asc <u>e</u> nder	at <u>e</u> nder	cerner	condesc <u>e</u> nder	cont <u>e</u> nder	def <u>e</u> nder
desat <u>e</u> nder	desc <u>e</u> nder	desent <u>e</u> nderse ¹	dist <u>e</u> nder	enc <u>e</u> nder	ext <u>e</u> nder
hed <u>e</u> r	hend <u>e</u> r	malent <u>e</u> nder	per <u>e</u> der	rever <u>e</u> ter	sobreent <u>e</u> nder
subt <u>e</u> nder	t <u>e</u> nder	transc <u>e</u> nder	trasc <u>e</u> nder	ver <u>e</u> ter	sobrent <u>e</u> nder

*Note the e changes to ie on the second to last vowel in that verb. (Pronominal verb¹)

ER Verbs with o > ue stem change in the presente tense

doliendo

doler – to hurt

dolido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	doler	ía	doler	e → i	doler		doler +	é/á	doler +	ía
	dolía		dolí		duelo		doleré		dolería	
	dolía	s	doli	ste	duele	s ¹	dolerá	s	dolería	s
	dolía		doli	ó	duele		dolerá		dolería	
	dolía	mos	doli	mos	dole	mos	dolere	mos	dolería	mos
	dolía	is	doli	steis	dolé	is	doleré	is	dolería	is
	dolía	n	dolie	ron*	duele	n	dolerá	n	dolería	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	doliera		doliese		duela					
	doliera	s	doliese	s	duela	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	doliera		doliese		duela		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	doliera	mos	doliese	mos	dola	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	doliera	is	doliese	is	dolá	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	doliera	n	doliese	n	duela	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

ER verbs with an o > ue change only have a change in the presente tense indicativo and the presente tense subjuntivo (nosotros and vosotros do not change) then the rest of the other tense follow the regular pattern of an ER verb

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Unfortunately you will have to learn which ER verbs have this change, however as doler is a verb commonly used, you can use it as a model verb to remember others that have this change.

There are only another 18 verbs that follow this pattern.

absolver	condolerse ¹	conmover	demoler	desenvolver	devolver
disolver	envolver	llover ²	moler	morder	mover
promover	remorder	remover	resolver	revolver	volver

(Pronominal verb¹)

(² llover is to rain and is an impersonal verb, because there is no person, animal or thing performing the action, impersonal verbs only use the third person conjugations, in this case llueve.)

EER Verbs

leyendo

leer – to read

leído

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	le e r	ía	le e r	e → í	lee r		leer +	é/á	leer +	ía
	leía		leí		leo		leeré		leería	
	leía	s	leí	ste	lee	s ¹	leerá	s	leería	s
	leía		ley	ó	lee		leerá		leería	
	leía	mos	leí	mos	lee	mos	leere	mos	leería	mos
	leía	is	leí	steis	lee	is	leeré	is	leería	is
	leía	n	leye	ron*	lee	n	leerá	n	leería	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	leyera		leyese		lea					
	leyera	s	leyese	s	lea	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	leyera		leyese		lea		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	leyera	mos	leyese	mos	lea	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	leyera	is	leyese	is	lea	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	leyera	n	leyese	n	lea	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

EER verbs like leer are regular verbs apart from the pretérito tense which really follows the normal ER and IR pattern where the e becomes an i, but in this verb the tú, nosotros, and vosotros forms also carry and tilde over the í as well as the yo form. The reason for this is the letter before the 'i' is an 'E'. In Spanish the vowels a, e, o are strong vowels while i and u are weak, so to emphasize the (i) a tilde is added.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

However in the third person singular and third person plural the i changes to y

There are only another 8 verbs that follow this pattern, so you can use leer as a model verb to help remember the other ones with the same pattern.

creer
releer

desposeer
sobreseer

desproveer

peer

poseer

proveer

DUCIR Verbs

conduciendo

conducir – to drive

conducido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	conducir	ía	conducir		conducir		conducir +	é/á	conducir +	ía
	conducía		conduje		conduzco	**	conduciré		conduciría	
	conducía	s	conduje	ste	conduce	s ¹	conducirá	s	conduciría	s
	conducía		condujo		conduce		conducirá		conduciría	
	conducía	mos	conduje	mos	conducir	mos	conducire	mos	conduciría	mos
	conducía	is	conduje	steis	conducir	is	conduciré	is	conduciría	is
	conducía	n	conduje	ron*	conduce	n	conducirá	n	conduciría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	condujera		condujese		conduzca	**				
	condujera	s	condujese	s	conduzca	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	condujera		condujese		conduzca		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	condujera	mos	condujese	mos	conduzca	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	condujera	is	condujese	is	conduzca	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	condujera	n	condujese	n	conduzca	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Ducir verbs look difficult at first but really there are only two changes. The first is just like cer verbs where we need to add Z between the C and vowel (in this case U) for sound purposes. (To maintain the th sound (Esp) or S sound (AML))

conduzco (con-dooth-co) and not conduco (con-doo-co)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

And the second is that the C in ducir changes to a J, and because the stem has change for all subjects the yo¹ form and él ella, usted² form has an e¹ or o² has if they were an AR verb.

Therefore once you have mastered these changes you can use conducir has a model verb to conjugate these following 10 verbs

Aducir deducir educir inducir introducir producir
Reconducir reducir reproducir seducir traducir

LUCIR Verbs

luciendo

lucir – to dress (up) in

lucido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	lucí	ía	lucí		lucí		lucir +	é/á	lucir +	ía
	lucía		lucí		luzco	**	luciré		luciría	
	lucía	s	luci	ste	luce	s ¹	lucirá	s	luciría	s
	lucía		luci	ó	luce		lucirá		luciría	
	lucía	mos	luci	mos	luci	mos	lucire	mos	luciría	mos
	lucía	is	luci	steis	luc	ís	luciré	is	luciría	is
	lucía	n	lucie	ron*	luce	n	lucirá	n	luciría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	luciera		luciese		luzca	**				
	luciera	s	luciese	s	luzca	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	luciera		luciese		luzca		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	luciera	mos	luciese	mos	luzca	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	luciera	is	luciese	is	luzcá	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	luciera	n	luciese	n	luzca	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

lucir verbs only have one change and that is for sound purposes just like cer verbs where we need to add Z between the C and vowel (in this case U) to maintain the th sound (Esp) or S sound (Aml)

luzco (looth-co) and not luco (loo-co)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Therefore once you have mastered these changes you can use lucir has a model verb to conjugate these following 7 verbs

balbucir*
traslucir

deslucir
translucir

enlucir

entrelucir

relucir

*note that balbucir (to slur, babble, stutter) is slightly different as it is lbucir and not lucir.

GIR Verbs

convergiendo

convergir – to converge; merge

convergido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	convergi	í	convergi		convergi		convergir +	é/á	convergir +	ía
	convergía		convergi		converjo	**	convergiré		convergiría	
	convergía	s	convergi	ste	converge	s ¹	convergiré	s	convergiría	s
	convergía		convergi	ó	converge		convergiré		convergiría	
	convergía	mos	convergi	mos	convergi	mos	convergire	mos	convergiría	mos
	convergía	is	convergi	steis	convergi	is	convergiré	is	convergiría	is
	convergía	n	convergi	ron*	converge	n	convergiré	n	convergiría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	convergiera		convergiese		converja	**				
	convergiera	s	convergiese	s	converja	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	convergiera		convergiese		converja		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	convergiera	mos	convergiese	mos	converja	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	convergiera	is	convergiese	is	converja	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	convergiera	n	convergiese	n	converja	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Gir verbs work like ger verbs where you need to change G to J to maintain the harsh h sound. If you can remember that the ge, gi, and j in Spanish make the same sound. If we didn't make this change then we would have the go and ga sound instead.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

So therefore you only need to worry about the yo Presente form, and once you have remembered that, all you need to do is change converjo to converja ready for the subjuntivo.

There are another 24 verbs that follow this pattern

afligir	astringir	compungir	dirigir	divergir	erigir	exigir
fingir	fulgir	fungir	infligir	infringir	mugir	refringir
refulgir	restringir	resurgir	rugir	sumergir	surgir	teledirigir
transigir	ungir	urgir				

IR verbs with stem changes in the presente

You have seen up to now when an AR or an ER verb has a stem changes it only happens in the presente tense, apart from EER verbs that have a change in the pretérito tense and excluding the very irregular verbs. There are some IR verbs that also have stem changes in the presente tense, however they also have a stem change in the pretérito tense, (only in third person singular and third person plural) which you will see in the next group of IR verbs.

Let's take a look on the following pages.

GIR Verbs with e > i stem change

eligiendo

elegir – to choose; select

elegido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	elegir	ía	elegir		elegir		elegir +	é/á	elegir +	ía
	elegía		elegí		** elijo	**	elegiré		elegiría	
	elegía	s	elegi	ste	** elige	s ¹	elegirá	s	elegiría	s
	elegía		** eligi	ó	** elige		elegirá		elegiría	
	elegía	mos	elegi	mos	elegi	mos	elegire	mos	elegiría	mos
	elegía	is	elegi	steis	eleg	ís	elegiré	is	elegiría	is
	elegía	n	** eligie	ron*	** elige	n	elegirá	n	elegiría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	eligiera		eligiese		elija	**				
	eligiera	s	eligiese	s	elija	s	Pres Ind –S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	eligiera		eligiese		elija		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	eligiera	mos	eligiese	mos	elija	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	eligiera	is	eligiese	is	elijá	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	eligiera	n	eligiese	n	elija	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Gir verbs with e > i stem change work like the other gir verbs where you need to change G to J to maintain the harsh h sound. If you can remember that the ge, gi, and j in Spanish make the same sound. If we didn't make this change then we would have the go and ga sound instead.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

And then change the e > i in the stem of the presente tense (nosotros and vosotros do not change)

Don't forget that the stem changes in the pretérito tense third person singular and plural only

The good news is that there are only another 4 verbs that follow this pattern.

Coligir corregir reelegir regir

The key to these verbs on how to remember the stem change, is the letter that precedes the G is E therefore the EGIR can be used as a reminder /trigger for the stem change.

UIR Verbs

construyendo

construir – to construct; build

constuido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	constru	í	constru		constru		construir +	é/á	construir +	ía
	construía		construí		** construyo	**	construiré		construiría	
	construía	s	construí	ste	** construye	s ¹	construirá	s	construiría	s
	construía		** construy	ó	** construye		construirá		construiría	
	construía	mos	construí	mos	construi	mos	construire	mos	construiría	mos
	construía	is	construí	steis	constru	ís	construiré	is	construiría	is
	construía	n	** construye	ron*	** construye	n	construirá	n	construiría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	construyera		construyese		construya	**				
	construyera	s	construyese	s	construya	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	construyera		construyese		construya		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	construyera	mos	construyese	mos	construya	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	construyera	is	construyese	is	construya	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	construyera	n	construyese	n	construya	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

UIR verbs are not as bad as they seem if you really think about it there is only one change i > ye in the presente (nosotros and vosotros do not change) and the i > y in the pretérito third person singular and plural.

Once you know the third person presente tense change “construye” you can make the relevant changes to the other tenses where needed. (nosotros and vosotros do not change)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

There are another 40 verbs that follow this pattern, here are just a few.

Concluir	contribuir	destruir	incluir	intuir	huir	obstruir
precluir	recluir	reconstruir	retribuir	substituir	sustituir	

ÍR Verbs with a smile (that carries a tilde)

sonriendo

sonreír – to smile

sonreído

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	sonreír	ía	sonreír		sonreír		sonreír +	é/á	sonreír +	ía
	sonreía		sonreí		** sonríe **		sonreiré		sonreiría	
	sonreía	s	sonreí	ste	** sonríe s ¹		sonreirás	s	sonreiría	s
	sonreía		** sonrió		** sonríe		sonreirás		sonreiría	
	sonreía	mos	sonreí	mos	sonreí	mos	sonreire	mos	sonreiría	mos
	sonreía	is	sonreí	steis	sonreí	is	sonreiré	is	sonreiría	is
	sonreía	n	** sonríe	ron*	** sonríe	n	sonreirás	n	sonreiría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	sonriera		sonriese		sonría	**				
	sonriera	s	sonriese	s	sonría	s	Pres Ind –S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	sonriera		sonriese		sonría		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	sonriera	mos	sonriese	mos	sonría	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	sonriera	is	sonriese	is	sonría	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	sonriera	n	sonriese	n	sonría	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

I smile (sonríe) when I am in this verbs because in the presente tense indicativo the e and í change places, I still carry the tilde to show I am the stronger vowel but lose my strength in the third person plural pretérito and in third person singular the ó takes over.

(nosotros and vosotros do not change in presente indicativo)

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Note in the futuro and condicional tenses the tilde moves to the relevant places.

There are 5 other verbs that follow this pattern

Desleír engreír freír reír sofreír

IR verbs with e > i stem change

vistiendo

vestir– to dress

vestido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	vestir	ía	vestí		vestí		vestir +	é/á	vestir +	ía
	vestía		vestí		** visto		vestiré		vestiría	
	vestía	s	vesti		** viste	s ¹	vestirá	s	vestiría	s
	vestía		** visti	ó	** viste		vestirá		vestiría	
	vestía	mos	vesti		vesti	mos	vestire	mos	vestiría	mos
	vestía	is	vesti		vest	ís	vestiré	is	vestiría	is
	vestía	n	** vistie	ron*	** viste	n	vestirá	n	vestiría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	Imperativo
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo	Negativo
	vistiera		vistiese		vista			
	vistiera	s	vistiese	s	vista	s	Pres Ind –S ¹	No + Pres Subj
	vistiera		vistiese		vista		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
	vistiera	mos	vistiese	mos	vista	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
	vistiera	is	vistiese	is	vista	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
	vistiera	n	vistiese	n	vista	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

IR Verbs with e > i stem change, the e changes to i in the presente indicativo tense (nosotros and vosotros do not change) and in the pretérito third person singular and third person plural only.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Unfortunately you will have to learn which verbs have this change, luckily there are only another 22 verbs that follow this pattern.

Acomedirse ¹	comedirse ¹	competir	concebir	derretir	desmedirse	despedir
desvestir	embestir	expedir	gemir	henchir	impedir	invertir
medir	pedir	preconcebir	rendir	repetir	revestir	servir
travestir						

*Note the e changes to i on the second to last vowel in that verb. (Pronominal verb¹)

IR extra group

You are probably wonder what, and asking the question what is the extra group? Well, earlier I said that when an IR verb has a stem change in the presente tense it also has a stem change in the third person singular and third person plural in the pretérito tense, however in this group there is also a stem change in nosotros and vosotros in the presente subjuntivo.

Stem change in the presente indicativo – 1st change

Stem change in the pretérito indicativo – 2nd change

Stem change in the presente subjuntivo – 3rd change (An extra change in the stem hence Extra Group)

So what verbs are the Extra Group?

Well, When IR verbs has a stem change e > ie or a stem change o > ue they are in this group, when we take a look at the examples in the following pages pay attention to the e in ie and ue because in the pretérito tense and the presente subjuntivo the e's disappears.

So when you see an IR verb with e > ie or o > ue stem change the e in ie or ue can be a trigger to know that there is an extra stem change in nosotros and vosotros of the presente subjuntivo, to know what letter that will be just look at the one before the e which will be either i or u

Let's take a look at what I mean.

IR Verbs with e > ie stem change (Extra)

sintiendo

sentir – to feel

sentido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	sentir	ía	sentí		siento		sentir +	é/á	sentir +	ía
	sentía		sentí		** siento		sentiré		sentiría	
	sentía	s	senti	ste	** siente	s ¹	sentirá	s	sentiría	s
	sentía		** senti	ó	** siente		sentirá		sentiría	
	sentía	mos	senti	mos	senti	mos	sentire	mos	sentiría	mos
	sentía	is	senti	steis	sent	ís	sentiré	is	sentiría	is
	sentía	n	** sintie	ron*	** siente	n	sentirá	n	sentiría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo	Imperativo
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo	Negativo
	sintiera		sintiese		sienta			
	sintiera	s	sintiese	s	sienta	s	Pres Ind –S ¹	No + Pres Subj
	sintiera		sintiese		sienta		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
	sintiera	mos	sintiese	mos	** sinta	mos	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj
	sintiera	is	sintiese	is	** sintá	is	Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj
	sintiera	n	sintiese	n	sienta	n	Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

IR verbs that are in the Extra group with e > ie have a stem change in the presente tense indicativo the e changes to ie (nosotros and vosotros do not change). In the pretérito tense the e changes to i (third person singular and third person plural only) and also in the presente subjuntivo tense nosotros and vosotros the e changes to i.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

Unfortunately you will have to learn which ir verbs have this stem change and once you know them they can be put in the Extra group.

There are other 39 verbs that follow this pattern, here are just a few of them.

advertir	asentir	conferir	consentir	divertir	engañar	hervir
interferir	mentir	pervertir	preferir	presentir	reconvertir	resentir
revertir	transferir					

*note the e changes to ie on the second to last vowel in that verb.

Dormir o > ue (Extra)

durmiendo

dormir – to sleep

dormido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	dormi	ía	dormi		dormi		dormir +	é/á	dormir +	ía
	dormía		dormí		** duermo		dormiré		dormiría	
	dormía	s	dormi	ste	** duermo	s ¹	dormiré	s	dormiría	s
	dormía		** durmi	ó	** duerme		dormiré		dormiría	
	dormía	mos	dormi	mos	dormi	mos	dormiré	mos	dormiría	mos
	dormía	is	dormi	steis	dormi	is	dormiré	is	dormiría	is
	dormía	n	** durmie	ron*	** duerme	n	dormiré	n	dormiría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	durmiera		durmiese		duerma					
	durmiera	s	durmiese	s	duerma	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	durmiera		durmiese		duerma		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	durmiera	mos	durmiese	mos	** durma	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	durmiera	is	durmiese	is	** durma	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	durmiera	n	durmiese	n	duerma	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

IR verbs that are in the Extra group with the o > ue have a stem change in the presente tense indicativo the o changes to ue (nosotros and vosotros do not change). In the pretérito tense the o changes to u (third person singular and third person plural only) and also in the presente subjuntivo tense nosotros and vosotros the o changes to u.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

There are only 3 verbs with this pattern. This one (dormir), morir and premorir, which we will see on the next page.

Morir o > ue (Extra)

muriendo

morir – to die

muerto

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	morir	ía	morí		muero		morir +	é/á	morir +	ía
	moría		morí		muero		moriré		moriría	
	moría	s	mori	ste	muere	s ¹	morirá	s	moriría	s
	moría		mu	ó	muere		morirá		moriría	
	moría	mos	mori	mos	mori	mos	morire	mos	moriría	mos
	moría	is	mori	steis	mor	ís	moriré	is	moriría	is
	moría	n	mu	ron*	muere	n	morirá	n	moriría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	muriera		muriese		muera					
	muriera	s	muriese	s	muera	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	muriera		muriese		muera		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	muriera	mos	muriese	mos	muera	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	muriera	is	muriese	is	muera	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	muriera	n	muriese	n	muera	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

IR verbs that are in the Extra group with the o > ue have a stem change in the presente tense indicativo the o changes to ue (nosotros and vosotros do not change). In the pretérito tense the o changes to u (third person singular and third person plural only) and also in the presente subjuntivo tense nosotros and vosotros the o changes to u.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

There are only 3 verbs with this pattern. Dormir on the previous page this one (morir) and premorir. Once you know morir well just and pre to morir for premorir

Seguir e > i

siguiendo

seguir – to follow; continue

elegido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	seguir	ía	seguir		seguir		seguir +	é/á	elegir +	ía
	seguía		seguí		** sigo		seguiré		seguiría	
	seguía	s	seguí	ste	** sigue	s ¹	seguiré	s	seguiría	s
	seguía		** siguió		** sigue		seguiré		seguiría	
	seguía	mos	seguí	mos	seguí	mos	seguiré	mos	seguiría	mos
	seguía	is	seguí	steis	seguí	is	seguiré	is	seguiría	is
	seguía	n	** siguió	ron*	** sigue	n	seguiré	n	seguiría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	siguiera		siguiese		siga					
	siguiera	s	siguiese	s	siga	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	siguiera		siguiese		siga		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	siguiera	mos	siguiese	mos	siga	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	siguiera	is	siguiese	is	siga	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	siguiera	n	siguiese	n	siga	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

Seguir verbs have a stem change in the presente indicativo where the e becomes i (nosotros and vosotros do not change)

Don't forget that the stem changes in the pretérito tense third person singular and plural only

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros / as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

You will notice that in yo presente form the u has disappeared this reason for this is when there is gue or gui the u is not pronounced, however the u is pronounced with the other vowels that come after it

e.g. **siguo** (si-gwo) but we want **sigo** (si-go) to maintain the sound like the other conjugations.

There are 4 more verbs that follow this pattern and the good news is they end in seguir

conseguir perseguir proseguir subseguir

Adquirir

adquiriendo

adquirir – to acquire; purchase

adquirido

Indicativo	Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
	adquirí	ía	adquirí		adquirí		adquirir +	é/á	adquirir +	ía
	adquiría		adquirí		adquiero	**	adquiriré		adquiriría	
	adquiría	s	adquirí	ste	adquiere	s ¹	adquirirá	s	adquiriría	s
	adquiría		adquirí	ó	adquiere		adquirirá		adquiriría	
	adquiría	mos	adquirí	mos	adquirí	mos	adquiriré	mos	adquiriría	mos
	adquiría	is	adquirí	steis	adquirí	is	adquiriré	is	adquiriría	is
	adquiría	n	adquiere	ron*	adquiere	n	adquirirá	n	adquiriría	n

Subjuntivo	Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
	* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	adquiriera		adquiriese		adquiera	**				
	adquiriera	s	adquiriese	s	adquiera	s	Pres Ind – S ¹		No + Pres Subj	
	adquiriera		adquiriese		adquiera		Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	adquiriera	mos	adquiriese	mos	adquiera	mos	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	
	adquiriera	is	adquiriese	is	adquiera	is	Infinitivo – R + D		No + Pres Subj	
	adquiriera	n	adquiriese	n	adquiera	n	Pres Subj		No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an E the others have an A

I have left Adquirir until the end of the IR groups because adquirir follows the same pattern as querer but only in the presente tense the rest of the verbs follows the normal IR conjugation.

Yo	é / í / e	o
tú	ste	s
él, ella, usted	o / ó	
nosotros /as	mos	mos
vosotros / as	steis	is
ellos, ellas, ustedes	ron	n

The only other verbs that follows this pattern is

inquirir

Gerundio

You already know that to create the gerundio is by taking the infinitive form of the verb and removing the AR, ER, or IR and then add ando or iendo.

- AR + ando → habl**ar** → habl + ando = hablando
- ER + iendo → comer**er** → com + iendo = comiendo
- IR + iendo → vivir**ir** → viv + iendo = viviendo

This works well until you come across verbs that have some irregularities, so to help with this problem this is where the third person plural in the pretérito tense becomes very useful to know, because from there not only can it help with the imperfecto subjuntivo, but also with the gerundio by removing RON and adding NDO. (Note some irregular verbs will not use the third person plural stem so reverting back iendo will be needed).

The majority of verbs don't change in the gerundio stem, but the ones that do are easy to spot because they have stem changes in the presente tense and are mainly any IR verbs with stem (e > i, e > ie, o > ue) and uir verbs although there are some ER verbs with stem changes in the gerundio AR verbs do not have any changes.

elegir (e>i)	eligie	ndo
		ron
		ra (s,mos,is,n)
		se (s,mos,is,n)

vestir (e>i)	vistie	ndo
		ron
		ra (s,mos,is,n)
		se (s,mos,is,n)

sonreír i changes place with e	sonrie	ndo
		ron
		ra (s,mos,is,n)
		se (s,mos,is,n)

sentir (e>ie)	sintie	ndo
		ron
		ra (s,mos,is,n)
		se (s,mos,is,n)

dormir (o > ue)	durmie	ndo
		ron
		ra (s,mos,is,n)
		se (s,mos,is,n)

morir (o>ue)	murie	ndo
		ron
		ra (s,mos,is,n)
		se (s,mos,is,n)

seguir (e>i)	sigien	ndo
		ron
		ra (s,mos,is,n)
		se (s,mos,is,n)

There are is one common verb that follows the gerundio stem change that is an IR and has e>i stem change but is different in the third person plural pretérito, that verb is DECIR.

Decir (e>i) in presente	dicie	ndo
	dije	ron
		ra (s,mos,is,n)
		se (s,mos,is,n)

Participio

Like the gerundio you already know how to create the participio you remove the AR, ER, or IR from the infinitive verb and then add ado or ido.

- AR + ado → habl**ar** → habl + ado = hablado
- ER + ido → comer**er** → com + ido = comido
- IR +ido → viver**er** → viv + ido = vivido

This works well but there are some verbs that have irregularities in the participio and there isn't really any other way but to learn them.

Here are the most common

Verb	Participio
abrir	abierto
escribir	escrito
hacer	hecho
poner	puesto
decir	dicho
ver	visto
morir	muerto
romper	roto
imprimir	impreso
proveer	provisto
freír	frito

Just a little trick for olver verbs these are the ER verbs o>ue. (Stem changes will be in Yo form)

Verb	Presente stem change o> ue	Participio
volver	vuel vo	vuel to
envolver	envuel vo	envuel to
desvolver	desvuel vo	desvuel to
revolver	revuel vo	revuel to
absolver	absuel vo	absuel to
disolver	disuel vo	disuel to
resolver	resuel vo	resuel to

To finish this section on the next page we are going to look at verbs that have a stem change both in the gerundio and the participio.

Gerundio and Participio Stem Change

So what do I mean by this, well to create gerundio or the participio you know that you have to remove the AR,ER, or IR from the infinitive form to leave the stem, then you add ando/ iendo or ado/ido. With ER and IR verbs only, when you remove the ER or IR from the infinitive and the last letter of the stem is a vowel, you need to change the 'i' in iendo to a 'y' yendo and the 'i' in ido carries a tilde 'ído' to show you need to emphasis on that vowel.

Verb	iendo i > y	ido i > í	Verb Group
ca <u>er</u>	ca yendo	ca ído	aer
tra <u>er</u>	tra yendo	tra ído	aer
cre <u>er</u>	cre yendo	cre ído	eer
le <u>er</u>	le yendo	le ído	eer
hu <u>ir</u>	hu yendo	hu ido *	uir
o <u>ir</u>	o yendo	o ído	
<u>ir</u>	yendo	ido **	

*No tilde because u and i are weak vowels (a, e, o are strong vowels)

**No tilde need because there is no vowel before the i

Irregular Futuro and Condicional

As you have worked through the different verbs you will have noticed that there are some irregular futuro and condicional verb stems. Unfortunately there is not system to remember, but luckily there are only 12 to remember and they are ER or IR verbs which are listed below.

The first set is where the e or i changes to a d

Tener	tendr <u>e</u> (mos,is)	tendr <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	tendr <u>á</u> (s,n)	
poner	pondr <u>e</u> (mos,is)	pondr <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	pondr <u>á</u> (s,n)	
valer	valdr <u>e</u> (mos,is)	valdr <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	valdr <u>á</u> (s,n)	
venir	vendr <u>e</u> (mos,is)	vendr <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	vendr <u>á</u> (s,n)	
salir	saldr <u>e</u> (mos,is)	saldr <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	saldr <u>á</u> (s,n)	

The second set is where the e is removed

Haber	habr <u>e</u> (mos,is)	habr <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	habr <u>á</u> (s,n)	
poder	podr <u>e</u> (mos,is)	podr <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	podr <u>á</u> (s,n)	
saber	sabr <u>e</u> (mos,is)	sabr <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	sabr <u>á</u> (s,n)	
caber	cabr <u>e</u> (mos,is)	cabr <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	cabr <u>á</u> (s,n)	
querer	querr <u>e</u> (mos,is)	querr <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	querr <u>á</u> (s,n)	

And the third set is where e and c is removed

Hacer	har <u>e</u> (mos,is)	har <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	har <u>á</u> (s,n)	
Decir	dir <u>e</u> (mos,is)	dir <u>í</u> a (s,mos,is,n)
	dir <u>á</u> (s,n)	

Imperativo

While you have been working through all the tables you will have noticed next to the presente subjuntivo is the imperativo tense. This tense is the commanding tense, to do or not to do something (Eat, Don't eat, Listen, Don't listen, Look, Don't look and so on)

This tense is easy to conjugate because the DO commands are the same conjugations as the presente subjuntivo apart from the tú form which uses the presente indicativo (tú) but you just remove the S.

hablas → habla comes → come bebes → bebe miras → mira

and with the vosotros form, all you do is take the infinitive form of the verb and change the R to D

hablar → hablad comer → comed beber → bebed mirar → mirad

Conjugating the DON'T commands is done by using the presente subjuntivo and adding NO in front of them.

NO hable (s,mos,is,n) **NO** coma (s,mos,is,n) **NO** beba (s,mos,is,n) **NO** mire (s,mos,is,n)

However Spanish being Spanish there are some exceptions only in the DO command for tú

Verbs	Tú command (DO)
Ser	sé
Haber	hé
Ir	ve

And with go verbs (Verbs that have go in the presente indicativo Yo form (Pres Ind Yo))

Verb	Pres Ind Yo	Tú command (DO)
Hacer	hago	haz
Tener	tengo	ten
Venir	vengo	ven
Poner	pongo	pon
Salir	salgo	sal
Decir	digo	di

Be careful! (¡ten cuidado!) with these go verbs that still use the presente indicativo Tú form

Verb	Pres Ind Yo	Tú command (DO)
Caer	caigo	cae
Traer	traigo	trae
Valer	valgo	vale
Oír	oigo	oye

What next?

This document covers around 1496 verbs, It is highly unlikely that you will use, or going to have to remember all of them, but with the verbs that you do use hopefully now you are able to put them into a group and have an idea of how they work and conjugate. Some verbs with be easy to conjugate just by looking at for example Car verbs or Ducir verbs, once you have a good understanding of these groups the other verbs that look similar will be easier to conjugate.

Unfortunately there are verbs that you can't tell how the conjugate just by looking at them in the infinitive form you will need to find out if they do or don't have changes and then see if you can put them into one of the groups.

As I have said in the beginning of this document I have tried to cover many verbs and put them into groups, however you may find a verb that doesn't quite fit into one of these groups, but hopefully you will be able to find your own pattern or make little tweaks to help you remember.

My goal for making this document was to help you look at verbs in a different way by understanding the changes and looking for patterns by means of a visual aid instead of just trying to remember them, I hope that I have been able to do this and now you can see that learning Spanish verbs are not as bad as they seem with a little patience and a lot of practise you will have them mastered in no time.

On the following page you will find a blank template of the table if you wish to make your own verb card.

Just before I finish I have a few little tips that I have found while making this document that you may find helpful.

- Verbs with stem changes that involve the o to change will change from o to ue only (o>ue)
- AR and ER verbs that have stem changes only happen in the presente tense (not including EER verbs and very irregular verbs)
- IR verbs that have stem changes in the presente tense will also have a stem change in the pretérito tense, (third person singular and third person plural only) a stem change in the gerundio, and if it is in the Extra group it will have a stem change in the presente subjuntivo tense (nosotros and vosotros only) (not including very irregular verbs.)

Indicativo

Imperfecto		Pretérito		Presente		Futuro		Condicional	
							é/á		ía
							é		
	s		ste		s		á	s	s
							á		
	mos		mos		mos		e	mos	mos
	is		steis		is		é	is	is
	n		ron*		n		á	n	n

Subjuntivo

Imperfecto		Imperfecto		Presente		Imperativo		Imperativo	
* RON > RA		* RON > SE		(AR>E) – (ER/IR>A)		Afirmativo		Negativo	
	s		s		s			No + Pres Subj	
							Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj	
	mos		mos		mos		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj	
	is		is		is		Infinitivo – R + D	No + Pres Subj	
	n		n		n		Pres Subj	No + Pres Subj	

Futuro indicativo – I, You all, and We have an **E** the others have an **A**Notes

[...]